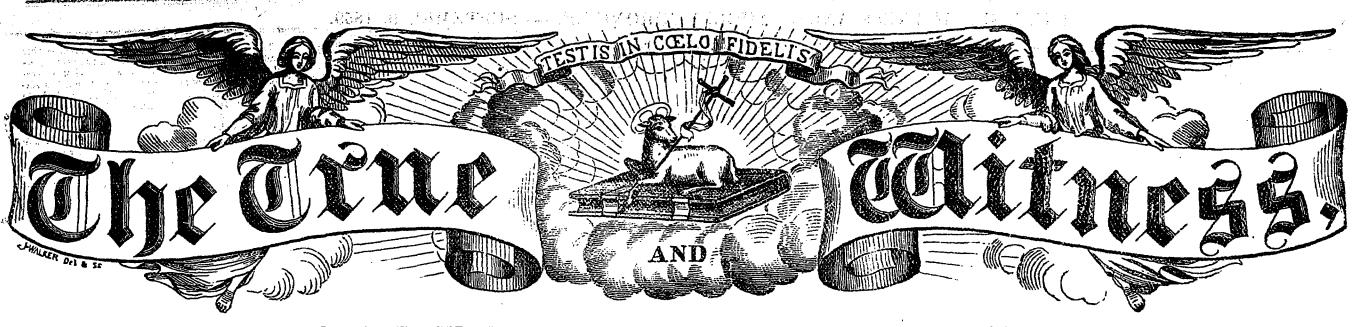
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### HRONICLE ATHOLIC

### VOL. X.

THE WRECK OF THE DILLONS.

A TALE OF TIPPERARY-FOUNDED ON FACTS.

(From the Dublin University Magazine.) CHAPTER IV.

Mrs. Dillon was not a scolding woman; but there was a stillness in her moods of displeasure or uneasiness often awful and oppressive to those who witnessed them. Thus, as she sat silently before the fire, looking darkly on the wasting turf and fagots, there was enough in her attitude and expression of countenance to weigh heavily geance o' God on her !' on the spirits of her husband and daughter. Pat hunself felt sorely troubled, and more than once went to the door with the intention of making another exploring excursion in search of the missing one, but always returned without lifting the latch; for where to go in that midnight hour, with only the stars for his guide, he could not the heart scald you've gev yer people ! Poor tell. To wait with patience, then, till the morn- foolish colleen ! An' sure, Pat Dillon,' she adding should dawn, was his only resource; and sleep overcoming him, he retired softly to bed .--Kitty also fell asleep in spite of herself, while than many another.' waiting to see when her mother would rise from her position before the tire, and was soon snoring he exclaimed, vehemently. Wasn't she my fa-heavily in a dreamless slumber. Meanwhile, vorite child o' them all? Wasn't she the pet of. Mrs. Dillon remained motionless-the last spark of light had died out of turf and stick-the candle burned down, and there she sat in darkness and gloom, till the first glimmer of morning stole over the sky. Then rousing herself, she started up, waked her husband and sons, and prepared the family breakfast with as much precision and ondutiful-a black shame to all belonging to her.' alacrity as if she had not walked twenty miles the day before, and afterwards passed a sleepless had gathered in to condole with the afflicted fanight. The daylight did not bring much abate-ment of anxiety to the Dillons. The father missed the fair face of his lovely daughter from the fair face of his lovely daughter from night. The daylight did not bring much abatethe family board; the mother felt, no one knew what; Kitty was pale and wild looking; her brothers were silent and gloomy. When the unusually early meal had been hastily despatched, the male portion of the family all went out in different directions in quest of the absent one; and with feelings of the most oppressive kind, the mother and daughter awaited whatever tidings time might bring them. Mrs. Dillon took up the unfinished stocking which Nelly, the day missed; for whin Mrs. Dillon an' I stopped at before had been engaged in knitting, but hastily threw it down again as, for an instant, a spasm Phelan tould me that Fogarty an' her were seen contracted her features. She then commenced a piece above Cappanick, in company wid other; an arduous task of patching and mending clothes; an' the thought came in my head while Kitty's wheel sent forth its droning thrum. heard she wasn't to be found, that she might The arrival of Bet Fagan, as the day advanced, did not serve to make matters any better, in Kitty's estimation ; she dreaded the dark, meaning look of the widow's eyes, and her first enquiry, 'Has Nelly come back yet ?' called forth a rather cold answer in the negative. Bet shook ber head, and that was worse still. Kitty drew Croon, a withered faced, little old woman ;down her flax with wonderful industry, and the wheel went round so fast that Mrs. Fagan exclaimed at length-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1859.

'Ay, for certain. Every one knows it, too. evil with the extent of the system itself, and as- accept without danger to the faith of our people ; suming a corresponding magnitude when that we also trust that we know how to estimate at assumes the proportion of a National system, and its full value the bounty of the government ;--your own child ! She has done what 'ill bring theirs to look narrowly into its methods and course of instruction, the character of its books, the spirit of its teachers; theirs to scrutinise its every detail, that so they may be able ab pronounce, and to pronounce with authority, how far the teachings of secular knowledge may or may not be in conformity with the unerring, ne-ver-changing standard of Catholic faith.

All this it is the right and the duty of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland to do. They are the guardians of the faith of their flocks; them has the Holy Ghost placed over those flocks, as well to lead them to wholesome as to warn them away from noxious pastures; to them, through the Apostles, has Christ said : " Go, teach all nations" (Matt. xxviii. 10); and if for want of care on their part any of the little ones redeemed with His precious blood shall have been lost lady-was not asked to put her hand to a single through the pericious influence of bad systems of education, He will on the great accounting day make them answer for the loss at the peril of their own souls.

> If they were at all inclined to sleep at their posts while there was danger to their flocks, there is one who would wake them up to the duty of pastoral vigilance, the pastor of pastors, the successor of Peter, who from the watchtowers of Sion looks abroad over the universal Church, even to the ends of the earth, with an eye that never sleeps, and at the same time, amidst the multitudinous cares entailed upon him by the solicitude of all the Churches, views with an interest deep and paternal everything that concerns the spiritual welfare of his children in faithful Catholic Ireland. The all-important question of education has engaged, and engages, the especial attention of the Holy Father. Not long ago the Archbishops of the four ecclesiastical provinces of Ireland received a letter from the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation, charged by the Holy Father with the special care of the Irish Church, in which his Eminence required that the National System of Education, and the projected system of intermediate public schools for Ireland, should be thoroughly examined, and a faithful report thereon transmitted to the Holy See. Reminding the Archbishops that the Queen's Colleges had been already solemnly condemned by the Holy Father, and that the great duty in reference to them, was, to " keep Catholic youth far away from them, and to provide otherwise for their liberal education by founding and maintaining Catholic Colleges and the Catholic University, the illustrious Cardinal Prefect earnestly recommended these most important subjects to the consideration and zeal of the Irish Bishops. For the purpose of carrying into effect these weighty recommendations, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin in due course received instructions to convene a meeting of the Irish Bishops, and to preside over its deliberations in quality of Apostolic delegate. We have accordingly met together to confer upon the questions submitted to our consideration, with a full sense of the important issues involved in these questions. We have not been without knowing that in a country such as ours, where the educated man, from the lowest to the highest is sure to leave all others far behind him on the road to wealth or distinction; where the son of the humblest man in the community may, by his intellectual superiority, rise to the highest office attainable by a subject : and where the artisan, with only the hands and the head that God gave him, may realize a fortune and win fame-we have not been without knowing that in such a have not been without knowing that in such a "That the National system of education, though country the people must be educated; and we tolerated on account of the particular circumstances may appeal to our Catholic schools, colleges, and of the country, must be, from its very nature, in seuniversity, erected out of very scaaty resources, as evidence of the sincerity of our desire for the diffusion of sound and useful education. Neither on the other hand have we been without knowing that a system of education, useful and attractive in some respects, and withal proffered as a boon, may yet be no boon at all but a very daagerous thing, nay, all the more dangerous for its useful and attractive character; nor have we forgotten how wisely it has been said, " Better is an humble rustic who serves God than a proud philosopher who neglects Him while he considers the course of the heavens;" nor again have we forgotten that religion is a necessary supplement

passing from the present to generations yet un- and if it expects a return of gratitude for the born-since this is so, it at once becomes the performance of one of its first duties, then we right and the duty of the Catholic bishops of this add that we are not ungrateful for what it has she flung herself upon her knees in the middle of country to watch over every such system, by done, and is doing, for the education of the Cawhomsoever devised for their people, or with tholic people of Ireland. But we have also felt Bet Fagan rushed towards her, and with giant whatsoever intention. It is theirs to examine the full responsibility resting on us, called upon, every such system with minute care; theirs to as we have been, to decide whether in accepting "Don't curse her, Ellen Dillon ! Don't curse observe its workings with the utmost vigilance; the pecuniary aid given with no grudging hand we might not also be accepting with it a system of education fraught with danger to the faith of our people, and might not be transmitting an inheritance of evil to generations yet unhorn. We have met fully impressed with the gravity of these considerations-with the importance of the cause on which we had to pronounce. And, because of ourselves we can do nothing, but " our sufficiency is from God" (2 Cor. iii. 5), and " unless the Lord keeps the city, he watcheth in vain that keepeth it? (Ps. crxiv. 2) we have had recourse by fervent and humble prayer to the "Father of lights," and at the foot of the "throne of wisdom" we have besought the lin-maculate Mother of God to obtain from her Divine Son that he would vouchsafe to send from on high the "spirit of counsel and of strength" to direct us in our deliberations.

> We have forwarded to Rome a full account of our proceedings, and we have asked for them the blessing of the Sovereign Pontiff. Having done so, we now deem it our duty to inform you, dearly beloved brethren, of the unanimous result of our deliberations, assured that you will accept not only with docility but with joy the decisions of your assembled Bishops, and that by your cordial, active, united support of them you will speedily obtain for the Catholic yeath of our country, of all classes, a system of education purely and entirely Catholic, whilst our Protest-ant fellow-subjects will be perfectly free to edu-cate the Protestant youth of the country after will speedily obtain for the Catholic youth of our cate the Protestant youth of the country after their own manner,

> The following resolutions unequivocally ex-Catholics of Ireland. With equal clearness do expensive, and noxious system, would be to give they set forth the claim of our flocks to an ade- over the Colleges of Cork and Galway situate in quate share of the public funds appropriated to education, together with the terms on which, as Catholics and citizens, they can freely accept it. We publish these resolutions in the body of our they may be read from every altar and every pulpit in every one of our dioceses, that so no Catholic in Ireland may remain ignorant either ment to the constitution of the board of poor law of what we teach or what we demand in this all- | commissioners, exclusively Protestant; to the conmportant matter of education.

No. 4.

"6. The character of several of the books published by the Commissioners, the use of which is enforced in the schools under their immediate manage-ment, and is practically unavoidable in schools deriving aid from the Board.

"The rule adopted some years ago by the Board, according to which aid has been since its adoption refused for the erection or outfit of schools unless the school estate be vested in the Board -a condition expressly at variance with the instructions of the Holy See and the decision of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland in the national and provincial synthes. " 8. The inherent evil in the system that the

Schools are all liable to inspection by Protestant officers of the Board, and the fact that echouls exclusively attended by Catholics are, to a vast extent,

exclusively under Protestant inspection. "9. The fact that in schools deriving aid from the Board, Catholic children have received, and may receive, teligious instruction from Protestant teachers, in opposition to the original constitution, as luid down by Lord Stanley-the Commissioners not recognising the rightful claims of Catholic pastors to be the guardians of the religion of Catholic youth in attendance at National Schools.

"That we have been deeply adarmed by the attempts now making to induce the government to increase and aggravate the evils of the Mixed System, by the establishment of Intermediate Schools on the principles of that system : and that we call upon the Ontholic Clergy and Laity of Ireland to aid us in resisting, by meetings, pelitions, and all other con-stitutional means, the establishment of such Mixed Intermediate Schools for Catholics.

"That in the event of the establishment of a eystem of intermediate Education, we claim a tair pro-portion of the public money, for the support and establishment of separate schools, to be conducted on Catholic principles, in which Catholic youth may receive a good and liberal education, without exposing their faith or morals to the dangers of the Mixed

" That whereas autorous Schools, Cilleges, and Scialitaries, created at great expense, are stready ex-isting under the direction of the proper Catholic Ecclesiastical Authorities -in which science and literaince are diligently coltivated-and other similar in-

pronounced by the Holy See, we reiterate our condemnation of the present system of education estab-The following resolutions unequivocally ex-press the judgment which, as Catholic Bishops, we have felt it our duty to pronounce on mixed education, whether as such, or as in actual ope-ration, or as contemplated, in reference to the Catholics of Leeland. With equal clearness do

'Musha, faith, Kitty, yerself's the fine spinner -good luck to you! Ye'd bate any two in the counthry.'

Mrs. Dillon spoke but little, and as Bet knew her way, she did not force her conversation upon her, but talked on cheerily, addressing no one in particular and expecting no answers. So the morning passed away. At length a man's heavy step was heard approaching the house. Kitty trembled, and a taintness seized her; Mrs. Fagan rose to her feet and stood immovably in the middle of the floor; the eyes of Mrs. Dillon | land holds a foremost place among the questions were fixed on the open doorway. Pale, with affecting the present and future well-being of our every feature bearing impress of some terrible country. It comes next in importance after the emotion, Pat Dillon entered, and without uttering possession of the true faith, the most precious of a word, sat down upon the nearest vacant seat.

'Where is she? what has happened?' demanded his wife, in a shrill unnatural tone.-' Have you found her ? Is she dead ?'

'She isn't dead,' replied Pat Dillon, in a tone of frightful calmness, as he removed his hat and laid it down.

'Father ! what is it ?' asked Kitty faintly, for she saw great drops of perspiration standing on her father's haggard face.

Sure, then, if she isn't dead, there must be hope,' broke in, the mother tremulously. ' There's no hope !' said Dillon, in the accents

of a despairing man.

' Whin she isn't dead,' interrupted Mrs. Fagan. She's worse than dead !' groaned Dillon, now rising and striking his hands fiercely together ;--'if she was dead it wouldn't signify.'

'For the love o' mercy, spake out man, and tell what has happened,' urged Mrs. Fagan.

' If she was dead,' continued the unhappy father, wildly, 'I'd have been satisfied; the Lord 'id have took her out o' harm an' mischief, an' we couldn't complain; but she has brought a black shame on us all.'

'Go on,' Dillon,' said his wife grimly, 'and tell what Nelly has done.'

She has gone off wid Peter Fogarty !' he replied with desperate calmness.

'Do you know it for certain ?' asked Mrs. Dillon.

the minit have left the place wid him.'

They were seen together as far as the Scully

gap and Cappanick-an' he hasn't been home

'Then, if she's gone wid Pety L'ogarty,' ex-claimed Mrs. Dillon, in strong excitement, as

the floor; but cre she could finish the sentence,

strength, pulled the strong woman to her feet.

her grief enough, widout calling down the ven-

while there's breath in her body. She'll niver again cross that threshhold alive ; an' I say it for-

nint ye all this blessed day !' 'Oh, poor child! poor child !' muttered Bet

Fagan in compassionate accents. But this is

ed, addressing the farmer soothingly, 'if she is

gone wid Fogarty, she didn't do worse afther all.

"Did I rear her up to disgrace me this way !"

every one in the house-rared as tenderly as a

turn that she didn't like-and now look at the

reward she has gev us. Did I ever expect such

conduct from her? She was brought up dacent

an' respectable, an' she turned out ongrateful an'

shed tears this minit.' 'Troth, an' she was a

dacent, well-rarcd, little girl; an' it's Fogarty I blame, not her,' &c., &c. Bet Fagan whispered

to a friend that she had all along suspected there

was something 'going on' between Nelly and Fogarty; and, more especially, she declared her

fears to have been increased at the dance, two

evenings ago; 'an' thin,' she continued, 'I guess-

ed at wonst what had happened when Nelly was

Dan Phelan's last night out of the storm, Peggy

Before many hours elapsed, all the neighbors

"She'll niver more darken her father's door,

since yesterday.'

'It was very sharp o' ye, Mrs. Fagan,' replied the woman to whom this information was imparted; but Mrs. Fagan only shook her head, and wished she had been mistaken.

'An' maybe you're mistaken vit,' said Norry 'maybe you're all in the wrong. I wouldn't beheve that Nelly Dillon 'id lave her father's house wid the richest man in Tipr'ary, the way you think she's gone wid Pety Fogarty; an' that's my opinion for ye.' (To be continued.)

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE CA-THOLIC ARCHBISHOPS AND BI-SHOPS TO THE CATHOLIC CLER-GY AND PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

VENERABLE AND DEARLY-BELOVED BRETHREN,

The education of the Catholic youth of Ireall God's gifts; nay, it is ultimately connected with the interests of our holy faith itself. Whatever be the form of public education, whatever its aim-whether, being simply godless in its na-ture, it but teaches man to fulfil his part in this passing world without taking thought of his eternal destiny in the next, or whether it is based upon the belief that the instruction of Christian youth ought to begin and end with the fear of the Lord, as the beginning of all wisdom (Ps. cx. 9); whether again, including religion with its views, it adopts the singular modern device of a common Christianity, as it is called, or contemplates the instruction of all religious denominations, each by itself, each in its own proper tenets, and each by its own recognised ministers --- in any supposition, it is not possible for human ingenuity so to construct and work out a system of public education in these countries but that it. will bear somehow, tavorably or adversely, upon the interest of religion. To every such scheme of education, with its originators, the words of our blessed Lord apply with literal exactness-'he that is not with me is against me.'-Matt. xii, 30.

Since then every conceivable system of public education in this country must needs operate for or against the interests of religion-inust needs exert a decided influence on the faith of the lug, for the education of the people of a compayouth submitted to its teachings-an influence | ratively poor country, all the pecuniary aid always appreciable, and augmented for good or which the government would grant and we could of all symbols of Catholic devotion.

to the laws of the land, and that for want of it, highly but hadly educated people might overtara -as they have overturned-the altar and the throne. We have felt the necessity of accept-

### RESOLUTIONS.

"That schools for Catholic youth should be such as to insure for them the benefit of a safe secular education, and adequate religious instruction in the faith and practices of the Catholic Church. They should be, therefore, so subordinated to lushops in their respective dioceses, as that no books may be used for them in secular instruction to which the ordinary shall object; and that the teachers both as to appointment and removal, and the selection of all books for religious instruction, and the arrangements for it, be under the control of the same ordi

nary. "That the principles enanciated can be adequately embodied and acted upon in this country only on a system of education exclusively for Catholics. "That the Catholics of Ireland have a right to obtain such a proportion of the aid annually allocated by parliament for education, as, regard being had to their numbers and the condition of the Oatholic population, will suffice for the establishment and maintenance of schools to be conducted on thoroughly Catholic principles.

"That the concession of grants for exclusively Catholic schools in Great Britsin and in the British colonies is conclusive evidence of the fairness of the claim to a grant being made for Catholic schools in Ireland, and that the Ostholic people of Ireland should, therefore, insist through their representatives in parliament, and by direct application to the government, on obtaining such a grant.

veral respects, objectionable to Oatholics ; and that the changes made in its rules from time to time, having been adverse to Catholic interests, have increased the distrust of the Catholic episcopacy. "That we signalise, as especially objectionable,

the non-recognition of the control over education which the Catholic Charch holds to have been conferred on Bishops by bur Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, when He said to his Apostles, 'Go, teach all nations' (Matt. xxviii. 19).

"2. The practical substitution, in its stead, of the control of a board consisting of members of differeat religious denominations, predominantly Protestant, and deriving its authority exclusively from the State, whilst its power extends to and is exercised in matters vitally affecting religion.

"3. The education of Catholics-of teachers in the Model or Normal Schools, even in History and Philosophy, and of children in other schools by Protestants. 44. The constitution generally of the Nodel and

Training Schools, and their establishment throughout the country in opposition in many cases to the declared opinions of the local Bishops.

"The exclusion from the schools of the Oross, and

"That we shall embody the substance of the above pastoral address to you, beloved brethren, that resolutions in a memorial to the Chief Secretary of State for Ireland, calling on the government to take our claims into consideration and to grant them.

"That we shall call the attention of the Governdition of the poor in the workhouses, who are treated in a manner much worse than the felons in the gaols or other delinquents, and are left in many cases in a state of the greatest spiritual destitution, and to the other countless grievances of the system, arising from the intolerable state of the poor law and its operation ; as also to the destitute religious condition of Catholic sailors in her Majesty's Navy."

To carry these resolutions into effect your cordial co-operation, dearly beloved brethren, is necessary; and upon that co-operation we reckon with confidence. Obedience to the pastors of your Church is with you hereditary. You thirst, as in the olden times, to drink at the fountains of pure knowledge, even " as the hart panteth after the fountains of water." (Ps. xli. 2). You prize your religiou as the pearl above price, and you prize a pure and free education as the gold in which it may filly be set. You will therefore be with us heart and soul in the efforts we are determined unceasingly to make, until we shall have obtained a thoroughly Catholic education in all its departments for the Catholic youth of Ireland. Nor do we anticipate any long delay to our wishes. An enlightened Government must see how just and right and proper it is that Catholics should receive a Catholic education, as well as Protestants a Protestant education; and that, moreover, the State should, in a spirit of generous liberality, give us its aid as some compensation for the loss of our funds for Catholic education, which have not only been confiscated. but turned to hostile uses.

And now that we have delivered to you, venerable and dearly beloved brethren, our solemn decisions with regard to primary and secondary, or intermediate education, we pass naturally to an institution which we hope ere long to see a great centre of Catholic education in Ireland-the Catholic University. A few short years ago, ours was the only Catholic country in Europe which had not its own Catholic University. Our Catholic youch, second to no other in the love of science, had either to forego the advantages of a University education or to seek it at the risk of losing their souls. Now, thank God, it is not so. Our illustrious Pontiff, Pio Nono, called upon the Bishops of Ireland to erect a Catholic University after the model of that which the nrelates of Belgium have founded in the city of Louvain, that the youth of Ireland might not be under the necessity of seeking a liberal educa-

#### SEPTEMBE 9, 1859. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## tion where faith or morals-would be endangered, but might in their own academic-halls acquire all the learning of the day under the guidance of siastical control as a safeguard for the faith of their holy religion. The prelates of Ireland, Catholic children in such schools. hearkening as ever to the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff, appealed at once to their people, who responding to the call of Bishops and Pontiff, poured in their contributions from. town and country, from parish and diocese, with an alacrity and a generosity showing that the Catholic instinct of the country called for the establishment of a Caardent wishes, and that from one cause or anbelieve, is God's work, and despite every difficulty it will, with His blessing, go on and prosper. To you, venerable and dearly beloved brethren, we look-and we look with confidencefor the means to carry it on. Now that we have the Catholic laity as well.

