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YOL. IX.

GONSALVO; OR, THE SPANISH KNIGHT.

CHAPTER II.

Ob how delightful is it to the heart endowed with an elevation of sentiment, to be sweetly compelled to love that which it is naturally inclined to love! to gratify its virtue and tenderness together ! Gratitude alone, that sentiment so fondly cherished in generous breasts, constitutes the felicity of the soul in which it glows .-But, when the object of our gratitude wins upon us by other claims; when a benefactor is amiable and a secret charm unites with the tender impression his benefits have made : no happiness can equal that which those two sentiments giveno enjoyment can be more exquisite than that which arises from the concurrence of a pure pleasure with a sacred duty.

This happiness Zulema now tasted. She had arrived with the hero, at her peaceful retreat -She had placed him in the best apartment in her palace. Constantly busied about the stranger, and every moment questioning the two old men: she went herself to cull the simples which they prescribed; and with her own hands prepared them for his use. Gonsalvo was yet too faint to utter in words the emotions of her soul. But tears of joy ran down his cheeks. He inwardly rejoiced in his wounds, and secretly prayed, that they might not, for a long while, be healed.

Already had his old physicians removed the first dressings. Zulema, in a breathless suspense, fixing her eyes upon theirs, while fear and hope were painted on her brow, durst not urge them to speak. Yet was she most anxiously eager to know the condition of their patient. When they encouraged her hopes of the hero's recovery, she could no longer contain her joy. Presents, promises, and favors were earnestly lavished upon Deeply impressed with a sentiment which she fancied to be gratitude, she indulged, without reserve, in transports which it was no violation of modesty for her to avow.

Recovering through these tender cares, but still more through the happy influence of her presence whom he loved, Gonsalvo was at length able to speak to her. He viewed her with looks of tenderness; and raising towards her his trembling hands :

"O, thou," said he, " thou who savest my life, unless I may consecrate it to thee alone, ah !

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1858.

ture of vines, wild olives, lilachs, and pomegran-

enjoyment; and at every step, some soft senti-ment or pure pleasure is awakened to entertain

Amid these beauteous and magnificent scenes, my father, Muley-Hassem, long held a happy

tribes filled his days with bitterness, and at last

You know, my lord, that our Moors, although united in a national body, still retain the patri-

archal manners of our Arabian ancestors. Our

families remain distinct. Each forms a tribe,

more or less powerful in the number of its mem-

The most warlike, most illustrious, and most

reduced the empire to the brink of ruin.

bors, in wealth and in slaves.

to the languishing flocks, washes its lofty walls. | formed a fine contrast to the sumptuous splendor A delightful country lies around it on all sides ; of the palace. The famous garden of the Geand, with little or no cultivation, produces coneralif was celebrated through Africa and Asia, pious forests of orange-trees, olive-trees intwistand was an object of envy to the potent Caliphs ed with vines, palms intermingled with oaks .-of Bagdad and Cairo, who tried, in vain, to equal Inexhaustible quarries of marble, jasper, and ala-As one advances through this garden, nothing

the mind.

baster, have adorned those superb palaces and stately edifices which are numerous through the city. Waters gushing from fountains in every plays none of those labored exertions of art, variety of elegant form, refresh the air, and emthose dazzling prodigies, which please not so bellish those wide squares in which the warlike much as they astonish, by the ideas which they youth daily assemble to perform their exercises. convey of riches or of power. Here, on the Gardens exhibiting a flush of flowers, and con-stantly shaded with pomegranate-trees, myrtles, and cedars, render Grenada as well the most decontrary, naught appears, but images of those blessings which are enjoyed, without agitating the soul with admiration. Plantations of myrtles lightful, as the largest city in Spain. There did all the strength, and all the power

of the Moors seem to be combined; there arose tant perspective, pleasant villages, cultivated fields, snow-clad hills, and the palaces and monuthe temple of our sciences and our arts. From the extremities of Asia, from the banks of the Nile, from the foot of mount Atlas, kings, warriors, and scholars resorted to Grenada, there to enlarge their minds by the acquisition of new knowledge, and to exalt their sentiments by con-templating the noblest patterns of science, of a noisy cascade dashes from the summit of a templating the noblest patterns of science, of valor, and of virtue. Our frequent wars with a rock ; there a gentle rill issues, with soft murbrave, loyal, and generous nation formed a mu- | murs, from a thicket of roses. There in a setual emulation between the Arabian and the questered grotto various springs of water are Spaniard, in the pursuit of glory. Our Moorish seen to bubble up. Here thousands of nightin-youth, naturally inclined to love, had forgotten gales flutter about in a deep grove. Every quarseen to bubble up. Here thousands of nightinthe barbarous maxims of the East, and from ter presents a diversity of aspect, a scene of new their enemies had learned that profound respect, that tender veneration, that unchanging constancy to the fair, which fill the heart of the Spanish lover, represent to him the beloved object, as the angel of his destiny, exalt him above himself, and form him to every virtue. Our women, proud of reign. But, the mutual hatred of two powerful their empire, sought to maintain by deserving it. Ennobled in their own eyes by the pure homage which was paid to their charms; they strove to render themselves worthy of the precious tribute so fondly offered them. Incapable of a weak tenderness which would have ruined their happiness; they were chaste, that they might be beloved, and faithful, that they might continue

happy. Such was that brilliant court, the charming popular of these tribes are the Abencerragoes, recess of love, of the fine arts, and of politedescended from a race of ancient kings who once ness; when my father, Muley-Hassem, while yet but a very young man, succeeded to the throne. The young king, distinguishing himself by

lustre of her charms. meets the eye, that can excite surprise. It dis-

the king and his Leonora. Never did tender mother more for a child than she for me. She suckled me with her own milk. She would intrust no one with the care of my education. My tears flow, when I think of those happy days the young bride. Almanzor came, attended by which I passed in my mother's arms and under her eye. My brother, Almanzor, never left us. and orange trees intersect verdant plains watered Being some years older than I, he explained to by limpid streams. They are planted with such me those lessons which I could not, by myself, greatness and of goodness, which so expressively happy art, as to hide and display by turns, in dis- comprehend; and taught me all that he had indicates the happy tranquility enjoyed by an learned himself. I received his instructions with anniable and virtuous mind. gratitude. Even then I regarded him with that ments of Grenada. At each advancing step, the rising grounds offer to the view a rich intermixtender and confidential respect of which my heart has ever since retained the impression .---Muley would often come to join our harmless sports. With us he forgot the uneasiness occa-sioned to him by Boabdil. The best of mothers was delighted, as if the heavens had been opened did armor, and handsome steeds. to her, when the king whom she adored visited her in her retirement, and with a father's fondness, pressed his dear children in his arms.

Alasi those days were too happy days to last. The Spaniards attacked our frontiers. My brother, at glory's call, left us, and hastened to the fields of war. His valor and splendid exploits could not console us for the want of his society. He returned always in triumph, and laid his laurels at his mother's feet. But he was instantly gone again. I myself, being now obliged to appear at court, and to live amidst its bustle, regretted those peaceful days which had been blessed by parental and fraternal love. I had soon more painful subjects of regret, to prepare me for misfortune.

My mother was ravished from me. She expired, after long sufferings, in my arms. O my good and worthy mother ! the loss of you still afflicts me with fresh sorrow : your last words still thrill my heart. Tenderest of mothers! look watchfully down upon me from the bliss of reigned in Yemen. They are exalted by their heaven! I have not swerved from the oaths were balconies, covered with precious stuffs, and great qualities still more than by their high de- which I vowed to you, on thy death bed ; render having magnificent canopies, raised over thein .--scent. Invincible in war, they are mild and mer-ciful after victory; their graceful manners and you taught me : and, oh ! into this breast, warm formed a superb and beauteous spectacle, around

No. 13.

and to pacify the discontents of the Zegris by a and intrusted to her the secret of her heart. signal mark of his favor, took a wife out of their | The king determined to unite them in marriage, tribe. Aixa, daughter of Almadan became queen and to display all his magnificence at their wedof Grenada. But, Aixi had no quality to re- ding. Moraima, wearing a veil enriched with commend her, except beauty; pride and an un- pearls, and a robe of cloth of gold, garnished feeling heart, bereditary in her family, sullied the with jewels, was conducted through the city, ac-Istre of her charms. I was the last pledge of the mutual love of stately steed, and attended by a company of ladies. Players on musical instruments went be-fore her. Behind followed a train of slaves, carrying in baskets ornamented with flowers of Persian tissue, Indian veils, and rich dresses for my father, and followed by a brilliant and gallant train. He himself was distinguished above them all, by his stature, his figure, and that air of indicates the happy tranquillity enjoyed by an

> Muley-Hassem had appointed for the next day, a running at the ring, and a cane-play, the favorite diversions of our nation. All our warriors prepared to engage in them; all lavished every expense, to distinguish themselves by splen-

Hardly had the sun begun to gild the summits of the palaces of Grenada, when the people of the city, with a crowd of strangers who had come to witness the festivities of this happy occasion, went to fill up the feats which had been raised in the square of Vivarambla. In the middle of that wide circuit, in which twenty thousand warriors might easily be ranged in battle array, stood a splendid palm-tree, a master-piece of sculpture, and a wonder of sumptuous magnificence. Its trunk was of brass, its lollage of gold. A bar of silver upon one of its long leaves, bent it down with its weight, and remaining in equipoise, sustained the ring which was to be the victor's prize. When this ring was carried away, the ingenuity of the artizan had contrived, that another should start from the point of the column, and present itself to the contenders. At the foot of the palm was a space, inclosed for the judges, and for the musicians who were, by the sound of their instruments, to announce the victory. For the king, his family, and his court

leave me, leave me to die."

¹⁶ He durst say no more. But the princess unupon the hero, talked to him of his valor, named felt for him.

"The good Pedro did not leave his master .-He secretly informed him of the name and rank her whom he had saved, of the place to which

e had brought them, and of Zulema's error in thinking him an African prince. The hero disapproved of the well-meant deceit of Pedro .--His soul could not endure a falsehood. He was ready to discover all. But Pedro conjured and urged him not to expose himself, in his dying condition; to the fury of a hostile people, whom Zulema would be unable to restrain. Gonsalvo, bough not to be intimidated by the consideration of the dangers which threatened his own life, was persuaded to silence, by regard to the torments which a discovery of the truth might draw upon his old and faithful servant.

After the old men had, for several days, con-After the old men had, for several and, inned their cares, the princess began to acquaint Gonsalvo with the present state of Grenada, the troubles by which it was internally convulsed, and bero's bed, whom she supposed to have been born ar from Spain, she proposed to relate to him the story of the dissensions and misfortunes which she had unhappily witnessed. Gonsalvo, smiling, begged her to begin a narrative in which she herelf could not but be interested. The fair Moor mmediately began.

greatness and of glory, the empire of the Arabians in Spain has been raised, almost from sivery origin. Vanquished by our brave ances-ors, and hard pressed by their victorious arms, tocks of Asturia. There they hid themselves sted their courage ; while we were enervated y prosperity. Our kings became tyrants : while e kings of the Christians were heroes. They consissued from their recesses, and presumed to fack their conquerors. Favored by our intes-

The Darro, whose rapid stream pours over verses by our Arabian poets. Iden sands, passes through the midst of the city. This scene of delights stoo

every virtue, recommend her eyes. When she perceived her own confu- Jaen, and forced the proud Castilian to conclude event, turned solely to the happiness of his peo-

taught his nobles, that they were subject to his justice, no less than the meanest of the people, and that it was the same for all. The husbandman who had hitherto been oppressed, now reaped the increase of the harvest in peace. Our green hills were covered with flocks. Trees and useful plants grew in thick abundance on our plains. The earth, which is, in our climate, wonderfully fertile, poured fourth her treasures, everywhere, in lavish profusion. The kingdom of Grenada, thus favored by nature, governed by a wise prince, cultivated by the assiduous hand of industry-seemed one extensive garden, the fruits of which an innumerable family could scarcely consume.

My father, after providing for the happiness of of his subjects, sought next to recreate himself in the cultivation of the elegant arts, and to employ them to promote his own glory. Mosques the crimes of king Boabdil. Seated beside the inlaid with marble, and aqueducts constructed of Proudly distained of those amiable qualities, those granite, rose on every side. The famous palace of the Alhambra, begun by the Emir la mumenim, was finished by Muley-Hassem : it is a as effeminate weakness. Haughty, fierce, and monument of magnificence, exceeding even all of alabaster columns sustain arched roofs of vast

extent: while the walls of porphyry sparkle with azure, and with-gold. There, waters, gushing up from their native sources, in the midst of the apartments, form cascades of liquid silver, flow into jasper channels, and wind round the galleries. The sweet odor of flowers intermingles ecchristians found no retreat but upon the with aromatic perfumes, which are kept constantly burning in subterraneous receptacles, and for several centuries. But inisfortune invigo-ated their courage; while we were enervated placed, richly embalm the air. The city, the cnchanting banks of the two rivers, and the while the Gomeles, and the Vanegas defended the and games once frequent in Grenada, were, by African steed that seemed to breathe fire from snowy mountains present to the astonished eye a wonderful variety of rich and beauteous landscapes. All that flatters the sense, all the subne wars, under our different princes, they at jects of pleasure, that art and nature, magnifi-ageth left to the ancient masters of Spain no- cence and taste can combine, are assembled in cence and taste can combine, are assembled in blood.

That famous capital stands at the foot of a side gliding waters, amid rich works of sculpture, abe of snowy mountains, upon two rising hills, and at the opening of rich prospects have been party whom it became him to favor. His own nevolent and feeling heart like his. The midst of an enchanting tract of level coun-engraven upon slabs of porphyry, a variety of virtues inclined him insensibly, and even involun- My brother's marriage gave occas

fully, by his example, to his subjects. Famous, elegant talents are the delight and ornament of with the remembrance of you, may those virtues derstood his silence, blusbed, and turned away even before, for his valor, he took the city of our court. They are respected by the proud descend, of which you set an illustrious ex-Spaniards, whose love they have won by their ample .. sion, she strove to conceal it. She smiled sweetly a durable peace. His cares were, after this generous kindness and acts of favor to Christian captives. Their immense wealth has always been him her deliverer, and strove to recollect what ple. The despotic form of our government, so the patrimony of the poor. In battles, at tourshe owed to him, in order to justify what she inimical to the happiness of mankind, under the naments, in every game of dexterity and skill, greater number of princes, was in my father's the prize of valor and address was still won by hands, singularly beneficial to the subjects. He the Abencerragoes. Never was there a coward of this celebrated tribe. Never did an unfaithful friend, a fickle husband, or perfidious lover disgrace this illustrious family.

> Their only rivals in greatness, in opulence, and perhaps in valor, are the two famous Zegris, descendants from the monarchs of Fez. Whatever be my just resentment against that guilty | He returned in sorrow, to mingle his tears with | each other, from the four barriers of the square, tribe, I will not hide from you the lustre of those those of a father who would no longer permit deeds by which they have distinguished themselves. Their invincible valor has, an hundred times, carried fire and sword, with destroying fury, through the territories of the Castilians : an hundred times have their victorious hands decorated our mosques with the standards of the enemy. But, rage, and a thirst for blood sullied his people, and enriching himself in the opulence | the glory of these exploits. Never did a Zegri bring home a captive; every man whom he mastered in the field, fell by his sabre; his ferocity was never softened by love or friendship .--graces, those talents, which are the delight of our court, they regard the gentleness of sensibility, turbulent, they delight only in the fields of death, that imagination can conceive. There thousands and know no joys, but those of battle and of sedition. But the evil was too deeply rooted .-victory : all other arts they despise.

violent jealousy of the generous Abencerragoes. of deciding their differences by arms. It was Zegris by disbanding his army. with difficulty that Muley-Hassern, exerting all On his return to bis capital, his authority, maintained peace between them .---But their hatred was open; and all the principal families in Grenada had embraced one or the other party. The Almorades, and the Alabez supported the cause of the Abencerragoes ;-Zegris. The other more obscure tribes had imi- his orders, renewed. A prey to the sorrow which his nostrils. tated this example. Division reigned through the bad settled on his heart, still weeping the loss of

he Aching whose salutary waters restore health garden yet more delightful, the simplicity of which is barred of their enemies. This Muley saw; The young Abencerrago consulted her mother, from the blue squadron. He carried off the first

terance. With her fair hands she strove to hide the tears that flowed over her countenance.

Gonsalvo, whose emotions were little less violent than her's, gazed on her, with moistened eyes. He respected her grief too much to interrupt her pious silence. At last the princess resumed her narrative in a tremulous voice :

The king was inconsolable. Nothing but his attachment to my brother and me, could have given him strength of mind, to survive the loss of his Leonora. Almonzor was with the army, filled; and the sound of trumpets, answering him to leave him. Boabdil, who had long been engaged in wicked machinations, took advantage

Zegris who longed to see a prince of their own blood upon the throne; Boabdil prepared to repeat that criminal enterprise which has been too | being the favorite color of the Abencerragoes. frequently tried among us, the dethronement of a and on their bucklers a lion chained by a shepfather by a son, the deposition of a prince by his subjects. He endeavored to seduce the army to his interests; and none but the Abecerragoes offered any opposition to his improves designs.-Those faithful soldiers warned Muley of what was going forwards. My father repaired instantly to the army, shewed himself to the sol-

diers, and by his preference, checked the rising A small spark was soon to produce a mighty con-They have been long animated with the most flagration. The king, still suspicious of an unnatural son whom he durst not punish, concluded Often were these two valiant tribes on the point | a peace with the Spaniards, and disconcerted the

On his return to his capital, Muley hoped to calm the minds of the discontented, and to drive faction from his court, by offering a nobler scope

stancy by which the character of the Moors has and fell back to the four sides of the square. been always distinguished. Feasts, tournaments,

court and the city. And my father was cou- his dear Leonora, he himself could not well take their number, to run at the rings together. If stantly in terror of feeling Grenada deluged with part in those festivities. But his wise purpose only one was wanting, the right of running again was, to provide employment for the martial youth, The exalted and tender soul of Muley-Has- which might prevent the breaking out of civil. sem, naturally determined him in respect to the war; the prospect of which was terrible to a be-

My brother's marriage gave occasion for those tarily, to the Abencerragoes. This preference, testivities. The brave Almanzor had long loved vanced, was the charming Aben-Hamet. He

the square.

Already had the judges taken their places; already was Muley arrived, in all the becoming Zulema here paused ; sobs interrupted her ut- pomp of majesty, and leading by the hand Moraima, resplendent with diamonds. The people, secretly seduced by the perfidious Zegris, did not receive their monarch with the wonted expressions of joy and affection. Muley felt the mortification, and tears filled his eyes. He turned to my brother, who followed with me, and said, My son, I have lived too long ; I am no longer beloved.' We caught his hands, and pressed them with tenderness. He sat down between us. His court were around him ; the balconies were announced the appearance of the combutants.

They entered, by different sides, in four bands. The Abencerragoes composed the first. Robed of his absence and won the hearts of the soldiers. | in blue tunics, embroidered with silver and pearls, Yielding himself up, without reserve, to the mounted on white steeds, whose harnesses were garnished over with sapplures; they wore, on their turbans, a plume of blue feathers, blue herdess, with these words for the device, Gentle, yet terrible, expressive of the character of their tribe. They were all in the flower of their age. They advanced under the conduct of Aben-Hamet, for whose misfortunes your tears must shortly flow, but all whose care then was, to conquer before Zoraida.

The Zegris came next. Their tunics were green, and embroidered with gold. The Alabez and the Gomeles formed the two last bands. The Alabez, wearing robes of carnation, embroidered with silver, rode on dun horses, and wore the turban of the Abencerragoes. The Gomeles, again, being connected with the Zegris, wore tunics of purple and gold, and rode on bay horses, while the black plume waved on their turbans.

These four troops came, in succession, to sato that restless impetuosity, that unsettling incon- lute the king, then performed some evolutions,

Prince Boabdil then appeared, riding on an

Each of the troops was to name twelve out of was lost. A superb egret of diamonds was the prize reserved for the conqueror. Other less considerable presents were intended to gratify

and sooth the vanquished. The signal was given ; and the first who ad-

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -NOVEMBER_5. 1858.

ويجريك معجافة فرقتن المتهد مستعود المستحا

ring. All Zegri would have ravished from him the second; but was prevented by Boabdil. Moved by his hatred of Aben-Hamet, he flies forward, misses the ring, breaks his lance in a fury, and retires to hide his shame among the Zegris. Ali next presented himself, and carried away the second. Aben-Hamet, with the velocity of lightning, won the third. The fourth is on the lance of Ali. The squares resounded with applausive shouts. The Abencerrago darts forth again. But, his spear touches the column, and drives the ring into the air; Aben-Hamet, with incredible dexterity, intercepts it on his spear, before it can fall to the ground. The spectators burst out into transports of applause.-Alı durst not again enter the lists. The Zegris, the Gomeles, and the Alabez follow, but without success. Even the most fortunate gain not more than five rings. Aben-Hamet has carried off twenty. The noise of a thousand drums announces his victory. The judges declare, that he has won the prize.

2

The four companies next prepare for the caneplay. Arming themselves with light and slender. reeds, they run against one another, break them on their bucklers, toss them into the air, and take them again without alighting. Managing, with graceful dexterity, their steeds swifter than the eagle, they attack, fly, return, form, disperse, halt, rally on a sudden, and all with such rapidity, as to elude the astonished eyes of the spectators.

But, dark treason was yet to pollute their festivities with blood. The treacherous Zegrie wore coats of mail under their gold-embroidered garments. Amid the gay confusion of the games, several of them changed their reeds for lances. Aben-Hamet was first wounded. Seeing his own blood flow, he uttered a cry of rage, and sprung, with his sabre in his hand, upon Zegri by whom he was hurt. Him he instantly slew among the warriors of his own tribe, who all drew their scimetars. The Abencerragoes flew to aid their chief. The Alabez declared for them: the Gomeles for the Zegris. The four troops charged each other with equal fury. The names of the traitor and perfidious wretch were eagerly pronounced by all. Blood streamed over the square. The affrighted people fled. Hatred, death, and vengeance were satiated with carnage.

