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VOL. IX.

LORENZO; OR, THE EMPIRE OF RELIGION. BY A SCOTCH NON-CONFORMIST, A CONVERT TO THE

CATHOLIC FAITH. Translated from the French by a Ludy of Philadelphia. CHAPTER XI.

Matilda and Lady Walsingham hesitated a moment between the joy which the conversion of Arthur inspired, and the painful intelligence of his captivity; but faith was victorious over nature, and a passing grief yielded to the hopes of immortal happiness. At length the generous marchioness observed to Henry: "I have daily begged of God to dispose of our life according to his good pleasure, but not to refuse the grace of salvation to him whom he has given me as a partner; he has now heard my prayer, and may I also...." Here she was interrupted by her

"Let us go and pray for him," said Lorenzo with some emotion: "if we weep, our tears will not be without some consolation; we will ima-

gine that Arthur is with us." Henry pressed my hand: "Ah, you, dear Henry," added Lorenzo, "you know and feel what happiness there is in the expectation of our being all united in heaven!" In returning from the chapel, all seemed to be calm and resigned to the state of things, except myself, who was troubled and agitated. Yes, I must acknowledge, to my confusion, that the conversion of the marquis displeased me, and I viewed still more unfavorably his espousal of the queen's interests, of whom he had always spoken to me in terms of great dissatisfaction, on account of the protection which she extended to her Catholic subjects. I could never have expected so sudden and so thorough a revolution in his political and religious opinions. I asked Mr. Billingham if, at the departure of the marquis, he had any knowledge of his intentions. "Yes," said he, "the morning of the day on which he received the letter which determined him to leave, I was alone in my room in prayer, when suddenly Lord Arthur entered, closed the door, and fell at my feet. 'I am one of yours,' he said with emo-

tion; 'I am a Catholic, and ready to seal my

faith with my blood. This I will disclose to you

alone. I know Sidney, his irresolution and pre-

by the arms of grace and faith, there will be no

longer any dangers to fear.' I wished him to

rise; but he remained upon his knees, pronounced

his abjuration, and afterwards made a general

confession with admirable candor and humility. "As we separated, I embraced him, shedding tears of joy and gratitude for this unexpected and signal blessing of heaven. He showed me the queen's note, and told me the contents of lord Maitland's letter, which he had destroyed. He further said that he would fly to the aid of her majesty, and live and die a true Christian .--He left, after making me promise to say nothing of what had passed, until after his departure; he then joined you, and soon bade adieu to Remember Hill."

Mr. Billingham's relation made a strong impression upon me. Henry and I resolved to set out for Edinburg, determined to see, once more, our generous friend, were it at the peril of our lives. "For me," said Lorenzo, "I shall not be able to accompany you." My presence would but retard you, and still further expose you; I must then remain here. O Arthur, O my much loved brother! are we for ever separated on earth, and shall I not see you but in eternity? But, I am too happy with this last hope. Eternity is all! Go, my friends, your presence will sustain and console him; and he may be a benefit to Sidney."

I blushed. The marquis' words before his departure, had forcibly struck me. "He shall at least see," I exclaimed, "that it is not necessary to be a Catholic, in order to love our friends, and expose ourselves for them." A slight smile appeared on Lorenzo's lips. "No, without · doubt," interposed Henry, " pagans have given such examples. But, to pardon an enemy, to sacrifice happiness, liberty, more a thousand times than life, to save him !"

Lorenzo blushed in his turn. Henry sighed deeply, and pressed his hand with an expression which told all the recollections which filled his mind. Lady Walsingham courageously resigned herself to her husband's perilous journey. The marchioness of Rosline praised our design, but did not acquaint us with her intentions. My parting with Lorenzo was extremely afflicting.-He fortified and edified me by his saintly resignation; and I carried with me the remembrance of his virtues, and and the most exalted idea of a religion which inspires so many generous actions.

We reached Edinburg, after having been delayed a day longer on our journey, by an accident which happened to our carriage. We pro- his rightful sovereign."

ceeded lumediately to the governor of the prison, and asked to see the marquis of Rosline.-"It seems," said he, "that people are very much interested in him; it is but a few hours since a young woman asked and obtained the same favor; she is still with him."

CATHOLIC

Surprised, we proceeded with our note of admittance, and were instantly conducted to Arthur's apartment. He was sitting near a little table, on which was a light, together with an opened book; his head was resting on his hands. He did not observe us, and continued in the same attitude. A woman was on her knees, reading or praying in a low voice. She arose, approached us, and our suprise equalled our joy in recognising Matilda. The marquis started from his reverie, at our exclamation-" Great God," said he, "to what do you expose your-selves for me!"

Matilda was overjoyed. "Again united, and without regret."