2

It is not in the matter of education alone that we have grave cause to complain, of the working and administration of the Poor Law in Ireextreme, and that it contrasts most unfavourably with their condition in times gone by, when, unwere cared for with the utmost tenderness ?-Need we say, that the administration of a poor lew for the relief of our Catholic people in Ireland by a board exclusively Protestant and English, such as we have, is no less a grievance in Ireland than the administration of the poor law in Protestant England, by an exclusively Catholic and Irish board, would be considered in England. And what shall we say of the power assumed by the Commissioners to appoint and dismiss Catholic chaplains, as if they were invested with spiritual authority, and to utterly ignore and even dely episcopal authority, in these and other respects ?-- a power which in their ignorance or disregard of Catholic discipline, they have exercised so unwisely as to have involved them- announcement that the government intends to selves in disputes with bishops, priests, and dom, thereby at times leaving the Catholic noor of our workhouses, as far as in them lay, in a | the Divine blessing, both parties will feel that state of utter spiritual destitution, without a chaplain to minister to them for whole months together ! Again, what shall we say of the want of decent places, means, and furniture, for the celebration of the divine insteries of our religion ? of the common dining-hall, of the paupers being of the rights of property to make his tenants hapthe only chapel, and the table, at one end of it, the only altar for the Holy Sacrifice ? of the want, so deeply felt, of any place in most of our workhouses to which a devout inmate could retire for private prayer ? Finally, how could we pass by unnoticed the danger to the faith of Catholic children in workhouse schools under Protestant teachers, and the attempts to Protestantise, by force of pretended law having no real existence, the poor deserted children of Catholic parents ? Nor can we pass by the condition of Roman Catholic sailors in the nasy, for whom it may be truly said that there is as yet no Catholic Emancipation. The arrangements recently made by government for providing Catholic chaplains for the army are appreciated, as indicating a just and conciliatory spirit towards Catholics in the military branch of the service, and we trust they will be followed up by further concessions in the the same liberal spirit. But the poor Catholic sailor in the navy is not only in a state of sad spiritual destitution, without Catholic chaplain or religious ministration of any kind upon board his vessel, but his freedom of conscience, which is England's provdest boast, is sometimes violated, by working on his hopes and fears so as to make him attend Protestant service and even in some manufaces to pass for a Protestant. These are grierances which loudly call for a remedy. Caundies shed their blood freely-none more treely -for their Queen and country. The stoutest bisjonets of England are borne by Catholic hands. No small part of her navy is manned by Catholic soutors. And if Catholics is called upon to sacrifice they fives, and sacrifice them willingly, for their Que ca and country, is it not the duty of the government to prove to them that no requirement of the heatrable service to which they are called, whether military or naval clashes with their religious consistions, dearer to them than life? Is it out the duty of the Government not only to with ample means to " worship God according to the dictates of their conscience ?" Is it not furthermore the duly of the government to give to in the cause of his country his, little children, dear to him as the spple of his eye, shall not be

which we trust the British Government willsfreely grant; by admitting the principle of due eccle-

The condition of humbly-circumstanced landholders, who form so large and important a part of the community, is also a subject of the very last importance, affecting as it does the peace and the happiness and the prosperity of the country. In alluding to this momentous question we by no means step out of our own province. We tholic University. Aided by the munificent con-tributions of the Catholics of Ireland, and by us to relieve the corporal necessities, to alteriate those as well of the Catholics of England, of the temporal misery of all our fellow-creatures Scotland, of America, and of the colonies, the without any exception, especially of those who Bishops of Ireland commenced the work of found- | are bound to us by the closest relation. We and ing the University, with the blessing of the Holy our clergy derive a large portion of our temporal landholders of Ireland; and strange it were, inother it has had difficulties to encounter. But a deed, if, with our temporal wants generously sup-University, be it remembered, is the work of plied by them, we should be indifferent to their time; and what great institution of the kind has temporal condition, or should, out of a false deliever been founded but what has had difficulties | cacy, shrink from helping to ameliorate it in any upon difficulties to encounter ? God's work is way within our reach, and on suitable occasions sure to meet opposition. This University, we vindicating before the world the just rights of our believe, is God's work, and despite every dill- generous, devoted, beloved people. No. We should be unworthy of them, unworthy of the place we hold in their affections, unworthy of our ministry of charity and mercy, could we so far forget them and the duty we owe them on so our Holy Father is himself stricken, we pray God, come to the upanimous determination never to many titles. We feel called upon, then, by a and we call upon you to unite with us in praying, cease our efforts until we shall have established strong sense of duty to say that, whilst there are cease our efforts until we shall have established strong sense of duy to say that, whilst there are but that, with the divine assistance, our illustrious the separate principle in very department of edu- many excellent landlords in Ireland who do not Pontiff will under this trial comport himself in a cation, and so have harmonized the high and the forget that " property has its duties as well as its It wand the middle into one homogeneous system, rights," but too many, unmindful of the duties, as eminent in christian virtue as he is in position .we feel that we can with increased confidence enforce the rights under the operation of onecall upon our people for the requisite funds, and sided law-so one-sided and unjust, that the that we are likewise in a better position to de- judge sitting on the bench of justice has had mand from the State such recognition of our wrung from him the admission that he was com-University as will secure for its students the pri- pelled in the name of law to administer injustice. vileges accorded to those of other Universities. This law, as it stands, gives the landlord the We have devoted particular attention to the most formidable power to evict the improving adoption of measures, which will, we trust, at tenant without giving him any compensation once place the University on a stable footing, whatever; and this power has been too often exand deserve the confidence and cordial support | ercised with circumstances of the utmost cruelty. of the reverend clergy of the kingdom, and of A man may, by the application of his little capital, with his own and his children's labour, con-

vert a barren waste into a smiling pasture, or we feel called upon to raise our voices in behalf improve inferior land to many times its former our Catholic people. As the fathers of the poor, value. But not for him or his shall the pasture the widow, and the orphan, we complain, and smile, nor shall be gather the well-earned harvest of his labour from those teeming fields which the sweat of his brow has fertilised. The landlord, hand. Need we say that the physical condition wishing to consolidate farms, or choosing to plant of the poor in our workhouses is wretched in the them with Scotch settlers, or preferring cattle to Christians, especially of the tenant's religion, or displeased for his having presumed to vote at the der the dispensation of Catholic charity, they | election of a member of parliament or poor-law guardian otherwise than he had wished, or from whatever motive it may be, comes armed with the powers of the law, seizes to himself the fruits of the poor tenants' capital labor, industry, and casts himself and his helpless young family upon the world to eke out the remnant of his days in the workhouse, or to find a watery grave in the ocean, or to perish in the swamps of America. Is not this literally the history of many a poor Irish tenant? May God inspire our rulers to put an end to this crying injustice. The natural and divine law, humanity and justice, the peace and good order of society-all demand the application of a speedy remedy to this too long tolerated evil. We hail with pleasure the apply the remedy without delay by adjusting the boards of guardians, in every part of the king- relations between landlord and tenant; and we relations between landlord and tenant; and we prayers to Heaven, that the Most High, who holds look forward with hope to the day when, with the hearts of kings and statesmen in his hand, may the Divine blessing, both parties will feel that inspire our rulers with righteous counsels, and may their interests are inseparable --- when the landlord will not abuse his power by cruel evictions, nor the tenant seek redress in " the wild justice of revenge"-when the one will consider it the noblest exercise as well as the truest enjoyment py under him, and the other will look up to his landlord as his good friend and protector. Addressing you on various subjects concerning your spiritual and temporal welfare, we should, venerable and dearly beloved brethren, be wanting to you, to ourselves, to our common spiritual Father, did we not call upon you to offer up fervent prayers to heaven for our Holy Father the Pope, that God may deliver him up from all his enemies at home and abroad, may shorten the days of his affliction, and may give him, what alone he sighs for, "glory to God on high, and on earth peace to men of good will." The Holy Father is profoundly afflicted by the troubles excited in Italy through the machinations of wicked men, at once the enemies of the Holy See and the disturbers of all order, who, casting off allegiance to their lawful sovereign, as they had already cast off the restraints of religion, are seeking to disturb the peace of the Pontifical States. Nor, as it should seem, have these lawless men wanted the sympathy, if even the direct encouragement, of those who from their position should be the friend of order. Catholic Europe, the Catholic world, has been shocked to see that unscrupulous statesmen contrary to the principles of justice and international law, which they themselves are the loudest to invoke at other times, and from no assignable motive save that of a deadly animosity to the Holy See, would fain despoil the Roman Pontiff of those dominions which he has held and holds by a title the oldest as well as the most sacred of any in Europe. Yes-the oldest and most s.cred of any in Europe. Long ages before any of the present dynastics of Europe were thought of, Central Italy, from sea to sea, enjoyed a high civilization under the mild sway of the Roman Pontifis; and the princes and people of Christendom, so far from grudging them the patrimony of Peter, protected their persons and defended their possessions as well, that the Head of the Church, being the vassal of no one, the enemy of no one (which it were not meet the common Father of all should be,) and so being placed far above all local or personal considerations that else could fetter his frecdom of action, might be perfectly independent in administering the affairs of the Universal Church .-And why is it now sought to disturb the Holy Fa ther? Locause, forsooth, he does not keep up with the progressive spirit of the times. Is it, then, so soon forgotten, that Pio Nono began his reign as a Reformer ? Not to speak of the paternal wisdom which, whatever may be said to the contrary, has give them full liberty, but also to provide them marked his reign throughout its whole course to the great happiness of his people, is it so soon forgotten, that scarcely was our illustrious Pontiff seated in the Chair of Peter when he made large concessions to his people, adapting, as much as might be, the the Catholic sailor and soldier the security, to new ideas of progress to the forms of ancient wishim as a parent so consoling, that when he dies dom, and bent his liberal and enlightened mind te the consideration of measures having for object the social and physical amelioration of his fair country? Has it so soon passed away from memory how the perverted from the cherisbed faith of his fathers praise of his enlightened policy was on every ed is now cut upon a tombstone at the head of an is the nevel or regimental school !--- a concession tongue? how the eyes of all Europe were fixed upon epitaph?

him with little less reverence than when every one bearing the name of Ohristian acknowledged the Roman Pontiff as the Father and Head of all Ohristians? how the vivas with which the seven hills of Rome resounded were given back from the banks of the Thames, and how, in their admiration of Pio Nono, Englishmen for a while forgot his religion ?-Is all this no longer remembered ? and will the for-mer sulogists of Pio Nono charge him now with want of progress? and will they even make common cause with the anarchists, who rewarded his patriotic efforts by the assassination of his minister and the exile of himself?

The Holy Father has, venerable and dearly beloved brethren, but too much reason to be afflicted. But it will be no small consolation to his paternal heart to know that he has the prayers and the sympathies of his faithful children all over the world, among whom, numbering two hundred millions, none turn towards him with more filial affection-none Father upon the undertaking, and the prayers of support, and that, if not extravagant, certainly upon him, the bitter invectives poured out against the people for its success. True it is, that it has neither scanty nor grudgingly given, from the him-none feel more intensely the wrongs committed not as yet had a success commensurate to their voluntary benevolence of the humble Catholic against him and the sorrows that have most undemore strongly condemn the unworthy attacks made servedly fallen upon him-than his devoted children in Ireland, no less true to the spiritual allegiance they owe to the Sovereign Pontiff than to the temporal allegiance due to the Sovereign who wields the sceptre of these realms. The children cannot but share in his sorrows when the heart of the best of fathers is plunged in grief. And, if others could be indifferent to his grief, you at least, venerable and dearly beloved brothren, could not be indifferentyou, who cannot forget how in the days of our affliction when famine visited the land his paternal heart bled for the sufferings of the people, and his hand was stretched out to relieve their distress, though scanty the revenues at his disposal. And now that that God may strengthen him; nor have we a doubt manner betitting his high dignity, and prove himself In his person God has set at the helm of Peter's bark one who will guide it through flood and storm with a watchful eye and a steady hand, until even they who may wish to see it dashed to pieces will be forced to acknowledge that the vessel and the hand that guide it are under the protection of Heaven.-If, seeing the perils that encompass him, he should for a moment give way to fear, at once, not so much to chide as to assure, the voice of the Lord will come to him over the waters, as it did to Peter, saying, "wby fearest thou ?" and the hand once stretched out to the fisherman of Galilee will be stretched out to his successor, and that successor will, like him, walk upon the angry waters gaping beneath him.

But it is not merely the temporal power of the Pope which the enemies of the Holy See would assail With it they hope his spiritual supremacy also would cease and come to an end. You, brethren, have no fear that it ever will so happen. You believe that the spiritual supremacy of Peter and Peter's successors, being the rock on which Christ built his church against which the gates of hell shall not prevail, will last as long as the church itself-to the end of time. Full eighteen bundred years and more has that church stood the shock of time, and it slone survives the wreck and ruin of ages. Many a storm has assailed it, but assailed it only to test and prove its ever-during stability. What with the incursions of barbarians, and the fierce contentions of Christian princes and nations, and the plottings of crafty statesmen, and the turbulent outbreaks of popular passion-wars upon wars, and revolution after revolution, have spent all their fury upon the rock of ages. The powers of earth and hell combined to tear it up from its foundation. And, could the powers of earth and hell prevail they would have done so. But no. The revolutions of ages sweeping all else before them in their onward course, have broken upon the rock-built church only to display their own utter importance. There it stands as firm as ever, and will stand, for its foundations were laid deep by the hand of the Almighty, and that same hand has at once ensured and recorded its indestructibility for all time to come in the title-deed written over its portals, "Thou art Peter (or rock), and on this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall uot prevail against it."-Matt. xvi. 1.

And now we call upon you, brethren, both clergy and laity, to do your part. First of all, put up your incline them to listen to our just demands in favor of our people. There is nothing that we may not obtain by fervent prayer. Then rest not content with a mere acquiescence, cordial though it be, in the decisions of our bishops. Hold meetings, send forward petitions to parliament, call upon your representatives to press your claims upon the attention of Government, and, if need be, even to make the concession of them the condition of their support, use all legitimate means to put before the empire the justice of your cause, and to sustain by your united strength the demands of your bishops in your behalf. So will they be not only just but irresistible. So will you the Catholic laity, prove true to the memory of your forefathers, who in weal and in woe have ever clung to their pastors. And so will you best consult for the eternal, without overlooking the temporal interests of your children and your children's children. "The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all." Amen. (2 Cor., xiii. 13.) Paul, Archbishop of † Joseph, Archbishop of Ar-Dublin, Primate of magh, and Primate of all Ireland, and Dele-Ireland gate of the Apostolic See John, Archbishop of j Patrick, Archbis Tuam Cashel and Emly Archbishop James, Bishop of Kilmore Patrick, Bishop oť Raphoe † John, Bishop of Limerick Bishop John. of Meath Cornelius, Bishop of † Charles Bishop of Clogher Down and Connor William, Bishop of + Edward, Bishop of Ossory Cork Bishop † Francis Bishop of Titopilis, Apostolic Administrator oſ John, Cloafert Derry John, Bishop of Ardagh William, Bishop of Cloyne j. Patrick, Bishop of f David, Bishop of Kerry Achonry Patrick, Bishop of † Dominick, Bishop of Water-Kilfenora and Kilford and Lismore macduagh John, Coadjutor-Bi- † Michael, Bishop of Rosa shop of Dromore † James Bishop of Kil-| Michael Bishop of Killaloe dare and Leighlin Daniel, Condjutor-Bishop of Raphoe Laurence, Bishop of Elphin j John, Bishop of Galway Thomas, Bishop of Ferns Dublin, Feast of St. Mary ad Nives, Aug. 5,1859.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE "NATIONAL BOARD" IN BELFAST .- EXTRAOR DINARY DOINGS.-We received just when going to press with our last publication a communication from the Rev. Mr. Marner, C.O., Belfast, containing a curious correspondence between himself and the National Board of Education. A minister of the "Independent Church," named Prentice, was accused of having gone into the Belfast District Model School and of having endeavoured by bribes to seduce a Catholic pupil named William Mitchell from his religion. An investigation was held, on the complaint of Mr. 

"Sir,-The Commissioners of National Education ave had before them a report of an investigation held by the head and district inspector into a complaint preferred by you against the Rev. Thomas Prentice, viz., of his having unduly interfered with a lad named William Mitchell, formerly a pupil of the Belfast Model School, and now a pupil of the Donegall Street National School, with a view of bringing about a change in his religious convictions, the lad ia question being a Roman Catholic. The commissioners having attentively considered this report, in which the head and district inspector express an opinion that the complaint made by you has been borne item of intelligence which appeared lately in the out by the evidence adduced at the inquiry, direct us newspaper records of the Galway Assizes. It appears to inform you that no minister of religion or other | according to the Westmeath independent, that during persons permitted to enter the Model School premises the late election for Athlone a certain Mr. Patrick for the purpose of giving therein instruction to the Geoghegan stimulated the patriotic readiness of Wilchildren of his own particular denomination, is at liam Tracy to vote for Mr. Ennis by depositing in his liberty to make any use whatever of such permission, hands the half of forty £1 notes. In due time, when in order to facilitate any attempt to proselytise the Tracy applied for the corresponding portions, after children of a different persuasion, or to gain any op-portunity of doing so. The commissioners are of opinion that, in accosting within the walls of the in-stitution, a boy whom he knew not to belong to his and breach of faith so rankled in the applicant's in-jured breast that he determined to recover his honest flock, and those obtaining from him information carnings forthwith by legal proceedings. Having which enabled him to enter into conversation with consulted a solicitor, however, he was informed to him on the subject of his religious belief in the public street, the Rev. Mr. Prentice has departed from that claim to the disputed ' £49,' he might, if so inclined, understanding upon which alone the commissioners concede to the ministers of all religious denominations the right of admission, in order to give instruction in the principles of their own creed to the children belonging to their own religious community .--The Commissioners, however, are unwilling to exclude the Rev. Mr. Prentice from the school, lest his exclusion might be inconvenient to the younger members of his own creed who attend there: but they penses. Perhaps, after all that hay been said and have informed him that they trust in fature he will most carefully abstain from doing anything which can | ceeding may point to the true solution of the difficult afford grounds of a similar complaint against him, and thus necessitate the commissioners to give orders to prevent his admission .- We are, sir, your obedient servants,

#### "MAURICE CROSS, ] Secretaries. "JANES KELLY, S

" Rev. R. Marner, &c., &c."

This is an extraordinary case. A Minister has been accused of the outrageous act of trying to pervert a child with money bribes : a gross offence, the natural punishment of which, and the natural protection for the children of Catholic parents from such conduct in future, is the expulsion of the offender. If a Catholic priest had attempted such a thing, he would have been expelled with ignominy and a howl of indignation raised against him by all the Protestant papers. But in the case of this Mr. Prentice the impartial Board only give him a gentle reprimand, and leave him in the school to carry on his work as before. It is all of a piece with the system, whose fundamental sim is the corruption of the Catholic population : a system most truly dangerous to faith and morals.-Irishman.

COAST DEFENCES .- During the last few days Engineer officers have made surveys in Waterford harbour, preparatory to the erecting of a battery at Creden, Head, and batteries near the inlets of Broomhill and Arthurstown.

" Lord" Rishop Plunket is an ill-treated man. On every hand, from the "mob" of Tuam to the magnates of Dublin Castle, he has been dealt with cruelly; and if he should gather his episcopal lawn and his pious indignation around him, and emigrate to Australia, we should not be astonished. Tuam we are sure, would greatly rejoice. His lordship called people the house out of which this episcopal Samaritan had turned the poor monks whom English law had given him power to oppress or plunder. The Castle has no protection for the poor Catholic monks

THE . MOMAHON / NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL. - Our

readers are aware that a subscription has been opened amongst Irish Nationalists, with a view of pre-senting a sword of honour to that distinguished soldier of France, Marshal Patrick McMahon, Duke of Magenta. His Irish descent, of which the name he bears is a sufficient proof, and his world-wide fame as perhaps the first soldier of the age, have naturally pointed him out as worthy of any token of national recognition which Ireland has it in her power to bestow. "We think the feeling which originated the project of this testimonial an honorable and praiseworthy one, and we think, too, that those who are anxious that the idea of Ircland's independent nationality should not be dwelt on in a sense unfavorable to British connection, would act more wisely by refraining from sneers and insults against a project which owes it existence to a feeling which in no other country but Ireland would be considered blameable.-Eccning Muil.

MORE PURITY OF ELECTION .- The Dublin Evening Mail quotes from an Athlone paper some curious information which can be added to the chapter of revelations of election parity brought before a wonder-ing public in the course of the recent Parliamentary investigations. The Mail says :- " A provincial cotemporary opportunely supplies an explanation of an hands the half of forty £1 notes. In due time, when his great delight, that instead of urging a doubtful prosecute Mr. Pat. Geoghegan for bribery, and put the resulting fine of £100 into his own pocket. The suit was immediately instituted, and tried at Galway. The defendant allowed judgment to go by default and the full penalty was inflicted ; but he lodged a demurrer on the ground of some informality. This demurrer was recently pronounced invalid, and Mr. William Tracy has netted the £100., clear of all erdone in the matter of Parliamentary Reform, this proquestion-How to secure purity of election? Mr. William Tracy may be the real Reformer-the Cartius of the gull of bribery and corruption which Whig Tory, and Radical statesmen have alike failed to fill If the example of a few cases of the easy earnup. ing of £100 by informers prosecutions for bribery were once established the petty trade in votes at 50s a-piece would shortly be extinguished."

KING WILLIAM'S STATUE, DUBLIN, - Preparations are being made for the insertion of a drinking fountain into the western side of the pedestal of the statue of King William, College Green, Dublin. For upwards of a century and a half much liquid has been consumed to the "memory" of King William. The material thus imbibed, however, has been generally of a quality much stronger than water, and has been limited to the more altra-portion of our countrymen. Henceforward the libetions under the shadow of King William will be confined to pure water, and will be partaken of by Her Majesty's subjects without a distinction of political opinions .-Dublin Evening Post.

THE POTATO CROP IN INCLAND -The potatoe crop of 1859 promises to turn out the finest grown in Ireland since the good old times, when the market value of that article of food ruled from 1s. 1s. 6d. the cwt. It will be recollected that for several seasons after the terrible disaster of 1846, the potatoes grown had hardly the appearance of those of other times, and as an article of food they were very inferior. Considerable improvements were gradually brought about by close attention to the preparation of the soil, choice of seed, and after care of the plants in their different stages of growth These had produced a desirable change in the quality of the potato, but it was not until the present season that the peron the Castle to pull up the constabulary for not fection to which the culture had been brought behaving saved from the honest fary of a Catholic fore the advent of the famine year was apparent. Some attempts have been made to get up the old cry of disease, but the sound of discontent was too weak to make way beyond the first wall or two; and at present, even the worthy people of the "beautiful city," usually the first to take up the song of sorrow. have not a word to say on the subject. Turn so what quarter we may the sturdy stem and broad leaf which completely cover the soil in potato lands tell of a healthiness of the Celtic families, and of the ample store of cheap and abundant food for the masses which a few weeks tine weather will fully mature. - Belfast Whig. The new Archbishop of Dublin has always looked upon the National System with numixed sversion, and his exalted position as Apostolic Delegato gave, of course, additional weight to his Grace's opposition in the estimation of a people peculiarly devoted undying hostility to England. He thought better of 1 to the Holy See. But whatever differences of opinion may have hitherto existed among the Irish Bishops about the National Board, there is now porfect accord and unanimity. The heads of the church in Ireland have without a dissentient voice, condemned mixed education whether in the Primary Schools, Christian sway of the Church Establishment. He is for in the Queen's Colleges, as dangerous to faith and morals ; and as there can be no doubt that in adopting this resolution, the bishops have determined in consonance with the feeling of Rome, we may conclude that the days of the National Board are numbered. The Church having spaken, there is an end of controversy among Catholies. Henceforth, if the Irish Catholics are to be educated at the expense of the state, the funds to be voted for that valuable purpose must be disbursed on the denominational principle which prevails in England. We can see no difficulty in effecting the change. Even under the National System the schools though nominally mixed, were really denominational. The plan has in fact been a failure. In Munster and Connaught the scholars are for the most part Catholies. Even in Ulster the mixture of Catholies and Protestants has been very partial. Dr. Cooke has effectually prevented the fusion even in school-hours, of Presbyterian with Catholics, and Primate Beresford, as President of the "Church Education Society," has kept the Anglican about from the National Schools. In Lainster alone has the National System been at all effective, and even there as the Blue Books show, the success has been very partial. That system has done good despite its inherent vice; but it has been useful only because it has been a failure. Foundad for the purpose of effecting the combined education of different religious denominations, it has been in practice a denominational system. The theory having signally failed, there can be no solid ground for keeping up a sham ; and as in England the funds voted by parliament for the education of the poor are disbured by the Committee of Privy Council, among different religious denominations, what reasonable objection can there be to the extension of the same rule to Ireland ? It is not creditable to a government to maintain a false protonco any longer, and there can be no disparagement in acting upon the theory of trath and common sense. Weekly Register. THE WESTHER-THE CROPS -- Since our last nowages are now 30s. per week, with a prospect of tice we have learned that the harvest prospects are quite encouraging throughout the country. The fond-mongers attempted to raise the potaton-rot cry, but we think, with little success. We have never seen finer putatoes in market than we see now; a spot here and there may be visited, we admit-such has been the case since the great blight-but as regards the crop in general, all will be well .- Galway Mercury.