The king, the judges, and my brother strove, in vain, to pacify them. The voice of Almanzor was not recognized : and the authority of Muley was slighted. The judges were trampled under foot. The hapless Abencerragoes, whose swords could make no impression on the armor of their enemies, soon found that they were treacherously ensnared. They ran towards the barriers, to take their helmets; but the Zegris pursued, pressed upon them, and slew numbers in the narrow passage. On that bloody day, the valiant family of the Abencerragoes might have been exterminated, if my brother, who was m complete armor, had not suddenly appeared in the square, and by meeting the assault of the conquerors, favored the escape of the Abencerragoes. The Zegris, retiring by a different passage, spread through the several quarters of the city, crying-' To arms! To arms! Long live our king Boabdil ! Muley-Hassem's reign is expired. The people, bribed by them, soon augmented the numbers of the rebel band. All Grenada rose in instant insurrection. The doors of the houses were shut. An hundred thousand lances glared in the street; terrific screams resounded through the air. Boabdil, amidst the and proceeded instantly to the Alhambra, follow-

ON FRANCE. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

REVADRACATED

The political and military power of France cannot

be better expressed than in the well-known and often repeated phrase of Frederick King of Prussianamely, If I were the king of France I would not al-low a shot to be fired in Surope without my permis-sion." The idea which the Prüssian monarch had then formed of the natural predominance of France in Europe, is now being literally realized in the ac-knowledged and unrivalled sway of Napoleon the III. Since the melancholy Revolution of '98, disastrous as it was in a multiform catastrophe, it was followed by one popular advantage-namely, the distribution of the soil in fce simple amongst the people. This revolutionary transfer of the land from the aristocracy to the people, from rent to fee simple, had of course the effect of securing a permanent moderate independence amongst the peasantry; but at the same time it entirely abolished the riches of individuals ; a fact which in turn operated against the accumulated wealth of public bodies; and thus inflict-ed a deep wound on the formation of mercantile companies, and almost totally annihilated the national commerce. It is debated even to this day; whether the people have been benefited by their small fee simple estates, in the view of what they lost by the destruction of commerce ; and it is a problem which, perhaps, can never be conclusively solved, whether the peasantry would not be much better if they were left in the old regime of landlords, rent and commerce, rather than to have been changed into the new revolutionary scheme of small fee simple estates, but the total loss of national trade.

Whatever may have been the effect of these changes during the last sixty-nine years in a social, political and commercial point of view. Whatever advantages France may have forfeited from the premises referred to, it is certain that at this moment she is advancing by rapid strides to a pre-eminence in every department of national power, perhaps more exalted than she has heretofore attained from Charlemgne to Louis the Fourteenth. And, however great and dazzling, and illustrious the French modern historian may describe the career, the conquest and power of the first Napoleon in the palmiest days of his military glory and imperial fame, it will be found in the strict comparison of statistical inquiry that the France of 1858, under the prudent rule of the present monarch, wise in council, is by far more powerful under every aspect than the France of the first Revolution ever had been under the victorious sway of the hero of Marengo or the conqueror of Auster-

litz. The reign of the elder Napoleon was brilliant, but disastrous. From the-year '93 to 1813, France lost ninety line-of-battle ships, together with several valuable possessions in the East and West Indies .---She carned too, and felt the enmity of all surrounding nations. Napoleon seemed to wear his own crown with uneasiness as long as one of the ancient dynasties was in existence. He swindled Spain out of her old time-honored throne : he imposed a goodnatured fool, his brother, on Holland; he bestowed Naples on a dashing cavalry officer; he seized and confined the Pope; he made his own child in the cradle King of Rome, on the throne of Peter; he dured England to battle: he scourged Prussia; he conquered Austria: he spilled the blood of one million French soldiers on his various fields of fame : he wasted the treasure of the nation in ambitious wars; he made enemies of the whole world : he subdued the East, the West, the South : the North alone remained free from the terrors of his sword ; but here, as in the last point of endurance, the angel of death stood, in final resistance; and with one blow ended a career which began in spoliation, slaughter and sacrilege, proceeded in ambition and blood, and terminated in a stroke of vengeance inflicted by the exhausted patience and the angry justice of an all-ruling Providence. Between the career of the General, the Consul, the King and the Emperor, the reign lasted from 1796 to 1814; and it has spilled more blood, and has inflicted more injury on social order and on religion than mankind has ever suffered in a whole age from any other Christian rulers from the fourth to the ninetcenth century.

The reign of Napoleon the younger appears before men as marked with a character the very opposite to Zegris, kindled up the flame of rebellion. He the rule of his uncle. And his military and naval was proclaimed king by the factious insurgents, power, though not so brilliant in strategic achievements, are far more solid and effective than, perhaps, France had ever heretofore experienced either in the

the truculent malice of the Times, in reference to the

visit and triumph of Oardinal Wiseman to Ireland, where the writer says "that it would be easy, under given circumstances. to raise such a storm in England as would sweep off the land every vestige of Popery." This is the exponent of a certain section of the English people: but the Times would have spoken more accurately if it had said " that it would be easy under coming giving circumstances, to raise such a storm against England on the European Con-tinent, as would tame her unendurable arrogance, humble her atrocious bigotry, and subdue her dominant name." Let the Times be assured that the latter supposition is, in spite of its insane rancor, by far a more plausible and tenable hypothesis.

This bile of the Times may possibly be excited by the steps now taken in France to check the insidious revolutionary movements of the old rancorous Bible Societies. They have been long endeavouring to hire houses and rooms in the various cities, towns and villages of France, under the pretext of prayer, worship and bible reading ; but the French Government will not permit this covert conspiracy against religion and the throne, and have strictly forbidden any meeting of the Bible Society to be held in which more than nineteen persons will assemble. And orders have been also issued not to permit houses and rooms to be hired in obscure lanes for such purposes in places where there is ample accommodation for Protestant worship in the known schools and public churches of the district. The following quotation will show the mortified feeling of these revolutionary biblicals, Palmerston, Minto, Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Howard, together with Kossuth, Mazzini, Petrazzi, &c., can no longer aid in these devoted and righteous cutthroats, dressed in the biblical frauds of the ten years that are passed :--

"Each one," says the 5th Article of this Charter. professes his religion with equal liberty, and obtains for his worship the same protection." This declaration of the Charter, which is repeated in subse-quent Constitutions, means at first sight that the free exercise of all forms of worship is henceforth authorized, that their professors may meet to celebrate their rites, and extend them without being harassed by ony preventive measure, without any control except that of the common law and the tribunals. But while that provision of the Charter was hailed by all as the promulgation of religious liberty, it was forgotten that in a corner of the Penal Code was inscribed by the hand of a master, and in durable characters, the Constitutions law relating to the regime of worship. The 291st clause of the Penal Code declares every periodical meeting of more than twenty persons subject to the previous authorization of the Government, and to the conditions which the ocal authority may think proper to impose on it .--Moreover the 294th clause interdicts the citizen from allowing periodical meetings in his dwelling without having previously obtained the permission of the municipal authority. The existence and the place of holding are, therefore, equally placed in the hands of the administrative authority, who may at his pleasure refuse both. Is this refusal without appeal Do not fear. From the refusal of the Mayor you appeal to the Prefect of the department ; from the Prefect to the Minister of the Interior; from the Minis-ter of the Interior to the Council of State, when a solemn decision is pronounced in the last instance on the right and validity of the acts of the local au-But has not justice, has not the tribunals, a thority. part in all that? and what is that part? They have a part in this conflict, and an important one, from which they cannot withdraw even if they were disposed. That part is to interfere when called upon and assist the local authorities, and to sanction, by means of penalties, the respect which is due to the decisions of those authorities. If in point of fact you dispense with the previous authorization, and assemble : or if you make no account of the refusal or withdrawal of the authorization, you commit an offence, and the strict duty of the tribunals is to punish you. You must pay the penalty, and meditate in prison on the best mode of reconciling the 5th Article of the Charter, which accords you the liberty of exercising your worship and of spreading your doc-trines, with the 291st clause of the Penal Code, which adds, " provided that previously the local au-

thority shall judge proper to consent to it." To reconcile these provisions is, in truth, a difficult task. For more than forty years they have been

Empress will call down a blessing from heaven to secure fils long and happy reign and will lift on high a sword in his defence against his enemies stronger than the French host girt in order of battlet. her defested name be blotted from its records for Most of our readers have seen within the last month evermore. Be sure of it ; that day of doom is coming fleeting picture. By and by that broad eastern em-pire will pass away from her nerveless grasp, and her detested name be blotted from its records for evermore. Be sure of it ; that day of doom is coming

يوالبني الزوار وقبوك ويعاطره وأحراك أأكاه

But with what scorn and contempt we regard the sneering Saxon boor who, in his anger and vexation at the proad triumphs of Irish intellect, utters such a foul unmanly attack upon a people whose cosmopolitan ease and high-bred adaptability have made them favourites in every court and country of the world. George of England himself, no mean judge-libertine though he was-declared that the Irishmen who had resided any time at the French Court were the most polished gentlemen in Europe. Travel on the contipolished gentlemen in Burope. Travel of the conta- ton the town. Poor Murray was in the act of entering an nent. Meet the Irish in France or Italy: Catholic the town. Poor Murray was in the act of entering an Irish gentlemen specially. Note how popular they are everywhere : how they gracefully adapt themselves to the manners of the people with whom they mix. And then look at the grim and insolent English, so awkward, so grotesque, so ludicrous : why they are the laughing-stock of every continental town and watering-place, and the subjects of the caricatures of every satirical print in Europe.

The Saxon churl ! How we laugh at his ill-tempered impertinence. Does the crest-fallen libeller know aught of the history of Europe? Are not the names of Irishmen amongst the most brilliant on the roll of the soldiers and statesmen of every continontal kingdom : of Irishmen whom the accursed laws of England drove exiles from their native land, to enrich the stranger with their genius and their valour? Does not Russian history wed the name of an Irish De Lacy for ever with the original conquest of that Crimea, where a M'Mahon planted the imperial flag of France in triumph? Did not a Lally Tollendal (at home in Ireland his race was O'Mulalley) uphold the glory of France in India? Have not Irish O'Donnels been famed as soldiers of chivalrous bearing and gentlemen of polished courtesy in Austria and Spain? Did not the valour of Irish exiled heroes crush, as with the lightning stroke, the pride of Britain on the bloody field of Fentenoy? And oh! Englishman, what does not your ungrate-

ful country owe to Irish valour in the spread of your power over the world. When Gough saved India at the Sabraon, what would you have done but for these Irish then ? When the second brigade met the shock of the Russian phalanx on that deadly day at Inkerman, where would your power have been if two thou-sand Irish hearts had not stood there like a wall of steel to fling back the surging billows of war that dashed against it through the darkling mist? Pity, dear Heaven, most grievous pity it is that so much precious Irish blood and valour, that might build up and cement a nation, should be wasted in the mercenary service of insolent churlish England.

Sassenagh churl ! your country did not reject Irish scholarship and genius long years ago; when Celtic monks and priests built up her schools and colleges, gave her an alphabet and learned lore, and preached to her pagan boors Christianity and civilisation. The times may be changed. English parsons may now advertise for curates (as in the Record, the other day) and append the proviso, " no Irish need apply." English journalists, startled by the hrilliancy of the young scholarship of Ireland, may call on the government to exclude the Irish youth from the competition for honours and offices. But we laugh at this insolence and arrogance. England's best days are gone. The hour of her fall is approaching. By and by, when the measure is full, she will raise her stricken frame, and call to Ireland to help-and our answer shall be a louder laugh of triumphant scorn.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE BELFAST CATHOLIC INSTITUTE .- The rapid progress of the 'Belfast Catholic Institute Association' is one of the most gratifying evidences which we could wish for of the healthy public spirit existent (though so long, from various disadvantages, unable to mani-fest its vitality) among the Catholic community of this town. The association has been in existence only a term of time which may be measured by weeks and already its labours have been crowned with remarkable results. A vast number of shares has been disposed of; and, what is eminently gratifying, as a testimony of the character of our working men, these shares have been principally taken by the humble working-people for whose benefit, moral, religious, and educational, the Association has been called into existence. This is proof most encouraging that the Catholic working-classes of Belfast are ready and anxious to avail themselves of any means offered to them of self elevation and improvement.-But we have another piece of intelligence to communicate which, we know, will give much public satisfaction. The capacious town residence, and adjoining premises, of Robert James Tennent, Esq., situated at the corner of Hercules place, and looking out upon Castle place, has been purchased in trust for the Association. When it was found that this property was in the market, it struck the Directors that, from its central situation, its commodiousness, and its adaptability for library, reading rooms, and similar purposes incidental to the establishment of the Institute, it would be eminently suitable for the Association; and the Directors immediately closed an agreement with Mr. Tennent for its purchase .---Ulsterman. A private letter from Ireland mentions the decision come to by the Roman Propaganda in the matter of the Irish College in Paris, and its new government. It has been resolved, my informant says, that the rectorship shall be given to one of the Irish Vincentians, who, though living in community, are secular priests. The Vincentians, named after St. Vincent de Paul, are the same as the Lazarists in France. A community exists at Castleknock, near Dublin, and one of that body is to be named in place of Dr. Miley, the late Rector, or Nuper Superior, as the Roman letter designates him. Dr. Miley will, it seems, re-main temperarily (pro nunc) as Adminstrator. The Administrator's functions are confined simply to the receipt and disbursement of the College funds, but have no concern with the discipline or government of the College, which devolves on the Rector. The Vicentians submit three names from their brotherhood to the Archbishops of Ireland, who will choose from among them the new Rector. These have already met for the purpose, but the Vincentians were not yet prepared with the candidates. The Archbishops are to draw up a new body of rules for the government of the College, and one of the Irish Bishops will in future visit it as delegate from the whole of the prelates. Of the Professor who have left the College and returned to Ireland, one has received an appointment to a cure in one of the most considerable parishes in the south of Ireland, and another has been promoted to be Dean of St. Patrick's, in the Catholic University of Dublin. The College, which has been closed since the unpleasant occurrences of June last, is to be open next month, when the new Rector will probably enter on his office.-Times' Cor. THE NATIONAL ROARD AND THE COUNTRY .- The Mayo Telegraph says-' There has been a rapid change in the public mind lately respecting the National Board and the working of the National System of Education. For many years John of Tuam stood alone against the absurdity of placing the power of educating the Catholics of Ireland in the hands of a Board composed of parties opposed to the national creed. But does he stand alone now ? Not so. Both Prelates and Priests, and what is equally as good, the hearts of the people, are with him .---The Nation has taken a conspicuous part in laying bare the deformities of the system; and we take leave to assure the Board, that, however they may pinioned, and manacled, lest it throw sanctime affect to despise the denunciations of that great popular organ, the people put the utmost confidence in blush. Such are the inestimable advantages Ireland what it tells them, simply because it is known to derives from its Orange Magistracy.-Dublin Telspeak the truth.

ANGE OUTBACK AND A BELESINATION. - Will our the following simple narrative of a The second second solution and solution of a gee, atter a snort liness. One had the print ariend nor relation here except an only son, is very fine and powerful young man, of about twenty is years of age. On the night of Friday this young man, whose name is Daniel, went to the house of a neighbour, and, after partaking of some slight refreshment (bread and milk, proceeded homewards. This was about a quarter to twelve o'clock. A short time previously a party of low Orange ruffians marched past, accom. panied by music. They were coming from holding one of their nocturnal meetings at the house of a person named Hurt, who resides a short distance from entry leading to his house when he was most unerpectedly, and without the least provocation, or a word being spoken, assailed by the party, who, it would appear, were waiting for him, and stabbed, and cut, and mangled him in a most frightful and savage manner. His body is covered with gashes and stabs, eleven or twelve in number, and of the most dangerous nature. There is, for instance, one stab in the neck, and one car is nearly cut off. Three doctors were in immediate attendance on him, and dressed his wounds. His cowardly assailants fled, exulting in the glorious achievement of shedding Papist blood.

Several arrests were made next morning, and two of the assassins, being identified by Murray, were committed. Their names are Marks and Hutcheson, both ruffians of the worst character, but yet retained in the employment of the Duke of Manchester's gardener and another of the party, although not identified, but admitted to have been at the lodge and in the company of others at the scene of the outrage, is a fellow named Richey, in the employment of the post office, as runner between the Tandragee and Loughbrick. land Post-offices, but who, it appears delegated his duty to another on that night Poor Murray is not expected to survive; should he do so it will be almost a miracle. Such acts cannot be contemplated except with the utmost horror ; but they are in keeping with the system of which such ruffians are the fitting supporters. If anything could aggravate the barbarity of the act, the circumstances under which it was committed would do so, the dead mother and sorrowing son; but pity is alien to the breasts of such Orange miscreants. This is the latest fruit of Orangeism in Ulster; and, certainly, so cowardly and blood. thirsty an attempt at assassination that any comment upon it is unnecessary. We need only say that it is worthy of that truculent and sanguinary association which a Downpatrick newspaper defies the English Government to put down .- Ulsterman.

TEMPERANCE BANDS-PROSECUTION IN BANDON.-Turk, Jew, or Atheist may fiddle here-but not a Papist. To leave well alone has in all ages been considered so excellent a maxim, that men of prudence,

sagacity, and moderation have generally acted upon it. Now, Ireland is at this moment precisely in that condition in which the application of this maxim to her would be most desirable. But the powers that be at Bandon have decreed it otherwise. We refer out readers to the report of the proceedings which took place at the Petty Sessions of that famous town on Saturday last, where the magistrates thought proper to send several members of a Temperance band for trial at the next assizes for having with others marched in a temperance procession through the streets of Bandon on the preceeding Sunday after divine service. Now, when we cast a glance over the police records of England, Scotland and Wales we find that in England profanity of every kind, gambling, drunkenness, gatherings of reprobate and low characters, unscemly dances, with immoralities of every conceivable description are going on during the entire Sunday, and continued all night. in Scotland, where an unnatural and rigorous restraint is imposed upon the innocent recreations of the people on the Lord's Day, they indulge in bed, and within the precincts of their own habitations in strong drinks, making the Sunday what is amongst them called a boozing day, not, however, confining them-selves to excess in drinking, but in impermissible excesses of various kinds besides. In Wales intemperance and immorality take a still wider range, to say nothing of the Chartist meetings, the Mormon preachings, and other disedifying exhibitions and associations that are held on the seventh day, because on the other six the people are otherwise employed. Ireland is the only portion of the United Kingdom in which, though the people have no Forbes Mackensie acts, no Puritan bucram or Methodistic Mawwormsm to restrain them. they deport them decorum, and enjoy their day of rest with moderate and seemly gaite de cœur. Instead of revel, riot, and debauchery there are, in the larger cities especially, masses of young persons who form themselves into Young Men's Associations, Religious Societics, and lastly Temperance Bands, the latter of which occasionally take Sunday trips to neighbouring towns, and there play for their own and public amusement, the various musical pieces to the learning of which they have devoted their leisure hours. One would imagine impossible to devise a more harmless mode of recreation, or one less calculated either to offend the unco'-godly, to excite the imaginary apprehensions of Orange ascendancy cliques, or raise appre-hensions of the disturbance of the public peace. Yet such has, it is alleged, been the effects resulting from a visit to Bandon of the Cork Temperance band. The constabulary affecting dreadful alarm, mustered in force to listen to the music, to watch the march of things, and to read-that is, those who could readsuch inflammatory and treasonable devices, as the following wrought on motly colored flags-"No. 1, Barrack-street, Temperance Room." Here was a hatching of treason with a vengeance, though as one of the witnesses justly remarked, it merely indicated that the whole procession consisted of teetotallers.-No party tunes were played, no offensive allusions or epithets, no political demonstrations made. Never-theless the good Protestant denizens of Bandon, mindful of their uncient grudge against Pope and Popery, Necdum etiam causæ irerum, særique dolores exciderant animis. were determined to put a stop to such melodious machinations. They scented a second gunpowder plot, the leader of the band was veritable Guy Fawkes, ready with his baton to set fire to every Protestant domicile in their good old town-and they were de-termined accordingly to nip the conspiracy in the bud. The crown prosecuted, the bench put their heads solemnly together, the true-blue police told their terrible tale, and the poor harmless hard-working and honest teetotallers are to be dragged like felons to the bar of justice at the next assizes to answer for the high crime and misdemeanour of playing some half dozen tunes indifferently well through the streets of that Mecca of the South, Bandon, after the pious puritans of that famed spot had finished their devotions for the day. As Mr. O'Hea, who defended the misdemeanants, so appropriately said-If these innocent men were punished, it would be tantamount to saying to them, "Spend your Sunday and your money at the ale-house or the gin-shop: do This is, i so, and resemble your English brethren." truth, the only interpretation that can be given t the decision of the magistrates in sending these poor people for trial at the assizes. If, as in Scotland, they had remained in bed "boozing" from Sunday morning till Sunday night-if they had been guilty of the grossest improprieties where the eye of the public could not penetrate to watch their orgiesthey might have indulged in every species of wrong doing with impunity : but the sounds of the tabo and the lute, the gladness of soul and, joy of hear which are the concomitants and evidences of a guilt less conscience, are unwelcome to the "Cantwells" of Bandon, and must be discountenanced, put down, niousness into the horrors and put pietism to the granh.

ed by an innumerable troop.

Almanzor commenced to prepare for the defence. He mustered up the guards, armed the slaves, shut the gates of the Alhambra, placed archers upon all the towers, and appeared himself upon the platform, leaning upon that lance at which the Zegris trembled.

He soon saw his brave Abencerragoes approach, clad in bright steel, and transported with indignant rage. The Almorades, the Alabez, and the other tribes who remained true to their allegiance, came, at the same time, to die in defence of their king: and disdaining to await the enemy within the walls of the palace, placed themselves before the gates. Almanzor flew into the midst of them. A thousand shouts were raised at sight of the hero. Another peal replied to those : and the Zegris, the Vauegas, and the Gomeles appeared, with Boabdil at their head, and followed by a furious, undisciplined throng.