FILE YOUR NEWSPAPERS .- Many people like newspapers, but few preserve them : yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with its bustle and every-day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most labored description of the historian .-Who can take up a paper half a century back, with out the thought that almost every name there print-

who are turned out of the home they had built themselves; but it is careful of its policemen-so it soubbed the bishop with the curt reply of "not proven," and told him he had no case. Hard treatment this for a mitred prelate: a stout pillar of the State Church! Verily, the said Church is in danger.-But, meanwhile, does not the case of this precious bishop-so repulsive a type of the bideous system here presents-suggest thoughts somewhat sterner to Irish minds ? Let us see. A vehement frish orator, fifty-nine years ago, battling against the act of union, poetically declared that if the Irish parliament were destroyed, he would, like the father of Hannibal, swear his children on the altar of their country to it, afterwards. The woolsack and a poeroge sppeased him; and the little Haunibals, in place of that sacrifice on the altar, were lifted to the pulpit and the bench. One of them is this pions Bishop Pluakett, who illustrates in Tuam the benchicent a blessing to Connaught, no doubt. But don't we pay rather too high a price ! Even Ireland could dispense with a church and an episcopacy which proves its apostolic orthodoxy by dismaniling the schools of the people and robbing a poor faithful brotherhood of their home. But what a thing this is ! llow bard it is to restrain the hot anger that kindles round one's heart at the thought of the atrocity. Here is a poor people struggling against every disadvantage for the maintenance of religion and education. They have no schools; and straightway from their narrow means they club some seven hundred pounds and build them. Here is a proud and insolent prelate of this alien Church-representative of a blood-stained institution abhorred by the people on whose robbery t flourishes. In the midst of a Catholic people whose toiling priests are pinched with poverty, he, a parson without a congregation, enjoys the fat of the hand and rolls in wealth. With the scowl of the bigot his eye is fastened on that spectacle of the school where the poor monks are labouring in their holy and civilising mission. The people's money has been spent on the edifice; but Eaglish law gives him the power of wresting it from them. With all the pomp of British power, with sheriff's writ, with armed soldiery, the monks are cast forth from their home, and the people are robbed of their schools. Such sweet and benevolent influences does the Church Establishment shed round it in Ireland 1-Irishman.

Example being contagious, the carpenters of Dublin, it seems, were about to follow in the foutsteps of their brother craftsmen in London, and, in failure of a demand for an increase of wages, 10 strike. The building trade here has been for some time past and is at present, in a very flourishing state; and as the rise in wages sought for was moderate-23. a-week-the masters yielded, and now all is going on smoothly. The negotiations between the employers and the employed are said to have been conducted in a spirit of moderation on both sides, which

speedily led to an amicable result. The standard constant employment. The whole city is underzoing a complete metamorphosis. Palatial shops are springing up in the leading streets, and even in socond and third rate business localities. The new and expensive pavement is becoming general, and some of the fingways are now not to be exceeded in breadth and finish in any city or town in the three kingdomz.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -SEPTEMBER 9, 1859.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CHURCH. OF SS. P.STER AND PAUL, CORE .- On the 15th ult., the long desired event took place, which solemnly inaugurated the building of this important edifice. --Four hours before, the enclosed area upon which the church is to stand was surrounded by an anxious crowd. When the gates were opened a large number of persons were admitted who had previously been supplied with tickets, and subsequently admission was given to the immense mass of people who had been in eager expectation outside. In a few moments after every available spot was occupied, and every window in the neighboring houses densely crowded. Altogether there could not have been less than three thousand spectators of the ceremony .--Precisely at the appointed hour the rites commenced with a procession headed by a cross bearer, and acolytes. A large number of clergymen formed the main body, after whom came the Right Rev. Dr. Gilooly, Bishop of Elfin; the Right Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Bishop of Galway, and the Right Rev. Dr. Durcan, Bishop of Achonry. The procession was closed by the officiating prelate, the Right Reverend Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Cork, arrayed in full canonicals .--The procession moved on to a temporary Cross erected on the spot where the altar is to stand, and having arrived there, chanted the S3d psalm, "How Beautiful are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts."-The Bishop then prayed and blessed the ground upon which the Cross was placed, and then proceeded towards the foundation or corner stone. As soon as the Bishop had made the sign of the cross upon the County Tipperary, at the patriarchial age of 118 stone, Litany of the Saints was sung by the choir .---The 126th Psalm, "Unless the Lord will build the house," was then chanted, and during its delivery the Roy. Canon Murphy placed in a hole cut in the stone on which the foundation is to rest, a conner box, in which was a glass phial, containing a scroll of parchment, on which was recorded a Latin translation of the inscription, the various coins of the realm, and the medal of the Immaculate Conception. A brass plate also hearing the inscription was inverted over the hole in which the box was placed. The architect then laid mortar to set the stone, which was lowered to its place. The Bishop sprinkled it with holy water, and the procession was again in motion, and went over the whole of the walls, as they were traced out, stopping at three different parts, where he sang the prescribed prayers, and blessed the building. The procession then returned to the spot where the cross was created, and, kneeling, sang the hymn Veni Crewtor. At the conclusion of this part of the ceremonial, his lordship bestowed his episcopal benediction on the kneeling multitude, the procession re-formed, and retired to the robing room, and the ceremonies terminated .--Cork Examiner.

MUNIFICENT DONATION .- We understand that the popular member for Cashel, John Lanigan, Esq., M. P., has given the munificent donation of £100 towards the fund for crecting poor schools, in connection with the Presentation Convent in Cashel.

The Rev. Daniel Foley, for the last three or four years curate of the lamented Rev. Daniel M'Carthy, P. P., has been appointed parish priest of Ballylongford, which has been made a separate parish, distinct from that of Tarbert, with which it had peretofore been united. We are not yet aware who has been appointed parish priest of Tarbert.-Tralec Chronicle.

LIMERICK FEMALE REFORMATORY. - It is important for magistrates of the county and city of Cork to know that a Female Juvenile Reformatory has been opened in Limerick under the care of the Sisters of the Convent of the Good Shepherd. This is the first institution of the kind which has been established in South of Ireland, and us it will tend to supply a want hitherto grievously felt, we hope that whenever magistrates feel themselves in a position to do so, they will avail themselves of its advantages for juvenile reformation. The attention of the Cork bench was on Saturday directed to the announcement of the completion of the institution, by Mr. Collins, R.M. and the necessary information afforded them regarding the the cases to which the provisions of the act were applicable and the requisite forms to be gone through. The reformatory is designed for Catholic children alone.- Cork Examiner.

RUMOURED LEGAL CHANGES IN IRELAND. - We learn, on good authority, that the Lord Chief Justice will immediately resign his judicial position. He will be succeeded by Chief Justice Mounhan, to whose seat in the Common Pleas, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald will be promoted. Mr. Justice Perrin and Mr. Justice Ball will also have resigned before next Mi-

THE CROPS AND HARVEST. - In this part of the certainly advised her to do so, and that she had country the harvest operations are fast drawing to a readily agreed to take his advice. He thereupon close, the farmers everywhere during the past fortnight having been fully occupied cutting their corn. From all the accounts which have reached us on this important subject, we are assured of the gratifying fact that the wheat and oat crops will return the brought 23s a barrel .- Waterford News,

At some auctions of agricultural produce in this of the Irish acre. The price is considered good.

Mr. Thomas Watson, auctioneer, Strabane, sold, on Monday, at Newtownstewart, two acres of oats, at £14 103 per Cunningham acre. This is the highest price we have heard of this season.

An old man named Patrick Doran died last week at his farm called Galbert's town near Holycross, years.

About 3,500 Irish reapers, says the Scottish Guarlian, migrated from the port of Derry within the last eight days, in order to seek employment in the cutting down of the Scotch and English grain crops. Not a few of these had come from Connaught; but the great bulk of them belonged to the mountainous districts of the County of Donegal. They conducted themselves very inoffensively up to Thursday last, when a number of them, for whom there was not accommodation, and who, without having previously procured tickets, endeavoured to force their way on board the steamer Garland, despite the endeavours of the constabulary to keep them back and enforce regularity. Finally, they made a desperate attack on the police with sticks and stones. The constabulary were at last, in self-defence, obliged to use their batons. Fortunately no lives were lost in the conflict.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH-WICKLOW, AUGUST 17 .- The unfortunate man, Edward Donegan, who was found guilty at the late assizes for the | tired. murder of his wife, and who was consequently lying under sentence of death, has been reprieved, and his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. A memorial was lately got up in his behalf, which was numerously signed by Magistrates and elergy of all denominations, and the respectable inhabitants of this town, as by the members of the jury who were on his trial, and this together with the recommendation to mercy expressed by the foreman of the jury when handing in the vertici, has had the desired effect.

On the 1st ult. a "revival meeting" was held in the Old Meeting House, Saintfield-st., Belfast, in the Oh! these loyal Protestants! midst of which a woman, named Elizabeth Munn, Wa (Wackly Received under suddenly fell back in her seat and expired. The medical examination showed that her death was caused by apoplexy brought on by excitement acting on the brain which was in a state of chronic disease.

THE PRESENTERIAN KIDNAPPER.-The case of Ellen Magee came on again before the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench on Friday the 12th August .--Mr. John Adye Curran, instructed by Mr. Rourke, solicitor, appeared for the mother of the child, and land and Wales should be amended. The first clause Mr. Richard Dowse, with Mr. J. H. Thompson, so- enacts that no gift for a charitable purpose shall be licitor, for the Rev. Hugh Hana, in whose charge the child was brought to the Chief Justice's house. Mr. Gurran said that on reading over the case of Alicia Race (reported in 7th Blackburn and Ellis) it appeared quite clear to him that the mother was the guardian by nurture of the infant up to its attain-ing the age of fourteen years. In the present case the mother of the girl ascertained that she had made was baptized on the 31st August, 1845, being at that said that, although he agreed with Mr. Curran, as Wales. to the law of the case, yet, still he conceived that The the mother was not the proper person to give the child to, innsmuch as he thought she was unworthy of credit on her oath, she having stated in her former affidavit that her daughter was born about the beginning of September, 1846. He submitted, therefore, that his fordship, not having any evidence of the age of the child, but that of a person who had, in his (counsel's) opinion, been guilty of a deliberate misstatement, should not give any evidence to her present statement, which was so much at variance with the one in her original affidavit, or act upon it in any way, and that the child should be allowed to go at large. Affidavits had been filed to which it was not necessary to refer. The learned counsel then proceeded to argue at considerable length upon the facts of the case, and cited several authorities .--He dwelt at some length on the statement that the girl had been refused a Bible, and complained of what he designated the interference of a Catholic clergyman (the Rev. John M'Auley) with the child. He stated that the fact of the woman having sworn accurately to the period of the interment of her husband, demonstrated that she knew at the time she made the first affidavit, in which she fixed the birth of her child in 1846, that she was swearing a deliberate falsehood. The Chief Justice remarked that that had nothing to do with the law of the case .-Mr. Dowse then cited several authorities for the purpose of showing that his lordship was authorised to set the child at liberty, and to allow her to go to whom she pleased. Mr. Curran referred to the affidavit of the Catholic Bishop of Down and Connur, the Rev. Dr. Denvir, stating the exact time of the birth of the child, and stated that he relied upon it and upon the other evidence as quite conclusive in his favor. With respect to the statement of his learned friend, that the mother had wilfully misstated the age of her daughter, in her original affidavit, he would observe that persons in that class of life were very frequently mistaken as to the age of their children, and this woman might naturally have been mistaken. But even if she had a design of making out the child to be younger than she was, it would have no effect on the law of the case, because it was admitted on all sides that the child was not of the age of fourteen. The learned counsel referred to the case of Alicia Race, where it was decided, he said, that an action lay against any person who would take a child under the age of fourteen from its natural guardiau. He read the affidavit of Lucy Lacy, who stated that she was present on the 19th of July last when Margaret Magee demanded her child from the Rev. Hugh Hana, who, in the most positive manner, refused to give her up unless on the terms that she be allowed to go to his meeting-house and that no Catholic clergyman should be permitted to see her. Conusel next read the affidavit of Joseph Askin, one of the persons who was concerned with the Bev. Mr. Hanna, which was filed in contradiction of some years with so little appearance of disease, that of Margaret Magee, and in which he admitted which to some extent at least, warrants the hope that the child was seen at the door of the meetingshowed that the whole matter was one concocted with the absurd new doctrine of rovivalism. The Rev. Mr. M'Auley had made an affidavit, in which he stated that it was untrue what the the Rev. Hugh ley) had persecuted her in order to compel her to go to a convent, but the Rev. Mr. M'Auley said he had | places disease is visible.-Banff Journal.

gave her a line of admission and promised to give her a copy of the Douny Testament .- And again, the Rev. gentleman (Mr. M'Auley) said that she expressed her great sorrow at having gone to the meeting-house, and when he asked her why she went farmer a large yield of grain, wholly free from dam-age of any kind, and of fully as good quality as that a person in the congregation, and at the same time of the best year. As an inevitable consequence, how- showed him a petticout which she said was a portion ever, of the long continued dry summer, the straw of of the clothes, the rest not being at the time finished. both crops is short, that of oats particularly, render- | He further added that on the day following the one ing it incombent on the farmer to make every provi- | upon which this conversation took place he met her, sion in his power to supply a deficiency which will 1 and she took him by him by the hand, saying that be severely felt by him during the coming winter and i she had seen the muas and obtained admission to the spring. The wages of labourers averaged last week | convent. The Chief Justice said he would vary the 15s for the six days and this week 9s, with diet .- order so as to give the child to the custody of her Some new wheat was sent to market this week and mother provided that the Rev. Hugh Hanna was allowed to see her at proper times. Mr. Curran objected to the proposed rule, and stated that he did not concede the right to impose such terms as that a neighborhood, during the week, says the Dournat-not concede the right to impose such terms as that a rick Recorder, wheat sold at £12 per acce; barley at £10 per ditto; potatoes at £18 per ditto. We speak she disapproved of that person-to see her daughter, who was her ward and under her care at the time .-He would ask if any one took the child of the Rev. llugh Hanna under similar circumstances, and that a court imposed like terms on him, how would he feel in the matter? He called on the court not to make such an order, but on the contrary to apply to the case the estural principles of justice, by which he was sure his londship was actuated. Mr. Dowse said he was quite satisfied with the order mentioned by his lordship, which was all that the Rev. Mr. Hanna required. Mr. Curran further strongly objected to having such an order framed. After some discussion the Chief Justice said he would not make that order, but would adjourn the case until the 23d of this month, upon which day the child would attain her fourteeuth year. He would now order her to be given up to the custody of her mother on the terms of the latter undertaking not to send her away in the meantime, and to produce her before him on the 23d inst., in order that he might explain to her that she was at liberty to do as she pleased. The mother and child were then brought into the room. They appeared to be quite affectionate, and reconciled to each other, and held each other by the hand.-Dis Lordship, addressing Mrs. Magee, said that he did not think that any imputation should necessarily he cast upon her in consequence of the error she committed in her first atlidavit. A mistake of the kind was one which might very naturally acise. His lordship then spoke to the girl, kindly advising her to be guided by her mother. The parties then re-

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen and Royal Family, who have been visiting the Obannel Islands, lauded on Sunday afternoon at Guernsey, visiting the Fort and the Lieutenant-Governor, and re-embarking the same evening. This circumstance has not been allowed to pass unnoticed by the Puritanical Record which shamefully insults Her Majesty for so doing, adding that "It is impossible that such an event could take place without disturbing the Sabbath quiet of the island."

We (Weekly Register) understand the following to be the provisions of Mr. Bowyer's Bill for the settlement of the question of Catholic Charitable Trusts, for which leave was obtained on Saturday. The Bill will be discussed next Session. It is ontitled, " A Bill to amend the Law regarding Catholic Charitable Trusts," The preamble states that it is expedient that the laws relating to Charities endowed for the benefit of persons professing the Catholic Religion in Engenacts that no gift for a charitable purpose shall be forfeited or avoided by reason of any trust or coudition for procuring prayers for the soul of the donor or for the soul of any other person. The second clause states that no proceedings at law or equity shall be instituted as to the application of any Ca tholic trust prior to the passing of the Act 2 & 3Wm. IV., c. 115, unless the gift or foundation has been applied to such trust since the passing of that a mistake of a year, for it appeared that the child Act. The third clause deals with the question of non-corolment. The fourth clause is identical with time eight days old ; she would not, therefore, be the present Home Secretary's Bill, omitting, of course fourteen until the 23d of the present month. The the word "superstitious." The fifth clause provides Chief Justice remarked that, upon looking into the that the Act shall not prejudice past or pending pro-authorities, he had made up his mind to give the ceedings or adverse possession. The sixth clause child into the custody of her mother. Mr. Dowse confines the operation of the Act to England and The deplorable dissensions between employers and employed in the building trades still continue, and the hopes are fainter than last week of any immediate accommodation. The "United Building Trades" and the "Central Association of Master Builders" have issued their manifesto on either side, and these have been followed by replies, rejoinders, and replications. all tending to assert and rebut the charges of tyranny over the rights of labour by the Masters on the one hand, and undue interference with the freedom of workmen by the Trades organisations on the other. No doubt there are faults on both sides. The Times sides strongly with the Masters and dilates upon the evils of strikes, which are as undeniable as those of war, but it proposes no method by which they can be avoided short of unconditional surrender. The situation is undoubtedly a grave one. The vast building works lately in progress about London stand silent and grim, recalling visions of Babylon and Palmyra. The multitudes of unemployed workmen are living on their savings, and have abstained from ruffling public tranquillity by the slightest act of disorderliness. It is most carnestly to be hoped that the approach of winter will not find them still idle, and with their hoard diminishing .- Weekly Register. PURITY OF ELECTION .- Human nature is every where the same ; the British conscience is political rather than religious; and while other nations are purifying themselves from sins of the flesh the British sepators are washing their hands of bribery. Nearly lifty petitioners, most anxiously assisted by the House, have undertaken to discharge this vicarious service. Is it possible to doubt the general purity of our elections when fifty men of substance have undertaken to spend at least £1,000 a-piece to detect and banish the corrupt few? Beware, you seducers, who think to carry all before you with the almighty sovereign!" There are good men and true who will drag you before inexorable tribunals, where the secrets of the back parlor will be revealed where the secrets of the back parlor will be revealed in 1858. To the East Indies, 20, against 9 in June, and a wrathful nation will hear the whole story of and 4 in 1858. To Africa 7, being similar to the your shame. A purity that vindicates itself with so nucle solemnity, and at so large a cost, is almost too loud. It is loud indeed, for it is vor et præteren nihil. The whole thing from beginning to end, is litthe more than a sham. We say "little more," for it period of 1858. From the above returns it will be must be admitted that nine or ten members have seen that the greatest falling off has been in the emibeen unseated, all without, however, any imputation on their characters. The crime has been that of their agents exceeding their authority, or amateurs acting on their own suggestions. Well, fix the crime on these ; hold them responsible, and punish them. No such thing. All that is done is to forfeit the seat, to strike the receivers of the bribe off the poll, and to leave the bribers intact .- Times. POTATO DISEASE .- Some careful observers of agricultural and gardening affairs say that potatoes are further advanced at present than they have been for that the epidemic may be less virulent this year perhaps than it has been for several years past. Another hopeful symptom is that in some cases in gardens in this quarter, where the tops are quite down, and to all appearance through disease, no tubers have been found affected in the slightest degree. In the garloch disease prevails to some extent among early varieties in gardens, but amongst later sorts no decided signs of mischief have appeared. In Invernesselire pointoes are an excellent crop, but in some

Twenty thousand three hundred and sixty men deserted from the army in the course of last year.-Each soldier, by the time he had learned his duties, cost the country one hundred pounds.

WILL OF A PROTESTANT BISNOP. - We get this week another sample of the "advantages" of an Establishment. The will, with four codicils, of the light Rev. Edward Lord Bisnop of Malthy, D.D., heretofore Lord Bishop of Durham, were proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 3d of August by his sons, Edward Harvey Maltby, Esq., and the Rev. Henry Joseph Maltby, M.A., Canon of Durham, and Arthur Thomas Upton, Esq., the three acting executors; Robert Archibald Douglas, Gresley, Esq., the other executor, renounced. The will is of considerable length, and bears date October 30, 1856, and the codicila respectively 1857, 1858, and 1859.-I provision is made for his wife by a marriage setlement; there is also an annuity for her life, as well as a legacy of £5,000 and many specific bequests. To his eldest son he leaves his estate at Alcondury, together with a legacy of £7,000, and a fourth share in the the Residue. He also leaves a pecuniary legacy to each son and to his daughter, and many specific bequests to each of them. The legacies are numerous and most minutely described, eaving, as it would seem, remembrances to all his family and relations, and his large circle of acouaintance. He has also made a disposal of his episcopal robes, lawn sleeves, and consecration gloves, which ed to a civil court against the sentence. The venhe leaves to his wife and daughter, Mrs. Urqubart ; genuce of the insulted Church was summary and and leaves his silk roles, gold shoe-buckles, and severe. Mr. Macmillan was summoned to appear at stock-backles, to his son, Ganon Maltby. To the twelve o'clock on Tuesday next, at the bar of the Master, Warden, and Scholars of the University of Assembly. On his appearance the mederator put to Darham he leaves all his gold and silver medals and him the question, 'Did you or did you not bring such coins. To his successor to the bishopric be has giv-en the portrait of himself by Sir William Beechy, al-sion? And, immediately on his answering in the so the leopard or pard stool used at the coronation atlivantive, the Assembly proceeded, in selemn Scotch of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and all the basts in form, to depose him from the office of the boly ministhe hall at Auckland Castle. He wished it to be an try, and blot out his nome from the roll of pastors of derstood that, upon his resignation of the See he presented his library and books to the University of another action in the law courts against his Charce, Durham, and invested in Consols a sum for a salary in which he asks both for damages on account of the to the librarian, and that 2000 might be expended in close of this character and salary, and also that the printing a catalogue, and for other expenses inciden- sentence of the Free Church should be reversed and tal thereto. Any manuscripts formous and theologi- that he should be relastated as minister of his former cal writings worthy of being published shall be paid charge. The Free Church appears in the Court of for out of the residuary estates. He has bequeathed Session, but only to plead that, "whether it was right to Lady Augusta Paulet, as mark of remembrance, or wrong in its proceedings, these proceedings works. Sir Joshua Reynold's works; and to his esteemed ecclesiastical in their character, and council he subfriend and quordam pupil, the Dake of Grafton, he mitted to the trylew of a civil court : but this is no-has left Wilkie's gallery. The residue of his property teriously the principle on which the Frie Church is he shares amongst his three sons and his daughter. tounded, and to which Mr. Macmillan had himself The personalty was sworn under £100,000 -- R-Instruced London News.

PERIFAN RIOTING ADAIN. - The Record quoting from the Telegraph ; says that St. George's in the East was again the scene of a disgraceful distorbance on Sunday afternoon, arising out of the same causes which had led to the previous "scenes" in the same sacred edifice. The opinion of the perishioners was unmistakeably expressed with regard to the alloged Pusevite innovations lately introduced, and the utmost confusion and tumult was the result of the "service" as performed by the Rev. Bryan King, and it was not until the churchwardens and police were 'called in' that the uproar was quieted, and the body of parishioners prevailed upon to quit the church. A correspondent of the Guardian gives the following version of the disgraceful conduct of these turbulent Protestants :-" The service from the commencement was intercapted by a large mob collected making a noise by opening and shutting the pew- nel, and on a scale suited to the most in midable called out 'It is a judgment from God on them for separate from each other; whereas rigging, arming, the Gospel preached in its fullness by Mr. Allen.' It is imposible to describe the uproar. I have never very severely handled."