At sight of Almanzor, they stopped. The tumultuous noise was succeeded by a deep silence. They durst not instantly presume to raise their hands against the hero of Grenada, the object of their high admiration. But, at the renewed instigation of Boabdil, they closed their ranks, and lowered their lances. The trumpets were beginning to sound, on both sides, the dreadful signal, when the gates of the Alhambra were suddenly opened; and Muley-Hassem, with the crown and sceptre in his hands, advanced between the two armies.

"Stay your hands," cried he. "Spare those lives which will be more wisely exposed against the Spaniards. Abencerragoes, Zegris, beware of forging chains to bind your own hands; forget your fatal discords; reserve your valor to be displayed against the common enemy. You are offended, you say; am not I also offended ?--Learn from me, what sort of revenge you ought to pursue."

The venerable old man, when he said these words, presented the crown and sceptre to his son. Boabdil, struck with confusion, stood motionless, and with downcast eyes. He durst not look his father in the face, nor advance a step towards him. Muley preventing him, placed on his blushing brow, that diadem which was the object of his guilty wishes. Then, turning to the two parties who remained in speechless amazement : "Abencerragoes," said he, "salute the king of Grenada; and you, Zegris, swear to a peace with your generous enemies."

My father, attended by Almanzor, Moraima, and me, retired to the Albayzin, the ancient abode of the first Moorish kings of Grenada.

A good action is never thrown away, and perhaps that is the reason why we find so few of them.

long history of her Bourbon monarchs, or during the late Napoleon dynasty. The national armies are placed on a more extended scale than at any former period of her military organisation; the navy has risen, and is daily still advancing to a point of preeminent power heretofore unknown in that country; and the national debt is comparatively small. There are at present in France ten million fee simple parcels of land, that is, ten million estates, amongst a population of forty-two million souls; agricultural produce is now encouraged there beyond all former precedent; and the progress of commercial speculation is likely at no distant period to assume a rivalry with England. The whole people are happy: peace is respected ; revolution is condemned, and the cutthroats who were once the terror of the capital have been softened into order by the rewards which labor has found in the employments of the city. Besides, the perfidy which some English statesmen have heretofore practised towards the leaders of several late revolutionary combinations, has changed the confidence in England into openly expressed hatred and contempt; and has given a check to Continental disorder which has tended more than any other, or all other causes, to awaken in the French capital a horror of foreign deceit and a respect for their own na-

tional laws. Again, Napoleon the Third is not the enemy but

the friend of the surrounding monarchs; he is the hope of Portugal, and the security of Spain against the oppressive intrigues of England. He is the prop of the Pope against the conspirators-the English conspirators-against his life and against the Gospel he preaches : and although he and the Emperor of Austria may be discordant in some intricate points of international policy, they are both of them ready to unite for mutual protection and support whenever revolution and irreligion will dare to lift their heads against the social order or the Catholic Church .-

Napolcon the Third has, beyond doubt, in the few years since assumed the Imperial power of France, made all the citizens happy, has disarmed rebellion, has trebled his military and national power, has raised tenfold the national resources, has cemented the firm friendship of the neighboring states, has ad-ded to the national glory ; and has at once quietly ousted England from her persecuting protectorship of Spain and Portugal, and introduced the Catholic sword of France as their natural safeguard. The saying of Frederick is now quite true-" Napoleon will not allow a shot to be fired in Europe without his permission.'

But the characteristics which decide his kingly eminence in the various points under consi. eration, all fade into insignificance when we study him in his personal relation to religion. It is here that Napoleon the Third cannot be degraded into a comparison with his uncle: it is in this respect that he stands even in pre-eminent superiority with all his Catholic crowned compects. Napolcon is an excellent private character, is a good, steady, practical Catholic; is seen at several times within the year receiving the Holy Communion, and giving by his demeanor of profound devotion, and edification which is the bulwark of Catholicity in France, and is the secret of his political power and success. In this sacred work he is aided by the Empress, who has won all hearts by the natural fascination of her manner, and by the true Spanish piety which make al!

France worship her name, and again love the Emperor for her sake. As Kings rule by the power of God, this character of Napoleon and of his beloved

in conflict with each other, and no one who knows our country is ignorant on what side the advantage is. The general and vague character of the Charter's declaration must always give way before the precise text of the preventive law. On the one hand is the Charter, which, according to French usage, proclaims in magnificent terms the liberty of all; but, on the other, stands the Code, which in a spirit still more French affirms in express terms that in reality it only relates to nineteen persons, and that more than this number must not pray or preach without the previous consent of the local authority. D. W. C.

THE PRE-EMINENCE OF IRELAND .- THE GROWL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON. (From the Belfast Irishman.)

Good soldiers, good scholars, good workers, this old Celtic Irish race of ours have a bright destiny before them yet, when, as a brave and gallant compact little island-nation, they shall lead the van of Europe by and bye.

No vain and empty boasting this. England puts the words into our mouths; and growls her jealousy at the picture she contemplates. The recent opening of government offices, in India and elsewhere, to public competition, has proved the superiority of the Irish in scholarly aptitudes, in a degree eminently painful to the self-esteem of the Anglo-Saxon.

In all the examinations, the Irish candidates have carried off the highest honours, and won the largest share of places. Whereupon the Saturday Review hurls a fierce invective at the system ; and warns the British public that the results of its operation will be the transfer of the government of India to the hands of the Irish.

Now, take note of this; the Saturday Review is a very clever high-class London journal. It is specially the organ of the hereditary and intellectual aristocracy of England. Its coarse and angry abuse of the Irish may therefore be accepted as an expression of the feelings of what are called the "governing classes" of England. It sneers at the folly of the ministry in allowing these abhored Celts to compete and carry off the prizes, and rails at our nation, as a herd of bigots and bogtrotters, who carry their vices and their intolerable habits with them everywhere over the world !

Which proves that the influential classes in England hate and detest us Irish with as profound a batred as they did when they legally valued our heads more cheaply than the head of a wolf.

Now we are not vexed or disappointed at this exbibition of rancorous hatred. Not a jot; we laugh at it defiantly and contemptuously. We can afford to laugh at it: for it is the ludicrous anger of a baffled foe, who spits out in impotent fury that black bile which rankles in his heart. We have beaten the rude and insolent Anglo-Saxon on his own ground . and they who win can afford to laugh.

We care not if this competitive system be broken up. We care not if our young scholars and braves are driven back by the intelerant jealousy of England from the career of India. It will only serve to show how fiercely and brutally still the Sassenagh hates our race; and sting the rising generation to battle with storner resolution against the oppressive power whose cold shadow blights the fresh life of their country. Verily we shall rejoice in it. And there will be little loss. England's hold on

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metithere." There must be some error in this an-noncement, as the Home. Secretary is to arrive at service, the Midland Railway Company are rubbing be Viceregal Lodge to-day, and Mr. Hamilton is their hands over increased traffic returns, and the silvarpedied in Dublin. Meanwhile speculation is prospect of a brilliant fature of the sec daily expected in products meanwhile speculation is still basy with regard to Mr. Walpole's Irish mission, and in Dougshire Protestant, as the mouthpiece of the speculators, insists that the object of the visit is the speculators to obtain such information the visit is especulation, index such information as may ento endeavor, to optain such information as may en-able the right hon. gentleman to lay before Parlia-ment a scheme " by which the great injustice done to the Scriptural schools of Ireland might be remov-"We have reason to know (adds the writer) the right hon. gentleman is most anxious to that the right settlement of this vexed question.lieve that the Protestants of Ireland may calwe believe the confidence upon the perfect sincerity and culate with contract Home Secretary ; and we feel as-sure that he will use his utmost exertions to do justice to those who have so long been deprived of State tice to mose who have a solid operation deprived of State assistance, mercy apponted and would not consent to place a prohibition upon the reading of the Bible in their schools. We have no doubt that Lord Derby's their schools. Government will find many difficulties cast in its way when this matter is endeavored to be realized; and when this many that due credit should be given to we are used and his Home Secretary for the attempt the remerate his trish Protestants. We desire to maintain and cherish the Protestant cause; but to maintain and discable Utopianists. We accord to Lord Derby's Government our grateful thanks for having moved in this matter at all, and trust that success will crown the efforts of that Government to aid scriptural education in Ireland."- Cor. Times.

THE BALLOT.-The question of Reform is now before the country ; but we would remind the Irish public that without the Ballot, Reform would prove scurse rather than a blessing to this country. If the Ballot be a useful institution in any part of the world, it would be doubly useful in Ireland. The English Ballot Society are making strenuous efforts to procure for this important measure a favourable consideration from the parliament and the country; and if Ireland be wise she will spare no effort to aid in the success of the movement. Reform, as we have already said, without the Ballot, would be no boon whatever; and for this simple reason, that it would only increase instead of diminishing the power of the aristocracy. Let us suppose an extension of the franchise to-morrow, what use is it if the landtord can influence the votes of his tenants, and make them act contrary to their conscience ; What would be the use even of universal suffrage, while the landlord and the employer have the power of coercing the votes of their dependents? It is the Ballot that Ireland principally wants, and we hope that the representatives and people of this country will spare no effort to achieve a triumph which is at the foundation, not merely of Reform, but of popular liberty. -Kilkenny Journal.

AN IRISH TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION .- It appears that at a meeting of the Limerick corporation, held on Friday, 22nd, steps were taken for the formation of a company to start steam-packets between Fornes and America, and several members of the Council subscribed £50 each towards the project. A meeting for issuing shares and receiving subscriptions will be held on Monday next. Some of the directors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company have been on a cruise down the Shannon this week with English capitalists, examining the capabilities of Foynes, which the Royal Commission had reported as the best of Irish ports. Beyond the precincts of Garryowen this movement will excite no interest, nor gain amount of public support. Galway has taken the initiative, and, let the experiment

now making be a success or a failure, it is scarcely fair to throw fresh obstacles in the way of the enterprising projectors of the original scheme. A letter from Galway gives the following account of the arrival there of the commissioners appointed to inspect the bay and to report upon the capabilities of the barbor as a port of refuge :-- "The three commission-ers, accompanied by Mr. S. U. Roberts, C.E., went them minutely. Each of them expressed an opinion on board the vessel that Galway was an excellent

The Eppeartum Question. A paragraph is going. Lady Bury and guite at its head, and the third rapid-the filled of the papers to the effect that Mr. G. A. If being filled up. By her last trip the Pacific, ex-the filled of the papers to the direction of the papers of the filled up. By her last trip the Pacific, ex-the filled of the papers to the direction of the papers of the filled up. By her last trip the Pacific, ex-the filled of the papers to the direction of the filled up. By her last trip the Pacific, ex-the filled of the papers to the direction of the filled up. By her last trip the Pacific, ex-the filled of the papers to the direction of the filled up. By her last trip the Pacific, ex-the filled of the papers to the direction of the filled up. By her last trip the Pacific, ex-three thousand pounds for passage money; a packet of an inferior class produced two thousand; and, as a natural consequence of this propagative of the second to the sec

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN IRELAND AND AUSTRALIA. -The Cork Reporter says :-- Upon Tuesday the com-mittee of merchants met at their room, Commercial Buildings, to consider the project of a line of steamships between London and Australia via Panama. which would make Queenstown their final port of departure. Messrs. Fagan and Beamish dwelt with much force upon the certain benefits which the establishment of such a means of communication would confer upon this locality. As this was merely a preliminary meeting, all that could be done was to sign a memorial expressive of the anxiety of the committee of merchants to forward the line by every means in their power, and to adopt a resolution requesting the mayor to convene a general assemblage of the mercantile interest of Cork to discuss and assist the scheme, should it be found worthy of support. His worship readily acquiesced with the desire enunciated, and the general meeting will be called on an early day next week. What we have now to inquire is what kind of co-operation is sought from our merchants, and what liability are they required to assume. The company is limited ; the capital is fixed at £325,000, composed of 65,000 shares of £5 each.

THE IRISH BANK RETURNS .- The last returns of the Irish banks of issue exhibit an increase in the circulation of £259,835. In the coin held there is an increase from £2,391,694 to £2,322,558. The expansion in the circulation extends to every one of the banks, and the increase in the stock of gold is spread over all, with the exception of the Provincial and Northern, Banks, in each of which there is a slight diminution. The increase in the circulation is about the same as it usually is at this period of the year .-In 1857 the September returns showed an augmentation of £272,000, and in 1856 the increase was £254,000.

THE HARVEST .- Prospects are in the highest degree exhilarating. In the province of Ulster the po-tato disease is much less virulent than it has been, and the sound portions of the crop are equal to the best quality of potatoes before the disease showed itself.

General Wyndham has given £100 towards the im-provement of the town of Ennis, out of which the commissioners are to crect public pumps.

THE CARDINAL'S ANCESTOR .- On the 27th June 1634, William Wiseman, Esq., the immediate ancestor of the Cardinal, was returned member for Bandon Bridge, County of Cork.

FLOODS IN KERRY .--- Instead of £3000, we regret to find that the damage inflicted by the late floods will cost this county about £7000. Now, we do not think that the present generation should be left to bear the whole weight of this great calamity with which it has pleased God to visit us, grievously enhancing as that would the incubus of the county cess and overburdened peasantry. We think that immediate steps should be taken to procure a loan from the Board of Public Works, the instalments in repayment of which should be spread over the next twenty years. The honorable manner in which the county of Kerry has fulfilled its engagements heretofore is a sufficient guarantee that those instalments will be met with scrupulous punctuality .- Tralec Chronicle.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO ABDUCT .--- Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, is again in trouble. At Kingstown Police-office this day a young and respectably dressed woman, named Maria Douglas, otherwise Keating, was placed in dock to answer an offence set forth in the following terms in the charge sheet :--'Maria Douglas, for conspiring with John Carden and others, and endeavouring to accomplish the abduction of a lady at present residing at Lord Gough's palace, St. Helen's, she having called at the gate lodge and made particular inquiry relating to the lady in question, and then and there held out a bribe on board the Vesper steamer, and proceeded as far as to Lord Gough's gatekeeper, should she give assist-the Margaretta Rock and Black Rock, and examined ance in accomplishing the object sought." The lady in question is Miss Ellen Arbuthnott, whose attempted abduction by Mr. John Carden six years ago must be of our bay as a harbor of refuge has been practically illustrated. It appears a schooner called the Sarah to take recognisance both from the woman and Mr. Carden to keep the peace towards Miss Arbuthnott. After a lengthened discussion between counsel, the magistrate read the sworn information of Miss Arbuthnott, in which, after referring to the events of her previous persecution by Mr. Carden in 1852, and his subsequent conviction and imprisonment, she deposed as follows :-- " After the expiration of this imprisonment, the same John Carden recommenced the same system of annoyance towards me incessantly, following my movements wherever I went, insomuch that I could not even visit the private residence of my friends without his locating himself immediately in the neighbourhood, and obtruding himself on me when walking or riding. He did not, however, on these occasions, venture to address me, or write to me or my friends, until later, when I was on a visit at Eldersley, in the county of Surry; but while I was there, as I was riding one day in company with my brother, William Arbuthnott, Mr. Carden suddenly rode up from behind and commenced addressing me in an excited manner by name. My brother thereupon interfered, and compelled Mr. Carden to retire. On the same evening Mr. Carden wrote a most insulting letter on the subject of this meeting to my brother William. Just at the same time Mr. Carden addressed a letter to Mrs. Arbuthnott, my sister-in-law, residing at Cowarth, near Staines, with the object of procuring an interview to press his suit to me. The letter was, however, returned to Mr. Carden, who, however, forwarded it again, with an additional one, to which I also refer, marked with the letter C. 1 further say that it was my intention to reside shortly with my brother-in law, the aforesaid Hon. George Gough, at Loughcooter, in the county of Galway which is in a lonely and retired part of the country and I have been credibly informed that the said John Carden within a short time said that I was returning to the neighbourhood of Clonmel, where I should be surrounded by friends, and he had no chance, but that when I should be at Loughcooter he would have good opportunities of carrying out his views. I have been informed a woman employed by him has been arrested, and from his previous conduct towards me, and his objects with regard to me, after he was well aware, nothwithstanding his pretences to the contrary, that I will never consent to see or have any intercourse whatever with him. I swear that I am apprehensive that he will, should occasion offer, again commit serious violence to me, and that I am in danger from him, and that I positively swear that I entertain the greatest aversion to the said John Carden, and I have never given any encouragement to justify his addresses to me, either directly or indi-rectly." After a lengthened argument, Mr. Porter, the magistrate, said there could be no question with regard to the merits of the case, but he wished to take time to consider the question as to the extent sincere disposition of the Government to afford every of his jurisdiction. He proposed, therefore, to postpone the further hearing of the case until Wednesday. Mr. Carden applied that the case the announcement also made that 5,000 Marines should be adjourned until Monday, on the ground that were to be added to the forces will be received with a brother of Miss Arbuthnott and his wife, who were | satisfaction throughout the country. We can hardly now staying at Barnane, were material witnesses on his behalf, they could not attend before that date. Mr. Walshe said, that the brother referred to was in exile from his family and a pensioner of Mr. Carden's. The case was then adjourned until Monday next.

article or manifesta published in the Downshire Pro-testant has been rather roughly handled by the non-Orange Protestant journals of Belfast. The Northern Whig treats the threat of maintaining the confederacy, at all hazards with bitter contempt, and insists that any Government possessed of common firmness could 'trample out the life of Orangeism with its heel :"-

"We have no reason to think that Lord Derby has any will or desire to see the end of the Orange Society. He may yet have his uses for it. 'If I have fallen into a pit,' says the philosopher of Malmesbury and the Devil should happen to pass by, I may lawfully lay hold of his hoof to help me out.' Lord Derby may yet have some bad work to do in Ireland, and may desire to preserve the Orangemen as the most suitable tools for his purpose. But, as to the power-either Lord Derby's Government or any other Government that may come after has the power to trample out the life of Orangeism with its heel. It has nothing more to do than to declare Orangeism criminal, and make it penal. Should a day's reluctance to dissolve occur-there is then the very simple process to go through of convicting the grand masters of the lodges and transporting them beyond seas, and Orangeism is extinguished for ever, and even the Downshire Protestant will, in despair, give up the ghost."

The Belfast Mercury is scarcely less merciless. It says :--- "Now, we have no fancy for arguing with people who live and think like snäils in a shell-who fancy that, like the fly on the chariot wheel, they are essential to the world's locomotion. It is hard to disabuse such minds of their own local self-importance. They imagine that because they can influence a local election, manipulate an intrigue about parish officers, do certain things that appertain to county work, and even bring, in a county like Down, an overwhelming influence to bear on the election of Parliamentary representatives-they imagine that, because they can do all these things, they are really a power in the State, and that the united empire is bothering its head about the best means of conciliating their good will and purchasing their support."

CATTLE versus MEN .- We have taken particular pains to fix attention on the rapid decline in the price of cattle that has taken place lately. In our last we pointed out one of the causes that helped to bring down the market - namely, a surplus of the article. To-day we take leave to affirm, that unless the landlords and speculators in large farms do not retrace their steps speedily, their case will be worse before the winter passes. They have now on hands, according to the statistics supplied by Mr. Donnelly, live stock to the number of 9,162,908. They have succeeded in changing the nature of the census. We used to boast a population of nine millions. We have now that number of horses, cattle, shep, and pigs, valued at £34,276,175 sterling. This is regarded by the agricultural dinner orators as one of the greatest signs of national prosperty that ever before was seen or dreamed of. The spunging of the peasantry, and the substitution of cattle in their room, is not what we would term a sign of well-doing. However, there are others who regard it from a different point of view. The arable and improvable acres of Ireland are computed at 17,025,280. Of these we have got under cereal crops-that is, under wheat, oats, barley, bere, and rye, beans and peas-2,748,401 acres. Does this show agricultural prosperity? We are inclined to think that it proves to a demonstration the absolute decline of the country. Let it be remembered that out of severteen millions of arable acres we have only two and a half under food for the people-green crops excepted. How, then, can any one have the hardihood to stand up and tell the people that their affairs are in a flourishing condition ? The truth is, there are not enough of hands in Ireland at this hour to cultivate the land properly ; and yet they are daily becoming less. All the small farmers are nearly banished. The exterminators are not yet satisfied with their handiwork, and we every day hear of more evictions. The English and Scotch speculators have not the money, and the large proprietors have not the heart, to employ sufficient hands for agricultural purposes. To cultivate the seven-teen millions acres one million laborers would be required, allowing six for every hundred acres. Capital and machinery can do much on a farm, but without the strong arm arm and horny hand of the laborer they are of no avail. Now, will it be asserted, that, at the present time, even two men to the hundred acres are employed in agriculture in Ireland ?----We should like much to hear from some of our eloin brute property. Is this a sign of prosperity? A decrease in people and an increase in cattle is surely not an index of national strength and affluence ; yet last twenty years! Our chief men, aided by a corrupt House of Commons, have laboured successfully in improving the breed of cattle and growing swine, according to the most improved rules of beastial gluttony, but they have also succeeded in dwarfing down to the lowest point of deterioration the peasant population. Hopeless degeneracy is the word to be applied to the people, while rapid improvement is the qualifier for the live stock of the country. And, alas I that we should write it, Irishmen of standing, both in Church and State, are found among the eulogisers of this system of national degradation .--We omit here to refer to the weakness this course of action has entailed on the army of Great Britain .-Should the French effect a landing on our coast while the sheep and oxen outnumber by the million the population, it would require no prophet to tell the consequences. The hireling shepherds would hardly risk life and limb in guarding from marauders their flocks. We would say, then, to the advocates of pigs and bullocks, would it not be well to pause, even now, and consider, before going further into experiments, what are the means by which the greatest number, not of cattle, but of men, can derive a comfortable subsistence from the produce of the soil ?- Mayo Telegraph.

THE OBANGA Society The recent semi-official come, and that we onght to be well prepared for of man, and the "vestiges of creation," are all signs them. How far our national defences, are really efficient it would still, after ten years ventilation of the trophe. Learning stripped of its real strength can-subject be perhaps hard to say. Times subject, be perhaps bard to say .- Times

The great anti-confessional demonstration advertised to come off at St. James's Hall on the 15th is likely to prove a failure, as the committee of vestrymen have not as yet been able to get any person of standing or influence; to promise to take the chair .-Lord John Russell, upon whom Mr. Churchwarden Westerton had set his heart as the model president; has positively declined (as I fancied he would) to have anything to do with the matter; and even poor Lord Oadogan, whose co-operation was relied upon as a matter of course, has declared off. Lord John Russell alleges as his excuse that the prior engagement ic deliver the inaugural address and attend the Congress of the Social Science Association at Liverpool next week will prevent him from tumbling on the anti-confessional platform. This, however, is but a lame apology, as the Social Science Congress will conclude its labours on this day week, and the "great Protestant demonstration" is not to come off until the Monday following. The fact is, not that the noble author of the Durham Letter has prior engagements, but that he cannot afford to damage his reputation with the Liberal party by turning Mawworm to please Mr. Churchwarden Westerton and his friends. The Earl of Shaftesbury, even, has declined to take the chair; so you may suppose the demonstration" is at a pretty discount. Indeed, I should not be surprised, when the day comes, to see Mr. Churchwarden Westerton himself in the chair .---This will be a fine sight, and I may be pardoned in sharing in the inspiration of the poet, and expressing the hope that I may be there to see it .- Correspondent of Freeman.

We desire to put everybody in mind of the actual position of the Established Church in the Empire. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Colonists, and Dependants are governed by King or Queen, Lords, and Commons. Of these three concurrent parties the King or Queen alone is Protestant. The others have essentially no religious character whatever. The Commons, in so far as they represent the People, have certainly a strong bias in favour of Protestantism, but, day by day, they are losing their affection and allegiance for the Established Church. This Establishment, as an institution recognized by the law-as a privileged and endowed body-has geographical limits which are by no means coextensive with those of the Empire. The Establishment as an Establishment is limited to England and Ireland. It has no standing in Scotland, in India, and the Colonies. Neither has it any claim upon the revenues raised by taxation, whether national, provincial, or parochial, even in England or Ireland, except for services rendered and paid for by special contract. The endowments transferred from the Catholic Church to the Establishment are no reasons for the demand of better pay for such services out of the taxes of the country. A claim on the part of the country, founded on these endowments, might indeed be put forward to the effect that the Clergy of the Establishment should be paid less than the Clergy of any other Confession for services rendered the country, but none that they should be paid more. Such inequality as exists between the Establishment and the Catholic Church, or any other denomination of Christians, or between it and Jews, Mussulmans, or Pagans, is defined by law very much to the advantage of the Establishment, and, as very many think, very little to the advantage of the country. The Protestant Establisment is endowed in England and reland ; and, besides this, the King or Queen must Lelong to that communion, and so must certain great officers of state; but there the law stops; and amongst the endowments it has conferred on the Establishment, no exclusive charge on any of the revenues raised by authority of Parliament is included.— Tablet.

The recent disclosures about fortune-telling and kindred practices have given people the opportunity of expressing their astonishment at the ignorance and superstition of the present day. It was supposed that the prevalence of useful knowledge and the general diffusion of science had banished from the repertory of rogues, these and the like contrivances for extorting money, and that nobody could be found in London so weak and credulous as to invest a farthing in the pursuit of that knowledge which pro- depravity, and crime prevalent amongst the humbler fesses to be conversant only with the future. We | and to some extent amongst the higher classes of have made another mistake, and Lord Brougham will society, are attributable to this absence of influence quent contemporaries on this subject. They tell us | not survive the superstition which he, another Her- | on the part of the ministers of religion belonging to that we are in a prosperous condition, and that we cules, intended to destroy for ever. The melancholy the State Church. On the various causes which must have an improved system of farming at last. Cui part of the story is, that instructed or educated people have tended to produce this result it is not our prebono? we ask. In 1835 the Irish labourers number-bave been discovered in the melancholy position of sent intention to enter, but there is one which is so ed 1,131,715. Have we that number now? We ra-magicians and dupes. They had conspired together frequently obtruded on public attention that we canther think not. But we have the amount eight-fold to influence the drawing of a lottery, and, by certain not be accused of any invidious purpose when adincantations, procure for themselves an unfair advantage over their colleagues in the game of chance. It livings. The manner in which these sales are an-was most unfair, for those who bought tickets cal- nounced in the public journals, the George Robins we are told that we are greatly improved within the culated only on the average risk to be run, and never style in which the announcements are drawn up, and dreamed that men of good education would enlist the the puff direct which is apparent in every line-all Devil in their service, and disturb the hazard of the play by incantations, evocations, and charms .--Prussia is the brain of Germany according to Mr. Cobden, and it was from Prussia these magicians came to London. The fact is significant, and tells us a little of the course of modern science and the more recent development of the human mind. In England we are but a practical people, and hold theories in great contempt till we see them reduced to practice. We borrow all our philosophy and po-lite letters from our Continental neighbors, thereby avoiding the trouble of invention and the risks of failure. Prussia is a country where education is most appreciated, where everybody must learn something, and help, in his measure, towards the diffusion of useful knowledge; but it is out of Prussia that the most adroit sorcerer arrives in England, as well as his mosl successful dupe or victim. Learning, then, becomes no guarantee against superstition. and an enligtened Prussian, who, perhaps, denied the existence of the Devil, invokes his assistance in a lottery speculation, and conciliates his good-will by throwing dirt upon the Bible. In this there is nothing very new, original, or marvellous. The Prussian sorcerer has perhaps commenced his speculations a little too soon, that is all; the public mind is ripening for this consummation. People have been educated out of every religious sense and instinct : the supernatural principle has been so ostentatiously denied and so elaborately refuted, that there is no resource left us but in a return to magical arts, to the black art of the astrologer and the midnight evocations of an old woman. This is absolutely inevitable; learning and science are utterly impotent in the matter, and the more they are diffused the greater will be the spread of this old delusion .--Mesmer and Cagliostro profited by the scepticism of the last century, and men and women believed in them who had long ago given up the Creed the influence of the clergy that can thus traffic with and the practice of the Christian religion. Table- God's holy things is very slight, and that the religion turning and spirit-rapping have found literary or learned persons among their most salient votaries and most earnest defenders. Literature offers no security against superstition, or degradation even, for it is powerless before the deeper instincts of the hushores to Gibraltar, in one stretch, a distance of man miud, which craves incessantly for something but the precursor of magic; it carries within itself the seeds of ignorance and vice, and in due time ends in mere fatuity. It happened thus with the old philosophy of Greece. After its professors had elimi-nated from the minds of their hearers the elementary notions of virtue and of God, they fell down in abject terror before the first mountebank they met, invoked spirits in whom they did not believe, and recalled souls which must have become, on their theory, pigs or rats. Before long we shall see a modern Jambli chus evoking little boys out of the Serpentine or the peace with all the world, and all the world ought to fountains in Trafalgar-square, to the great delight of Subsequently, upon entering upon her own recogni-know it; but we have seen enough in the last ten the spectators, and modern science will have become zances to appear when called on, Maria Keating was years to teach us that the perfectibility of human simply magic. That is the road along which it is nature is still very far distant, that wars may still travelling. The material speculations on the nature

of the same tendency, or evidence of the final catasthe contrary principle, for if you deprive it of God it will, undoubtedly fall down and worship the Devil. . It has always done so. Balaam and Saul are but illustrations of this; they were both strong-minded men, and had discarded much superstition, but they ended in superstition themselves, and perished by it .--Tablet.

CARDSHARPERS AND THE ARTFUL DODGER .- From accounts almost daily appearing in the papers about ' cardsharpers," a stranger would be led to suppose that these detestable swindlers were always successful in their schemes. Such is by no means the case, as I could readily prove. Here is a rather humorous instance of how one "gang" was defeated. A cer-tain celebrated actor, Mr. J. L. Toole, having to appear one evening at Glasgow, was looking about for a seat in the train that started from Edinburgh at mid day. All the seats in the first-class carriages seemed engaged until he approached the end of the train, but even there a plaid was laid upon the only vacant seat, as if a bonu file thus silently proclaimed his right of occupancy. The plaid, however, was instantly taken away on Mr. Toole's asking if there was room for one? by a very polite gentleman in green spectacles and white choker. Before starting, the guard poked his hirsute face in the window, and said in a low voice "Gentlemen beware! there are card-sharpers in the train." Mr, Toole gave a 'short-sighted" look at his companions, and silently thanked his stars that fate had cast him among a set of real geutlemen. On arriving at Polmont, the individual who occupied the middle seat suddenly called out, "Well, gentlemen, since the guard spoke of card-sharping, spose I show you how the game is played." In spite of looks of horror from some, and expressions of disapprobation from all, the plaid was spread, the cards produced and shuffled. I need not run over the various schemes that were tried to get the clever comedian to play the part of dupe. ſn spite of every inducement he steadily refused to have anything to do with even one "little game." While the train remained stationary, during the time that the tickets were being collected, the afore-mentioned plaid was carefully folded and the cards put away This was no sooner done than one of the sharpers (for such they were who occupied the compartment, except our friend) smilingly addressed Mr. Toole as follows :- " So you wouldn't join us in a game, sir ? No" was the reply : "I was not quite such a fool; but (with a merry twinkle of the eye) I have been very much anused, I can assure you." "Ind-ed," said the first speaker, "very glad to hear it, sir. for we have often been much amused with you." " Could not do the Artful Dodger?" said the man in the white choker. "There was no making a fool of him," said another. "Oh, no ! certainly not, by no manner cf means, shouted out an impudent scoundrel in the corner, wound up his remarks with a peculiar chuckle and held his finger vertically against the side of his nose. The talented representative of Mr. Hawkins, alias the Artfal Dodger, was what is vulgarly termed "flabbergasted." But, in spite of his annoyance, he could not help joining in the shouts of langhter that burst from his companions. It was quite evident that one of their schemes was to occupy every seat in a compartment at starting, unless some likely vir - . tim made his appearance. Had they happened to have tricked Mr Toole, it would have been for thete, as Falstaff would say, " Argument for a week, laughter for a month, and a good just for ever." Luckily it failed-so the great little actor told the "sharpers" -from their dreadful bad acting. At the theatre the same evening all Mr. Toole's songs were encored .--In "Oliver Twist" the applause was deafening, the laughter excessive ; but poor Toole shuddered as he listened to certain " peaks" which he well remembered to have heard rung out, not many hours before, in a first-class railway carriage. The above narrative is strictly true, having been related to with much gusto by the principal actor himself .- Edinburgh Daily Express.

SIMONY AND ITS RESULTS IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCH .-- It has been matter of surprise to many that the clergy of the Established Church have so little influence with their flocks, and arguments have been employed showing that much of the irreligion, verting to it in particular-we mean the sale of church these features are calculated to bring the ministers of the state religion as well as the religion itself into disrepute. We scarcely ever cast a glance over the huge advertising sheet issued from Printing Housesquare without finding some desirable church sinecure offered to the highest bidder in this objectionable form. The attractions of these profitable investments are endless. Sometimes first and occasionally last, by way of climax, we have the income ranging from £600 to £2,000 and upwards per annum. Then comes the personage with its beautiful grounds, a perfect earthly paradise, with a little wilderness in the shape of a shrubbery, in which the worthy successor of St. John may pass the last 40 years of his life on fare somewhat preferable to " locusts and wild honey." With such an income it might naturally be expected that the rector or vicar would have his hands full of parochial duties. No such thing. Advertiser states, by way of enhancing the value of the commodity, that the number of the parishioners is exceedingly small, a hundred or less, and that the duty is done" by a curate who, in consideration of his numerous family, receives the munificent sum of £80 per annum, with an occasional cast off suit from the rector, and a dress or two of last year's mode from his good lady. Then again, as a further inducement the rev. incumbent states there are several families of the highest respectability resident in the vicinity of the rectory, to say nothing of half a dozen sprigs of nobility. Now all this would be very well if the spot to be disposed of were an ordinary estate or a mansion, a carriage or a team-but a cure of souls-a Christian flock sold by its pastor to whose guardianship they are supposed to have been committed by his Divine Master-in this surely there is something revolting something which we cannot reconcile with the religion which the God-man descended from heaven to preach and establish. Is it surprising, then that God's holy things is very slight, and that the religion which they profess to teach has not many faithful and ardent followers? And if the clergy thus torfeit the reverence due to them, need we be at a loss to account for the irreligion prevalent amongst their flocks and the sin and depravity which rage so fearfully in every part of Britain, in Scotland as in Eng-land, and in Wales more frightfully than in either? Social science meetings are excellent in their waythe diffussion of knowledge may tend to promote the material prosperity of the land, but whilst those who are supposed to be ordained to preach the Gospel, to practice its precepts, and lead the flocks committed to their keeping to do the same, throw their cures like corn and cotton into the market, expose them for sale by public auction as if they were cattle or any other of the commodities that men buy and sell -increased knowledge will as frequently sharpen the wits of the villain and the vagabond, refine the sensualist, and afford new facilities for crime and guilt, as it will act preventively on the proclivity to wrong-doing, which is inherent in man's fallen nature. -Dublin Telegraph,

Maria, of Waterford, from the West Indies, and bound to Cork for orders, has been obliged, after several attempts made by the captain to get into Limerick, to run for Galway, it being the casiest and safest port on the coast. The vessel sustained very great damage, and had it been that she got into Galway, would evidently have been lost, as all the crew were enfecbled by sickness, and the vessel was fast making water. This is an instance of the great advantages of a clear run for vessels in any weather. Afer the commissioners came ashore, they proceeded to] the board-room of the Harbor-Commissioners, where they were met by several members of the board, and when they gave their opinion of our harbor. One of the commissioners, Captain Washington, said he had inspected this bay 15 years ago, and gave his opinion which he had never once changed, and which now had been strengthened, in favor of Galway as a harbor of refuge, and he was sure his brother commissioners were of the same opinion."- Cor. Times.

Alluding to the interview between the Secretary of the Treasury and the deputation headed by Lord Bury, the Mcrcuntile Advertiser observes :--- "We have no doubt whatever that means of communication between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in six days, if not less, could be easily established by competent steamers on the Galway and Newfoundland, or, to designate it properly, the Gal-way-Lever line; but much of the means of promoting this rapid communication rests with the British Government. The voyage between Newfoundland and Ireland has been made in six days by boats which no person competent to judge of the subject will pronotince to be first-class ocean steamers or anything approaching to it. It is not, then, too much to say bat the Persia, or any boat of her class, would make this voyage on an average of five days; and this would enable the Governments at London and Washington to communicate in six days, or even less, and render the absence of immediate telegraphic commu-aication less inconvenient than it is felt at present, eren supposing that an Atlantic telegraph cable could never be successfully laid-a supposition, however, which few will be found now much inclined to harbor. Without offering any opinion upon the rival claims of Galway and Foynes, or prejudging the award of the Executive and the public, we may say that Mr. Lever's enterprise, his perseverance, and, let us add, his success have placed Galway in an ad-vanced position as an Irish Transatlantic station, which any rival harbor may now find it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to attain We trust that no rivalry, or injudicious competition, will mar the erertions now being made for the purpose of establishing an American packet station in an Irish harbor. Galway has the 'vantage ground ; and no selfish consideration should be sufferred to deprive her of it; or to check the avowed, and, we trust, the facility and every reasonable assistance, for establishing an American packet station at that port."

It is gratifying to mark the growing importance of the Galway Packet Station, and the instalments by which every day realises the hopes so long fondly and vainly cherished of its success. The Pacific, about whose fate the Liverpool merchants were so much concerned the other day, was no sooner announced to sail on the 12th alt, than applications for berths poured in, and in the early part of the week every second class passage was engaged. The list for the first-class is nearly complete, Viscount and discharged from custody.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Parliamentary return, moved for last session, shows that in the year ending March 1857, the sum of £1,344 5s. 3d. was allowed as drawback on the paper used in the printing of Prayer-books, and in the year ending last March £2,007 13s. 4d. We should be glad to know why episcopalians should be thus favoured with a fiscal exemption in the printing of their devotional formularies, while Catholic and Dissenters have to pay the full duty on their hymnbooks and other devotional works. There is miserable meanness in a system which levies taxes on hostile denominations, and at the same time claims immunity from exactions to which they are liable. But it is "all of a piece."-Liberator.

It is understood that Government are seriously entertaining the question of laying a cable from our 1,000 nautical miles, and thence to Malta, there to still to come. The end of all philosophy is this : it is join the existing Malta-Corfu line .-- Observer.

Our Naval Intelligence recently stated that 12 fine screw ships were in progress of construction, of which six mounted each 100 guns and upwards, and the announcement also made that 5,000 Marines have too many of these invaluable troops. The opin-ion of the public on such points is now fairly settled. We have not an idea of aggression, and we have a strong aversion to war. We are anxious to be at

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED NVRRY PRIDAY: BY J. GILLIES |blessed words; which Protestantism has stripped POR GEDEGE B. CLERK, BDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR latest dates from Europe are by the Indian. The Imperial Parliament has been further prorogued to the 18th of November. A great meeting of London Vestrymen, held to denounce the practice of Confession, has caused much excitement in religious circles : a revision of the Liturgy, and a reform of the Book of Prayer seem inevitable. The story of the assassination of the French and British Consuls at Tetuan is said now to be a boax.

From India we hear of fresh disturbances, and the extermination of two disaffected regiments at Mooltan. The troops in the Punjaub were being disarmed, considerable doubts having arisen as to their fidelity. In Oude, affairs appear to be bad; the situation in Gwalior is growing worse; and the difficulties in Central India are said to be only commencing. Upon the whole the last accounts from the East are anything but cheering.

The great controversy of the day in the Anghean Establishment on the " Confessional," is still raging with undimmished fury, and threatens to cause a serious schism in the ranks of Protestantism. Other controversies, arising out of a hankering on the part of a section of the Anglican clergy, after Catholic doctrines, and Catholie discipline, have been disposed of, or hushed up, by the simple process of leaving them " open" questions. Thus was the great Gorham question ultimately settled ; and by steadily adhering to the principle that, of contradictories both may be true, and form a part of the Christian revelation, the Church, as by Act of Parliament established, has hitherto managed to put off the evil day which has long menaced it; but which now seems to be fast approaching, when men shall no longer be content to believe according to law, or worship God according to statute.

allow itself to be so disposed of. In the eyes of Protestants, questions concering " Baptismal Regeneration," or the "Real Presence in the Eucharistic Sacrifice," are but inetaphysical abstractions devoid of all practical consequences. Trinitarians, Socinians, and Sabellians can find ample space to disport themselves within the walls of the Government Zion, without trampling upon one another's corns ; and all kinds of beasts, clean and unclean, may take refuge and obtain a welcome within its pleasant pastures, provided only that their views be not extreme, and do not lead to any practical result. All manner of heresies and infidelities, or "errrors of opinion" shall be pardoned to the Anglican ; but " Romish practices which savor of self-denial or asceticista, these are the sins for which there is no mercy, no lorgiveness; and which consign the perpetrator to everlasting exclusion from the palaces and courts of evangelical Protestantism. Thus fasting is held in supreme contempt by Protestants ; chastity is an abomination unto them, and the very mention thereof drives them mad ; but the Sacrament of Penance, especially that portion thereof which enjoins " Conlession," and "Satisfaction"-is the very devil. This is something practical; something terribly in earnest, and therefore incompatible with an institution by Act of Parliament. which is itself a " sham." Small marvel then that the "British Lion" is aroused, and lashes his sides with his tail in noble indignation at the rumors which have reached his Protestant ears respecting the " Romish practices" of certain of the Anglican clergy. These "practices" cannot, like " crros of opinion" upon the nature of the Godhead, the efficacy of the Sacraments, or other metaphysical questions, as Protestants call them, be winked at, or allowed to have a place in the "Church By Law Established;" there can be no compromise, no via media, discovered to meet the exigencies of this case; and the Church of England man who really believes that Christ has left with His Ministers upon earth the power of absolving from sin; who believes that the words of his Lord,

in perfect harmony or conformity, with those of all their meaning all status, is in in Champel, 28 in No 26

No! this is certain, that no matter how indulgent the Protestant world may be to what it calls " speculative" errors, it will not tolerate for one instant those practical errors which lead, through Confession, to repentance, to mortification, and amendment of life. Protestantism, in its origin, was a revolt of the animal against the spiritual; and can only be maintained by asserting and upholding the superiority of the former over the latter-of the lusts of the flesh, over the Grace of God. With an intuitive consciousness both of the strong and the weak points of its position, Protestantism is alarmed at the slightest indication of a revival of spiritual tendencies amongst its children; for it well knows that where the spirit obtains the mastery over the flesh, there its dominion is lost for ever.

It cannot therefore be doubted that the present controversy on the subject of Confession and Sacerdotal Absolution, is by far the most serious and important that has agitated the Church of England since its origin in the XVI century .-Other disputes have for a season disturbed its peace ; but this one menaces its very existence. The Times, the great exponent of British Protestantism ; Punch, and the majority of the Anglican Bishops who, in spiritual matters, rank next in authority to the Times ; the LowChurch clergy and the majority of the laity, have strongly declared themselves against Confession. They take their stand upon the Thirty-Nine Articles, which are essentially Calvinistic, and therefore hostile to, and irreconcileable with, the Liturgy or Book of Common' Prayer, which is compiled from Catholic sources. The Times especially, as the chief ecclesiastical authority in the three kingdoms, loudly protests against the Confessional, especially as used by the members of the Anglican clergy; upon the grounds that "if there is anywhere in the world a class of persons who

can be trusted with confessions of a startling and interesting character.....that safe depository is not to be found in the clergy of the Church of England."