From the 1st of January to the 1st of June last Sfty-four divorce suits for a dissolution of marriage were heard before the full Court, and six before a single judge and jury. Forty-six petitions for divorce were decreed, and only six refused. Two causes were struck out of the list, no counsel appearing; and in one or two causes the relief of a dissolution was refused, but a judicial separation a mensa et thors decreed notwithstanding. Three hundred and thirty-three motions were heard and disposed of by the learned Judge Ordinary between January and June last, and 311 summonses disposed of in chamders by the same authority. Twenty applications for a mere "judicial separation " were decreed from January to June, and one only refused Forty-two suits for dissolution of marriage were presented by the husbands and nineteen by the wives, in the cases of judicial separation the figures are reversed, 18 petitions having been handed in by unhappy wives, and only 6 by unfortunate husbauds. Eleven, peti-tious for the protection of the property of wives were granted, and three refused. Such is a specimen of the beneficent operation of Lord Palmerston's famous act for the undoing of the nuptial knot.- Times.

The Star gives the following account of a collision between the civil country and a Protestant body in Scotland :- "Some time since the General Aszembly suspended the Rev. Mr. Macmillan, of Cardross, on a charge of innuorality and drunkenness. He appealavowed abcdience, and that, therefore, the adjudicution of such matter by the court would be an infringement of the toleration granted to Bridsh dis-

senting charches." The question is still conding." At a public broakfast at Adelaide, given to He. Binney, of the weigh House Chapel, speaking of Me. Spurgeon, Mr. Binney is reported to have said. . . . have heard him three times, and could not help weadering how the illogical commonplace which I heard could produce such a great effect." The Dissenters of Melbourne offered to guarantee Mr. Binner 21,000 if he would remain among them : but he is confident ly expect to return to the Weigh Rouse Chapelin Octobe: -- Guardian

CORDING AND POSTSMOUTH .--- If we wanted a proof of the French zeal in naval motters ; and there are a score forthcoming from any monitor at once,) it would be adarded by the familiar isstance of Cherburry There we have, or rather they have, a from all parts of London, many of whom were Jews. kind of model modern dockyard, free from the faults The plan adopted by these people was to coll the re- of old ones, and rich in all that ought to be found in sponses out while the officiating elergyman was say- , the new. It is much marer to us then where French ing the petitions in the Litany, at the same time arsends, is built in the smoothest part of the chanthe curate, who had been for some time in delicate dockyards, and you find that there is a grit of deal of dockyards, and you find that there is a grt of deal of health, fainted, when several well-dressed people time lost in consequence of the departue us being turning the church into a concert-room, after having and victualling, all go on at Cherbourg within the same walls. In our ports above mined, boats lighters, buoys, keep cudlessly moving through the seen anything like it in my travels in heathen coun- yellow water (at the risk of wetting and otherwise tries. However, the rector bravely remained at his damaging goods), while at Cherboard everything is post, and finished the service, in spite of the opposi- ( put on board from the wharfs stoughted a bich the tion of the ringleaders of the mob, one of whom, a tship lies. And so, of course, with coating. Coal Methodist preacher from Hackney, made a most in-1 must be holsted out of a ship's hold, and thus taken flammatory speech to the people in the church. At 1 on board-a tedious process, "hateful to the seathe conclusion of the service a rush was made after men," as the Naval Peer justly observes, instead of the Rector, and several of the congregation were being moved from the quays by machinery, as in the Norman Port. Again, the Cherbourg authorities The Liverpool correspondent of the Freeman gives the following comparative statistics of the irish emi-the following comparative statistics of the irish emi-the following that must during the months of July all these are sensible business arrangements, vastly superior to our old happy-go-lucky way of managing matters; and ought to teach us to mend it. Dockyards are the "positions" on which fleets retreat for refreshment and repair; and rapidity in and convenience for refitting a fleet would be half the battle in war time. That the French are emicently basiness-like in their way of doing work was shown at Genoa in the late war. This general superiority, of sizes and of arrangements about Cherboug, and its nearness (only 52 miles) to our coast, make Oherbourg an ugly neighbour. Blockade it, you will say, as Collingwood did Toulon, so persistently. Nobody supposes that such traditions will not be acted on by our service. But blockades have been evaded before; and a steam fleet running 12 miles an hour would not be so easy to catch if once a feint had drawn the blockading force from before its prison. Observe, too, as an instance of the organisation of Cherbourg, that French ships can enter Cherbourg docks at all times of high water, and that our ships can only enter those of Portsmouth and Plymouth during spring tides. The fortilication of our dockyards and arsenals involves a military question. But it is not denied that Cherbourg is very strong from that point of view, nor that the improvements which have been going on at Portsmouth of late years still fail short of what is wanted. -Dickon's all the Year Round. MOBTALITY ANONG EMIGRANTS .- During the last five years the mortality on board emigrant ships which have proceeded to North America has been as tellows :- 1854, '74 per cent.; 1855, '33 per cent.; 1856, 22 per cent. ; 1857, 36 per cent: ; and 1858, 19 per ceat,

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chaelmas Term. The two seats thus vacated will be filled by Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan (who refused the Bankruptcy Court judgeship last week), and Mr. Deasy .- Dublin Morning News.

ADOPTION OF THE TOWNS' IMPROVEMENT ACT IN FERMOY .- On Friday a meeting of the ratepayers was held in Fermoy, for the purpose of considering would it be advisable to place that town under the provisions of the above act. Captain W. C. Collis and Captain Barry presided. Mr. Richard Carroll, so-licitor, moved the adoption of the act in its entireity, embracing the water clause and the others ; and Mr. Thomas Rice, solicitor, seconded the motion. It was carried without the slightest show of opposition. A further resolution requesting that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant should sanction the body of Commissioners that would be appointed to carry out the provisions of the act, to consist of twenty-one. the greatest number legalized by the act, was also adopted unanimously by the meeting, which then separated. The greatest unanimity prevailed throughout the proceedings .- Cork Examiner.

TRNANT RIGHT .- We think Tenant Right should be known in future by another name. The words do not properly convey what the farmers require. What they want is protection of property; that protection which the merchant, the manufacturer, and the pro-fessional man receive from the law. No one can enter the merchant's house, and without any just claim legally carry off the profits of his trade. No one can step into the manufacturer's premises and demand the property he has accumulated by his toil .--The law very properly protects them in the enjoyment of the proceeds of their labor, and why should the law deal otherwise with the farmer? What has he done, that the law should not secure him the possession of any property he has created, by his industry? What he wants is the protection of his property, and there is not a legislature in the world that would refuse him that protection but the landlord legislature of England -Dundalk Democrat.

EMIGRATION OF DROGHEDA LINEN WEAVERS .- DRO-GHEDA, ADD. 16 .- Owing to a variety of causes, partly arising from the spirit of combination, partly attributable to the unwillingness of employers to accede to the demands of the workmen, and partly from the effects of machinery, the once great, lucrative, and flourishing linen manufacture of Drogheda has for some time past been rapidly declining, and considerable numbers of the best of our operatives have recently emigrated to Dundee, in Scotland, and Barnsby, in England. The fact is to be deeply re-gretted, for the interest of the town, as the Drogheda hand-loom weavers were in their humble vocation both skilful and industrious, indeed possessed of more than the ordinary amount of intelligence to be found amongst our artisan classes, combined with sober and steady habits.

On Sunday evening, two young gentlemen named Carroll and Ray — the former a clerk in the Bank of Ireland, and the latter a commercial agent — left house, crying out boldly for mercy, and invoking the Howth in a small yacht for Kingstown, and have name of the Saviour. This statement, he contended, never been seen or heard of since. The weather was wild and unsettled when they embarked, and it is feared that the yacht, which was very deep in ballast, was caught in a squall, and went down immediately, From inquiries which we made last night, there is Hanns in his affidavit alleged, that the child, Ellen every reason to believe that the worst fears which Magrath, had told him that he (the Rev. Mr. M'Auhave been entertained are too true, and that the young gentlemen have perished.

gration from that port during the months of July 1858, and 1859 - During July last, 24 ships under the act sailed, having on board 5,493 passengers, including 247 cabin, and comprising 1,394 English, 334 Stotch, 3,321 frish, and 197 foreigners, being a de-crease of \$1 cabin, and \$50 steerage-of whom 573 were Irish - when compared with the preceding month, and a decrease of 438 when compared with the same period of 1858. In July 1858, however, only 2,646 Irish emigrants sailed from the Mersey this year; showing an increase of 675 souls. In short ships not under the act during the month 886 persons sailed against 980 in June, and 627 in the corresponding period of 1858. To the United States, 17 ships sailed, having on board 180 cabin, and 3,754 steerage passengers, 743 of whom were English, 160 Scotch, 2,662 Irish, (being a falling off from the previous month of 758) and 168 foreigners-total, 3,934, against 4,885 in June, and 3,201 in July, 1258. To Victoria-4 ships, with 33 cabin and 708 steerage, including 338 English, 99 Scotch, 240 Irish, (a falling off from Jund of 39) and 31 foreigners, total 741, against 785 in June, and 1129 in the corresponding year of 1858. To New South Wales-1 ship with 148 steerage passengers, comprising 37 English, 18 Scotch, 330 Irish-total 385, against 656 souls in 1858 (256 of whom were Irish.) To New Zeland --one ship carrying 27 cabin, and 322 steeroge passengers, 220 of whom were English, 31 Scotch, 68 Irish, and 3 foreigners; total, 349, against 279 in June, (34 of whom were Irish.) To the Cape of Good Hope, one ship with five cabin and 77 steerage passengers, 56 of whom were English, 20 Scotch and one Irish; total, 84. In "short ships" there sailed to the United States (independent of those carried out in the Cunard steamers). 171 souls, against 50 in the previous month, and 150 in July, 1858. To Canada 620 against 770 in June, and 422 in 1858.— To New South Wales 8. To Victoria 19, against 7

and 4 in 1858. To Africa 7, being similar to the clearly of a different opinion. There are wrong number in June, and against 6 in 1858; and to South beaded people but some of them are entitled to America 35, against 38 in 1858. The aggregate decrease "under" and "not under the act" for the month is 517 when compared with the corresponding gration to Australia, which in 1858 amounted to 1805 souls; this year it is only 1153-a decrease of The Judge .- I am not going to argue it. We must 710 souls-being greater in amount than the falling take it, and I believe that the man who differs from off on the total emigration of the month.

THE MILD AND TOLERANT PRINCIPLES OF PROTES-TANTISM !- During the last few days several arrests have been made in Edinburgh for the nonpayment of the odious annuity tax, which is, in its nature, worse than the church-rate in England. One of the most remarkable cases mentioned is that of Mr. Donald Macgregor, of the Royal Hotel, who was made prisoner and taken to the Calton goal about midnight. "Mr. Maegregor" says the Scolsman, "would have remained, but the exigencies of his business compelled him to pay the claim made upon him. This amounted to £85 11s. 3d., which, with the £100 of his bank account arrested last year, makes up a total sum of £180 for this tax. We understand that preliminary steps have been taken to bring this case before a court of law, in the form of an action for damages against the established clergy of Edinburgh, in so far as their officials have exceedeed their duty in giving effect to the warrant." Another citizen has been apprehended, and has paid £25.

WESTERN CHRCUIC .- A PROTESTANT JURY MAN .-Upon the jury being called, a Juror said he could not take the oath, because he was a Christian.

The Judge.-The greate majority of the world are respect whenever they act from conscientions principles ; you say you think you can't take the oath ; therefore you can't do it. What do you propose to do?

The Juror .- The words of Scripture, 5th Matthew are very explicit.

all the world is wrong. What do you wish to do ; will vou affirm ?

The Juror.-I can't take upon me the office of a juryman. I am a Christian, and, the Lord having pardoced my sins,-

The Judge.-Why can't you take the oath? The Juror.-According to the doctrine of grace. The Judge.-Of grace? I don't think that is tena-ble. What has grace to do with earthly matters? Do you say that the verdict has been prodestined? The Juror. -- We are not to resist evil, 5th Matthew;

ve are to suffer.

The Judge.-You suffer the evil the law puts upon you. It is downright nonsense. The best thing I can say is, that such a man is not fit to sit on u jury.

Mr. Phinn .- The counsel on both sides agree with your Lordship. The Judge.-Get out of the box, but don't leave

the court, because you are not to make a holyday by your nonsense. 

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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPTEMBER 19, 1859.

## The True Mitness. CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

IS PRINTED AND PUELISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE

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IT All communications to be addressed to the Editor, G. E. CLERK.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1859.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LITTLE progress has been made by the Zurich Conference towards the settlement of the Italian question, which still presents difficulties apparently insuperable by diplomacy. The scheme for the restoration of the deposed Princes by force of arms, if ever seriously entertained, has probably by this time been abandoned; but whether the problem will be solved by the annexation of Tuscany to the domain of Victor Emanuel; or whether another Kingdom of Etruria is to be formed for the benefit of a member of the Napoleonic family, are questions to which it is still impossible to give an answer.

The most important item of domestic news is the publication of the Pastoral Address of the Irish Hierarchy, which will be found on our first and second pages. It will be seen that whilst their Lordships are unanimous in their condemnation of the mixed school system, they hesitate not to express themselves freely upon other questions in which the moral and religious interests of their respective flocks are involved. Unterrified by, indifferent to, the clamors of Protestant journalists against sacerdotal interference with politics; holding in supreme contempt the arrogant pretensions of government officials, that the moral as well as the physical destimes of the world must be bound up in fools-cap and " Red Tupe ;" the rulers of God's Church in Ireland assert their right to deal with all politico-religious questions, and shrink not from the performance of those duties which belong to their high and sublime calling. The condition of the Catholic soldier, and of the Catholic sailor in Her Majesty's ships-of the honest cultivator of the soil, and of the humble inmate of the Poor House, challenges and receives due attention at the hands of the Catholic Prelates of Ireland. They speak boldly and plainly to the civil ruler; and in I ke manner they instruct the ruled as to their duties and their rights. Their voice utters no uncertain sound; they tell their people openly what should be done, in order to enforce their righteous claims upon a reluctant government. Meet city, so far from the first fire, that it took nearly and pray - say the Bishops to their people; and offer your supplications to Him who is King of Kings and the ruler of Princes, that He may be pleased to incline their hearts to justice. And again as the best, as the sole legitimate guardians of the moral and religious interests of their flocks, they say to the latter,--Meet and petition; avail yourselves to the utmost of your legal privileges to enforce your just demands upon your rulers. "Hold meetings; send forward petitions to Parliament; call upon your representatives to press your claims upon the attention of government; and if need be, even to make the concession of them the condition of their support: use all legitimate means to put hefore the empire the justice of your cause, and to sustain by your united strength the demands of your Bishops in your behalf. So will they be not only just but Irresistible." The appearance of such a document, from such a quarter, and to such a purport, will, we fear, that could be done was to save the school house throw poor " Jack-in-office" into hysterics. It is one of the boldest and most direct acts of priestly interference with politics with which we are acquainted ; and we hall it as a sign-not of the interest that the Church takes in the welfare of all her children-for of that we never could for a moment doubt ; but as in so far as Catholics are concerned, as a conclusive reply to the silly twaddle, with which, of late, our ears have been pestered, about the propriety of Priests, and - Bishops confining themselves within their own domains. What the Church is in Europe, in Ireland, that is she in America, and in Canada .---She and she alone, is the competent judge of her for the clorgy. We believe it has been arranged that time after this, while the girl was carrying some own limits; she, and she alone, can prescribe her two services will be held every Sunday in each food to Mr. Lamb, the person in whose employment bounds, or say to her ministers, " thus far shalt thou come, and no further ;" she, and she only, knows when to speak, how to speak, and when to hold her peace. And it is plain that in Ireland she deems it ample time to speak strongly and sternly; that she is determined to crush the insolence of those who intrude upon ber sacred territory; and that, held. by implication at least, she repudiates, as false and ridiculous the dicta of our modern Solons, that the priest should not meddle with politics. And

the instrumentality of bireling government com- an inquest held at Hamilton, it is set down as the missioners, hints for the reform of our Canada work of an incendiary, we should hint at the duty then refused to do, as they had then ceased beating School system, has been finally condemned. The School Question has been argued before the might lead to his detection and punishment. As til the next morning, when Mr. Lamb went to the highest tribunal on earth, and the irrevocable it is, we hold our peace; for we know not how did she leave the house; nor then, until the mother sentence, the *fiat* of God's Church, has gone Lower Canadian interference with matters purely had given her, her bonnet and shawl, saying, at the forth. The Catholic now has only to listen, and Upper Canadian, might be received at the present but to return to her place and he a good girl." to obey; and he who in any form consents to moment.

tamper with that question ; who will even entertain any proposition for opening it up, or give the slightest semblance of countenance to any scheme involving the condemned mixed school God and His Church.

Sunday next is the Feast of the " Holy Name of Mary." This Festival, which is observed throughout the Church in memory of her who was the Mother of our Redeemer-the Second Person of the Adorable Trinity-and whom all generations shall call blessed, is honored in an especial manner in the Diocess of Montreal, which enjoys the distinguished privilege of being designated by the name of Mary. Sunday next will therefore be celebrated by a solemn Procession, in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mother of God.

The Procession will form in front of the Parish Church immediately after Vespers-(which will commence at 2 P.M.); and will proceed by St. Joseph Street to St. Paul Street, and along the latter to the church of Bonsecours, where the Procession will break up. The different Confraternities and Religious Societies will assume the same place and order in the line of march, as on occasion of the Procession of the B. Sacra-

ment, on the Festival of Corpus Christi." It is hoped, and expected, that all Catholics, not reasonably prevented by sickness or other serious impediment, will make it a duty to take part in the Procession of Sunday next; and that, in spite-nay rather, because-of the sneers that have been directed against " Processions," our Catholic citizens will show what slight effect those sneers have had upon them, and how little they fear making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of Protestants. It is because Protestants, and bad Catholics, do sneer at these Processions, that true Catholics, who love their religion, and are proud of their Church, should make it a point of honor to take a prominent part therein.

BURNING OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT HAMILTON.-The following particulars of this deplorable occurrence are taken from the Hamilton Spectator of the 31st ult. :---

At about two o'clock, yesterday morning, an alarm of fire was given, and the firemen and others who "turned out" discovered that a small house on Catherine street had been fired. Those who were there first say some fire had been put in under a weatherboard. The blaze was soon extinguished. The hose company with their hose and couplings,

were all at this spot, at the southeast of the city, when another alarm pealed out, and some at once started to the scene. It proved to be at the Catholic Park street, the port half an hour to go from one to the other. This fire was first seen, so far as we can learn, by Mr. Ferguson, who lives opposite. It broke out under the stairs, and soon burst out of the windows, and ran along the eaves, and up the steeple. The church bell, usually rung as an alarm, was in the tower, so that the heat prevented its being tolled this time. Hence few of those who lived close at hand were aroused early, and the building burned for a long time before any effectual steps were taken to extinguish the flames. The spectacle was indeed a grand one. The church was all built of wood, the divisions of the pews, the galleries, the organs, the spire, all were of the same material. The blaze lit up the whole of the city, coloring with a lurid glare the tops of the loftiest blocks, and making the face of the mountain, and the trees along its edges, distinctly visible and blood red. Volumes of illuminated smoke, too, rose from the devoted edifice, and were blown eastward by the breeze. His lordship, Bishop Farrell, when aroused, at once saw that the building could not be saved; he, however, directed Mr. Harcourt Bull to the spot where the safe was kept, with the plate and the box with the sacred vessels. Through their exertions, aided by a host of willing arms, these were saved, but not until the box was charred, and the vessels so heated that they could not be held in an ungloved hand. Now the hose arrived, and was quickly adjusted to the hydrant, but it was too late to save the church ; all next to it-which was preserved uninjured, not so much as a pane of glass being broken—and the small houses in rear. One of these, occupied by a Mr. Hamilton, who, we believe, carries ice around for Mr. Dewey, had the roof burned, and a little stable destroyed. A hundred dollars, however, will remedy all that damage, as, fortunately, all Mr. H.'s cattle were out at pasture, so none of them were lost. We have said the church could not be saved; the people had to look on while the roof fell in, and while the fierce red fire shot up to the belfry, and enveloped the lofty cross. This too, fell; the organ and galleries went down with a crash, and at six o'clock nothing

of the Government to offer such a reward as

That the fire was the work of a Protestant of the "Clear-Grit" strine-that it was but another mainfestation of the strong anti-Catholic spirit that prevails in the Western section of the Province, an incendiary is now certain. We have witmade of late by Orange and " Clear-Grit" organs to the passions of the mob, that we should not be surprised to learn that the burning of the Catholic church at Hamilton was the result of sectorian animosity; whilst at the same time, in the absence of any proof on either side of the some mercenary scoundrel, intent rather upon pillage, than upon depriving his Catholic fellowcitizens of their customary place of worship .--immediately after the policy of insurance, previously effected, had expired. This looks as if malice, rather than mere love of plunder, had actuated the incendiary.

Commenting upon the transaction, the Montreal Witness, with its usual infelicity, indulges in the following remarks :---

"If party, or Protestant feeling had anything to do with the burning of the above-mentioned church, the act is a disgrace to the age in which we live, and a deep stain on free and tolerant Canada..... Assuredly, any one who would burn a Roman Catholic church, or any other church, knows not what manner of spirit he is of. He may be actuated by a so-called Protestant spirit, but, it is far from being s Christian spirit."- Witness, 3rd inst.

" Them sentiments is very beautiful," and do great credit to our old acquaintance, Joseph Surface; but it is a pity that Protestants did not discover their beauty, appreciate their truth, and reduce them to practice a few centuries ago .-True ! a church burner is not likely to be actuated by a "Christian spirit;" but that he is actuated by a truly " Protestant spirit" is clearly evident from the many ruins of Catholic churches with which the face of Great Britain is abundantly strewed. Were not the infamous John Knox and his rabble crew, actuated by a thoroughly " Protestant spirit?" Is not the work of their filthy hands visible in Scotland to this day? In passing condemnation upon the unknown Hamilton incendiary, the Witness has unwittingly passed a well deserved censure upon the well known scoundrels to whom history assigns the title of the "Fathers of the Protestant Reformation" in Scotland.

If it is anti-Christian to destroy a Catholic Church in the XIX century, with the view of suppressing Popery, it must have been equally

of Ireland, whence we were to borrow, through into the causes of the fire; and seeing that by sistance. At this juncture the neighbors began to avoid farther trouble with her father. This she did. gather, and upon opening the door, not breaking it her; and instead of being forcibly taken away, she remained in the house the whole night; and not unbut to return to her place and be a good girl,' which she did, and where she still remains. Now this is the whole story.