On the other side there is, if not a numerous, at all events a very influential section of that Clergy, comprising indeed all that is most zealous and distinctively Christian in the Establishment, whose members maintain that Confession as preparatory to Absolution is, if not of divine appointmeut, at all events a practice or discipline of the early Church which the Reformers of the XVI century would have done well to have retained. This party takes its stand upon the Liturgy, which certainly more than insinuates the necessity of Auricular Confession, and explicitly asserts the doctrine of Sacerdotal Absolution. Thus the "Articles" of the Church of England But this " Confessional" controversy will not are placed in open antagonism with its Liturgy ;

and spite of the comprehensive character of the

THE TRUE WITNESS ... imply-must either renounces his faith; or secedes Church and State the abolition of tithes, and I ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND. Some of our in this search we are greatly aided by a certain to Rome : where alone he will find a "practice" of all State aid to the Church and her Ministers, cotemporaries have been very unreasonably severe Book; much quoted, though little understood, by does flow as a logical consequence. At Was for this reason that in 1854, we offered our sincere though feeble opposition to that measure ; and denounced the inconceivable weakness, or rather lachcte, of those men who, professing what the Minerve calls " bons principes"-sound Catholic principles-actively assisted in placing upon our Statute Book a proposition so repugnant to the teachings of the Church, and so fraught with peril to our ecclesiastical institutions in Lower Canada, as that which we have cited above. For, either the Catholics-the men of " bons

principes"-who asserted by their votes that it was " destrable to abolish all semblance even of connection betwixt Church and State," believed in the truth of the principle therein laid down, or they did not. If they did, their first duty as honest and consistent men is to urge its general and immediate application; in which case we contend that the State assistance given to the Catholic Clergy in the matter of tithes will soon be withdrawn. Or if on the other hand they did not believe-(which we opine was the case)-in the desirableness of the abolition of all semblance even of connection betwixt Church and State, then we cannot find in the English language words strong enough to depict in its proper colors the baseness of those, who knowingly and deliberately ratified by their votes that which in their inmost hearts they knew to be a lie. Rather than assent to a principle which he believed to be false, an honest man would allow himself to be torn in pieces by wild horses; rather than risk their salaries and government situations, "les hommes a bons principes," as the Minerve calls them, regardless of their duties as Catholics and as the sworn legislators of the country, basely consented to perjure themselves before God and man. For, by whatsoever sophistry the Minerve may seek to palliate the foul act, the man who as a member of the Legislature votes contrary to his conscience Perhaps now the Minerve may be able to understand the reasons for our sentiments of contempt towards those whom it qualifies as " hommcs a bons principes."

The Minerve, by way of defending its patrons, urges that the prime movers in the act of secularisation, and the great sticklers for the principle of the desirableness of abolishing all semblance of connection betwixt Church and State, were the Clear Grits, or " Pharasaical brawlers ;"and that it was only when longer resistance was hopeless, that the "men of good principles" of Lower Canada submitted to the measure"-"ont subi la mesure." They did more than this however. They not only passively submitted to the measure, as to an inevitable necessity, but they gave their active assistance to carry it through the Legislature ; which, if believing the measure to be essentially bad as involving a false principle, they would not have done, had they been possessed of common honesty; or if their profession of "good principles" had been anything better than "Cant"-which, as Carlyle truly observes, is the "materia prima of the devil." What should we say of the soldier who, entrusted with the defence of an important outwork, but deeming his position no longer tenable, should not only abandon his post, but go over to the ranks of the enemy, and do battle under their colors against his former comrades? Now this is precisely what a considerable portion of the " men of good principles of Canada" did in the matter of the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves; and hence the scorn which the TRUE WITNESS most sincerely entertains towards them. What the Minerve, what his friends " a bons principes," do not, or will not understand is this: that there is no difference betwixt public and private morality; and that God has not given us one standard of truth for the individual, and another for the politician. The old French Marquis might console himself with the reflection that "most assuredly God would think twice before damning a person of his quality ;" but we doubt greatly if the Canadian member of Parliament, or Government officer, has any good warrant for laying the like flattering unction to his soul. Our cotemporary may, and most probably will, accuse us of holding " Rouges" principles, and of being tainted with " Clear Gritism ;" but nevertheless we avow our belief that, both for the office holder and non-office holder, for the Statesman as well as for the private cilizen, there is but one rule of right and wrong ; that a lie is still a lie, though it be engrossed upon parchment, and cunningly bound up with red-tape; and that before the judgment seat of Him Who shall one day judge both rich and poor, the exigencies of the " double majority" will hardly be admitted as a valid plea for dereliction of duty. If there were two Persons in one Cabinet Minister-of whom one afford a precedent for the secularisation of the might be saved, trrespective of the ultimate condition of the latter-we could understand the Mincrye's line of argument; and we should then acknowledge the justice of testing the acts of the official, by a different standard from that by which we test the acts of the private individual. But until our cotemporarary shall have made good this "Bi-Personal" theory of the Government Officer, we shall still judge the latter's public conduct by the same rules as these that we apply to

from time to time have appeared in its columns; never man spake before, tells us that it it is not with reference to the close connection betwixt from " hiring fairs," but from the corrupt heart Puritanism and Immorality, betwixt Calvinistic, Antinomianism, and Impurity. We say "unreasonably severe," because for every assertion in support of our thesis we have given Protestant testimony; and surely every man must be admitted to be a good and competent witness against himself. If we have attributed the drunkenness that prevails in Scotland on the Lord's Day, to the absurd, unscriptural severity with which all innocent relaxations are on that day forbidden to the working classes, we have done so on the authority of Scotchmen themselves; who through the columns of the Scottish Press have first given to the world those statistics of drunkenness and impurity, which we have reproduced. Indeed of the facts themselves there can be no doubt, for they are, alas ! only too well attested. As to the exciting cause of that well attested immorality, there may be differences of opininion. Some may attribute it to a defect inherent in the Scotch character. Others, amongst whom we rank ourselves, contend that naturally the Scotch are no more addicted to vice or impurity, than are their neighbors : that the immorality which all candid men must admit, and all true Christians deplore, is the result of a supernatural not of any natural, deficiency ; and that the Calvinistic training of the people, and the Pharasai cal interdict placed by a Calvinistic clergy upon the innocent amusements of the people, are amongst the chief causes why the latter rush headlong and with fearful rapidity, into the gulf of dissipation.

Of the fact of the general immorality of the great mass of the rural population of Scotland. there can be as little doubt as there can be of the marvellous purity of the women of Catholic Ireland ; a purity which even from the mouths of Protestant tourists, has extorted reluctant expressions of praise. The Scotch journals in their statistics of illegitimacy in Scotland, furnish us with proof, against which no candid person can cavil. Thus in the Dumfrics Courier, we find an article on that illegitimacy, which without censure from its Protestant cotemporaries, the Montreal Gazette copies; and which we therefore trust that we also may be permitted to transfer to our columns :---

ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND .- The second quarterly return of the Registrar-General for Scotland con-firms the melancholy fact, established by the return for the first quarter of the present year, that the proportion of illegitimate births in Scotland is very high We directed attention to this at the time the first re turn was published, and to the position of the south of Scotland compared with other parts of the country, and we regret to say that the second return is almost as deplorable as the first. The southern counties are, next to the north-eastern, the worst in Scot land in this respect, and the Stewartry of Kircud-bright stands at the head of the black list for the second quarter of all the counties of Scotland. The proportions for the first quarter were :- Dumfries, 15-7 per cent.; Kircudbright, 14; Wigtown, 8-4.-For the second they are-Dumfries, 12.2; Kircudbright, 15.9; Wigtown, 9.6. The favorable contrast for Wigtownshire compared with the adjoining county of Kircudbright is maintained in the second return, and the causes of this contrast are well worthy of investigation. We believe that there are no hiring fairs for farm servants held in the county of Wigtown, the only gathering of the kind being an annual one for the engagement of harvest laborers, while the number of such fairs in Kircudbright and Dum-frieshire is very great. This fact, coupled with those disclosed by the returns, seems to show that the allegations made as to the injurious character of these hiring fairs are well founded. Their abolition, however, will not be an easy matter, for they are almost the only holidays which the toiling rural popu-lation possess; and should the register system be adopted some compensation must be given to servants for the loss of these days of recreation .-This subject is both a delicate and a difficult one, but it must be firmly grappled with, and we wish to see the way paved by discussion of a more kindly tone than that which has been adopted in the correspondence which has recently appeared in our columns. The question betwixt masters and servants should not be viewed as a class one, for the intcrests of both are, or ought to be, the same. On one point, however, there can be no dubicty; these re-turns of the Registrar-General speak trumpettongued to the necessity for improvement which would arise therefrom. In this respect the duty of landed proprietors especially, but of their tenants also, is clear and absolute.—Dumfrics Courier. Here is the fact broadly stated, and by a Scotch journalist; who also endeavors to trace the evil to its source, and to suggest a remedy. That he has failed in both these attempts, we think none will deny; for a moral evil of such immense magnitude as that which provokes his comments, must surely also have a moral cause, and cannot be accounted for by a mere material accident. If the people who meet together at the "hiring fairs" for instance, were habitually priests of the Catholic Church, but the Irish chaste, if their moral training had previously clergymen of the Church of England. been sound and thorough, it is not likely that such a trifle as a " fair" would induce them to renounce forthwith all their ancient habits, to trample under foot the precepts of their religion, and to set at naught the obligations both of the natural, and of the revealed law. The peasantry of Catholic Ireland, of both sexes, are, and always have been, in the habit of meeting together on festive occasions; and yet the statistics of Ireland clearly show that those meetings have not been attended with the same disastrous results, as those which the Dumfries Courier attributes to the " hiring fairs" of Scotland. We must look therefore further, and deeper down, for the source of that prostitution, and disregard of chastity which is so very prevalent be met with in the Rubrecs, is rarely, or never amongst the rural population of Scotland; and in conversation, applied to the Clergymen of the

upon the TRUE WITNESS for some remarks that our Protestant friends. One Who spake as of man that proceed "evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications ;" and if this be so, the question presents itself, why should the heart of the Scotch Protestant be more corrupt-as. is evidenced by the evil fruit in the shape of fornication that it produces-than that of the Catholic peasant of Ireland? It is this question that the Dumfries Couri er fails to solve; because like the majority of his brethren he hopes to find in the material order, that which belongs exclusively to the moral order.

And yet there is much significance in his admission, when speaking of those " hiring fairs." he says they " are almost the only bolidays which, the toiling rural population possess." True no doubt; but who robbed them of that hebdomadal holiday, which ere the great apostacy of the XVI century they, in common with their Catholic co-religionists of Europe, enjoyed ?---who deprived them of those other seasons of innocent relaxation which the Church in her wisdom, and in her tender regard for the spiritual and temporal welfare of her children has appointed ? Protestantism boasts of its perpetual activity; glories that it has no useless holidays to stop the roar of the factory, or to interfere with the everlasting grind of the cotton mill. Its Sundays even are no longer holidays for the poor ; but rather seasons of rigid austerity, so that no more is their coming hailed with delight by the children of toil -and what is the result ? Why this : that outraged nature spurns indignantly the heavy yoke imposed upon it by Pharasaical Calvinism ; and that in rejecting that yoke, it at the same time ... and by the same act, throws off the salutary restraints of morality and religion.

The lessons of experience are thrown away upon some men. In vain for them does history unroll its ample page, or Punch launch his satirebarbed shafts; facts can make no impression upon their thick heads, fly they never so fast and thick, and heavy; they are insensible to argument, their armour is impervious to ridicule, their bides so thick that if you poke fun at them they hardly feel you. These are they who confound austerity of manners with purity of morals; who accept a sour face as a sure sign of a good heart; with whom the practise of virtue consists, in so sinning as not to be detected; and whose whole system of ethics may be summed up in the old saw "A blot is never a blot until it is hit." These are they who have denounced the TRUE WITNESS for its comments upon the drunkenness, and immorality of the spiritual children of John Knox; and who, instead of attempting to disprove our facts, or to controvert our logic, assail us with abuse. From these men, of course, we expect no justice; but we defy those who have read, and meditated upon the articles copied by us from the Scotch Protestant press, to point out a single fact relative to Puritan immorality given in our columns, for which we have not produced unexceptionable evidence ; or to show that the conclusions at which, from the consideration of these facts, we have arrived, are not the legitimate deductions from our premises. At all events the fact is patent that, in proportion to its population, illegitimate births, are more rife in Scotland than in any other part of the British Empire. But "this effect, defective," as honest Polonius would say " comes by cause :"---

"whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose soever size ye retain, they are retained"-Sr. JOHN XX. 23,

" sham," and that they mean what they certainly | abolish all semblance even of connection betwist | the private conduct of the non-official citizen.

Establishment, and its love of compromise, we see not how in this case a reconciliation can be brought about.

For this-as indeed is the case with all religious controversies in the Protestant world—is a dispute that must be ultimately settled, not by any reference to any universally recognised standard of truth, but by "public opinion." The "voz populi" has in all Protestant communities superseded the "vox Dei;" and it is beyond a doubt that the former has strongly pronounced against Auricular Confession. Its advocates may plead the Rubrics, the words of the Liturgy, and the practise of the early Church-but in vain. They will be met with the reply that " public opinion" in England is against all " Romish" practices in general, and against Confession, in particular; that if the Liturgy teaches, or countenances the practise, the Liturgy must be revised and the objectionable passages expunged ; and that, no matter what the discipline of the early Church, the opinions of the Fathers, or the teachings of Christ, the custom of Auricular Confession is repugnant to the modern Great Briton, at variance with the public opinion of the XIX century, and must, therefore, he put down

The Minerve finds it easier to misrepresent an opponent than to refute him; and hence it is that our cotemporary quotes, or rather misquotes, the TRUE WITNESS, as arguing for the abolition of tithes, as the logical consequence of the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves. Whilst the truth is, that we have always combated this line of argument; contending that, as there was no analogy of origin betwixt the tithes of the Catholic Church in Lower Canada, and the Clergy Reserves, so the abolition of the former could not latter.

On the other hand, we have shown that, if the mere act of secularisation affords no such precedent-from the manuer in which that act was accomplished, and the general principle laid down in the preamble to the Clergy Reserves Billare not, like their own thirty-nine articles, a mere wherein it is asserted that it is " desirable" to

• • • • • • • • mains," "That we find out the cause of this effect."

It is for our adversaries, therefore, who object to our hypothesis, to assign some other cause than that by us assigned for the very unenviable notoriety which Protestant Scotland enjoys in the matter of prostitution, drunkenness, and illegitimate births.

A SHUFFLE .- We learn from the Toronto Mirror of the 29th ult., that Mr. Sheriff Corbett has, in a letter to one of the Kingston papers, endeavoured to shuffle out of the disagreable position in which his impertinence towards the Irish Catholic Clergy of Canada had placed him, by means of another piece of impertinence towards the Ministers of his own denomination. He says now in short, that by " Irish priests," whom, together with "whiskey," he denounced as the "curse of Canada," he meant, not the

Here we are well content to let the matter rest: for a more abject apology for his insolence no man could desire than that which Mr. Sherifi Corbett has offered through the columns of the Kingston press, and the Toronto Mirror. He has swallowed his own words; and a very tough and indigestible morsel he must find them to be.

For he knows that no one will accept the explanation he offers ; or be simple enough to doubt that it was the Irish Catholic Clergy, and not the Ministers of the Protestant Establishment, to whom he alluded in his speech at the Kingston Synod, and in conversation in the U. States. For . in the first place, the term " Priests," though to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

and clerical, of his own denomination, would be allowed, unrebuked, to censure a portion of the Clergy of that same denomination in terms so coarse as those which have provoked our cen-It is the boast of the Church of England that it has no "Sacrifice," no "Altar," but only a Communion table ; and therefore no " Priest," which is the correlative of " Altar" and "Sacrifice." And consequently we find that as a general, indeed we may almost say, as an invariable rule, the appellation "Priest" is indignantly repudiated by members of the Church England, and is applied by them exclusively to the Ministers of the Catholic Church. At the same time, whatever we may think of their dogmas, their Thirty-Nine Articles, or their claims to Apostolical Succession, we cannot deny to our separated brethren of the Church of England, pessession of the feelings and manners of gentlemen; and we may therefore be sure that in an assembly of that body, no man would be allowed so to speak of any portion of its Clergy as Mr. Sheriff Corbett spoke of "Irish Priests." For these reasons we frankly confess that we do not believe one word of Mr. Corbett's explanation, though, as we said before, we accept it as the the fullest and most abject apology that the man could offer. With him we have done, leaving him to arrange matters with the Clergymen of hs own denomination to whom he has transferred the insult which he intended for the Irish priests of the Catholic Church.

Perhaps too we should do well to pass over in silence the impertinence of the Toronto Mirror. and not waste powder and shot on such very small game. In justice however to ourselves, we will say that we have never laid ourselves open to the insinuation of being "the apologist of the fox-hunting parsons of Ireland ;" though we again frankly confess that we look upon the said " fox-hunting parsons" as the least mischierous, and far the most respectable, portion of the body to which they belong; and that, as a Cathelic, it is our firm opinion that it would be betthat country, were to abandon the distribution of holy things. mutilated and corrupt versions of the Scripture, and blasphemous Tracts against Popery, amongst their neighbors, and to give themselves up wholly to field sports. Better is it to kill a fox than to perrert a Papist; and we see not why it should be urged as a reproach against a man, that he can ride well after bounds, bring down his birds cleverly at fifty yards, or kill his salmon on a single gut. We have known some of these same "foz-hunting parsons," as the Mirror calls them; and irrespective of their dogmas-a topic upon which men do not often converse when riding to cover-we have found them generally very ft subjects for the coarse and insulting invectives of Mr. Sheriff Corbett. For heresy, false doctrines, and Protestantism generally, we hope that we entertain as lively a horror as does our cotemporary the Mirror; but we see not why that horror should blind us to the many excellent qualities in the natural order, to the scholarship, and good breeding, of our theological opponents ; neither do we believe that our holy religion requires of us to hold in detestation the persons, as well as the heretical principles, of our Protestant fellow-citizens. For the latter we have no respect, no toleration ; in the former we have often seen much to admire, much to love.

Church of England, either by themselves or by every man worthy of the name of Catholic, or of others and in the second place it is not possible a child of that Spiritual' Mother who has placed to believe that a layman of the Church of Eng- her ban upon all " Secret Societies." To condemn, land, standing up in a Synod of the members, lay or say anything against Orangeism, is to condemn the political conduct of the Governor General, and to denounce his Ministerial advisers. Hence the not very honorable silence of a press professing Catholicity, and "good principles," towards a " Secret Society" daily increasing in this country, possessed of formidable political power, and which openly proclaims itself as an "Anti-Papal" Society; that is, a Secret Society essentially hostile to, and bent upon destroying the religion of the people of Lower Canada; and with their religion, their laws, their language, and all that entitles them to the name of people. And this Society issues its Anti-Papal manifesto ! and the Canadian press holds its peace !

> he has not deigned any reply to our queries respecting the effect of Infant Baptism, and the importance of administering it. To what are we to attribute this reticence ? Is it to the fact that clear, or well defined opinions upon the infinitely such opinions-and which, therefore, he must look upon as forming a part of God's revealed truth-he dare not publish them, for fear of provoking the animadversions of his brother sectaries?

Of two things one. Either the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, as held by the Catholic Church, is true, or it is not true. If true, then the act of the Catholic Missionaries-who risk their lives in China, in order to confer the inestimable blessing of Regeneration upon the unfortunate little ones cast out to perish by their unnatural parents-is an act of noblest, because of Christian heroism. Or else the said doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration is false, a mere Popish corruption ; in which case the Baptism of Infants, as practised by the sect to which we believe our Orthodox cotemporary belongs, is a useless profanation of a Sacrament by Christ Himself appointed, and therefore a blasphemous mummery; for to administer a Sacrament to one who is not ter for the faith, morals, and happiness of the a fit subject for its reception, is to all intents and

We, therefore, again call upon the Witness for a clear and sharp definition of the Sacrament of Baptism, and of its efficacy as administered to infants. This call we bave the right to make, since he himself provoked the controversy by making the conduct of the Catholic Missionaries in China, the subject of his caustic remarks. At the same time we frankly admit that we do not expect a plain straight-forward answer; for in the first place, we never yet knew such an answer to proceed from the lips of a "saint" or erangelical person after the order of the conventicle; and in the second place, we never yet met with a geny that vexed unhappy Ireland. But we who have pleasant gentlemanly fellows, and certainly not Protestant, however well-informed upon all other will not suffer our freedom to be abridged, and we will topics, who held any precise or well-defined opinions upon the mysteries of Christianity. Piously disposed Protestants there are no doubt; but at best their religion consists in a dreamy mysticism.

To the Editor of the True Wilness. Alexandria, 1st Nov., 1858. "Firmness in the hour of trial, Help to innocence and woe;

- To a promise no denial-Truth to friend, and truth to foe. Ever to kings a front unswerving-
- Manly, dauntless, unsubdued, Honor's crown to the deserving-Death, to falsehood's traitor brood."

-Schiller.

Things have come to such a crisis in political affairs in this Province, that it is necessary for every man interested in the welfare of his country and his religion to speak out; and to speak out distinctly .-For it is not becoming the true manliness of Catholics to shut their mouths, or to speak in bondsman's key, when the ex-archbigot of Upper Canada pretends to the direction of the destinies of this country. All that the Catholics of Canada ever received from George Brown, were insult, and falsehood, and wrong, both in and out of Parliament; they are therefore under no obligation to him for the past; and they should know clearly upon what grounds they are expected to coalesce with him for the purpose of united political action for the future. Since the fall We would remind the Montreal Witness, that of his administration, he has publicly declared that he did not yield any thing in principle to the Lower Canada section of his administration ; and he pronounced himself still in favor of a National System of Education. The Catholic members of the Brown-Dorion administration had no right to sacrifice our rights to George Brown, on their part; and if they did not do so, was it arranged between tham to give the champion of Orthodox Protestantism has no the School Question the "go by," and so slip into office without explanation, promises, or pledges ? holding the Catholics under the delusion, that the matter important subject at issue ? or is it that, having would be dealt with justly; and then, being once in power, to neglect our interests, because they had not explicitly bound themselves to pay them any attention. Let not George Brown think that he will be permitted to play such a game as this before our faces, with our eyes open, in the fulness of day; for we will allow no man so to act in our regard. The Catholics of this country are no fools; they intend herefore to come boldly up to any aspirant after their support, and ask him what he means to do?-What we do ask of George Brown is this : "Do you know what the Catholics of Upper Canada require of you? Are you willing and able to legislate for them according to their just demands? If you are not, say so, that we may understand you; but if you are willing and able, tell us the manner in which that legislation is to be effected." If, however, George Brown be now so enfeebled, through his former political misconduct, as to be unwilling or unable to act efficiently in the matter of Free Education, lct him withdraw; for he is not one with whom an alliance can be formed, whilst he is in such a state. The Catholics of Canada can afford to be honest : they are willing to prolong the contest, rather than make the slightest compromise; and they have too high a sense of their own dignity to submit to the degradation of becoming the tools of any political adventurer, or office-seeker. They do not believe that the surest way of obtaining justice, is to resign their freedom of speech, by seeming to be afraid to say openly what they think. They mean to assert the principle of "Freedom of Education" boldly, and to stand by it; and as they recognise the amplest right to freepeople of Ireland, if the Protestant Clergy of purposes, a sacrilege or profanation of God's will maintain that freedom for themselves, and impose that duty upon all their representatives.