In substance, this Protestant version of the case, does not vary in any important particulars from that given by our Popish correspondent.system, is a traitor to his religion, the enemy of is extremely probable; that it was the work of The child of Patrick Martin has, as by the latter reported, renounced the Catholic faith, and abannessed so many acts of violence against Catholic | doned her father's house, contrary to the wishes priests and churches, so many appeals have been of her natural and legal guardian during her minority. Her father had, it is admitted, remonstrated with her, and enjoined her to leave the house in which her faith had been corrupted .---The child at first complied with the injunctions of her father ; then an altercation betwixt her and sleep. her parents ensued, in which, according to the question, it is quite possible that it was the act of Protestant version, the father was the aggressor. A Protestant mob did collect outside the lather's house ; and whilst, according to our correspondent, they "forced the man's door," according One suspicious circumstance should however be to the other version they merely "opened the noted; and that is, that the fire occurred almost door," and told the child to leave her father's house. These, the main facts of the case as reported by our correspondent, are corroborated by the Belleville Intelligencer. Of the minor details, of what transpired in Patrick Martin's house, neither our correspondent, nor our Protestant cotemporary, can have any personal and positive knowledge; and we must be content, therefore, to derive our information-the TRUE WIT-NESS, from its correspondent-the Belleville Intelligencer, from the Protestant child .--This, however, is clear; that the latter positively refused to obey her parents' injunctionsreplying that she would attend the Methodist chapel, when ordered by the former not to do so any longer; and that the father was, therefore, perfectly justified, according to the laws of God and man, in inflicting chastisement upon his refractory child. Whether he exceeded those limits which even in such cases the parent is bound to observe, is a matter of fact upon which we presume not to offer any opinion. This only is certain-that in consequence of that chastisement, Patrick Martin's house was attacked by a Protestant mob ; that the door was opened-whether by actual violence applied to the panels, or by merely raising the latch, is a matter of no moment; that the Papist's child was encouraged by a Protestant mob to set her Catholic father at defiance; and that at the present moment the child is living with Protestants, and attending Protestant worship contrary to her father's wishes.

> And so again, with regard to the still younger child of Patrick Martin, the main facts of the case, as detailed by our correspondent, are fully substantiated by the Belleville Intelligencer.-This little child has also been induced to abandon the Catholic Church; and though our Pro testant cotemporary may tell us that " so fur as her Protestant mistress tampering with the child's religion is concerned, is nonsense," we think that the majority even of our Protestant readers will be able to judge for themselves how far it is likely that, without some such tampering, a little child of twelve years of age, would undertake to solve for herself the great issues betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism. The father again, in the exercise of his undoubted rights as a parent, ordered the child to leave her Protestant mistress' house, and return to her mother; and whilst the Belleville Intelligencer at firms that the father used violence towards the child-a fact to which our informant makes no allusion-both are agreed that the child is withheld from her parents; and is countenanced, aided, and abetted by Protestants, in her rebellion against paternal authority. Were Patrick Martin a rich man, he might apply for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and enforce, by legal process, his natural and legal rights over his children; as has been done in the case of another Catholic child, abducted from her mother by the Rev. Mr. Hanna, a tub-preacher in the North of Ireland, and of which Abduction Case an account will be found under the head of " Irish Intellagence." But being a poor man, friendless, surrounded by Protestants, and having to deal with a Protestant magistracy, his children are taken from him with impunity; and in order to justify the cruel act, his character is unjustly assailed. The subjoined is the Belleville Intelligencer's version of this part of the case : --" The simple facts so far as this child is concerned, are these :-Bridget, the child referred to, had been living with Mrs. Wills for about eighteen months, as nurse; when her father requested Mrs. Wills to allow her to go home, as some friends had arrived from Ireland who wanted to see her, promising that she should return. To this request her mistress at once acceded, but when the child arrived at home, it was an Irish blackthorn, or something of a like nature, that awaited her, and which was used upon her person in such a manner that it left her flesh black and blue for a long time after. This, we believe, was ad-ministered because the child had been attending the Congregational Church. After this beating the child was taking to the Priest, who, after lecturing her, gave orders for her to attend confession on a certain day, which she failed to do. But so far as Mr. or Mrs. Wills tampering with the child's religious opinions is concerned, is nonsense; for the latter ad-vised the child to go to mass on the following Sua- had the privilege of becoming acquainted with

A few days after the difficulty with Mary, her father again went to Mrs. Wills, and asked for the child, who no sooner heard his voice, than she left the house, and ran for the woods, and was not again seen until night, having been out all day in the rain, rather than be taken home by her father. The next morning she left her service and proceeded to Picton by the Boat, a distance of about 30 miles from Belleville, where, after obtaining employment, she wrote a letter to her mother informing her where she was, and what she was doing. This letter was forwarded to Mrs. Wills, who sent it to Mrs. Martin. Does this look like "decoying" the child from her parents? Bah! One sickens to be forced to reply to such consummate lying.

Having thus made out their case, they next make a martyr of poor Martin, by traducing the Mayor, and the Protestants of the Town. The best reply to this slang (no other term is as appropriate) we can give, is to publish the evidence taken in the case, which will be a sufficient answer to the ravings of the True Witness and its correspondent, at the same time showing who and what character Paddy Martin is. The evidence is as follows :--

Town of Belleville, } Charge-Keeping a Riot-vs. } ous and Disorderly House. Patrick Martin.

Walker Bowes, sworn-Martin has kept a disorderly house for the last six months; goes home drunk, and creates such a riot that the neighbors cannot

Wm. Bragg, sworn-Lives near Patirck Martin; has been there twice when he was thrashing his wife, and disturbing his neighbors.

Robt. Hamilton, sworn-Lives near Martin ; has been several times disturbed with noise from Martin thrashing his wife and children, which is sufficient to disturb the neighbors. No defence offered. Fined 10s., or in default, 10

days in jail.

Here again, we find the main facts as narrated by our correspondent fully substantiated. Patrick Martin has lost both his children; and in order to render nugatory all attempts on his part to rescue them, his Protestant neighbors have had resource to affidavits to blacken his character. With such witnesses, and such magistrates. the task was apparently an easy one ; and affords but another confirmation of the truth of what the London Times enunciated some years ago, to the effect that Catholics "have only too good reason for asserting that there is no justice for them in cases fending to arouse the Protestant feelings of judges and juries."-Times.

The Belleville Intelligencer, therefore, would do well to bear in mind that the question at issue is not, whether certain Protestants have made oath that Patrick Martin keeps a disorderly house ?- but whether, in so swearing they have stated what is true, or what is false ? The truth of their affidavits is the question at issue.

THE CATHOLICS OF UPPER CANADA, AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS .- We find in the British Standard of the 31st ult., an article on this subject ; in which it is stated that, on the question of a reform in the school laws :---

" The Roman Catholics of the Upper Province are just as competent to decide for themselves as to their wants in this respect, as the True Wilness is to decide for them : and we may venture to say that a large majority of them are satisfied to allow matters to remain as they are.'

As to the competency of the Catholics of Upper Canada to judge for themselves, there is, there can be, no dispute. But our cotemporary must pardon us if we venture to dissent from him with respect to the sentiments of the large majority of that portion of the population. The noisiest portion of the Catholic body many be in favor of allowing matters to remain as they are. But all the truly religious portion thereof; all who prefer their souls to their bellies, and the immortal interests of their children, to the material interests of their backs and their stomachs; all in short who place their duty to their God and to their Church, above the paltry grovelling considerations of place, municipal elections, and "Corporation Jobs," are unanimous in demanding a speedy reformation of the existing School system-incompatible as that demand must be with any kind of political alliance with the " Protestant Reformers," or " Clear Grits." Such at least is our opinion ; though we must admit that by those who have given in their adhesion to the latter, and who are prepared to treat them as their " natural allies," the School Question has virtually been abandoned. It is not for us, however, of Lower Canada, to dictate to the Catholics of the Upper Province what course they should pursue. As guardians of their own honor and interests, as the best judges as to what course of policy will best promote that honor and those interests, it is for them to select their friends, and to conclude their political alliances; and if, as the Standard pretends, the "large majority" of the Catholics of Upper Canada are content with things as they are, we of this section of the Province have no cause to he dissatisfied therewith, or to interfere therein.

but charred timbers remained. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed, which, including the pictures, organ, the bishop's chair, &c., we estimate, must have been worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

What the Roman Gatholics will do for a place to meet in was, of course, one of the first considerations school-house, until notice is given of a more permasteps will be taken to build a brick church, of a plain design, on the same spot, as there are not yet sufficient funds to commence the cathedral on James street. This church will be roofed in before the winter, and a meeting will soon be held to raise money

Were it not from lear of exposing ourselves again to the reproach of unduly interfering with the affairs of the Upper Province, we should

wrong to do so, and for the same purpose, in the XVI., unless the laws of Christian morality are variable. This the Witness will hardly pretend; and if so, we must from his own premises conclude that the Scotch Reformers were actuated by a Satanic spirit in their wanton destruction of all that was most beautiful in Old Scotland. In this opinion many Non-Catholics will coincide with us; nor is there any man of taste, no matter of what denomination, who will not join with Catholics in execrating the memory of the vile rabble, who destroyed the Catholic churches, and shrines of the ancient faith, with which their native land was once adorned. So far from seeing anything strange or anti-Protestant in the burning of the Hamilton church, we look upon it as an act strictly in accordance with all the precedents furnished by the first Protestant Reformers.

The Belleville Intelligencer of the 2d inst. gives the Protestant version of the facts laid before our readers in a letter from our Bellevilleville correspondent, TRUTH. According to promise, and as a measure of fair play, we transfer this Protestant version to the columns of the TRUE WITNESS :---

Now to the facts. The daughters of Patrick Martin have been obliged to earn their own living ever since they were able to nurse a child, and having, as the grew older, learned to read, and think for them-selves, ceased to attend the Romish Church, which gave offence to their parents. The father of whom threatened to shoot them, if they continued to attend a Protestant place of worship. And upon one occasion insisted upon Mary going to the Priest to con-fess, which for the sake of peace and fear, the child did. She there received a lecture from the Priest, thanked him for his advice, and left him. A short she then was, and now is, she was met by her father, nent arrangement. We understand, however, that who spoke kindly to her, and conversed freely until opposite his own door, which is a short distance from the mill, in which Mr. Lamb is employed, when he told her she must go in, as he wanted her : she replied that she could not, as she had to take Mr. Lamb his ten, to which the father replied that he the fire. Some say it was incendiarism, while others imagine not. An investigation, we learn, is being house, when her mother at once took her." upon her, and asked her if she would again attend the Methodist Church, to which the child replied, she would, when the mother struck her with the broom handle, and both father and mother fell upon her, choaked her, and otherwise brutally maltreated her ; so she has spoken out. The mixed School system suggest the propriety of a Government enquiry she then cried out "murder," and screamed for as- day, as she had not been to confession, in order to hum during his stay in Canada.

We are happy to learn that the Rev. Mr. Quinan of Tracadie, Nova Scotia, who, for some weeks, has been residing in Montreal, and under the professional charge of Dr. Howard, is now restored to health, and will soon be able to resume his sacred functions amongst his own people, and the especial objects of his regard. The reverend gentleman has on two or three occasions lately, preached in the St. Patrick's Church of this City; whose congregation he has electrified by bis eloquence, and truly Christian instructions. He is now on a tour through the Western Section of the Province, but expects soon to return to his own Parish, there to resume his duties. He will bear with him the respect, admiration, and hearly prayers of all those who have

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -SEPTEMBER 9, 1859.

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE. - Amongst the Resolutions adopted at some Upper Canada meetings to condemn the TRUE WITNESS, we meet occasionally with some very amusing illustrations of the literary attainments of the framers thereof. The subjoined which we give as a specimen, is a fair average sample ; and it is hard to suy whether its framers' disregard for syntax, or contempt of ecclesiastical authority, is the more conspicuous. In charity to the proposer and seconder, we suppress the real names. and St. Joseph suburbs. " Moved by Mrs. Gamp, seconded by Mrs. Parting-

ton, and resolved :---

"That notwithstanding the Pastoral issued by the Bishop of Montreal through the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, and meeting the approbation of their Lordships, the lishops of the Province, it does not in the least prevent us [as laymen] from giving our judgment on the present subject, it being a political one, and we consider ourselves quite right in doing so for our countrymen as well as others, because we conceive there is nothing hurtful to our religion, of which he [Mr. M'Gee] himself is a member, and an unsurpassable advocate. We therefore sharelessly and fearlessly say that Mr. Clerk, though a Roman Catholic, in forming the basis of his present discus-sion with the member for Montreal for the remarks which he made on St. Patrick's day last, in Toronto, though we are not shy to say it was Earny Devlin [whom he may be] that commenced it, and sowed for Mr. Clerk the seed of discord; and now as it is the autumual season, yield an enormous fruit of ill feeling between our Lowor Canadian brethren and ourselves, if the public journals are to be believed ; if so, we hope ere long to see this ignitible seed extinguished.

THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING .- The Fourth Annual Assembly of the Caledonian Society came off with great success in Guilbault's Gardens on Tuesday last. The weather was all that could be desired, and the arrangements were most excellent.

The anusements of the day consisted in a variety of manly Scotch games, with prizes for the winners. These were well contested, and the efforts of the competitors afforded much amusement to the on-lookers. The best order civilisation, . . . Spite of the tenderest mater-and strictest decorum obtained throughout ; and nal solicitudes, no hour passes but what childrens' and strictest decorum obtained throughout; and great praise is due to the directors for their precautions against those scenes which sometimes mar the pleasure of these assemblies, but which -as was proved on Tuesday last-are certainly children gathered around one woman, go, and come,

ly respectable attendance, we doubt not amount to a very handsome sum - are to be applied to the support of the "St. Andrew's Home;" a most deserving charity, to which we desire all success in its efforts to administer to the temporal wants of the poorer members of our Scotch | ployed in these ' Salles d'Asyle.' Should we not then community.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Literary Association acknowledges the receipt of \$720. from the Pic-Nic Committee, being the proceeds the Association.

the officers of the Royal Household, has given renewed confidence to the report that Canada is of Wales during the course of the ensuing sum- the Province.

(Communicated.) "Suffer little children to come to me, and forbid them not."-St. Mark, z. 14.

We have already, on several occasions, spoken of the " Salles d'Asyle," an institution hitherto unknown in Canada. About this time last year, when it was proposed to establish one of these asylums in Montreal, many persons still entertained doubts of its success; but to-day, thanks to Divine Providence, the institution is in full and excellent working order .--Already upwards of one hundred children of the City atlend the "Salle d'Asyle" of the St. Autoine

To what has already been published on the objects and the advantages of this work of Charity, we need only add the following reflections.

The "Salle: d'Asyle" are at once charitable and educational institutions; and whilst effectually promoting the well-being and the education of the children, they afford facilities to their poor parents to gain for themselves an honest livelihood. More attention is therein given to develop the affections, admirable institution :than to stimulate the intellectual faculties, of the little ones : to instil into them from their infancy, good principles, good habits, and to inspire them with a love for work. It is sought to develop their intellectual faculties, whilst paying that attention to their physical wants which their tender years require ; and which many of them could not receive at home in consequence of the absence of their parents at their daily work.

This work of Charity is in Europe so highly esteemed, that it has attracted the attention of several States. The government of France, in particular, applies to it annually large sums of money; and the Empress, the ornament of her country and the pride of her sex, deems it an honor to have the Salle d-Asyle placed under her special patronage. But upon this point we will request attention to the words of a man well entitled to a respectful hearing. This is how M. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction in

France, expresses himself in a Report to the Empress, on the 22nd March, 1855 :--

"In condescending to give your protection to the ' Salles d'Asyle," Your Majesty has proved in an affecting manner the interest that you take in one of the most useful works that Christianity has given to tears attest the presence of moral evils. Well ! these pains, hitherto deemed inseparable from infancy, have disappeared from our Asylums. Cheerful and tranquil is the aspect presented in these happy places of refuge. From one hundred, to a hundred and fifty not the necessary concomitants of athletic sports. The proceeds—which from the large and highthose moral and religious sentiments, whence one day shall spring a generation of honest and profitable citizens. When we witness all these movements, which commence and end with each day, gone through with without the least disorder, without costing the shedding of a single tear, and by the author-ity of word of mouth, and example only—it is impossible not to recognise the admirable means emendeavor to preserve and perpetuate, even to its smallest details, so admirable a system.

This is certainly high praise-yet it conveys but a faint idea of the merits of these asylvms. Could our readers visit the institution in Bonaventure Street, opposite the Lachine Rail Road Depot, they would of the Prc-Nic lately given under the auspices of be soon convinced of this. Those who love little children (and who does not love them ?) would there see one of the most touching sights imaginable. In-The arrival, by the North Briton, of some of | terrogate those who have made this visit, as to their impressions; and there will be but one uniform answer. All are invited to make themselves acquainted with a work of charity which it is to be hoped Crosty, proceeded to lay the corner-stone of a new likely to be honored with a visit from the Prince may soon be established in every important place in | church in the village of Westport, where a large con-A Sister of Charity presides over the Asylum. In the morning, as the little ones arrive, she examines inspects the little baskets wherein they bring their see what a splendid room ! how well aired, and how | lofty ! Thus the children are always assured of a wholesome atmosphere. The boys are separated from and surrounded by majestic mountains, is extremely can keep an eye on them all. Around are seats for the children, and places whereon to hang their hats, | the erection of this chaste and elegant building may cloaks and baskets. The little bell rings; the classes form the commencement of an era of good will ed with. In order, and singing, the children advance as if it were to be the temple of peace; as a shrine hearts uplifted towards heaven, they invoke the

A.U., and 4 P.M. Sundays and Thursdays excepted. No alms could be better bestowed than on this most useful asylum. Those for whom it is founded are the poorest of our community-the children of parents unable to superintend the education of their offspring; who neglected, often grow up to avenge upon society the neglect of which, in their youth, they have been the victims. The expense of founding the Asylum has been very heavy; and we are aware that the Rev. M. Rousselot, to whose generous exertions we are all so deeply indebted, still owes a sum of £1,200, contracted in building the house. The approaching Bazaar will give the charitably disposed an excellent opportunity for coming forward in aid of the funds of the " Salle o" Asyle." - See Advertisement.

### REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.

We have much pleasure in publishing the fol-

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MR. EDITOR - As the studies are just now being resumed in Regionolis College, I would be very happy to draw attention to the institution; and therefore request you to honor the following remarks with a corner in your invaluable journal.

This establishment was opened in the autumn of 1840; and the building itself was begun by the late Hon. and Right Rev. Alexander M'Donell; a man whose name should be ever dear, not to the Catholics of Kingston alone, but of all Upper Canada-for what he has done for religion, and on account of his noble exertions in behalf of the then infant Diocese so wisely governed by him. This sainted Bishop, aware of the advantages arising from a well-conduct-ed educational establishment, had nothing more at heart than to see before his death his fond hopes, in this respect, realised. But Providence willed otherwisc. Ripe for Heaven, he was called to receive the reward he had labored for on earth, ere his plans were carried into execution.

A few years after the death of this lamented Prelate, his nephew, the actual President of the house, the learned and estcemed Vicar-General, took the work in hands; and, thanks to his untiring exertions and many personal sacrifices, the establishment, as already stated, was opened to the public in 1846 .-Since then, though but a short time has elapsed, it has proved a blessing to the people of the vast and important Diocese of Kingston. Men have been educated within its walls, who now grace various professions in Canada, and of whom any institution in the country might be proud; and I am happy to be able to add, that, through the untiring care and attention of the present gifted Prelate, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Horan, under whose distinguished patronage the College is now placed, and the uncensing activity of Balance spent in favor of U. C........ \$15,907,958 its energetic President, Regiopolis is still improving, and hids fair before many years to rival the first institutions in the Province. Theology, Philosophy, the Classics, in short, everything that constitutes a solid education is now taught in the establishmen by the first masters. Indeed, I might mention some of them of uncommon talent and acquirements; bu where all are worthy of praise, it might be invidious to make such distinctions. Suffice it to say, that the staff of Professors is well selected; and competen to give ample satisfaction to the most exacting. Such being the case, I hope to see the Catholics of all Ca nada, but of the Upper Province especially, where a vile, degrading school system is in the ascendant patronising this promising institution, where every attention is bestowed by the devoted teachers on the morals and intelligence of those confided to their care .- I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, Н. Н Very truly your's,

### To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR Sin-On Wednesday, 31st August, the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, the excellent Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by his two Vicars General, the levds. Augus M'Donald, of Kingston, and T. H M'Donagh, of Perth ; assisted by the flev. John V. Foley, the amiable pastor of Bedport and North course of people had assembled. On this great and mportant occasion his Lordship, some observations, which, although very much to the point, were necessarily short, in consequence of the them to see if their clothes and bodies are clean ; she | inclemency of the weather, as it rained during almost the entire ceremony. At he conclusion, a handsome collection was taken up, and the people vied with provisions for the day, to see that they have enough each other in their zeal for the advancement of this and perhaps also affect the weather and vegetation m to eat; and, if necessary, she gives her advice to the | great work. The building will be of beautiful sand-Charles B. Fairbanks; Fublished with the ap-probation of His Grace the Archbishop of parents. But now the door of the hall opens and stone; ninety feet long, by thirty-two feet broad, of late grain out set in Lower Canada, which will, we with a ground tower, flauked by two lesser ones; the hope, be speedily secured. side walls having buttresses between the windows. Its situation, overlooking the beautiful Rideau lake, the girls; and yet in such a manner that one Sister well chosen; and the truveller, sailing up and down the lake, cannot but be struck with its romantic beauty. I could not help cherishing the hope, that are commenced; and the day's exercises are proceed- among all religious denominations. It seemed to me where all who worship the same God, and depend to their sents, and take their places. A moment's for salvation on the same Saviour, might come to lay silonce ; and now on their knees, hands, eyes, and down that load of unchristian autipathies which have separated mankind into inveterate factions and de- | tras \$5,50 to \$6. Rye Flour has been bought at \$2,90 luged the earth with blood. The village of Westport and its vicinity have become the residence of a large number of Irish Catho-"Jesus !"-thus they address Him-" Who didst so lies; and though there are meeting-houses of various love little children, Who for love of us becamest denominations at, and around the place, there was not one to which they could resort, without having their faith questioned, and the object of their veneration called by the most opprobious names, agreeably to the orthodox practice of too many preachers of ferior Oats has been sold at 30c per 30 lbs. that religion which is all charity, all philantrophy, Asuzs.—The receipts have suddenly faller all love to our fellow-creatures. The people were heretofore too poor to provide themselves with a suitable place of worship ; tho' to none are the rites of their religion more important to their social habits and morals, than to the laboring classes of the Catholic Church. In this state of from two to seven years of age. The most admir-things, a gentleman having large interests in the able order prevails; disturbed only for a moment, neighbourbood, the Hon. Charles Crawford, gave them the ground on which the Church is to be built ; arms one of the youngest children, who has fallen of the mission the Der the Worthy pastor arms one of the youngest children, who has fallen of the mission, the Rev. J. Foley, aided by the prover-asleep in his seut ; and whom she carries to the lit- bial generosity of his good people, will no doubt sup-The excellent Amateur Brass Band of Porth, who volunteered their services on the occasion, helped to enliven the scene, and gladden the hearts of the speciators.-Yours, &c.,

truth of the allegations. We were always perfectly | it was found appears to have been used in days long aware, that if a true balance sheet between Upper and Lower Canada were brought out, it would be shown that we had run considerably in excess of the sister Province, as regards our disbursements, from the Provincial exchequer, upon public works; and that the cry of Upper Canada being plundered by the French was totally without foundation.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Alexander, one of the elective members of the Legislative Council, for the subjoined statement of the account, as it stands between the two Provinces, and we think it will give no little light to some that have been led astray by the epeated misrepresentations of the Opposition press. Ir. Alexander is an authority that may be perfectly relied upon; besides, it is an easy matter to bring his figures to the test. He is the representative in the Legislative Chamber of one of the most Radical constituencies in the Upper Province, and has acted with the Opposition since his return to the Chamber of Canadian Peers. The financial statement which he gives was got up for the information of his coustituents-a portion of whom have the honor of re-turning Mr. W. McDougall to the Legislative Asowing well-inerited eulogium on the above-named sembly, and was submitted to them at a public meeting at Woodstock. And how stands the acconnt?

It appears that instead of Lower Canada having lisproportionately drained the public exchequer, since the union, we are in advance of them about \$16,000,000. Yet, in the face of this recently pubished statement, and with all the facts as well known to the editor as to Mr. Alexander, we find the Globe, in his last issue, when speaking of the advantages of a dissolution of the union, saying, "financially, however, we should be gainers, for, in addition to being rid of the voracious leech which now sucks constantly, we should have less temptation to go a-begging for money to be squandered to-day, in reliance on its being paid by the next generation."

\$120,263

400.000

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS. Upper Canada, esjardine's Canal..... Grand River Navigation Co..... Grantham Academy..... Oakville Harbor,.... Tay Navigation,.... St. Lawrence Canal,..... Welland Ganal..... Burlington Bay Canal..... Harbor and Light-house.....

Port Stanley..... Improvements, Trent,.... loads and Bridges, U. C..... liscellaneous Works,.... . C. Building Fund, ..... Law Society,..... Ontario and Simcoe Railway,..... Grand Trunk,.... Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund .... \$35,185,500

Lower Canada. Chambly Canal, River Richelieu...... \$431,546 295,235

• •		CON1010
21	Lake St. Peter	295,235
" ]	Ottawa Works	1,056,073
	Harbor and Light-house	1,160,000
e l	Montreal Harbour	
	Roads and Bridges, L.C	
s e	Miscellaneous	
	Quebec Loan	
t h	Court House, L. C	220,000
	Grand Trunk	
t, 7	Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund	1,763,000
а	Montreal Turupike Trust	190,400
<b>t</b> ,	Quebee " "	135,528
	Quebec Loan	
e ir	Montreal Miscellaneous	
ir		

\$15,677,602 Since Granted. Quebec, for Consolidated Loan Funds.. \$1,200,000 Seignorial Question..... 2,000,000 Eastern Township.... Balance Expended in Upper Canada.... 15,907,958

### -London Prototype.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from

the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last. The weather since our last has been fine, though

past as a kitchen, a low wide hearth being placed in a corner of the room close to where the skeleton was found. The building in which it was found was built, it is said, over 60 years ago; and, from all appearances, the remains must have been placed there after the building had been erected, else they must have been discovered when the foundations of it were laid, as they leaned almost against them. The skeleton was in very good condition, and appeared to have lain in the earth some 40 or 50 years. No fracture or other indication to lead to believe that foul play had been used could be seen on the skull, or other part of the hones. What appeared to be a cedar log lay along side of them. An old inhabitant of the city says that a long time ago a road ran through this yard from little St. Joseph Street to Custom House Square .- Montreal Gazefte.

5

We cut the following from the Toronto Globe of Friday, 2nd inst. :-- Mr. Bryson hardware merchant, King-st., returned on Wednesday from a sojourn in St. Catherines, whither he had been for the improvement of his health-his chest having been affected. About nine o'clock the same evening he was seized with violent purging and vomiting, which, despite the assiduous attention of Dr. Thorburn, resulted in his death at an early hour yesterday morning. The symptoms, Dr. Thorburn believes were those of Asiatic cholera; though he declines to state positively that such was the case. It was rumoured about the city last night that another death, from a similar cause, had occurred in the neighbourhood of Richmond-street, but upon inquiry we found it to be without foundation. Mr. Bryson was well and deservedly respected, and his loss will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.

A monument to the Marquis de Montcalm is now being erected in the Chapel of the Convent of the Ursuline Nuns, at Quebec. His remains rest in the same editice. Mr. Felix Morgan, of the Rock city is the sculptor.

3,302 1,752 I have used Davis' Pain Killer in my family for 9,071 several years and take great pleasure in recommend-7,764 7,162,232 ing it as a valuable medicine, that should be kept in every family. very family. J. S. SWAN, Pastor of the Huntington st. Eap. Church, New 6,992,983 284,454 Londod. 1,150,000

17,185 CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, No. 77 BLEURY 558,506 STREET.-William Cunningham begs to inform the 584,366 public, and particularly those who carry on the 500,000 Manufacturing of Marble, that he has opened a Wholesale Trade in addition to his large Retail busi-207,000 92,000 ness, where Unwrought Marble of various descrip-2.200,000 tions and quality can be bought as reasonable, if not 8,090,000 cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. 7,294,792

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

### Birth.

In Montreal, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Bernard Maguire of a son.

#### Died.

In this city, on the lat inst., Mr. Thomas Doody, 500,000 mnil conductor, aged 32 years. 323.280

On the 20th Aug., at his residence, William street, 220,000 Toronto, J. P. Malone, Ex-Sizer of Trinity College 5,000,000 Dublin, and of Ballina, County Tipperary, Ireland, 1,763,000 nged 48 years. Requiescat in parc. 190,400 135,528

BAZAAR, IN THE

"SALLE D'ASYLE," BONAVENTURE STREET,

SAINT ANTOINE SUBURBS.

On MONDAY NEXT, the 12th INST., \$35,105,560 WILL be held in the Salle a Asyle, BONAVENTURE STREET, and under the charge of the Sisters of Charity from the St. Joseph Asylum, a BAZAAR, in AID of the FUNDS of the first-named Institution .-There will be a large and elegant assortment of objects to be Ralled for; and no pains will be spared to make the Bazaar attractiv to all Amongst the objects to be Railled for, we may mention a splendid HORSE, together with a FOUR-WHEELED CARRIAGE, a handsome GOLD WATCH, and many other useful and ornamental articles of Furniture.

mer.

"THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY." - By the Rev. Father Francis Nepveu, of the Society of Jesus-Translated from the French, by Charles B. Fairbanks; Published with the ap-New York. Ed. Dunigan & Brothers, New York.

The auspices under which the above named work makes its appearance, and the sanction of the illustrious Prelate whose name is given on the title page, would, independent of its intrinsic merits, suffice to procure for it a hearty welcome from a Catholic public. It is indeed a book which we can heartily recommend parents to place in the hands of their children; whilst it is well worthy of the careful perusal of all who Holy Name of Jesus-of Him Who for our sakes was desire to conform their lives to the pattern set to them by their Crucified Redeemer. As an exponent of Catholic asceticism it is admirably adapted for young old, for rich and poor ; and our mistress, and the benefactors of our asylum .we trust that it may obtain a general circulation amongst all classes. The translator has accomplished his part well, as have also the Messrs. Dunigan their part; and we hall the work as a valuable addition to our Catholic literature, and not the less warmly because we are indebted for it to that noble " Society of Jesus" which has already conterred so many inestimable services upon the Christian world.

A MANUAL OF PRAVERS, AND INSTUCTIONS FOR PERSONS SEEKING THE TRUE RELI-GION.-Ed. Dumgan & Brother.

This excellent little work, from the press of the Messrs. Dunigan of New York, is of a controversial character; and contains in addition to much excellent matter, the letter wherein the illustrious H. W. Wilberforce sets forth his " Reasons for Submitting to the Catholic Church." An exposition, necessarily brief, of the teachings of the Church, as to the Sacraments-the Papal Supremacy-the Devotion to Saints-Purgatory-Indulgences-and other articles of Catholic faith, controverted or denied by Protestants and Infidels, follows; and if in the matter itself there be nothing very novel, the arrangement is admirable, and the style throughout simple and well sustained.

once a little child. Thyself a little child, bless our parents, our relatives, Give us grace to preserve our baptismal innocence, and to grow in wisdom as we grow in years."

Acceptable is this prayer, no doubt, in the ears of the Saviour. But now the classes commence. One Sister can instruct-so excellent are all the arrangements-a class of one hundred and eighty children, or one even of two hundred and fifty children, of tle sofas provided for such emergencies, and whence, | ply the remainder. his slumbers finished, the little one will return refreshed, and with renewed courage, to his place in the class. School concluded, the children return to the large galleries, where, in joy, and with good appetites, they take their repasts.

Were it not for fear of being tedious, we should dwell at length upon the games, and sports of the children; on the time allotted, to sleep for the youngest, and needle work for the elder. At 4 P.M. there is another hour of school ; and thus the entire day is varied, instruction, rest, and amusement succccding one another at regular intervals. And when nada as legitimate prey, and feel no interest in the darkness begins to gather in the sky, the parents re- | general well-being of the country, but whose cry, turn from his or her day's toil, to claim their children, and thank God for themselves and for their little ones, for the benefits conferred upon them by the Upper Canada has been, and continues to be, robbed " Sulle d'Asyle." We may mention that the institu- by Lower Canada. This is one of the arguments ad- feet from the surface. The skeleton, when discovertion in Bonaventure Street is always open to all; but vanced in behalf of organic changes in the constitu- ed, was doubled in two. The head and feet appearwe would invite those who wish to visit it, to pre-that the public, who have not had the state of the The ground into which it had been thrust was co-sent themselves at the Class-hours: that is at 9.30 account before them, too generally believe in the vered with heavy flagstones, and the room in which i

SPECTATOR.

THE ACCOUNT AS IT STANDS BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA .- The public have heard a great deal about the injustice that has been done to Upper Cauada, and the financial burden that has been imposed upon her since the union, by the exactions of Lower Canada. French Canadian politicians are held forth by certain Clear Grit journalists as a band of avaricious, plundering statesmen, who regard Upper Calike the leech, is still "give, give." The constant and situated in a yard in rear of Messrs. J. G. Mac-theme of the enemics of the government, and of Kenzie's stores in St. Paul Street, discovered the those who demand a dissolution of the union, is that | skeleton of a full-grown man, about six feet high, tion. And so portinaciously has it been dwelt upon, | ed to have been pushed in the hole in that situation.

weeks past worthern Lagnus of extraordinary brilliancy have appeared from time to pleased to honor it with their presence. time, extending in some instances over the whole heavens and meeting in the centre like the ribs of an umbrella. These electric lights, as they seem to be, affect the telegraphic wires in a remarkable manner, some way that we cannot trace. There is a good deal

WHEAT and FLOUR .- The backwardness of the farmers in bringing their Wheat to market, combined with the ready sale which is obtained for Flour from new Wheat, has occasioned a rise at some points of the interior, but a reaction being expected, prices do not advance here, although there are no stocks.

FLOUR continues much as last quoted. Unbrandable Superfine (Stump-tail) brings from \$2,50 to \$3,50, the atter quality being pretty good. No. 2 is about \$4; No . from new Wheat, sells freely at \$4,60 to \$4,80; and from old Wheat, fresh ground, at \$4,50 ; Fancy Flour from new Wheat, brings \$4,90 to \$5; Extra, from new Wheat, is offered at \$5,20 to \$5,25, and Double Exper barrel. The above are the prices at which dealers purchase ; the retail prices being, as a matter of course higher. It is to be wished that readers of prices current would bear this in mind, as it is no uncommon thing for small orders to come from the country limit- PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING COMPANY. ed to the wholesale price, which cannot, of course, be i filled.

OATMEAL is offered at \$4,50. A small parcel of in- REGISTERED ACCORDING TO THE ACT OF

Asuzs .- The receipts have suddenly fallen off, and prices have, in consequence, rather advanced. We

quote Pots at 285 3d to 283 6d., and Pearls 283 6d to CAPITAL £40,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £1

PORK .- Owing to greatly diminished stocks in New fork, prices there and here are firmer Mess is still \$17. The shipments of Pork and Beef to Britain last summer to supply the expected war demand are proving disastrous in their results.

Burran has been gradually rising in all the markets ; of the interior, and there being an active demand for shipment to various points, the price has gradually tended upward here also until yesterday, when it reached 15c for shipping parcels, with an active demand.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS .- Wheatnone: Oats, 1s 101d to 2s; Barley, 2s 9d to 3s; Indian Corn-none ; Peas, 3s 9d to 4s ; Buckwheat and Bye-none; Flax, Timothy and Clover Sceds-none; Bag Flour, 14s; Oatmeal, 16s; Cornmeal, 11s; Rye Flour-none ; Butter, fresh, 10d to 1s ; salt, 8d to 9d ; Eggs, 8d to 9d ; Potatoes, 4s 8d per bush. ; Hay, \$7 to \$8 ; Straw, \$3 to \$4.

The attendance ut the markets large, and the supply of produce large.

DISCOVERY OF HOMAN REMAINS-SINGULAR CIRCUM-STANCE .- On Saturday morning, a number of workmen employed in excevating a cellar in an old building now used as a store by Messrs. Darling & Co., Kenzie's stores in St. Paul Street, discovered the near to the foundation of the building, at about three

### WANTED,

. . . . . . .

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### NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received until the 1st day of OCTOBER noxt, for the completion of the Stone Work, Roofing with Tin, and closing in of the Catholie Church at St. Andrews, near Cornwall, C.W .-The dimensions of the Church, as per plan, are 115 fect in length by 55 feet in breadth, and 34 feet high. The foundation is already completed. The plan and specifications may be seen on application to the Rev. GEO. A. HAY, on the premises, to whom the Tenders are to be addressed: St. Andrews, C.W., Sept. 1, 1859.

### THE8TRUE WITNESS-AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPTEMBER 9,11859.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. 1. 191 5.55 196350 Mud rat factor FRANCE.

6

The Moniteur has the following ;- The Emperor having ordered that the army be placed from war to peace footing, the Minister of War has given orders that from September 20,000 men should return to their homes, whose term of service expires in 1859. Moreover, furloughs of three months will be allowed to those who are in that class of exceptional cases provided for by statute, and the same has also been granted to men who can prove they are indispensable for the support of their families.

On account of the fetc of the 15th instant the Emperor has pardoned 1,127 persons, sentenced for various crimes, offences, and infringements of the law, or reduced the terms of their imprisonment. The Emperor having decided upon retaining for the present (momentanement) an army of 50,000 men in Lombardy-several corps, which had much distinguished themselves in the late campaign-such as the 3rd Regt. of Zouaves, and the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, will not be represented at the entry of the troops.

The Moniteur of Thursday publishes the following :- "All warnings which have been given to the newspapers in France and the Colonies are to be considered as non-issued. The Minister of the Interior, in concert with his colleagues, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, and Algiers and the Colonies, has ordered the necessary measures to be taken to ensure the immediate execution of the full and entire annesty granted by the Emperor. Their Imperial Majesties left yesterday for St. Sauveur, where they will sojourn till the 5th of September, when they will proceed to Biarritz. Nine hundred and twentytwo soldiers, sentenced for various offences, have been either pardoned, or the term of their imprisonment has been commuted.

The following is the letter of the Times' Paris correspondent, dated 18th ultmo :---

No doubt seems to be entertained that yesterday's amnesty is complete and unlimited in all respects, that it passes the sponge over every past offence, and relieves all persons from the action of the law of public safety so long as they shall not have incurred fresh condemnation from the tribunals. The satisfaction it gives is great and general, not only here, but, according to a telegraphic correspondence, among the majority of the exiles in London and Brussels, who are particularly pleased with the absence of all conditions, and many of the principal of whom, it is said, propose immediately returning to France .---The measure, it appears, extends not only to refugees but to persons suffering banishment in the French penal settlements, and two steamers have started, or are on the point of starting, for Algeria and Guiana, in order to bear the good news speedily to the unfortunate men who have at various times been transported thither on account of real or alleged political offences. Surprise was, as I yesterday told you, the first emotion excited by this important decree ; there was, perhaps, a little want of confidence; but when people had time to reflect on the measure, and to recognize that it was not only one of clemency but in fact the wisest thing the Emperor could do, any lingering mistrust melted away and was replaced by satisfaction and gratitude.

The attention excited by the proposed fortilication of Antwerp is upon the increase. Some people here had thought that the Belgian Government would have consented to the adjournment of the project; but the recent vote of the Chamber, against an amendment to that effect, Colloredo on the subject of the measures to be adopthas undeceived them. A letter from Brussels, ed for effecting as soon as possible the much-desired from a French scource, says that the feeling of the great majority of the Belgian people is against the project, but that there can be no doubt that the Government will, as it has already expressed itself confident of doing, carry the measure in the Chamber, should it think proper to persist in it. acute. Look at the way, for instance, in which at Although the amnesty is for the moment the present they sift and discuss the Peace of Villachief topic of conversation, the Antwerp project is also much talked about. Some of the troops at the camp of St. Maur are under orders to proceed to the north, where an army of 60,000 men will be collected, under command of Marshal Niel, at Hazebrouck, Aire, Lille, &c., having the last named place for its head quarters .---I am assured that the decree for the formation of this Army of the North, or of Observation, or whatever it may be termed, will appear in the Moniteur immediately after the Fortification Bill shall have passed the Belgian Chambers. The arrival of M. Thouvenel has long been looked forward to with some degree of curiosity; a general notion prevailing, that so soon as the Emperor of the French shall have the Italian business off his hands, the purest good will to Turkey will induce him to take some steps towards relieving the Sultan, as he has already relieved the Emperor of Austria, of some highly undesirable portion of his dominions. In these benevolent intentions the Czar is supposed to participate. Nor would Austria probably stand in the way. Notwithstanding the sincerity of her recent conversion to the doctrine of the expediency of lopping off an ill-governed and offending member, she would prefer appearing at the next European amputation as one of the operators to figuring once more in her character of patient. These are impressions deeply rooted in many persons minds, on which I offer no opinion; but I have reason to believe that the French Government will insist on the early execution of the Hatti Houmayoun. The following anecdote connected with the camp of St. Maur is not without interest. A priest attached to a parish near Paris, who began life as a soldier, distinguished himself in Africa among the France would mutually exhaust each other before Zouaves. After he quitted the service and received holy orders be obtained permission to accompany nation. In this manner she calculated that she had the French army to the Crimea as Chaplain, where only got coolly to look on and wait, in order to be he was known as the Zouave priest. He went on Monday to visit the camp of St. Maur, and, being recognized by the Zouaves, they crowded round him Both empires being prostrated by their deadly strugwith many affectionate demonstrations. " Come and see our colors," exclaimed an old sergeant, "you House of Brandenburg in Germany undisputed, and will bless them, and that will bring us luck." The Prussia's position as a Great Power more brilliant before the colors, offered up a short prayer, and em- tion, she said, to draw the sword for a remote and braced them. The Zouaves looked on in silence.— "I recollect many of you," said the priest, "whom I porated in the German Confederation 1 As if this saw in the Crimea, but where are those who served was the gist of the question, and not rather, what all sian flect is neither what the hopes of the one nor with me in Africa?" "They all died in Italy—the the rest of Germany spoke out, the flagitious viole-

last was killed at Solferino," was the answer. "Come, my, children, let us say a prayer for them," replied the priest. The colors were planted in the ground, and round them knelt the Zouaves; while the priest repeated the prayers for the dead. The Paris Univers, in refutation of the slanders propagated by the London Times and Post, concern-ing the temporal government of the Pope's doni-nions, makes the following home thrusts which, we many bright hopes besides. Instead of her begeapprehend, those worthies will find it rather difficult to parry :- "But there is something monstrous in these accusations when we recollect that they come Rhine, France threatens her more than ever, and from Protestant England. They have carried the Austria has again become not only her rival as foraudacity of lying to the highest degree, or rather merly, but an estranged and bitter rival. Prussia, they know well how far they can rely on the con- as a member of the German Diet at Frankfort, havnivance of the enemies of Catholicism, or they might fear to reproach any government with heing of the States composing it, on the question of supthe disgrace of humanity and the scourge of its people when they cannot be ignorant of the shame and mizery of their own country. Is it in the dominions of the Pope it is necessary to pass a law to hinder parents from killing their children in order to obtain a premium of three pounds? Was it not in London in 1857 that more than three hundred thousand paupers were officially helped, whilst the Roman States counted in all only thirty thousand. Is it in London or Rome that we find those infected ality after all. But so vague and declamatory are dwellings where entire families are heaped together without air, without nourishment, and almost without clothing? Is it in the Roman States or in England that we see proprietors leaving unfortunate women and children without shelter for the night, having inhumanly chased them from their holdings for the worthy purpose of removing a miserable hut and establishing vast parks where they found populous villages? Is it in the Roman States that we find bishops enjoying immense revenues which they inake use of only to enrich their families in a manner which provokes even Protestants themselves, whilst near them thousands of their fellow-creatures die of hunger? Is it in the Roman States that they immolate to the Moloco of industry those unfortunate children who are blighted in their factories and perish before they attain the age of manhood ? Is it in the asylums of Roman charity that we see those unfortunate beings who in despair hang themselves rather than submit to their intolerable regulations ? is it in Rome or in London that prostitutes block up the streets, and that we have seen and still see the members of the highest families, members even of the magistracy, betaking themselves to those reunions where public morality is shamelessly and openly outraged? We might pursue this examina- indeed all over Europe, whose grand object is to es-tion much farther. One day we will expose with tablish a sort of bastard heathenism in morals and openly outraged ? We might pursue this examinamore minuteness the misery and the shame of English society, of which we have upon more than one occasion published some traits. Is it Rome, or is it not rather England that is the shame and the scandal of Europe? We have been among the sharpest critics of the

Emperor's career, and we shall be so again, if the the Pope, and its systematic agitation against the would never trust. English interests to his forbearance, for England should always be strong enough to maintain her own position, and should never hold it by sufferance. But we must fairly avow that Napoleon III. has in his domestic rule recently shown a desire to return into that right path from which passion or resentment, or fear for his dynasty, or bad advice, had caused him to diverge immediately after the Orsini tragedy. There is a wisdom about this last act which ought not to pass without appreciation. The greatest proof the Emperor can give to Europe that his power is consolidated and his throne secure would be to wipe away the past, and erase all records of every danger he has surmounted .- Times. GERMANY.