Hence it appears to me that George Brown is a source of weakness, and not a source of strength to the Catholic body of Upper Canada, and consequenty to Mr. M'Gee. The only manner in which Mr. M'-Gee can make use of George Brown, is merely as an instrument, or a battering ram, to break down the present detestable Orange Government, which is almost falling to pieces at the present moment. It is unquestionable that the Orange Government of the day ought to be demolished; but it is very question-able if George Brown be the man fit to take the place of leader in any future administration. We want, neither an Orangeman nor a Calvinistic fanatic to wield the destinies of Canada. We want a man in whose mind there is not a tincture of that persecuting bigotry from which our forefathers suffered in other lands. We want not to see fostered that Satanic society which produced the hell-begotten probeen born in this country, free and untrammelled, make the man who may attempt to enslave us, stake his life on the issue. Those who have lost their freedom may be patient in seeking to regain it, but those who possess it should die rather than lose it. In fighting against Orangeism no quarter should be given, for in that battle no quarter is to be expected. This is not a question of political party, for Orangeism is unworthy of the name of party. It is an abomination that ought to be vomited out of the land. Mr. M'Gee, who has suffered before now from Orangemen, and the friends of Orangemen, has ably contended against them. He has known them in his own country, whilst he associated with the ablest and most brilliant men that Ireland ever produced. memories that should raise him in his internal feel-ing, as he becomes cognisant of his superiority over the common men that surround him. He is by far the foremost Irishman in this country ; the only one amongst them who can be looked upon as the representative of his race. It is, therefore, his duty to stand by his countrymen, as it is his countrymen's to stand by him. It must, unfortunately, be admitted, that he did not receive that general support from his countrymen in Canada, which he might fairly have expected. It is then hard to think that a man must serve a people who will not serve him; for he who is weak and unsupported, is exposed to danger and temptation; he naturally leave upon the nearest prop, even if it be a rotten reed, that will break and pierce his hand. Mr. M'Gee may find a difficulty in working out his cause; but he must place confidence in the principles of his religion. The advocacy of those principles will sustain him; and even it should be the will of Heaven that he should fall, it is always better, to succumb with glory, than to retreat with shame. If he failed in Ireland in 1848, under circumstances which no human being could control, that was no dishonor. If he found that he could not live happy in the United States, it was because of an accidental consequence of his first failure ; but there is nothing in this country to prevent him from succeeding, y he but keeps our enemies at a safe dis-tance. We will never trust Orange bigots, or mercenary Catholics. We know too well the insincerity of some false friends, to be willing to see Mr. M'Gee deceived, or to allow him deceive himself; and if we have written sharply concerning his late speeches, we certainly meant not to injure the man. It is useless to speak to one of his powers faintly. He may think that an explanation would defeat his policy; we think that an above-board policy is the safest and the best of all-and that it is in vain to expect anything from George Brown. YOUR ALEXANDRIA COMRESPONDENT.

Protestants; the number of Catholics being only 428 families, scattered here and there over that vast territory. Of that number, about the one-half are in very poor farms. The first settlers came here up-wards of thirty years ago, and till of late, that is about five or six years ago, they were visited once in and just placed in the towers of the Cathedral. Sustwo years, sometimes oftener, sometimes not so often. by Missionaries, who administered to them the bene fits of Religion. They had no Church, no Chapel, where to meet to offer to their God the homage of their hearts; no priest to take care of them, no schools where their children might get a good education. We now have two Churches, one of which is hardly fit for divine service, and one little Chapel not vet finished. We understand the necessity of building a new Church and another Chapel; but as to the means necessary to build them, they are yet to be found. We can hardly support our Priest with his Curate, and still there is no place in this country where the presence of a Priest is so much needed and its necessity so much felt. We know from certain sources that within the two last years, not less than one hundred persons from the age of sixteen to that of thirty-four have made their first communion ; and that there still remain seventy-nine from the age of sixteen to that of sixty-five who have not yet approached the Blessed Sacrament. This instance alone suffices to prove the great want of religious attendance on the part of a Priest, who offers to us every opportunity of learning our duties and of practising them. Besides, living as we do, only a few Ca. tholic families, like oases in a desert, surrounded by a large majority of Protestants who possess the best properties, and rule all the civil affairs-though unmolested by them, still we can but breathe the atmosphere of Protestantism. With God's grace, the gift of faith transmitted to us by our forefathers at the price of so much suffering and so heartfelt persecutions, is still unshaken. But our dear children who never knew what persecution was, who never understood what it was to suffer for the cause of religion, are exposed to the danger, I won't say of losing their faith, but of seeing it in a dormant state. Receiving their education in Protestant schools, they have no one to rely upon for religious education but their parents, who unfortunately are but too often negligent in their discharge of that important duty. We suffer, and no one but those who live in the same circumstances can understand to what extent, for want of Churches, of Priests and of Schools. We were so long without being able to attend Mass more than four or five Sundays in a year, and our children so long in the impossibility of attending cathechism. that we see many of them grown up in years, almost indifferent as to their religious duties. Their faith is not dead; it lives strong within their breasts, but it wants to be enlightened and quickened by religious instruction and religious ceremonies such as are performed in our holy Church. The proof of this is the difference which exists between what they were two years ago, and what they are now that they have more chance to hear the former and to witness the latter. We no sooner assist at one ceremony than we long after another. If the Priest makes his appearance amongst us to administer the Sacrament to the one, and teach cathechism to the other, we see crowds gathering around him. Every one is enger to practise what he knows, and he loves what he practises. If he does not know, he wishes to learn, attracted as he is by the force and amiability found in the truths of holy religion. Could we but see him oftener amongst us, could we but see our children learning from him what they should know and practise, we should not grieve so often over the indifference of so many of them. Could we but have small Chapels where to meet and be present at the adorable sacrifice of the Mass once or twice in the month, what a change should we not soon perceive in the liveliness of our faith and the purity of our conduct. Could we but provide the Churches and Chapels we have with vestments and the other things necessary for Divine Service, we should feel indeed happy. Such is our condition with regard to religion; as to education I will make it the subject of another letter .- 1 remain, Mr. Editor, yours re-

A TRUE CATHOLIC.

Apropos of Sheriff Corbett we find the folowing communicated to the Belleville Independent :---

snectfully,

"IMPERTINENCE AND SHERIFF CONDETT .- When the Court of Queen's Bench opened here on Wednesday morning, who do our readers suppose helped himself on the Bench next to Judge McLean

ROBBBET.-The collection taken up on Sunday last in the Oathedral, amounting to \$400, was stolen from the Bishop's Palace on Monday night. This is a sad loss, as the money was intended for the pay-ment of the beautiful new set of bells purchased for, picion rests upon a young man who occasionally worked about the palace, and who disappeared on Tuesday morning. Steps were immediately taken for his apprehension, but as yet they have not proved mccessful. - Ottawa Tribune.

5

The Kingston Whig has been shown a specimen of Canadian cotton, gathered by Mr. Nettle, which, in texture equals silk, and can be procured in the greatest abundance. It trusts that the Press will direct public attention to this matter, which it considers promises to Canada an important staple product .- Monircal Herald.

It is not a humbug-but, use it as you will, Blod-gett's "Persian Balm" proves itself the greatest luxury of life.

A Planter in South Carolina writes :- " Since I have made free use of the Vegetable Pain Killer on my plantation, my medicine and physician bills have been less than one third of what they were in previous years.

Died.

In this city, on Friday morning, 29th inst., Mr. Edward Mansfield, aged 38 years.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. November 2 (858

	ш <i>осг 2</i> , 1	
Flour, per quintal	\$2,60 to !	\$3.65
Uatmeal, per do	2,60	2,65
wheat, per minot	85 .	90
Oats, do.,	43	
Barley, do.,	85	95
Oats, do., Barley, do., Peas, do., Beans, do., Budy phone do.	90	96
Beans, do	1,60	1,70
Buckwheat, do.,	50	60
Onions, per minot,	70	80
Potatoes, per bag,	70	80
Beef, per lb.,	7	15
Mutton, per quarter,	1,00	1,15
Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).	6,00	
Butter, Fresh, per 1b.,	20	6,12 25
" Salt, per lb.,		
Eggs, per doz.,	13	15
Cheese por lb	15	16
Cheese, per lb.,	10	15
Turkeys, per couple,	1,40	1,50
Geese, do.,	75	80
Fowls, do.,	50	55
Hay, per 100 bdls.,	6,50	9,50
Straw, do.,	5,00	6,00
Asnes-Pots, per cwt	6,20	6,30
" Pearla, per do.,	6,60	6,75

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES. A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentery, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously reieved by it, it is equally effectual in curing scalds, ourns, &c.

Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burmals December 19, 1856, says ;-" It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of \$150 worth by the first opportunity.

CAPE Town, Africa, Jan. 28, 1856. Messrs. P. Davis & Son-Dear Sirs :

The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, is getting in good repute, here, and its good qualities are being appreciated. Lately, we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain Killer

BORRODAILE, THOMPSON, HALL & CO. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Iontreal, Wholesale Agents.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

North of Ireland. It will be seen that the Society to which the Governor-General of Canada does homage, and which at present is rampant in the Cabinet, and in the Legislature, is there spoken of in terms more severe than any we have ventured to apply to it; and that too, by a most Protestant press.

and the other French papers, carefully abstain from laying before their readers a translation of the Orange manifesto which we published in our last, and to which we then respectfully invited their attention. It is casy to appreciate the motives for this ominous silence with regard to Orangeism on the part of our Ministerial cotemporaries. Their masters are themselves the slaves and bondsmen of Orangeism; doing its bidding in Canada, and furthering its foul objects. It would not do therefore for those journals to show their readers that the Secret Society which is officially received at Government House-whose ! issolent addresses are servilely responded to by our Gracious Sovereign's unworthy Representativewhose members sit at the Council Board, and control our destinies-and for whose Incorporation no inconsiderable number of the French Canadian Kawtholic members-" les hommes a bons principes"-voted, is by its own open the lotli October, snys :-" The House of Assembly arowal, essentially " An Anti-Papal Organiza- is to meet on the 18th, and a stormy session is to be tion ;" and therefore to be held in hatred by | terly at variance, with each other."

We learn with pleasure that a new Association, to be called " The St. Patrick's Literary Association," has been established by the Very Rev. Superior of the Seminary, with the full approbation of His Lordship the Bishop of Mont- Even now his mind must necessarily be filled with real, and the Clergymen of St. Patrick's Church. An Irish Clergyman, who is to assist at its deliberations, debates, &c., is placed at the head of the Association. The first meeting was held in the St. Patrick's Hall on last Sunday evening. ORANGEISM.-We would call attention to The meeting, which was very large and highly some extracts on this subject on our third page, respectable, was addressed by the Superior in from the Protestant, but non-Orange press of the French ; by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, who explained in English the substance of the Superior's address; by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, (the Clergyman appointed by the Superior to preside over the Society); and by Mr. Thos. D'Arcy M'Gee, M.P.P., who was called upon to speak on the part of the laity. The speeches were remarkrespectable and influential section of the Irish ably good, and the spirit of the meeting admirable. Over seventy persons paid their admission We regret to add however that the Minerve, | fee-one dollar-and were enrolled members .-The next meeting-the last before the election of the Officers-will be held in the St. Patrick's Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock, on next Sunday even-

> On Wednesday evening Mr. G. Brown, and several of his colleagues arrived in town to attend the Banquet to be held on Thursday evening.

ing. We trust that the meeting, like that of

Sunday last, will be a large and influential one.

The towers of the Catholic Cathedral in Ottawa just completed, are very beautiful. They were designed by the Rev. Mr. Dandurand, and constructed under his immediate direction. We understand it is designed to place a clock and a chime of bells in the steeples. The clock is in course of construction, and the bells have already arrived.

HIS EXCELLENCY OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS .-- GOvernor Hincks of Barbadocs, says the Toronto Globe, on Monday, seems to have got into hot water with some of his subjects. A correspondent, writing on looked for, as the Governor and the planters are at-

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Mr. EDITOR,-Permit me to beg the favor of ascrtion in your interesting journal, so well known for its devotedness to the cause of religion and education, for the observations which follow, on the state in which stands this part of the Diocess of Montreal. The places referred to are the Township of Elgin. parts of the Township of Hinchinbrook, and of Dun-St. Joseph of Huntingdon, as also the parish of St. on his face. On the body of the deceased there were Malachy in the Seigneuirie of Beauharnais. These discovered, by the medical men, no fewer than six places, known to us Catholics under the tittle of desperate wounds, three of them sufficient to produce Missions of Huntingdon, Trout-River, Dundee, and death. The jury could not agree upon their verdict

וווס Mr. Thomas Corbett of Kingston. The impertinence and snobbishness of this individual exceed all bounds; and in this instance evidently caused much annoyance to the gentlemanlike, accomplished and honest man, near whom he sat. Judge McLean is well-bred and was too kind hearted to order the man down: but he must have felt that people who know Mr. Thomas Corbett, both at Trenton and at Belleville, would place small confidence in the administration of Justice when the Judge sat near him. Whether this man Corbett is intoxicated or not, on all such occasions, is not generally known ; but no man of his standing would dare to assume what he does, unless he is 'tight' in the upper storey. 'Honest Tom' is not appreciated in these quarters .- Communicated to Belleville Independent.

GOLD !- Several gange of men have within the last two weeks started for the presumed gold diggings on Eagle River, a tributary of the Gatineau. We have not up to this time heard any accurate accounts of the result of the expeditions of the adventurous pioucers .- Ottawa Tribuune.

RESURRECTIONISTS AT WORE.-Yesterday, the cap-tain of the steamer "Richelieu" intimated to proper authorities in this city, that there was on board his vessel a barrel, of the contents of which he had formed suspicions. Investigation was made, and it was discovered that the barrel contained the dead body of an adult male. It was subsequently ascertained that the body had been abstracted from St. Antoine, to which place a telegraphic message was sent, and arrangements effected for sending the body back .--Herald, 3rd inst.

DECIDEDLY "SINGULAR IF TRUE."-The St. John's (N. B.) British Constitutional contains a paragraph to the effect that His Excellency Sir E. W. Head is about to retire from, or be superseded in, his office, and that the Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, will succeed by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by him as Governor-General of British North America! | all druggists. -Herald.

TORORTO ASSIZES .- On Thursday, John O'Leary was indicted, at these assizes, for the murder of Hugh Kelly, in the township of Georgina, on the 20th of July last. It will be remembered that O'-Leary is the prisoner whose desperate attempt to escape from Toronto jail we noticed a few days ago. From the evidence adduced on the part of the prozecuton it appeared, that on the day on which the murder was committed, the deceased had given evidence against the prisoner, in a case in which the latter had sued another for wages, and the consequence was that the suit was postponed till the next term of the Court, at which it was tried. It also appeared, from the evidence, that the prisoner and deceased, on the same evening, were walking together to a tavern kept in Georgina, when the prisoner suddenly turned upon the deceased and stabbed him, and pushed him into a ditch. About ten feet from the place where the deceased lay was a piece of a vest corresponding with that worn by the prisoner. The road on which the murder was committed ran through a swamp about half a mile long. The prisoner was seen strugdee, the largest part of the Township of Godmanches- gling with the deceased. When arrested, his trowsors ter, comprising the Mission of Trout River, and that of and shirt were bloody, and blood was also observed St. Malachy of Armstown, are about 192 miles in ex- when the Court rose, and, consequently were locked tent. They are peopled by an immense majority of up for the night.—Herold

LFA compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without a rival.

- It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky. It leaves no disagreeable order It softens the hair when hard and dry.
- It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
- It affords the richest lustre,
- It remains longest in effect.
- It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTINONIAL.

BOBTON, July 19, 1857. Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.-L cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of our excellent Hair Oil-(Cocoaine.)

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

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

Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best

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is geat "Home Luxury." B. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGE & CAMPBELL (Wholesale Agents),

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOVEMBER 5, 1858, 11

FORBIGN IN TELLIGENCE. Tolors Full, amount BRANDRING, Mars stoler

6

The following is the letter 'of Times' Paris,

tugalis brighter since yesterday. I suspect that my anticipation about the " wapoury? nalure: of sent the reader with a " choice of familiar dialogues the affair will prove true. Ministers, as you are already informed, met in Council yesterday at St. Cloud; and the result was that the offer of mediation was accepted, conditionally. This I sent you last night by telegraph. I sent also this morning another telegram, announcing that the Coligny steamer, lately at Bayonne, was to leave L? Orient on the 15th (to-morrow) for Lisbon with M. de Pienna, Secretary of the French Legation, and that M. de Paiva, Portuguese Minister at this Court, was to leave Paris this evening for Nantes, and embark to-morrow on board of the steampacket also for Lisbon .- What are the conditions of accepting the mediation I cannot say; but it is satisfactory to find that the Emperor's presence has moderated the ardour of his Ministers. I have already noticed the insinuation that England had been the prime mover in the Charles-Gorges affair, and that Portugal was but her instrument. It is, I believe, totally untrue. It is hardly probable that at this time England would, de pure gaiete de cœur, eugage herself in this quarrel; and I much doubt whether the present Cabinet thinks itself sufficiently secure to make such experiments. On the contrary, I am disposed to believe what is said about the earnest advice given by her to Portugal to settle the matter quietly and quickly.

The slave trade is a question which always excites much interest in England ; and Ministers probably are of opinion they have enough on their hands without having this also. If M. Walewski fancies that he detects the hand of Lord Malmesbury in the capture of the Gharles-Georges he is mistaken. It is true we have treaties with Portugal - for instance, perpetual defensive alliance was concluded at Lisbon on the 16th of May, 1703, between the British and Portuguese Governments, and ratified at Windsor on the 12th of July following.

The French Government has received accounts from Tetuan, in Morocco, announcing that the Spanish Consul in that place and French Vice-Consul had been assassinated. The first was a Moor and the second a Frenchman, who had been for a long time established at Tetuan. It is believed that the two Governments will adopt energetic measures to obtain satisfaction. Whilst the recent visit of Prince Napoleon to

the Emperor Alexander, at Warsaw, is still described, in official circles in France, as one of mere courtesy, some of the organs of the Russian Government maintain that it has a high political signification. The Nord asserts that it is a highly important event, particularly when one takes into consideration " the efforts of Austria takes into consideration "the efforts of Austria to bring about a closer connection between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna, or at least comfort." 'Not absolutely; why i had emploied this to make believe that such a rapprochement is sum for to buy some muttons, which are all deads of imminent." The same journal also adds that the visit to Alexander II. cannot fail to cement the bonds of esteem and affection which unite the sovereigns of Russia and of France since their interview at Stuttgard.

It is rumoured that the Empress Eugenie has a strong desire to visit Rome, to receive the personal benediction of the Pope, and that the Emperor will accompany Her Majesty.

The anniversary of La Salette, celebrated on

spirit as creditable as it is rare .- Tublet.

The following is an Ath Oct, Think the Port Pieron Exclisit. From a book just published in a correspondent dated 14th Oct, The Port Paris, entitled The New Guide of the Conversation "The prospect of a pacific, solution with Port Paris, entitled The New Guide of the Conversation "The prospect of a pacific, solution with Port Portuguese and English," and purporting to preclear of Gallicisms," the Athenaum of last week makes some amusing extracts. Of such a work, the writers say, "it was missing yet to studious Portuguese and Brazilian youth ;" and they add, " we sought

all we may do to correct that want. . . . We did put a great variety new expressions to English and Portuguese idioms : without to attach ourselves (as make some others) almost at a literal translation

increasing this second edition with a phraseology in the first part, and to second a Coin's index. etc. The works which we were conferring for this labor, fond use us for nothing ; but those what were publishing to Portugal, or out, they were almost all composed for some foreign, or for some national little acquainted with the spirit of both languages. It was resulting from that carelessness to rest those works fill of imperiections, etc. We expect then, who the little book, (for the care what we wrote him, and for her typographical correction) that may be worth the acceptation of the studious persons, and especially of the youth, at which we dedicate him particularly." We subjoin some other amusing instances of good

English. Look a hare who run ! do let him to pursue for the hounds! it go one's self in the ploughed land.--Here that it rouse. Let aim it! let make fire him !--Me ! i have failed it : my gun have miss fire."

"That pond it seems me many multiplied of fishes. Silence ! there is a superb perch. Give me quick the rod." You mistake you, it is a frog, etc."

"It delay me to eat some wal nutskernels; take care not leave to pass the season."-"Be tranquil. I shall throw you any nuts during the shell is green yet. "The artichokes grow its?" I have a particu-lar care of its, because i know you like the bottoms."

This is the advice he gives a friend who is suffering from toothache :-- " I shall you neat also your mouth, and you could care entertain it clean, for to preserve the mamel of the teeth."

Of French he says, "the french language becomes us all days too much necessary." And he favors us with a specimen of the "familiar letters of French writers."-" Racine to M. Vitart .- My uncle what will to treat her beshop in a great sumptuousness, he was go Avignon for to buy what one not should find there, and he had leave me the charge to provide all things, *elc.*" "Flechier at Mme. of the Roure.— More i was impatient, madam, at do you my compli-

ment on your wedding; more pleasure i have to do you to day. The heaven was seems, since several years, to go for on to prepare you a husband who might be worthy you. It was give you at him ; the happyness it is like of one and another pars. Think which benedictions shall be followed the union of two hearts well matched !"

He enlivens his conversation at times with "Eng-lish proverbs." He tells us that-"He has a part in the Coke," that "The diffedence is the mother to se-currety," and that "He turns as a weath turcocl" for who is alike, to meet one's."