PRUSSIA .- The bulletins respecting the state of the King of Prussia, speaks of increasing weakness, and hold out not the faintest hope of His Majesty's re-

AUSTRIA .-- A letter from Vienna says :--

"Some of the regiments of the army in Italy, which were to have returned, have received counterorder, and will remain in Venetia. This has been construed by some as an intention on the part of Austria to make an armed intervention shortly in the Duchies; but information derived from a good source refutes any such intention on the part of the Imperial Government. The Imperial family of Austria shows the greatest sympathy for the deposed sovereigns, and is making every diplomatic exertion to procure their restoration. A second councillor attached to the Foreign-office has left for Zurich, to stimulate the zeal of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries; and new despatches have been forwarded to Count restoration of the Archdukes." MUNICH, AUG. 14, 1859 .- There is no country in the world where the art of looking through a millstone is cultivated with such assiduity as in Germany .----What have not the Germans achieved in this respect in metaphysics alone? In politics they are equally franca! We have here in Bavaria a widely circulated newspaper, call the Landshuler Merkur, which has just informed its readers, in a leading article, that the reason why Prince Napoleon has had no Italian sovereignty conferred upon him under the terms of the above-named Peace is, that his cousin, the Emperor, intends, when in due time he conquers England, to make the Prince King of Ireland ! Shade of O'Connell! Only think of his Majesty Plon Plon, the first king of Ireland ! Surely the bare imagination of such a romantic fuit accompli ought to inspire our military and naval authorities with fanatical vigilance! Soberly speaking, though we may laugh at the political speculations of the Landshuter Merkur, they are none the less a significant indication of the tone which now pervades nearly the whole of the newspaper press in this country on the subject of the relations between France and England. The invasion of England sooner or later by Louis Napoleon, backed, too, by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, appears to be quite an article of political faith with all parties. His late war in Italy they describe as having only been a part of his plan. By means of this war he has formally subverted the public law of Europe, set up in its stead the laws of his own sword, made Austria his fast ally, reduced the King of Sardinia, morally speaking, to be a mere vassal of France, and established the supremacy of French influence over all Italy. He has put the efficiency of his army to the severest test, found it proof, and by leading it himself to victory won those military laurels which alone were wanting to complete the enthusiasin of the troops for his person. A single energetic word from England and Prassia, at first, would have prevented all this ominous increase of power - destined, it is said, to be used against both nations in turn, as their just reward for the neutrality by which they helped Louis Napoleon to acquire it, contrary to every principle of public morality and political prudence; so that their neutrality and his war, while both were simply prompt. ed by the same spirit of unprincipled egotism, only differ in revealing in them the last degree of shortsighted infatuation, and in him of astute audacity .---As to Prussia, she clearly thought that Austria and fighting out the war between them to a decisive termirelieved at last of all fears of French ambition from without and Austrian rivalship from within .gle, the Rhine would be safe, the hegemony of the House of Brandenburg in Germany undisputed, and venerable ecclesiastic followed the sergeant, knelt than ever. It was neither her duty nor her inclina-

tion, on the part of Louis Napoleon, of the faith, of close of the war the attention of the Grand Duke fate of Mazzini to draw to himself every generous soul treaties and the public law of Europe in the person Constatine—the most active-minded man in all Rus- in Italy at some time or other, and to see all of them of the Emperor of Austria—that public law on sia—has been employed to the development of the fall off from him one by one as soon as they knew him which the integrity of the German Confederation rested, and which Prussia with the rest of the Great Powers had solemnly ratified and guaranteed. Prusmony over the State of Germany, she finds herself, all at once, sent to Coventry by them; while on the as a member of the German Diet at Frankfort, having declared her resolution not to bow to a majority porting Austria in the late war, and the Diet, as usual, baving proved utterly powerless against the single opposition of Prussia, all sorts of plans and reforms are alloat for remedying the evil, for turning the Diet of the States into a Diet of the German people, for establishing a separate and independent confederation of the minor States among themselves, in a word, for doing something to make German political unity, what it never was yet, a formidable rethe plans and views propounded, that they only serve to prove how hopeless the whole thing is .-German political unity, never very flourishing at any period of history, received its deathblow at the Reformation. Protestants are never weary of boasting how very conducive their religious system is to political greatness and prosperity. They have only to study the history of Germany since the Reformation. to find out the emptiness of their boast. What nation, comparatively so powerful and free as the German Empire in its Catholic palmy days, anterior to the Reformation? What nation ever presented so deplorable a speciacle of political decay and ruin as Germany after giving birth to the Reformation, and principally, let it be repeated, in consequence of the Reformation ? The Liberal party, as it is called, has long labored to obtain a new foundation for German political unity, by trying to uproot Christianity altogether, and thus getting rid of Catholic and Protestant divisions. It labors have not failed to produce an encouraging amount of religious indifference and infidelity, both in Catholic and Protestant Germany, especially the latter. But so long us the Catholic Church remains standing it seems it has labored in vain. This same Liberal Party, spread politics on the ruins of Catholic Christianity, feels still, as its Apostle Voltaire did a century ago, that the Church of Rome once overcome, Protestant Christianity will speedily succumb of itself, especially as it has become no notoriously rotten already. Hence the virulent animosity of this party against exaggerated abuses of his temporal government, which it does not wish seriously to have reformed, but abelished, because then only, as it thinks, will there be a reasonable prospect of his spiritual government getting abolished too. Again the Liberal party is not less notorious for its patronage of the Jews than its abomination of the Pope. The reason is obvious. The Jews crucified our Saviour, and are the great money dealers of the day; consequently the typify what this party has most at heart-namely, hatred of Christianity, and the worship of worldly goods and enjoyment as the great end of human existence on earth. After all, Bavaria and the rest of the minor German States did not give vent to so much just indignation at Louis Napoleon's violation of public faith, except as it made them tremble too for their own immediate safety; lest, perchance, the nephew should reduce them again to what the uncle originally raised them from, or even worse. At any

rate, their manifestation of feeling and opinion would have been very different had England for example, been deemed politically ripe enough to become the scene of the late violation of the faith of treaties instead of Austria. This may be clearly inferred from the satisfaction with which their political writers prophesy, with hardly an exception, the actual invasion of our island eventually. Indeed it is doubtful if there is at present a single country in Europe where such an invasion would not be popular with the majority of the inhabitants, so altered is the reputation which England enjoys abroad in this second half of the nineteenth century to what she did in the first half. Think only of our Burkes and Pitts then, and our Palmerstons and Russells now ! day Napoleon I. flung at England that Even in his she was a nation of shopkeepers. What must Napoleon III., who doubtless shares in the same hearty contempt for the mere commercial vocation as was so characteristic of his warlike uncle, have thought on the subject, when Mr. Bright the other day publicly declared his conviction that the military ardour of the Zouaves against England would certainly be allayed by taking off the duties on French wines, and Mr. Cobden gravely recommended, in his place in Parliament, that, as a check against any hostile attempt against our shores, Her Majesty's Government should propose to the conqueror of Magenta and Sollerino, in the very pride of victory, to put his ficet on such a footing that where we had three ships he should only have two !- Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat ! If England is to assert her old prestige in the new crisis which would seem to be mpending over her-if she is not to succumb to the coalition of the three Emperors which rumour says is silently forming for carrying out a plan of partitioning Turkey and establishing by means of her humiliation the ascendancy of their absolute Gov-ernments in Europe-then she cannot too speedily resolve on utterly renouncing the principles of a neutral policy simply inspired by the cowardice of commercial egotism.

navy. He has visited every dockyard in France, and has made himself practically acquainted with all improvements in construction and machinery. It is to his influence that Russia owes the Mediterranean port lately ceded by Sardinia. The fleet is conse-quently no longer confined to the Baltic, where naval manœuvres were impossible during eight months of the year, and where summer sailors only could be Steam vessels have been constructed on the reared. best models, and at great expense, both in England and America. In process of time the crews will be disciplined, and a respectable squadron will be kept for that purpose in the Mediterranean. As yet Russin could afford but a very sorry contingent in case of a naval war, but if, during the next twenty years, she makes such progress as she has acquired since the neace, she will be almost as formidable with her naval as she has long been with her military power.

### ITALY.

The National Assembly of Modena, on the 20th, by a unanimous vote, decreed the forfeiture of Francis 5th, and any other Prince of the House of Hapsburgh-Lorraine, to the Ducal throne. All the members of the Assembly were present on the following day, when the annexation of Modena to Piedmont was unanimously decreed by ballot, and Signor Farina confirmed Dictator.

The National Assembly of Tuscany unanimously voted the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, amidst acclamations of "viva il re."

The Conference at Zurich sits daily, without, of course, any positive information being given of its proceedings, except that since Wednesday week it has been confined to plenipotentiaries of France and Austria, the Sardinian envoy being absent. The proceedings are diversified by diplomatic banquets in the evening, and the arrival of a foreign messenger is matter for a telegram. No doubt the question of the Duchies and of the Confederation are knotty points for speculators to be wise upon ; but not to be solved by the Conference in a day. The fete-day of Napoleon was celebrated by solemn mass and Te Deum, both at Zurich and Turin. At the latter city a fete de nuit which took place was magnificent. The Place d'Armes was splendidly illuminated. A great platform was erected for the performance of military music, where the soldiers danced. The crowd was immense. The public buildings were illuminated.-Many inscriptions were to be seen-"Long live Napoleon III." At Milan the statue of Napoleon I, by Gauova, in the Palais Brera, was inaugurated in the presence of Marshal Vaillant, the Sardinian authorities, and a large concourse of the people. The King of Sardinia, who has been visiting Bergamo and Brescia, was received with enthusiastic cheers by the population of Lombardy. At Milan, on Monday, a dejeuner was given by the king to Marshal Vaillant and 100 superior officers of the French army, at the Royal Palace. His Majesty proposed the health of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., Prince Carignan that of the Empress and the Imperial Prince, General de la Marmora that of the French army, and Marshal Vaillant proposed the health of the King of Sardinia, concluding his speech with these words :- "To the chief of this fine and powerful army, the standards of which were united on the Black Sea and on the plains of the Po with the French eagle, and which on every occusion showed itself as a nobie rival of our army. To the heroic king who holds the ancient and noble sword of the house of Savoy, who made it shine with great lustre in the sun of Palestro and Solferino." After dinner a grand spectacle took place in the arena, the expenses of which were defrayed by the municipality, and the receipts destined for the wounded. The King, Prince Carignan, Marshal Vaillant, and about 40,000 people were present. The name of Napoleon was received everywhere with acclamations. General Garibaldi, who has accepted the chief command of all the forces of Central Italy, has arrived at Leghorn. The Post's Paris correspondent says he hears that the French Government have addressed a despatch to the cabinets of the great powers, declaring that France will not assist the selfexiled princes of Italy in returning to their dominions by force, nor will they permit Austria or any other power to afford them military for that purpose. The Mayor of Parma has contradicted the report of a republican movement in Parma, order has not for a single moment ceased to prevail both in the town and cathedral to implore the heavenly benediction, it

fall off from him one by one as soon as they knew him well enough to see the narrow bigotry of his views, the recklessness of his means, his readiness to "feed the flame" by throwing away confiding victims in the furtherance of mad, desperate schemes, in which be took good care to run no personal danger. No pea-ple, I repeat, could be less Mazzinian than the Tuscans of the present day. After long hesitation, they decided upon the creation of a National Guard; but they took care that the popular arms should fail into the hands of the natural defenders of public order. All the free institutions of this country proceed dall allo al basso, from the most intelligent and virtuous classes downwards. It is an aristocratic Government, keenly alive not only to to the interest, but to the honor also of the people. The present Assembly has been chosen in accordance with a sufficiently broad and sensible electoral law, but, had even the appeal been made to the people at large by universal suffrage, there is no doubt but the same well-known and justly respected optimists would have been returned. The instincts of the people have been unerring; and the more I see of the proceedings of the Chamber, and of the men in power, the more I lack words to convey my unqualified admiration of them. I hear not one word of vain boasting, but there is something in the dignified look of men and things about me which convinces me that when the country has come to a well matured resolution it will figh; against all odds to support it.

Truth compels me to say that matters do not bear the same cheerful look in other parts of Central Italy. Parma is in the hands of the ultra-Liberals. Count Pallieri, when compelled, too late, to alamdon his office as Governor of the Duchy for Sardinia, without consulting any man, took it upon himself to appoint as dictator of those headless provinces the advocate Manfredi, of Piacenza, a man said to possess greet abilities, but belonging to the " Red" party. Maufredi has now either resigned his place to or shared his power with the advocate Armelonghi, a hacebrained man, who was the chief author of that premature movement of the 1st of last May which plonged that little State into all the horrors of the subsequent shortlived restoration. The first acts of Manfredi as dictator are now before me, and they are of a nature to fill the lovers of order with dismay. They are multished in the people's name, (" In nome del Podo"), and they are intended to gratify an idle populace, which had plenty of work if it only chose to do it, by the assurance that it should have to do little work at a high rate of remuneration, such work to be provided and paid for at the public expense. Un-der the vagae appellation of "National Guard," more

than 5,000 of the worst rabble were armed with muskais at the very outbreak of the revolution, and the Government has neither armed force nor police to to keep this multitude in check, if it ever becomes exorbitant in its demands. The honest patcints, such as Count Cantelli and Count Zuccheri Tozio, have, with blamdable pusillanimity, fallen back from the management of public affairs; and the Manfredis, Pontolis, and Linatis, who have taken their places, and who affect ultra-liberal principles, have not even the merit of being sincere in their professions, since all of them truckled to the power of the late Government, and accepted, and even solicited, honours and emoluments from those Princes whom they are now so violently traducing. Storms and conflicts may be easily expected to break out at Parma, and Italy will have to thank her good star indeed if publie order, or even the semblance of it, can be maintained in those democratized districts.

### REV. DR. CAHILL.

### WHO WILL BE THE FUTURE GOVERNORS OF THE ITALIAN DUCHIES,

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) In approaching the important question of the faure government of the entire Italian Peninsula, one may disembarrass the subject very much by discussing a distinct review the individual Kingdoms and Dakedoms of which the country is composed. In the first place, then, fombardy being now an integral part of Sardinia may be considered as fixed in undisturbed permanent peace and order. The mildest revolutionist, the most discontented citizen of that prevince, can never, in our times at least, think of overturning the present dynasty, since the very risk of the duchy. On Tuesday the newly elected Tuscan returning to Austrian rule, of again feeling the re-Assembly met at Florence. Having first visited the sentment or the vengeance of their old masters, would be the very last terror for the whole population. Hence the Lombards, whether from love of Victor Emmanuel or fear of Francis Joseph, will for many years to come be the most obedient faithful subjects in the South of Europe. The war of 1848 too, which deluged their country with blood, and reduced it to beggary by taxes, has left behind an iadelible impression of national woe : which impression being made still deeper and deeper by the expenditure of their blood and treasure in the late herce conflict just concluded, has cooled the fervid constitution of Lombardy, for military glory, for at least a century to come. These feelings, too, will very soon have the effect of lowering the popularity, and re-ducing the influence of such men as the revolutionary Infidel Cavour: thus again, by degrees restoring the former virtuous character of that fine people to its original Catholic eminence, and replacing the present generation in the ancient orthodox obedient track of their fathers. On all accounts, therefore, Lombardy may be considered as a brand snatched from the fire never again to be ignited in any future work of Italian conflugration. Secondly, Venice being now disjointed and separated from Lombardy, can never conceive the insane delusion of a pure Italian constitution. Whatever may be its governmental perfection as a new member of a new Italian confederation, it can never be wholly free from Austrian fusion, so as to render the Italian element perfectly unobstructed. On the contrary, however complete may be the programme of the Federation, Austrian influence will always casentially predominate in this member of the new Italian family of Kingdoms. This idea, too, secures the permanent good behaviour of the Queen of the Sens : and presents a second dynasty in this troubled Peninsula, pledged and guaranteed from internal circumstances to the maintenance of national peace, and to the extinction of chronic revolution. In the final construction of this Venetian member of the Federation, Napoleon has showed an amount of diplomatic tact, which has surprised the surrounding Cabinets even more than his military skill has confounded their Generals. In framing the new federated kingdom of Venice, he has made a firm ally of Austria, by leaving in her possession the formidable Quadrilatere, by which she keeps Lombardy in pernameat awe and quietule; and by the self-same act he has placed Victor Emmanuel in perpetuel submission to the power of France, since he could not, in the face of these fortresses, maintain the possession of Milan one month without the support of Napoleon. By one master-stroke, therefore, of policy, the Emperor of France has changed Francis Joseph into a sworn friend : and he has made the Court of Turin the chained vassal of the Tuilleries! These positions then, settle the whole case of North Italy, and thus enable us to see with greater precision the remaining part of the solution of the present Italian difficulty. Thirdly, there can be no doubt that Napoleon will fulfil his pledged word in reference to the Papal States. In written and oral declarations from himself personally, from his ambassadors and generals, his Profects, his Ministers of the Interior, the French man hold as inviolable all over the world, namely, that the states of the Church shall be held as neutral in this Italian contention : that the patrimony of the Pope shall be strictly inviolate ; and that his Italian temporal power shall be respected and upheld in old friends and fellow-conspirators. It has been the | munications, such as I have already described, made

### BELGIUM.

The discussion relative to the fortifications of Antwerp is now going on the Belgian Chamber of Representatives. In the sitting of the 17th instant, General Chazal, Minister of War, pointed out the advantages offered by Antwerp as the basis of the system of the national defence of Belgium, and gave them the many reasons which determined the military Commission to pronounce itself in favor of the great enceinte as proposed by the Government. After making a warm appeal to the patriotic sentiments of the chamber, the General stated that as yet only two-thirds of the grant voted for the works had been expended, and that the strictest economy should be observed. Three Opposition members opposed the project. The discussion was then adjourned.

#### RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—The Times publishes the following interesting letter:—"There are few subjects more interesting to the English public than the paval power and strength of Russia. The interest is increased by the mystery in which the question is shrouded, and by the exaggerations which that mystery has induced. One party at home-forgetting that 'security is mortal's chiefest enemy'-judge of the Russian fleet by its performances, or rather nonperformances, during the late war. They talk of ships skulking behind the ramparts of Cronstadt or sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol. They can imagine no danger from a navy which was unable to protect its own coasts from ravages and insults, and they fancy that what has been in the past must be in the future.

"On the other hand, the alarmists rush into the opposite extreme. They see the Russian fleet issuing from Cronstadt, ' forty sail of the line,' according to an estimate lately made by an intelligent postcaptain. These are to be united to the French Channel Squadron in irresistible numbers; the funds fall, a panic seizes the city, and the sea no longer remains

elected Signor Coppi as its President. Commissioners of the Governments of France, England, Prussia, and Russia have arrived, and will be present at the discussions of the Assembly. FLORENCE, AUG. 16.—The Assembly declared to-

day, by an unanimous vote, that the dynasty of Lorraine could be neither recalled nor accepted to reign in Tuscany.

The following is the text of Deputy Ginori's motion just adopted by the Assembly :-

"The Assembly declares that the dynasty of Lorraine, which on the 27th of April, 1859, voluntarily abandoned Tuscany without leaving there any form of government, to join the enemy's camp, has rendered itself absolutely incompatible with the order and welfare of Tuscany; declares that it does not know any manner in which that dynasty can be reestablished and maintained without hurting the sentiments of the population, without a constant and inevitable danger of seeing the public pence inces-santly disturbed, to the detriment of Italy; for which reasons it formally proclaims that the dynasty of Lorraine cannot be recalled or received to reign again over Tuscany."

Moneya, Aug. 16 .- After a solemn service had been performed at the Cathedral, at which all the bodies of the State were present, Signor Farini opened the National Assembly in the grand salle of the Palace amid enthusiastic plaudits. After having spoken a few eloquent words on the history of Modena during the present century, on that of the Sardinian Government, that of the different provinces, and on the last Dictatorship, he deposited the powers given him as Dictator in the hands of the Deputies. He urged them to express freely, and with that calmness which is the result of right, their wishes for the definitive settlement of the Constitution of the country, and in addressing bimself to Europe he said, ' We are ready to give the civilised world all the guarantees of order and peace, on the condition that liberty is assured to us, and that Italy shall belong to the Italians.' The Assembly voted also an address of thanks to Napoleon III. At the close of the assembly the Modenese troops fired a salute from the ramparts of the town,"

The Giornalie de Roma aunounces that Cardinal Camillo di Pietro is appointed President of the Council of State instead of Cardinal Antonelli, who remains, nevertheless, Secretary of State.

The Correspondent of Times writes :- " Several of Mazzini's agents have been arrested in the Romagna, and others have been quietly sent away from Tuscany. M. Muzzini is not lucky in the choice of time and place for his exploits. The cause of Italy is as yet neither so desperate nor so discredited as to offer him any chance of success. I would venture, indeed, to say that anything more anti-Mazzinian than the present state of Tuscany is not to be easily imagined. Every second member of the House of Representatives is a titled man; by far the greater number belong to that ancient patrician Tuscan aristocracy, the biography of every member of which fills up a page in the annals of this small but in ancient times noblest of all countries. The untitled Deputies | Emperor has given every guarantee which the comare men of sufficient moral and intellectual worth to mon principles of truth and honor between man and begin the pedigree of a new nobility. Noble or Plebeians, very nearly all the members of the Chamber are patriots well known for their sane and moderate views, some of them even hair-splitters and temporisers to a fault. There is not one Mazzinian among them, though there may be more than 20 of Mazzini's | its official and territorial entirely. Repeated com-

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPTEMBER 9, 1859.

by Napoleon and his official servants, leave no doubt of the intentions of the French Emperor on this point; and these facts stand before men as political demon-stration, that whatever may be the future modificain any other member of the Federation, the Vatican will remain untouched in the creed it publishes. And is not the interpretation of this, the Emperor's decision in this regard, made, as it were, doubly certain sion in this regard, many as it were, added the tail by the appointment of Pio Nono to the presidency of the whole Confederation; thus adding, in place of taking him away, power and dignity to the Father taking him away, power and dignity to the Father of the Faithful. I have never read any article impeaching this pledge of the French Emperor except those of the English press; nor have I ever seen any hostile attrick made on the Papal Government except from the furnous bigots of Exeter Hall, and the Red Republicaus of the Italian Mazzini school. No doubt it may be true that Napoleon will advise the Pope to make some changes in the ecclesiustical administration of secular policy ; and, perhaps, this al- tally excluded. If Naples, therefore, in the present teration may be necessary in the present posture of events. But no arrangement will be demanded vernment, so perfectly as to combine all the good, which could interfere with Church discipline, ancient and to overthrow the revolutionists, then the whole territorial possessions, or sovereign power and privilege. In fact, considering the religious autocedents | Confederation. But if the rebels prevail, and enof Napoleon; knowing the Catholic feeling which danger Europe from their combination, a trial will pervades all ranks of the French army; and under- be given, as already described; and if this trial fail, pervaues an tains of the renew may, and under the given, as aready described; and it this trial fail, standing the bitter hostility which the Emperor a stranger, the descendant of a Murat, may be placed would met from the power of the French clergy if on the throne, and the crown of Ferdinaud placed he treated the Pope with discourtesy, injustice, or insult ; it cannot be believed, independently of any other considerations, that Napoleon would dure to punish the Pope, to break half his crown, and to unking himself; and for what; to please a vile Ro-man junta, of the most flagitious sanguinary class of despicable cut-throats known in the worst dens of European infamy. Hence we may safely conclude that Rome may be added to the programme of legality and peace already discussed in the North.

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Fourthly, the remaining two cases-namely, the Duchies and Naples, will be easily solved when we take into consideration the important fact-namely, that England was indirectly asked to join the conference at Zurich on condition that she would give a pledge in the final settlement of the Peninsula, of erver interfering through her agents or ambassadors in the religion or the political disturbance of the country. Within the last month I pledged myself that France and Austria demanded this pledge; and that the refusal on the part of England to make it would be the prelude to exclude her from all share directly or indirectly, in the settlement of the Italian difficulty. I now announce the important factnamely, that the absence of England from the Conference is paraded before Parliament as a choice while I re-assert again, that it is a necessity. Her pre-

sence at Zurich involved a compulsory pledge : her abscace, therefore, speaks a compulsory exclusion. She refused the pledge, and the doors have been closed in her face ! Let Parliament, therefore, parade their prulence ! as they may please to call their erouching before the peremptory order of the two Emperors .-The real truth is, France and Austria wanted a decent pretext to gag the lying mouth, and to the up the bribery bands of England in Italy : hence they laid a trap to catch the old fallen revolutionist.acknowledging her past guilt : and of swearing to good conduct for the future. She shied the confes-sion of ber crimes; and hence the Emperors have manacled and muzzled her, during the remainder of her natural life. Royal speeches may utter what Kinisters please; hut I assert without fear of contraziction the strict truth of the premises here put forward. With this fact of the final exclusion of England from all future interference in the Peninsula, the conclusion of this discussion can be easily and eatisfactorily explained.

Fifthly, all those who seem to understand best the character and the intentions of the French Emperor assert that his plan of confederated Italy has been constituted with honesty, integrity, and with a sincere desire to place the Peninsula on a basis of permanent peace and, indeed, National prosperity. The only difficulty that presented itself was the arrangement of Naples and the Duchies. The intimate conarction between the troops and people in the small populations and narrow territories of the Duchies, render it hard to preserve order where Revolutionists are found with each soldier of the little army ; and in each house of the few peasantry. How can it be expected that soldiers sons' will fire on their brothers, fathers, and children in this narrow state; and hence Napolcon conceived the plan of a confederation in order that the troops of one Duchy would preserve the throne of another; that the weakness of one

bangs, perhaps, the fiercest European war ever waged during the last five hundred years. A mistake in crossing a river brought on the Crimean campaign : an error in the appointment of a Congress precipitated the late Italian conflict; and one false step, which may be taken by England in some future unforeseen event in Naples, may cover England with a French army, open floodgates of blood, and alter the map of Europe. It must be always remembered that in the present part of this discussion England has no right, or cannot interfere in any way in the settlement of these Italian questions. This is now a fixed position; and in all our future calculations we must regard England as a robber or a filibusterer, if she attempt any interference in the future affairs of Naples. This is now the sole duty of France and Austria; the sole province of these two empires, as sketched and asserted in the framing and consolidating the present Confederation-England being toaspect of affairs, so conduct her logislation and gocase is settled according to the intentions of the on another brow. In such a consummation (which is, indeed, very distant) the danger lies at the very door of England. If such an event should occur as the erection of a new name to the throne of Naples, by the election of the people; and if England should dispute that election, it would be the same as to dispute the election of Napoleon himself. It would be the signal for an assault on England, the word of command for French invasion, and for the fiercest conflict in our united national histories. No doubt. there is much mystery in the present policy; and if

much prudence and tact be not observed in Italy, the issue may be as fearful as it may be sudden and unexpected.

Coal Island, Co. Tyrone, Aug. 18. D. W. C.

### UNITED STATES.

The Boston Pilot says: "The deremony of blessing and laying the corner-stone of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, on Bunker Hill, Charlestown, will be performed by the Right Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, at 4 P.M., on Sunday, the 11th of September next. The Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, will preach on this occasion.'

YANKRE ROWDYISM .- The New York Herald has two articles on this head. We give some extracts : The bad notoriety of Baltimere and Philadelphia for rowdyism and disorder has not yet died'away .-The rowdies of those cities are determined to sustain their reputation. The execution at Daltistore of three of their number, five months ago, appears to have been already forgotten by the surviving demous in that city. A few days ago a gang of them took possession of a steamboat, on an excursion trip, assailing indiscriminately every white man on board, putting out the lights, and robbing all the passengers, and committing an atrocious outrage on a negro woman in the presence of her husband, whom they stabbed. On the very heels of this intelligence, another band of ruffians from Philadelphia, created a disturbance with the Franklin Rifle Company, from that city, who were on a target excursion at Tacony .--About twenty persons were stabbed and otherwise wounded.

It does not appear that the military had either bayonets or ball cartridge with them, on which, no doubt, the rowdies presumed, being themselves well armed with knives, daggers and other deadly weapons. The military ought never to place themselves in the power of a mob of that kind. They ought to have had their bayonots, if not ball cartridge, some fifty or a hundred had been killed on the spot a great gain would have been accomplished for society. So pertinacious were the ecoundrels, that on the arrival of the military in Philadelphia they recommenced the rict, and but for the interference of the police the results might have been serious. This is one of the very few occasions on which the police have been ever known to prevent any crime.

What is the cause of rowdyism assuming so bold and so defiant an attitude? We answer that party politics, and the corrupt practices connected with them, are the fruitful source of the anarchy which is a foul disgrace to our free institutious and a cause of prejudice against democracy throughout the civilised The managers of elections have for world. years subsidised a class of men whohave cheated the State prison and the gallows of their due, to do their dirty work, and to commit every sort of violence.--This villany has been connived at by the leading men of each of the successful parties in turn, on the principle that the end justifies the means. And almost every attempt to bring the ruflians to justice has been frustrated. But the evil does not stop here, The rowdies, finding that they possessed immunity for violence at elections, have "bettered the instruction" of their masters, and made general rowdyism an institution of the country, supplanting and superseding the authorities of the laws, and driving us back to barbarism. The politicians who have ob-tained office through this instrumentality of the rowdies are under obligations to protect them against the operation of the law. If they sit on the bench of justice they throw the shield of their own ignorant or corrupt interpretation of the statutes over the culprit, or, if they cannot do that, they administer the mildest punishment it is in their power to inflict .-If the rascal is sent to the penitentiary or the State prison the politicians will soon get him out. If one of these bullies is indicted for murder, he enjoys the joke, and looks on the trial as a good farce. He is certain that rowdyism is so well organised, and is so well identified with the political parties, that he can never suffer the penalty of his crime. Either by bocuspocus the jury do not agree, or a new trial is ob-tained on a trivolous point of law-in some way or other justice is robbed of its sacrifice. The result of this system, on the whole, will be that the rowdies will virtually rule the country. And to such an elarming extent has this anomaly grown that the peaceable and orderly portion of the citizens are beginning to consider whether the community would not fare better-whether there would than under the best and freest government ever devised by the wisdom of man. The place to strike a mortal blow at rowdyism is the primary elections. If that is not done, it seems to us there is no alternative than Vigilance Committees.

My brother and sister, I ask you to make no promise, I impose upon you no obligation. All the obligations you have, you have assumed in your own spirits. I know your hearts. You have already in your spirits consumated the union as far as it could possibly be. I stand not here to marry you. This congregation are not witnesses, and are not called upon to be witnesses of your marriage. But I stand here legally to affirm the fact, and to ask this congregation to join with me in pronouncing a benediction and blessing on the union into which you have entered, which you here acknowledge, and which you here formally before the world complete. In token, then, of this union, which you have cemented in your souls, and which you now confess before the world, please join your right hands.

The happy couple complied with the request.-Then Mr. Loveland placed a hand on each of their heads, and blessed them in this form :

And now, on behalf of this audience, and on be half of the attending spirits, that are around us and with us, I bless this union ; I bless you in their behalf, as you start together in the journey of life.

This was the whole ceremony. The bridegroom made a formal bow to the audience. The bride, who had been quietly fanning herself throughout the performance, dropped a curtsey. The pair, with their little attendants in white and blue, stepped off the platform, and the audience applauded so long that it seemed as if they wished the last scene encored.

Then Mr. Wright was called upon to say some thing on the subject of marriage and paternity. He spoke for a few minutes and ended by presenting to the couple a copy of one of his works, probably "The Unwelcome Child." Shortly afterwards the Chairman was made the medium of handing to the bridegroom a boquet, which he termed a volume of natural theology. Dr. Lewis accepted the gift, and promised to study it. Thus ended the marriage scene.

FROM A WELL KNOWN AND HIGHLY RE-SPECTABLE PHYSICIAN IN CAMADA WEST.

PRESCOTT, C. W., Nov. 2,9 1855. Dear Sir : It affords me pleasure in complying with your request, in giving an expression of my opinion of the virtues of the Oxygenated Bitters. It is now nearly two years since 1 recommended its use to some of my patients, in a variety of Chro-

nic Diseases and with the most happy viects. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Nervous Headache, derangement of the Stemach, and General Debility. Therefore let all those who are afflicted with the above diseases, try the Orggenated Bitters, and their success is certain.

### I nto, Sir, yours truiy,

R. W. EVANS, M. D. & Draggid. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street ; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street ; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street ; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Arms.

#### A DISTRESSING COUCH CURED.

DRAN Sun-A few weeks since I had a distressing ough : my throat was very sore and inflamed, and I procured a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer of you and it has eatirely cured me. I have also seen it used in cases of toothache and ague in the face, with the most beneficial effects. I believe it to be an indispensable medicine, and shall recommend it to my C. W. BANKS, LA PORT, Ind. acquaintance.

This may certify, that my wife was for some time very much afflicted with a violent cough, which reduced her so much that she was unable to enjoy a moment's rest, day or night, and by the use of one bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, she was entirely relieved, and now enjoys good health. I consider it one of the best family medicines in use.

F. K. BELANGER, PEREYSBURGH, O. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family mediines.

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Young Ladies, wishing to complete their studies with the view of becoming Teachers, would find unusual facilities for accomplishing their object in the Establishment of Mrs. H. E. C., where the French and English languages are spoken in their greatest puity

References are permitted to the Rev. Canon N. Pilon, and the Rev. P. Leblanc, at the Bishop's Palace; to the Rev. J. J. Connelly, P. Dowd, and M. O'Brien, at the Seminary : and to J. L. Branlt, P. Moreau, T. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esgre. Montreal. July 7, 1859.

### MRS. MUIR.

### 283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST,

(Near Morison & Empevision WOULD intimate to her Customers and the Public in general, that her SHOW ROOM is now opened, with a handsome assortment of the FINEST GOODS in the city.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have la-bored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints : --

SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS, BRUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PINPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILING AF-PECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSV, NEU-RALOIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYS-PEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERVEIPELAS, ROSE on Sr. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders. are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul cruptions and ulcerous seres, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by on alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is ob-structed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no perticular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great muchinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

KINGSTON, C.W.;

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

vided 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 fabrary will be Open to

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

### REMOVAL.

### JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and op-posite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Ten, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required ] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN.

### GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

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TEAS (GREEN)

GUNPOWDER, very file.

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- DRIED APPLES.
- CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.
- BRANDY-Planot Paie, in cases, very fine ; Martel in hhds, and cases.

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICELES, &c., - Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Sholled Almonds, Honey Sonp, B.W. Sonp, Castile Sonp, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel; Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints

STARCH-Glentield, Rice and Satined, fair.

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

SPICES, &c .- Figs, Pranes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutnegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermiella, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowcoot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt ; fine Salt in Bag; Conree do.; Salt Petre; Sar-dines. in Tins: Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c. &c.

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

would receive strength from the assistance of a second; and that their united help would produce the happy result which might not be attainable by their indivdual exertions. The near proximity, too, of Venice and of Lombardy to these distracted Duchies would add final security to these small territories. la the case of Naples the policy of the Federation assumed a somewhat different view. In this Kingdom, England had already for half a century dis-played hostile designs, which menaced the very ex-istence of the throne. Not an act of the Neapolitan King, Court, and Cabinet, which was not daily ridiculed in England; and not an outlaw or Revolutionists there who was not received, applauded, and feted in Great Britain. English emissaries lived in Naples, inflaming these rebels; and English ships of war an-chored in the bay, as a show of encouragement to the discontented. Hence, while narrowness of territory, fewness, of population, and near intimacy of troops and peoples made the case of the Duchies a difficult question of settlement, English influence and intrigue made the complete restoration of order in Naples a social problem, which has remained in-capable of practical solution during the last five and twenty years. We are now arrived fairly at the last view of this important case.

Hence, finally, England has been removed from all interforence in these agitated states, in order that the good sense of the citizens, the combination of the several dynasties, the guidance of the Pope, and the friendly support of France would enact a new order of things in this distracted territory. There can be no doubt, now that all obstruction is removed, the Duchies and Nuples have it in their power to adjust their own policy, and to frame a scenre permanent legislation. If they all work out the programme now submitted for their guidance, they have sufficient internal power to maintain the socurity of the members of the family. If the members condially unite, and if all the good and virtuous cheerfully combine, they have beyond all contradiction the power to overcome the wicked, to silence disorder, to conquer rebellion, and to assert permanent peace. If all the virtuous band themselves, as the vicious can, with two empires at their tack, the success of the Fedetation is complete. But if they let the golden opportunity pass, the doom of the Duchies and, per-haps, of Napies, is sealed to pass into other hunds, and to assume other forms of government. The Duchies are already menaced with Red Republicanism : and if, after a fuir trial and an unobstructed opportunity, the people of the Duchies still encourage rebellion, plander, pollution, Delam, and blood, the Emperors will at once decide on expanging this den of infamy, and placing sooner than people think Louis Napoleon with French laws and French chains on the thronos of the Dukes, and on the necks of the cutthroats I The present conduct of the Duchies is the sure preliminary to this consummation. Their history can be told in one sentence, viz., a fair trial : crime and Red Republicanism : and then a new regime, a new French Duke, and the lash! If the revolutionists of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany persevere much longer in their insane atrocity, a French sword will very soon bring them to their senses : and a Brench crown will enforce quick obedience. Sar-

dinia will join in this decision in favour of his sonin-law : France will agree to this alternative in support of his cousin : and Austria will not refuse in view of some equivalent from hor new powerful ally. The last point in the settlement of Naples is a

point of vital importance : and a question on which

A PROTESTANT WEDDING .- At the Convention of Spiritualists, held at Plymouth, Mass., on the fifth, sixth, and seventh of August, the novel feature of a marriage between two Spiritualists was introduced among the exercises. It is thus described by a correspondent :

The declaration of sentiments having been got rid of, the next matter in order was the solemnization of marriage between Mr. Nathan C. Lewis and Mrs. Eunice A. Babbitt, of Boston. The lady was dressed in loose flowing robes of white, deeply trimmed in blue, and wore blue satin shoes. Two little girls, her daughters by a former marriage, were dressed in exactly the same style, and followed her to the platform. The bridegroom placed himself beside her.----He is a physician. Both had been married before, and are each about thirty-five years of age.

Mr. Loveland, who was formerly a Methodist mi-" reverend," addressing the congregation said :---

Although spiritualists in general do not accept but are opposed to the regulations that exist legally in regard to the subjugation of women in the mar-riage relations, still they do generally, if not universally, admit the propriety of making an acknowledgement of their relations.

Then, turning to the interested parties, he said :-

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BLED for the Trade, at short notice. All kinds of Book and JOB PRINTING carefully and promptly executed, on the most reasonable terms. SCHOOL BOOKS.

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Mr. W. T. McGRATH will solicit orders ; from whom, or at the Office, a List of Prices may be obtained.

JOHN LOVELL, Printer and Bookhinder.

CANADA DIRECTORY OFFICE.

Montreal, 25th August, 1859

### CHAMBLY ACADEMY.

THE Classes of the NEW ACADEMY of CHAM-BLY, held under the control of the Commissioners of Chambly, will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER next.

The Course of Instruction will comprise Classics. Mathematics, Book-Keeping, (by Single and Double Entry), English, French, Latin, Greek, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The said Academy will be under the direction of the following Teachers :

MR. A. VIALLETON, Principal.

-----

MR. T. TREVOR, Professor of English, Mathema-tics, Latin, Greek, and Italian.
MR. C. DUVAL, Professor of English, French, Focal and Instrumental Music.

The Papils can procure Board in different parts of the Village at very reasonable charges.

Application to be made to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. VALLER.

### WANTED,

A Situation as SCHOOL TEACHER, by a young man who can produce excellent testimonials as to his character; and who held a Model School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec. For particulars, apply, if by letter post-paid, to this office.



### 229 Notre Dame Street,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal pa-tronage he has received for the last three years; and topes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

55° R. P., having a large and neat assoriment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

JAMES MALONEY,

### SMITH AND FARRIER,

BEGS to inform his numerous and kind patrons, that he still carries on his business, at No. 23 BO-NAVENTURE STREET.

Montreal, Aug. 4, 1859.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottlee, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsapavilla for one dollar. Most of these have been trands upon the sick, for they not only co. tain little, if any, Sarsoparilla, but often no sprative properties whatev-er. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of-Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should he judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; \$1x Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lang Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughent this section, we need not do nove than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to du.

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipclas, Headache, Piles, Rheamatism, Eruptions and Skin Discuses, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt likeum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensi-

tive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

### Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefolness of these names to certify the unparattened distributes of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named fur-nish gratis our AMETICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be fol-

bowed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand ANER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and thoy should

### have it. All our Remedies are for sale by

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

March 3, 1859.

### PRIVATE TUITION.

AN English Lady, educated in London, and on the Continent of Europe, begs respectfully to inform the Public that she has formed Classes at her Rooms, 79 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. She Teaches Grammatically and thoroughly, the FRENCH and ITALIAN Languages, commencing with Ollendorff's methods also black NCU SH method; also, the ENGLISH Language to French Canadians, on the same system. She Teaches, in addition, the Planoforte in the best style of the present day, and Drawing in Pencil and Grayon, For Terms, apply to M. E., 70 St. Lawrence Main Street.

Families attended at their own residences. 1.2" Respectable references given.

### TO PARENTS.

MR. FITZGERALD begs to announce to the citizens of Montreal, that he has REMOVED his Academy to No. 125, St. JOSEPH STREET.

Parents desirous to obtain for their children a select and complete Course of instruction in the English and Classical Literature, together with a sound and thorough knowledge of Book-Kceping, can enter them under Mr. F.s Taition.

Terms invariable in advance.

For particulars, &c., apply at the School-Room during the hours of attendance. Montreal, August 18, 1850.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

### No. 2, St. Constant Street.

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

W. DORAN, Principal.

### ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. KEEGAN, English and Mathematical Teacher, St. Anne's School, Griffintown, will attend gentlo-taen's families, Morning and Evening, to give lessons in any branch of English Education.

N.B.-Two or three boys, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, will be taken as boarding scholars. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazereth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 19, 1859.

### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN, and EDWARD KENNEDY, from near Nenagh, Ireland, supposed to be living on a Farm, about Kingston, C.W. Their neice, MARGARET KENNEDY, is now in Montreal, and is anxious to hear from her uncles. Address 66 St. Constant St. OF JOHN MEARNS, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland; by trade; a Stone Cutter. When last heard of, he was in Kingston, O.W. Any information as to his whereabouts, addressed to Catherine Mearns Thus Wirranse Office, will be thankfully received.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER 19, 11859.117 8 7 P. P. P. P. But in Estimate GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY \*\*\* SCYTHES ! SCYTHES ! SCYTHES !! AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. OF the Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS. H. BRENNAN, PHILADELPHIA. MONTREAL MANUFACTURE. Adjala—N. A. Coste. Ayimer—J. Doyle. Amhertsburgh—J. Roberts. Antigonish—Rey. J. Cameron. Arichat—Rey. Mr. Girroir. Belleville, M. Ollowmeer They sooth pain ; protect the chest; they extract 2000 DOZEN. "Higgins" Celebrated Narrow Ca-nada & Cradling Scythes, "Moons's" and "BLOOD'S" patterns; warranted equal to any Scythes ever imported into Canada, CAPITAL,.....\$500,000. the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE. sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they can-Brock-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brock-rile-P. Furlong. Brantford-W. M'Mansmy. Cavanville-J. Knowlson. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Maguire. and very much cheaper. A liberal dis-count allowed to the Trade. Office-No. 11, Lemoine Street. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, not become offensive, hence can be worn four times No. 3 Craig Street, (West End,) THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at For Sale by prepared to receive applications, and grant Policiea. The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Frothingham & Workman. 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL. Jnne 9. pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Mer-chandize contained therein. \*\*\*\*\* Connwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.-Rev. F. Dunphy. delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or SPADES AND SHOVELS. Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor back pains, should try them. You will then know to the Company. All applications made to him will to the Company. be duly attended to. AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent. what they are. They are a new feature in the sci-WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. 1000 DOZEN "Higgins'" Montreal Manufactured SPADES and SHOVELS of different qua-Dalhousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. ence of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take [Established in 1826.] no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and lities, warranted equal in every respect to Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale the celebrated "Ames" make, and from our Signature. BELLS. an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper. BARNES & PARK. boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUEN. ZA, ASTHNA, CATARRH, any irri. tation or Soreness of the Throat, in-STANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Brok-chial Troches, or Cough Loreness For Sale by 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y. BELLS. Frothingham & Workman. Erinsville-P. Gafney approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improve-BELLS. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. June 9. Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder. BELLS. SKONOTIAL Farmersville-J. Flood. BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transpo BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, 1859. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859. AXES. chial Troches, or Cough Lozenges. 1000 DOZEN " Higgins' " WARRANTED AXES A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N.Y. To PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINCERS, they are effectual Ingersoll-Rev. R. Keleher Kemptville-M. Heaphy. GREAT BARGAINS in clearing and giving strength to the voice, For Sale by "If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation this simple remedy will bring almost mugical relief."\_\_\_\_ Kingston-M. M'Namara London-Rev. E. Bayard. Frothingham & Workman. AT THE Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lindsay-Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle-W. Harty. Merrickville-M. Kelly. June 9. WAR IS DECLARED! GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. "Indispensable to public speakers,"-ZION'S HURALD. "An excellent article."-NATIONAL EDA, WAERING. AUGERS, AND TO OPEN M'GILL STREET, 87 MANUFACTURED by the Montreal Auger Com-pany. A full assortment constantly on hand, and for Sole by ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST, "Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything up are acquainted with."-CHUISTIAN HERSID, CINO1 Millbrooke-P. Maguire. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. 0N Frothingham & Workman. NATI. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. "A most admirable remedy."-BOSTON JOURNAL. "Sure remedy for throad offections."-TRANSCRIPT M'GARVEY'S Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx. June 9 Orillia-Rev. J. Synnost. Prescott-J. Ford. " Efficacious and pleusant."- TRAVELLER. SPLENDID STOCK OF Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Perth-J. Doran. CUT NAILS & SPIKES. Peterboro-T. M'Cabe. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. 2000 CASKS, assorted sizes, of the celebrated Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. THE GREATEST AND Port Hope-J. Birmingham Cote St. Paul Manufacture. Quebec-M. O'Leary. ALSO, NO TERMS OF PEACE. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn " Dunn's" Patent Clinch Nails. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Until the present Stock is Disposed of. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. June (t. Richmond-A. Donnelly. THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support extended Sherbrookc-T. Griffith. CANADA PLATES. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. to him during the past nine years, wiskes 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 each will be sold at lower to per each The Proprietors of the above well-known Summerstown-D. M'Donald. 2000 BOXES "Swansen" Canada Plates. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING OF THE AGE. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett. 1500 boxes "Glamorgan" Canada Plates. ESTABLISHMENT, St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Fulvay. 500 boxes "Hutton" Canada Plates. **RESPECTFULLY** announce to their Patrons and exclusively for cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article war-MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in St. Raphael-A. M'Donald. St. Romuald & Elchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. the Public generally that they have now completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS; and are prepared For Sale by one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that Frothingham & Workman. ranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be cures Thorold-John Heenan. June 2. to offer for Sale the returned one month after being delivered, and the EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. Tingwick-T. Donegan. money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000 LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples Toronto--P. Doyle. Templeton-J. Hagan. worth, all of which must be cleared off before the TIN PLATES. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and 1st of January, in consequence of extensive changes West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy in his business, and as after that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade 600 BOXES Coke Tin Plates, 1C and 1X. 1000 boxes Best Charcoal Plates, 1C, 1X, never failed except in two cases (both thander ha-READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING Windsor-O. A. M'Intyre. mor.) He has now in his possession over two hun-York Grand River-A. Lamond. (All of their own Manufacture) in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles IXX, DC, DX, DXX. longer accomodate his customers by both his Wholeof Boston. For Sale by PATTON & BROTHER, EVER PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore sale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Frothingham & Workman. PUBLIC. Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th Aumouth. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, June 9. Their Stock of Piece Goods consists in part of-One to three bottles will care the worst kind of French, West of England, German, and Venetian BROAD CLOTHS, and CASSINERES; also fancy gust, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices, and will consist of every article of House Furnishing pimples on the face. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils. PIG IRON. 42 M.Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, DOESKIN; Scotch, English, and Canadian TWEEDS, Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to Two bottles are warranted to care the worst can-530 TONS No. 1 "Coliness" and "Glengarnock" Pig Iron, now landing. ter in the mouth and stomach. &c., &c. MONTREAL The choice of VESTINGS is of the newest Styles \$3; Beadsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couch-es, from \$3 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chest-nut and Enameled Chamber Sets, from \$16 to \$150; Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the Every description or Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel con-stantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at easonable rates. Montreal, March 5, 1856. For Sale by worst case of ervsipelas. and best Qualities. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all ha-Their Out-Fitting Department contains, amongst Frothingham & Workman. others articles, Fancy Flannel Shirts; Australian and English Lambs' Wool do.; every description of Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45, with'n large Stock of Hair, Moss, Oorn, Husk, Sea mor in the eyes. June 9 Two bottles are warranted to cure maning of the Hosiery; White, Fancy French Fronts, and Regatta Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c., of every style and quality. Also a great number of French, English, and Ame-rican India Rabber Coats-Reversable and otherears and blotches among the hair. Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattrasses, from \$4 to \$25 ; CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, BAR AND BUNDLE IRON. Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per lb; Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies' Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus. A fresh supply of Shirley's Yolish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Blackwalnut and Mahogany Veneers, 650 TONS SCOTCH IRON, well assorted, "Glasand running ulcers. NO. 19 COTE STREET One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. gow" brand. 450 tons Best Refined Iron, of "Bradler's," "Bag-Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION worst case of ringworm, The whole to be disposed of at nall's" and other best makers. Curled Hair, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the IN THE 100 tops Sheet Iron, assorted Nos. ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. COMMERCIAL ACADEMY most desperate case of rheamatism. the Trade, constantly on hand. 65 do Hoop and Brand Iron. All goods delivered on board the Cars or Boats, or To give an idea of how cheap we Sell our goods, Three or four bottles are warranted to sure ealt

at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll

rheum.

100 do "Thorneycroft's" Best Boiler Plates. do "Low Moo