But his chief pleasure appears to be derived from anecdotes,---and we will allow him before he takes leave of us to narrate a few of them.-" Two friends who from long they not were seen meet one's selves for hazard .- ' How do is thou ?' told one of the two No very well,' told the other 'and i am married from that i saw thee.' 'Good news!' 'Not quite, because i had married with a bad woman.' 'So much the rot.' 'That is indeed very sorry.' 'Not so sorry, because the selling of hers hide have bring me above the price of the muttons.' 'So you are then iudemnified ?' Not quite, because my house where i was deposed my money, finish to be consumed of the flames.' 'Oh! here is a great misfortune !' 'Not so great nor I either, because my wife and my house are burned together."

ITALY.

A letter from Rome says :--" General Count de Goyon, Commander-in-Chief of the French troops

the correspondent of the *Guardian* for not look-ing upon this with the eye of Faith. Allowing the set of the French army corps in Rome, cer-for this, want, he has dealt with the subject in a tainly have increased the insane hones of the Ite lies party. Austria replies by increasing, her military forces at the annual review near the Lago Maggiore. -Tablet.

SPAIN.

According to the Epoca, the Government will recognise the rights of the Church to possess, and acquire property.

RUSSIA.

The Universal German Guzette says :- " The presence of the Emperor Alexander at Warsaw forms a a new phase in the political state of affairs, as far as regards the relation of the Court of Vienna and St. Petersburg. It can be no longer concealed that all the hopes which had been formed of a reconciliation between Russian and Austria have completely vanished. It is certain that Austria had manifested her desire to be on a friendly footing with Russia; but those conciliatory advances have been received with so much coolness and reserve that all idea of fresh ones has been given up, and it has been decided to only observe in a political point of view the relations of two nations who are at peace. It is in this sense that the mission of General Schaffgotch to Vienna must be regarded. It is only an insignificant act of conventional courtesy, while if the Archduke William had gone to Warsaw it would have been an event of great political importance."

CONVERSION OF RUSSIA TO THE CATHOLIC FAITH. -This glorious dream is well calculated to inspire with feelings of joy all true Catholics who have learnt to know and love the Russian people. The Russian nation is most interesting, and it is singular that schismatics, civilised by the 18th century, should have preserved so many precious qualities. But God alone can transform into reality the dream of the conversion of Russia. Let us not forget that in her actual state she is given up to error, and hostile to our faith as to our greatness. The unheard of extension of her power forbids us to second its increase. We have checked her progress in the Black Sea, but she has since then seized on vast tracts in Northern Asia. Let us not forget the disasters we have experienced since two and a-half centuries from our devotion to the Protestant alliance, an error which led to the creation of German Pantheism, the father of the French revolution, and to the preponderance of England, that is, of the European revolution. As long as Russia remains schismastical she will prove dangerously hostile to the interests of France .-

PRUSSIA.

Univers.

The Prince of Prussia is legally installed as Regent, and he has inaugurated his government by the dismissal of Herr Von Westphalen, Minister of the Interior, who has been replaced provisionally by Baron Von Flottwell, a change which seems to have created some satisfaction. The Prince Regent has hitherto been a well abused personage, but now that he has assumed the government of the country, his enemies as well as friends are discovering that he is a man of ability, and likely to govern sensibly and liberally .-Weekly Register.

The present excitement in Prussia has a deeper cause than the inevitable disarrangement which a change in the person and in the immediate entourage of a Ruler causes in every State, and which is the greater according as the Sovereign's share in the Government is larger and more direct. Frederick William the 4th we had almost called him the late King, of whose recovery all hopes are now abandoned came to the Throne under most favourable auspices. The patience of a large portion of his subjects had been sorely tried by his predecessors. They had looked forward to his accession as the beginning of a new order of things. To a great extent he fulfilled their expectations. But the years 1848-9, were fatal to his reputation. Tempted by his ambition, he became unfaithful to the cause of the Kings; overpowered by his timidity, he deserted the cause of the Revolution. The energy of the Count de Brandenbourg, and the fidelity of his troops, saved his Crown, but his career was closed. Prussia has since been governed in his name by a party which is understood to have none of the sympathies of the new ruler. Once, indeed, the Prince of Prussia was considered the chief of the anti-popular faction, and his enforced absence from Prussia was a concession to the mob; but, some-The anniversary of La Salette, celebrated on the 18th September, forms the subject of an able, an interesting, and, as far as possible, unand authority, who expect that he will surround him-self with "Liberal" advisers.-Tablet.

constantly swelling and would not heal. Pehr's story omado-solding impression on the 'snperstitue' post. '(At' the 'stone bridge is' the Machee' Bhawun mother, who was baside harself with dear in the lit. 'fort which has not as reported, been destroyed only the girl herself knew nothing of a journey to Joseph's Dale; 'or any warm "Welling,' and could not be got die out ... On the other hand, symptoms of physical disease are said to have appeared in the neighboring parishes. The elder portion of the population were still in exceedingly depressed spirits, and calm and) composure are not likely to be soon restored. It was trials in Dalarne (Dalecarlia) convulsed the land .--People then believed that they had been taken by old women to Blakulla' (a mystic spot like the German Blocksberg), that they had conversed with whole nation; the most solemn steps were taken; commissions were appointed ; the witches were tried and judged, beheaded and burned alive (15 women were burned at once at Mora in Dalecarlia). Even Stjernhook and Lundius, the greatest jurists of the lay, saw batan enter the room through the shut door and present himself to them with a smell of The delusion invested several provinces. brimstone. Mr. Thomus Carlyle, who is so found of contrasting the countries which embraced, with those which rejected the Reformation, or, as he would say, preferred God's truth to the Devil's lie, has great reason to be proud of Sweden.

TURKEY.

From the East, the Telegram brings word that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been instructed to express the regret of the English Governmen for the bombardment of Jeddah; an act of simple justice, to be followed, it is said, by an indemnity, as far as in-demnity can be given, to those who suffered by, to use the mildest term, that horrible mistake. If this telegram is confirmed, it will be much to the honour of Lord Derby's Government that it has dared to be just-a rare policy in British dealings in the East.

INDIA.

It appears that large numbers of the European troops in India have become Catholics. The correspondent of the Morning Post not unnaturally expresses his regret at this, whilst other papers speak with satisfaction of the profession of any form of Christianity by the soldiers. We shall not be expected to regret this, and still less do we feel any occasion for surprise. Such results follow wherever the Gospel is preached, and the courage and self-devotion of the Catholic Chaplain is so much better, or at least more signally illustrated in the camp, amid the privations of a campaign, and the perils of a field of battle, than amongst more peaceful scenes, that his life and ministrations declare his mission, and the sheep gather round the true shepherd.- Tablet. The following is the letter of the Times' Calcutta correspondent :-

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.- There is nothing to arouse it in the history of the war. Your Bombay correspondent will have informed you a fortnight since of General Roberts' tardy victory, and the different stages reached by the rebels in their flight from the Banas are of little interest to the English public .-The general position may be thus described. The rebels, some 5,000 strong, chiefly cavalry, and com-manded by Tantia Topee, have crossed the Chumbal in their retreat, and seized Thalra Patun, a litttle town to the extreme south of the Kotah district. They are trying to force their way back to Central India, but the distance is great. General Roberts is close behind, and they will be met at all points. There are no more fortresses to be seized, and the army of Gwalior must either dissolve or melt into the crowd of half armed, half-disciplined, aimless ruffians, who are disturbing the Saugor territory. These latter are said to have reoccupied Garracota, a statement not officially confirmed, and which even if confirmed, is of little importance. The anarchy will last till the Commander-in-Chief can send troops, and then it will disappear as if it had never existed. A band, some 1,500 strong, recently robbed a mail near Saugor, and tried to steal some commissariat carts .-Captain Finch, with 200 of the 31st Native Infantry. 80 sowars, and a few policemen, attacked them, took 72 prisoners, and saved the carts. In any other country, and even in India at any other time, dacoites of this kind would be put down by the police.-So again you will doubtless receive accounts of disturbances in Etawah, Goruckpore, and the Doab generally. They are much to be regretted, as indic ing the utter disorganisation of our regular machinery but politically they have not half the importance of an Orange riot in Belfast. The war, as a war, is confined to Northern Oude, the Gouda district, the route between Oude and Shahabad, and Shahabad itself. The former is to be settled in the forthcoming cam-paign, and the latter at once. Meanwhile Central Oude is settling down, and I have seen letters from Mr. Montgomery stating that the country, the moment our troops have passed through it, becomes as tranquil as if no rebellion had occurred. Maun Singh however, is giving a great deal of trouble. He pro-fesses warm friendship, but will obey no order, take no advice, and, above all, will not go to Lucknow .-He is playing a game which is too fine for his intellect, and I suspect has nearly worn out the patience of the Governor-General. In Shahabad affairs do not improve. The Camel Corps, under Colonel Turner, on the 20th of August, cut up a party at Bulleah, and Brigadier Douglas, on the 21st, hunted another body, who had seized a European officer at Russerah, into the Gogra. The centre of the guerilla warfare, however, the wedge-shaped territory between the Ganges and the Soane is still unapproachable. The Commander-in-Chief, however, has at last issued orders for the collection of a force adequate to the work .----Three European regiments will be posted, so as to prohibit flight across the base line of the triangle, while two regiments of Sikh Irregulars are sent to hunt the rebels through the jungle. This plan, if carried out must succeed in the end, but Shahabad and Behar have been for 11 months practically in the hands of the rebels. One reason of our failures, doubtless has been the insufficiency of the force employed, not to beat the enemy but to cover the extent of country; but it must not be forgotten that Col. Eyre last year did effect most thoroughly the ends we now fail to secure. It is a General that is required rather than more men, and red tape is still powerful. Colonel Eyre has been appointed agent for the powder manufactory at Ishapore, 16 miles from Calcutta. Mr. Grant, President in Council, knowing the factory might be entrusted to far su-perior hands, proposed, I believe, officially to send Colonel Eyre to clear Behar, but the proposal was rejected, and the man who has actually once cleared the province is kept at his desk checking accounts of powder. Do not imagine that Colonel Eyre is badly treated. The Agency is exceedingly coveted, being worth as much as a regimental command. It is the State, not the individual, which suffers from a waste of power, caused (the critics say) chiefly by dislike of Company's officers. I mentioned in my last letter that Mr. Montgomery was endeavoring to improve Lucknow. I have since received a more minute account of the reforms by which he is restoring the most beautiful city in India to more than its ancient splendor. The earthworks constructed by the enemy are being removed, and the trenches filled up. All houses shattered by our artillery are pulled down, and new broad roads tra-verse the city from end to end. A broad esplanade has been built on each side of the Goomtee, and no ihhabitant is allowed to throw anything into the river. The fortifications, which are very extensive, are built on the plan suggested by Colonel Napier; they commence at the iron bridge, which is protected by two guns, and defended by a detachment of Europeans, who are housed in the neighboring barracks.

and will be mounted, with a battery sufficient to de-stroy, the town. From the, fort, to the Chairbagh Bridge on the Cawnpore side two broad straight roads are being cut, which will be commanded by our guns from end to end, thus securing communication with the Grand Trunk Road. The great Imaumbara of Asoph Ood Dowlah and adjoining mosques have been taken into the fortification, but improved from 1668 to 1673 that the magic and witchcraft and rendered healthy, by the destruction of the hovels which interrupted the view. The Kaiserbagh and all the palaces are carefully preserved, but they have been irreparably injured, and the great hall of audience, into which no European was allowed to Satan, and inscribed, themselves in his book with enter, is now crowded twice a wock by some 500 sol-their blood. A fanatic rage seemed to seize the diers, who are amused by theatrical entertainments diers. who are amused by theatrical entertainments, very fairly performed. The city is 'intensely' quiet, and Mr. Montgomery has introduced a regular patrolling police, on the London model, with a European superintendent and a native Christian inspector to each division. Strict rules, too, have been introduced for cleanliness, and necessaries-things totally unknown in India, where the people are still primitive-have been planted all over the city, and fines inflicted for any refusal to use them. In short. Mr. Montgomery is using absolute power wisely, and in another year will have turned the Indian Sodom into the most European of Asiatic citics. His achievement is the more remarkable, because we have as yet sadly neglected our Indian cities. Even Calcutta has not a wharf, a jetty, a crane, an avenue, a pavement, a gutter, or a system of drainage. We have only just introduced gas, and still drink water brought up in goatskins from ponds in which every body bathes, and which are usually covered with slime.

"The last telegram from Allahabad announces that the 69th Native Infantry and 62d Native In-fantry, disarmed at Mooltan, had risen, murdered the Adjutant of the Bombay Fusiliers and four artillerymen, and made off. These men were mentioned in the evidence given on the trial of the mutineers in the 10th Punjabees at Dhera Ismael Khan. They can do little harm without allies, but the movement justifies Sir J. Lawrence's determination to dissolve the disarmed regiments in the Punjab. They are to be discharged at the rate of 20 a day, and marched to their homes under police surveillance. They are busy, it is said, corrupting the Sikhs, and the Chief Commissioner will bear the anxiety no longer. One or two regiments, supposed to be faithful, are to be re-armed-a dangerous expedient, and one which will probably be abandoned on the news of the outbreak at Mooltan. Discharge is perhaps hard upon the men if they are faithful, but it is certain that they knew of the conspiracy going on, and equally certain that they would not march against their comrades. Their discharge will release four European regiments greatly wanted for other work. Some slight steps have also been taken towards reorganisation, but they are ludicrously inadequate. The system of promotion to command by seniority has been abolished. No colonel will be appointed who is not thoroughly qualified by ability, tact, and knowledge of and regard for the natives. Unfortunately, as the regiments have mutinied before, the order for improving their colonels come a little late in the day. It is, however, applicable to the smaller presidencies, where it will create some sensation. Hitherto the command of a regiment, though not in theory a right of the senior, has in practice been as much his own as his private property. Mr. Peacock has also introduced a bill giving colonels the power to degrade or dismiss any native officers or Sepoy, to order unlimited extra drill, with a pack or without, and to inflict seven days' solitary confinement. The bill is laughably inadequate to the emergency, but Mr. Peacock promises a revision of the native articles of war at some future period. Meanwhile the Bengal army is extinct, and not one of these rules apply to the miscellaneous crowd of 'levies,' 'horse, 'Sikhs,' Punjabees,' and 'hill men,' who have sup-planted it. The only use of the act is to prove that the Government is determined not to adopt the policy which The Times, in common with all not connected by personal interests or prejudices with the Bengal army, has advocated-that of dispensing with the Sepoy army altogether. "A very unpleasant quarrel with Jung Bahadoor

has just terminated. The worthy Grand Cross has for some time entertained an extreme dislike of the Resident, Colonel Ramsay. It arose apparently in

prejudiced communication from a correspondent of the Guardian, who has the candour to admit that however "surprising" and,-to a Protestant mind-" inexplicable" the miracle may be, " it would be equally or more wonderful to suppose that direct imposture could have been at the bottom of it and remain undetected." Naturally enough, he endeavours to explain it away; but admits, as "the only reasonable supposition," that " the children did see something extroadinary :" adding, " but then the question remains, others have made journeys to Rome-is no longer a what was it, and how is it to be explained ?"-a question he does not attempt to answer. Of course he has no faith in the miracle; but, unbeliever as he is, he confesses the sublimity of the celebration, and pities the man "who could look on such a scene with only the cold eye of a sceptic."

Touching, indeed, was the sight of the long continuous streams of Pilgrims wending their way up to The Holy Mountain, pausing at the chapels oratories which line the pathway to puri-fy themselves by prayer, or with longing eyes fixed on the crosses, "twinkling on the mountain verge," which mark the site of the Sanctuary, and where those who have already gained the ascent are performing the "Way of the Cross," or drinking from the stream which flowed at Our Lady's feet when she made her miraculous communication. Touching, the sight of such dovotion as English eyes look for in vain in their own land; of the Holy Sacrifice offered up throughout the night; the "preachings, instructions, confessions;" the blessing of objets de piete; and the still arriving trains of men and women thronging from all quarters, and raising "the universal song of praise, and its burden of ' Marie. Marie, priez pour nous !" " Young and old, the halt, the lame, and the blind, faring gladly towards a sanctuary 4,000, feet in elevation; and all appealing to you " as coming to, or going from the Holy Mountain, in the name of " Our Lady, the Reconciler.'" Touching and sublime, the Procession, when the whole body of the Clergy, with Cross and Banner, issued from the Church, and marched round the Enclosure and up the Sacred Way, the people with lighted tapers lining the hills in groups "echoing back the re-sponses to the deep chant of the choir." And sublime, too, that Solemn High Mass in the open air, the assembled thousands uncovered and on their knees, the snow-clad peaks of the mountains rising all round them, and the Statute of our Lady standing where she herself had stood, attended thither by a procession in which nearly a thousand Priests took part, Crosses and Banners entwined with flowers carried by females in to threaten the peace in Italy. Sardinia hates Austria white, and long lines of men and women follow-and foolishly thinks that she might gain advantages over her foe by a general European conflagration. Her

Holy Father in the city, to receive any of the honors due to his grade and position. This decision was made known to the troops beforehand by General Count de Noue. The next day the Commander-in-Chief held a grand reception, at which the principal French and Pontifical officers were present.'

THE VATICAN GREEK TESTAMENT .- At last this long expected work, which has for the last twenty years sorely tried the patience of the Biblical scholars of Europe and America, has made its appearance .--The Vatican codex-the queen of MSS .- to inspect which Sentley, Tischendorf, Tregelles, and many sealed book, an unknown volume. Here are its whole contents given to the world, and available to all who can afford to pay the goodly price at which the work is published. As the title-page announces, the MS. is edited by Cardinal Mai, to whose laborious industry we are indebted for many other valuable works. Although but recently published, it has been long known that this edition of the Greek Scriptures has been printed some years. The Cardinal showed

Tischendorf the whole five volumes ready for publication in 1843. And from the work itself we learn that it was printed as far back as the year 1838 .-Various reasons have been suggested to explain this unaccountable delay. Dr. Tregelles says that when Rome was in the hands of the Republican Govern-ment, and the authority of the Pope could no longer hinder the appearance of useful works, Cardinal Mai offered the impression for sale to Mr. Asher, the publisher, at Berlin; but the terms named by the Cardinal were deemed too high, and thus the negotiation came to nothing. The French occupation of Rome, and the restoration of the Papal Government soon prevented Cardinal Mai from publishing his edition; and thus Biblical scholars have been doomed to wait another ten years for this precious boon. Now that it is in our hands, it is melancholy to reflect that the learned editor did not live to see the consummation of his labours, and that the work was finally sent forth to the world, under the superintendence of another. The work is well and handsomely got up. The type is very good, and the paper very stout, and capable of being written on. The text of the MS. is comprised in five stout quarto volumes, of which four contain the Old Testament, the fifth the New. The Old Testament-the Septuagint translation-is, of course, valuable, having never before been correctly pub-lished ; but the New Testament is, beyond all comparison, that which renders this work so especially important. On this account it is much to be regretted that the one cannot be separated from the other. The Old and New Testaments must be bought together. As the cost of the work is rather considerable-nine pounds-this is a serious matter to scholars, a race not usually burdened with wealth. It is true an edition of the New Testament alone, in smaller size, is announced as to follow hereafter ; but the editor adds, some considerable time will probably first elapse. The Vatican codex thus at length given to the world-we need scarcely say-is generally -egarded as the most ancient copy of the Greek Scrip-tures in existence.—British Quarterly Review for October.

Mutual suspicion and consequently increasing armaments, on the part of Austria on the one hand, and of Russia and France and Sardinia on the other seem ing separately behind. We do not quarrel with journals speak of an alliance between Rossia, France,

SWEDEN.

The most repulsive manifestations of superstition. which, as a thousand historical examples teach, have in all times distinguished the the soil of Scandinavia, are again appearing in horrible prominence. During last summer pilgrims from every quarter have journeyed to Upsand to have their fortunes told by a miraculous child, a Clairvoyante, and a pamphlet published inStockholm about this prophetess has been spread over the country in innumerable copies. But the gloomiest accounts of all come from the Dales of Sweden (Dalarne). The last accounts says :--

"The Provost, Dr. Hvasser, in Leksand, has been authorised by his Chapter to institute an inquisition concerning abuses of superstition and witchcraft in Gagnef and the borders of Mokjard." The pamphlet alluded to says :---- "The old journeys to Blakulla have set in again, after a hundred years' intermis-sion, and have revived in the Dales. The magic horn is grasped once more, and the flight to the top of the church steeple is winged with lightening speed, and thence to a sacred spot, where a bond is made with the Prince of Darkness, with a pen diped in blood, which is taken from the little finger of the victim, writes the latter's name in his book. It is ust as in the days of old, when, in order to be hurned alive, it was only necessary to be a light-weight. But there is some difference. Blackulla is not talked about, but, instead, we have Joseph's Dale, which is said to be in the vicinity of Stockholm. The journey thither is so managed that the child who undertakes it is first changed into a worm inside a room, it then creeps out of a hole in the window ; assumes the form of a magpie, and at last becomes a child again. It then rides on the skin of a cow or a calf to the top of the church steeple, taking meal with it, which accompanies it to Joseph's Dale, and is there made in-to "Welling," and devoured at the banquet.

" In olden times, metal was scraped off the church bells, with the dread sentence : ' May my soul never enter the Kingdom of God till this metal is again a belL''

Satan is called Nors, or Norsgubbe (Gubbe means the Old'un). In the dance he is said to wear hairy boots, which he occasionally flings off his legs when the speed is "fast and furious."

With the exception of a few women, only children talk of the journey to Josephsdale, and the bond called Norsgubbe. The greater part of the children in Mokjard's border parish (50 to 100) are more or less a prey to these delusions, and some of them narrate circumstantially a quantity of extravagances about the journey to the banquet. But they do not appear to suffer from these bideous fancies, but to be well and cheerful. On the other hand, a deep despair has seized the parents to see their children thus falling into the hands of the Prince of Darkness, and making themselves over to him body and soul.---Those parents, whose children know nothing of the flight through the air, but are named by others as their companions, plague and horribly tormunt the little ones to extract admissions. Thus a little boy. Grabo Pehr, who has been several times in Joseph's Dale, said he had seen there a girl whose mother met him, and to prove the truth of his assertion, he said that at the banquet in Joseph's Dale the girl had spurted some "Welling" in her face, and this was just creeted. Between the iron and stone bridges a ed that, for the first time since her the reason why her wound did not heal. The little great wall has been thrown up, so that, in the event cutta, he rushed into the open air. girl really had a bad sore close to her eye, and it was of an *emeute*, the garrison would be protected from "I have just received official in

this way. About two years ago, Jung, in a fit of dignity, made his brother, Beem Bahadoor, Premier, retaining only the command of the forces. He wished to be regarded as something higher than a mere Minister. As he retained all substantive power, he perpetually interfered, and at last grew seriously angry because Colonel Ramsay, according to the precedents of 70 years, looked to the chief of the Durbar for replies. Instead, however, of frankly expressing his dislike, Jung, when at Allahabad, suddenly produced a list of some 30 charges against Colonel Ramsay, the least trifling of which was that the Colonel did not venerate the Hindoo religion enough. The Governor-General, perhaps taken by surprise, ordered words to be said which meant, or which Jung understood to mean, that the Resident should be recalled. Colonel Ramsay was accordingly recalled to Allahabad to answer for his conduct, and Jung returned to his hills boasting loudly that he had done what no Indian Prince had ever succeeded in doing. Colonel Ramsay, on his arrival, explained the charges so completely that there was no alternative but to restore him, and he was accordingly sent back. On his arrival at Patna however, he received a letter from Jung Bahadoor forbidding him to enter Nepaul. In explanation, the Nepaulese reiterated his charges, and pleaded the Governor-General's promise. long correspondence followed, and at length the Governor-General, while, as he said, fully exonerating Colonol Ramsay of all blame, would not force on the Nepaulese, Durbar an envoy personally distasteful. His lordship was in the right, in so far as we could not quarrel on such a point, but it is the first time the Indian Government has ever been in such a position.

"Another unpleasant affair of a different kind bas also ended. Since the arrival of the forces in Uct. last it has been customary to place the women and children in depot at Dumdum, the Artillery station five miles from Calcutta. In March Colonel Reid remonstrated that he was overcrowded, but still there was great difficulty in providing for the wober rose to 1,800 women and children. The station is too near Calcutta, recruits were carelessly located in the station, arrack cost about 13. a bottle, and what with vice among the bad, and drinking among the depressed, the station was soon in a fit state for an epidemic. The hot weather came, the rains bringing almost universal dysentery among the children -for whom no space was allowed-and in overcrowded barracks, filled with stenches such as a fortnight ago drove out orderly officers sick to fainting, 500 women and children died. The action of Government was far from discreditable. The moment the facts were known, Mr. Henry Ricketts, Member of Council, drove to the station, inspected the barracks, and on his return wrote a minute which produced an instant official Commission of Inquiry. The women are to be scattered, but the mischief has already been accomplished.

"A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta at 3.30 p.m. of the 24th of August. Earthquakes in Bengal are always slight, but this one shook the houses visibly, and is said by the natives to be more severe than the one of 1842. The Supreme Court was shaken to such a degree that judge, bar, and prisoners rushed pell-mell out of the hall together.-Yeb, in his great house at Alipore, was so frightened that, for the first time since he has been in Cal-

"I have just received official intelligence of the

.8 THE TRUE MADNESS (AND CAPHOLIC) CHRONICLE MANDWEMBER 5, 1858.

and the second second

where supposed to be thought, but the discuss in marching on the plains; 'an "The following may also be implicitly 'relied on. "The following may also be implicitly 'relied on. The 62nd and 69th, and the Native Artillery, broke The oznu and bour out the matre Arthery, broke away on the 31st. August from Mooltan, killing the Adjutant of the Bombay Fusiliers, Lieutenant Miles. Adjustic that just been informed that they were to be re-armed: They are gone, Bhawulpore, whence they intend forcing their way by Bikaneer into Kotah they intern acting the systematic internet further internet and that locality. The 59th Mative Infantry, at Mean Meer, received the assurance that they were to be re-armed in 'sullen silence.'"

CHINA.

SIGENESS AMONGST THE TROOPS .- At Macao & new and fearful spidemic resembling cholera, has made its appearance, and is supposed to have been import-ed from Singapore. It was apprehended that it ea from the Hong Kong. Fever of a novel type had also broken out amongst the troops at Canton. The first symptoms, it seems, is an excruciating headache, soon after the veins appear to be filled, as it were, with molten lead instead of blood, a black rush appears on the surface of the skin, and the palient expires in great agony about the ninth day.-It is supposed that this type of fever arises from eating bad bread; but this is a problem for medical men to solve.

A correspondent writing from Hong Kong on the oth of August, says :-- " Since I last wrote to you I had the happiness to witness the ordination of a Chinese priest named Jonesian. The Right Rev. Dr. pellerin, V.A., of West Cochin China, officiated on the interesting occasion. The ordination took place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception ; where, also, on Whit-Sunday, His Lordship administered the secrament of confirmation to about fifty persons, chiefly adults.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia has "gone-a-head" of the mother country on the question of Reform-the legislature of New South Wales having adopted vote by ballot and man-bood suffrage-a determination that will, doubtless, incite Reformers at home to be firm and persevering in their own demands. The other political news is unimportant. The poll tax upon the Chinese seems likely to be abandoned, at least for a time. The gold-fields are more productive than ever, and some monster nuggets have astonished even the inhabi-tants of Melbourne.— Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION .- There is a new missionary association among the Catholics of this country, called "Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle," and composed chiefly of converts from Protestantism. They are naturally very zealous for their new faith, and their business is to visit the churches and stir them up to works of penitence and confession. Several of them lately visited the Cathclics of Worcester, and produced quite a sensation .-N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

THE CROSS IN THE HEAVENS SEEN AT ALPINE, MICHI-GAN.—The following paragraph from the Grand Ra-pids Enquirer of the 12th inst. mentions one of the fruits of the mission at Alpine, and the prodigy of a defined luminous cross, seen in the clear sky, on the day that mission closed, of which the Rev. Mr. Marko wrote to the Freeman a few weeks ago :- "On Sunday morning last, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Jacob Schneider. of Alpine, was received as a member of the German Catholic Church, West Side. He was one of the three hundred persons spoken of by Rev. Mr. Marko, as having seen the cross in the heavens at the time of the erection of the Missionary Cross in the Town of Alpine, a short time since. This miracle was the cause of his change in belief—he having formerly been a member of the German Lutheran Church.

PROTESTANT MINISTERS .- Rev. Martin J. Steere, pastor of the Free-will Baptist Church at Olneyville, R. I., has publicly announced his conversion to Universalism

Mr. F. H. Willis, who was expelled from Harvard theological school on account of his spiritual mediunship, has received a call to preach permanently at Coldwater, Mich., and is recently married. -N. Y. with him about those terms.

outbreak of cholers, in the Cashmere, ralley. The mining of cholers, in the Cashmere, ralley. The mass of the congregation convinced them that such in a few (weeks, o No. Aurst in the rest of the congregation convinced them that such of disease, so tremendous, has even been known ; even these desperate men' the only alternative; and the painful operations; that at atter should be employed only in the most those desperate men' the only alternative; and the painful operations; that atter should in all cases be administered in lieu of chloroform; that the patient's of such wretches. They put poison in the wine that in the desperate for in the convalencent depth, In-Murree, six Europeans in the consumed the challee; he felt such a statistic to be used, "it being explain-the inter of Mass, had consumed the challee; he felt such a statistic to be used, "it being explain-the inter of Mass, had consumed the challee; he felt such a statistic to be used, "it being explain-the inter of Mass, had consumed the challee; he felt such a young Mexican, who was serving Mass, and said, "Was that wine, that you put in the cruet? It can-not have been. Tasteit." The young clerk, who no more suspected the truth than the Priezt Limself, put

it to his lips and tasted it. They both soon found it to be poison. The good Priest recommended himself to his patron saint (Saint Stephen, whose festival it was) asked through his intercession grace to pardon his enemies, and finished Mass, as if nothing had ha-pened. He then turned to the people, and exclaimed, "I have been poisoned; but whoever may have been the cause of my death, I forgive them with all my heart." Going then into the Sacristy, he unrobed, wrote with aying hand a few lines to the Bishop, and breathed his last in less than an hour. The young clerk, who had only tasted the poison, lived till next

DRUNKENNESS IN SCOTLAND .- At the last meeting

day.

evil.

of the Edinburgh Town Council, Mr. David M'Laren called the council's attention to the large portion of the time of the police occupied in conveying drunken persons to the lock-ups for their own protection alone. The number was no less than 4,874 persons in the last year, out of a total of drunken arrosts of 7,785. Mr. M.Laren wished to know whether these persons ought to be allowed to occupy the time of the police without being punished. Mr. Anderson in reply observed that Captain Asining, when superintendent of police, had endeavoured to effect that object, but it was found that the magistrate could not get through the business, sitting from ten in the morning till ten at night, and the practice was soon given up. Professor Dick commented on the facts brought out by their police returns for September, which showed that "the number of drunken females taken to the police stations was increasing greatly,

We hope no Catholic will attach the least importance to the baseless fabrications published in Pro-testant papers about refusing to allow the Gospel to be freely preached in France. If French Missionary Priests were to come over to parts of England, where Catholic congregations are not yet established, and were to enter the houses of Protestants, and insist on being allowed to celebrate mass in them, does any one suppose that English magistrates would tolerate such a proceeding? Would such Missionary Priests be allowed to importune Protestants to unite with them in reciting the Rosary, and in making the sign of the Cross? Would they further be allowed to make a mockery of the Book of Common Prayer, and to impress upon an enraged Protestant householder, in his own house, the sinfulness of attending the services in the Parish Church? And yet England is the boasted stronghold of religious liberty .-Weekly Register.

ADVICE (WORTH MILLIONS) GRATIS .- Every man should keep the wolf from the door, and his motherin-law too, if he can.

Every woman has a right to be any age she pleases for if she were to state her real age no one would believe her.

Every one has a right to wear a moustache who can.

Every woman who makes puddings has a perfect right to believe that she can make a better puddding than any other woman in the world.

Every man who carves has a decided right to think of himself by putting a few of the best bits aside.

Every woman has a right to think her child the "prettiest little baby in the world," and it would be the greatest folly to deny her this right, for she would be sure to take it. Every young lady has a right to faint when she

pleases, if her lover is by her side to catch her. Every fool has a right to be on the best terms with himself, and that man is a greater fool who differs

Every child who makes a noise has a right to

VALUABLE TESTIMONY FROM A HIGHLY RE-SPECTABLE SOURCE.

General John H. Rice, a Practising Attorney in Cass County, Georgia, and Editor and Proprietor of the *Standard*, at Cassville, writes thus, over his own signature :

CASSVILLE, GA., February 26, 1858. Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, Mass., Gentlemen:—At the request of your Travelling Agent, I give you a statement of my experience in the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been using it for two years in my family, for Colds and Coughs, and have found it the most effica-cious Remedy that I have ever tried.

For Coughs and Colds in children I know it to be an excellent medium.

Respectfully yours, JOHN H. RICE.

The genuine article *always* has the written signaure of "I BUTTS" on the wrapper, and is for sale by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans Saage, & Co, 226 St. Paul Street ; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street ; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.

PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES .- Are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very the inference being that the effect of drinking taking dangerous and should never be practised by persons place to a great extent in private houses was to desirous of good health. Mothers who have children teach the women to drink, and so to increase the afflicted with sores and cruptions should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicine.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PETER HART, and family, who left the town of Granby, County of Shefford, Canada East, eight years ago, and are supposed to be either in the State of Ohio or Iowa. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his younger Brother, B. Hart; if by letter, address to "Sherbrook, District of St. Francis, C. E."

IF Boston Pilot and Western papers would confer a favor by publishing the above.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON, C.W. :

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

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THE PROFESSORS of the MONTREAL ACADE-MY have OPENED their EVENING CLASSES in their Rooms, BONAVENTURE HALL. Those desirous of availing themselves of their Course of Instruction, can enter on moderate Terms.

M. C. Heally will attend the Commercial and Mathematical departments. Pierce FitzGerald will attend the Classical depart-

ment. Hours of attendance from half-past SEVEN till

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MR. KEEGAN wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal that his EVENING SCHOOL (under the Patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien) is NOW OPEN in the Male School-house at ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFINTOWN, for Young Men and Mechanics ;where they will receive Instruction in any of the various branches of English Education, for five nights each week.

Hours of attendance-from 7 to 91 o'clock, p.M. Terms very moderate. Apply to ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher.

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

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hun-

dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore month.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of erysipclas. One to two bottles are warrauted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the

ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful

per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon-

ful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful.

As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,

take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. Konnedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

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MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives

mmediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

For Sult Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-

nost desperate case of rheumatism.

heum.

scrofula.

of Scrofula.

ent

ventor.

when going to bed.

improvement in a few days.

Christian Inquirer.	turned out of the room; and, supposing you have not	TERMS	D. O'GORMON,	oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
The Grand Jury have indicted several officials for	the right, you are perfectly justified, if its parents are	Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-	OAT BUILDER,	face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply
fraud on the public treasury. On Tuesday they were	absent, in usurping it.	yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.		the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
arested, brought before the Recorder, and gave bail each in the sum of \$2,500 on every indictment for		The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-	BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.	For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so
their appearance at the next term of the General	(From Punch.)	ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.	Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on	than is generally supposed : the skin turns purple.
Sessions.—New York Vindicator.	THE CONSERVATIVE PIG AND HIS PARTY.	July 21st, 1858.	hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to	covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes
INTERESTING STATISTICS Among other interesting	A Furmer's Fable.		any part of the Province.	forming running sores; by applying the Ointment.
facts of De Bow's statistical view of the United	You have heer'd o' one Aysop, or may be you've read,	CONVENT OF ST. MARGARET,	Kingston, June 3, 1858.	the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,
States, we may mention that the forcign vote of the	A chap as could tell what dumb animals said,		N. BLetters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-	but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
country is one-iwclfth of the whole ; that the State of	Understand conversation of hoss, ox, and ass,	(Under the Direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross,)	count.	This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
New York has about one-eighth of the population of	And bastes, birds, and creturs of each kind and class.	AT		immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
the Uuion; and there is one house to overy six persons in the country; that the number of persons who live	I understands some talk of animals too,	ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY, C.W.	WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.	Price, 2s 6d per Box.
east of the Mississippi is twelve times greater than	Of which I'll deliver an instance to you;	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
those who live west thereof; that the distance be-	I will truly report what I heer'd a pig zay,	THIS INSTITUTION, situated in a healthy and	[Established in 1826.]	ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
tween New York and New Orleans is more than that	And if so be you believes me, you may.	agreeable locality, is now UPEN for the admission	BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale	For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.
between London and Constantinople, or Paris and St.	The pig was as lean as could possibly be,	of BOARDERS and DAY-SCHOLARS.	BELLS. an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-	Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
Petersburg; that over two-fifths of the national ter-	The wretchedest objict as ever you see,	The Course of Education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for young Ladies.	BELLS. boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School- BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most	readers of the THUE WITNESS with the testimony of
ritory is drained by the Mississippi and its tributa- ries; that of the 1,597 political newspapers published	His tail had been cut off, and likewise his ears,	Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission,	BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full	the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-
in the United States in 1850, 855 were whig and 741	And his bristles was cropt-you may guess by whose	provided the pupils conform to the general regula-	BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-	ton :
were democratic; that there are four hundred thou-	sbears.	tions of the House.	BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space	ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
sund Iudians in our territory, and at the close of the	"I wonders, poor thing, whose pig you be," I cried.	TERMS:	BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation,	Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you
Revolution there were but thirty-six thousand in the	"Whose pig, mun? Lord Derby's," he straightway	Board and Tuition, per Quarter, in advance, £4 10	BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address	my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-
old thirtcen States, accouding to an estimate of Gen.	replied.	Instrumental Music, 1 10	A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y	lum your most valuable medicine. I have made
Knox; that the direct and indirect tax paid by each	"The Conservative hog as was put up to fat On Protection, and Protestantism, and that."	French, and Needle-work, taught to Boarders	west froy, M. F.	use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors
white person in the country is $\$4,24$; that the number of real estate owners is $1,500,000$, or one in about		FREE of Charge		so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-
3.19 of the free males over twenty-one years of age;	"What, you the Conservative hog !" answers I;	COSTUME:	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S	glected before entering the Asylum ; and I have the
that the number of Federal office holders (exclusive	"Why how canst thee lay there and tell sitch a lie? The whole hog Lord Derby declared a would goo;	Dark, or Royal Blue Dress, with Cape or Mantilla	MADDIE FACTORY	pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
of army and navy) is 35,456-a nine-fold increase	You ain't half a hog, nor a quarter; not you."	of the same ; Summer Bonnet, Straw, trimmed with		the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis- covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by
since 1800 ; that one-fourth part of the people reside	- · · ·	dark blue ribbon; Winter Bonnet, Black, trimmed	BLEURI STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-	scrofula and other humors.
in villages, towns and citics; that the number of	"I knows," says the hog, "what a sight 1 appears;	like the Summer one. Pupils are permitted to wear any color or manner	RACE.)	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB.
people to a dwelling in New York city averages more than 13, in Boston nearly 9, in New Orleans 9 3-4, in	'Tis true that he give up my tail and my ears To his Radical friends, which he dussent refuse,	of Dress during week days.	ATTENT OF	Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
Richmond about 5.	And he snipt off my bristles, as kept out the Jews.'	For further particulars, apply to the Lady Superior,		
	Says I, "Then Lord Derby is worse nor a Whig,	Convent St. Margaret, Alexandria, Glengarry, C.W.		ANOTHER.
LIBERAL CATHOLICS IN MEXICO.—A most foul and sacrilegious misdeed has saddened the infant diocese	Thee'st better, by far, ha been Palmerston's pig;	Alexandria, September 4, 1858.		Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing
of Santa Fe, the details of which we abridge from the	Less fiesh thee'd ha' lost, 'cod'st enjoy longer life,	·		you of the benefits received by the little orphans in
Propagateur Cutholique of New Orleans. On coming	Whereas at thy throat now thou see'st there's the			our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very
to his new scene of labor in New Mexico, Bp. Lamy	knife."			sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-
found it necessary to remedy several disorders, which	"Ab, well," sighs the pig, "we must all on us die,			cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you
affected morals and discipline in various places. For	I'd as zoon death came now as be stuck by and by :	ROBERT PATTON,		that he is now perfectly well.
this purpose he made use of the wisest and most pru- deut of his clergy, appointing their residence, where	I he willun to goo, since I must make an end	229 Notre Dame Street,		SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
he judged their presence most necessary. These	And prefers for to fall by the hand of a friend."			Hamilton, Č. W.
changes were welcomed by all good Catholics as a		BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cus- tomers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal pa-		TESTIMONY OF A PRIEST.
proof of the Bishop's kind and enlightened zeal for	PALPITATION OF THE HEART.	trange he has received for the last three years; and		Rev. T. CRAGNON, Assistant Vicar of the Parish of
their spiritual welfare. But they were disliked by	There are many persons afflicted with the above	hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a con-		St. Cyprien, Naperville, C. E., states as follows :
others, whose pride, self-love or baser interests were		tinuance of the same.		He had for many years been the victim of that
wounded by this exercise of Episcopal authority. Among the changes made by the Bishop was the ap-	"This is to certify, that I have been troubled with	Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same,		most distressing of maladies, DYSPEPSY.
pointment of Rev. Mr. Avel to Mora, a parish in the	the nalpitation of the heart for several years, and	which he will sell at a moderate price.		The digestive organs seemed to have lost all power of performing their proper duties and his whole sys-
northern extremity of the diocese. The Rev. gentle-	at times so severe that I could not lay down and		But and a second s	tem was thrown into such disorder as to make life a
		CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLIONS.	with the same and the same same the same same the same same same same same same same sam	burden and almost disable him from performing; the
firmness and irreproachable conduct, and had admin-	and found no relief, I procured of the Agent P. A.	۱ <u> </u>	WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and	services of his holy offices.
Bishop, in the most praiseworthy way, for three years.	Huilman, one bottle of Hoofland's German Bitters pre- pared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of Philadelphia, and I	UPWARDS of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES on	all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS.	After each meal a distressed turn was sure to fol-
It was hoped that his combined energy, prudence and	found so much relief from one, I continued to use it,	Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels,	and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE	low; the food scemed to be impeded in its progress
holiness of life would purge Mora of its scandals and	and now I am perfectly relieved of the disease, and I	Tales, and Novels, by Standard Authors, to which	and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-	and a sensation was felt as of a heavy weight resting
restore ecclesiastical discipline amongst the pa-	do recommend it to all who may be afflicted with the	Constant Additions are making at J. FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER and	TISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizons of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-	His nights were passed in agony, oftentimes not be-
rishioners. He was there only a few weeks, when	same disease, as I am satisfied it is a valuable medi-	REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 105 N'GILL STREET,	mentioned articles they may want will be furnished	ing able to lie upon his bed, but having to be bolster-
the sons of Belial found to their cost, that Rev. Mr.	Given under my hand, this the 14th day of Octo-	Four Doors from Corner of Great St. James Street.	them of the best material and of the best workman-	ed up that he might breathe more casily: and at
Avel was a man of Apostolic firmness, with whom tampering and triffing were alike impossible. They	ber. 1856. VALENTINE BAUMSTARK.	HOURS OF ATTENDANCEFrom 9 to 11, A.M.; and	ship, and on terms that will admit of no competition,	times having to get up and walk his room for hours
determined, accordingly, to get rid of him by clamor	Waco, Elliston Co., Ky.	from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 8, P.M.	N.BW.C. manufactures the Montreal stone, if	before he could find rest.
and tumult, if possible. On Sunday, Aug. 1st, while	These Bitters are sold by druggists and storekeep-	N.BSubscribers, whose terms of subscription	any person prefers them.	We will close with his own words : "I was in- duced to try KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY,
he was preaching, a noisy crowd got possession of the	lors in every town and village in the United States,	have expired, are requested to return the books in	A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufac-	
church doors, and attempted to disturb the service by	Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents		turer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.	give. you this certificate with a good grace."
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