A melancholy smile strayed over the marquis' lips. He was very pale. He had been wounded in the arm and breast, and was weakened by the loss of blood; but full of courage and resignation. He inquired concerning his brother, of Henry's family, and of the duchess of Salisbury, his mother. This lady, whom I had never seen, resided at Rosline castle, where was also Edmund, Arthur's son, of whom she had taken charge, when Matilda came to Remember Hill.

"I hope," added the marquis, "that Caroline will not delay informing the duchess that I have embraced her religion; and that I die doubly her son, since eternity will more probably unite

"Is there then no means of saving you?" I asked.

"I have not thought of that," he replied; " in what could it serve the queen? she has no longer any party. Some scattered friends could not reinstate her upon the throne; the powers of earth abandon her. To shed our blood for her was our last hope. If I survive my wounds, it will be to ascend the scaffold, which, dyed with the blood of Catholics, and of the faithful subjudice. He must be left free. My example sects of Mary, shall become a throne of glory, would not have upon him the effect which might and the first step, I trust, to Him who awaits us be expected. But circumstances do not permit in heaven. I am tranquil," added he, pressing delay. I have come to ask of you, peace, admy hand; "and my happiness is so much the mission into the true Church, and then, fortified more solid, as founded on eternal hopes, it cannot be disturbed by human vicissitudes. One only wish still is unsatisfied." He paused, and cast upon me an affectionate and expressive glance.

> My eyes were fixed upon him, scarcely able to recognise the marquis of Rosline, so quick, so impetuous, so vindictive and proud, in this captive, wounded, and resigned person; so uncomplaining, and looking forward with so much calmness and grandeur of soul to a painful and ignominious end, which seemed destitute of every aid and consolation. The bare idea of a public execution made me shudder. He spoke of it as a pledge of his happiness. Ah! if Lorenzo had already penetrated me with respect and esteem for his religion, Arthur rapidly accomplished the work of grace. In vain my heart sought after false pretexts, new subterfuges to resist still longer. Celestial light illuminated, dazzled me, and dissipated the clouds of error in which I was enveloped.

> We obtained permission to pass, daily, several hours with Arthur. Matilda wished not to leave him. "I will be your nurse, your servant, all that you want," said she, " but I shall not abandon you. Is not the arrest pronounced against you, the same for me? Am I not the inseparable companion of your life? and if the dearer part of me is in chains, shall I not bear them also? What God has united shall not be divided. I will follow you every where, even unto death. When your persecutors will disperse your friends, whose sex or courage may render them objects of suspicion, they will disdain to remove a woman, who asks no other favor than

> that of dying with you." "Cease, my too dear Matilda," resumed the marquis, with emotion, "return with your brother, and only come with him to visit me; your presence here causes me too keen a pang. I have need of all my strength, and I ought to renounce the attachments of nature." He stopped a moment, leaned his head upon his hand, and continued with ardor, "pardon me, oh! my friends-pardon me, Matilda, the pain which my passionate temper has caused you. Pray all of you for me: He who has enlightened me, desires not that I should be for ever lost; this is why he sends me the occasion of expiating the sins of my life. I relinguish you all and every thing, with joy, for his love. Preserve yourself, my dear Matilda, for your child. Repair my neglect; instruct him in the Catholic faith; let

her brother's advice; and, after Arthur had recovered, we left him, and took lodgings in a hotel, very near the prison.

We were not permitted to see him the next day; and it was not until the evening of the following day that this favor was granted. We learned that the reason of this refusal was, that they were going to send to him preachers of the English reformed church, in the design of bringing him back to Prote-tantism; but he had suffered so much throughout the day, the jailer told us, that this project could not be executed.

"He is not a man, but an angel," continued in the same faith," said she, taking the hands of her husband and brother; "what more have I ings of the prison; "he suffers martyrdom, day to desire upon earth? We can all die, and die ings of the prison; "he suffers martyrdom, day geon dressed it so unskilfully, that it was necessary to do it over again this morning; and yet he never complains. Last night I heard him said that I saw all these angels around me, with-moan painfully in his disturbed sleep. I went to out being benefited." him; and, finding him in a state which called for prompt aid, I offered to go for the physician. It was then midnight. He refused to let me, saying that it would be time enough the next day, and he kindly apologized for waking me. Then, seeing that I persisted in remaining with him, since,' said he, 'you are so good, would it be abusing your kindness to ask you to read me a chapter of that book,' pointing to a small volume which lay upon the table, near his bed. I took it up; it was the Sufferings of Jesus Christ. Although I am not a Catholic, yet, the reading of this book made a great impression upon me, and appeared very much to console my prisoner; who feelingly acknowledged his gratitude to me. This morning the surgeon came. Far from making him any reproach, he rather sought excuses for his awkwardness, and thanked hun for his attentions, with a mildness and affability which have characterised him since his abode here."

Whilst the jailer spoke, I was buried in my reflections. I recalled to mind the natural impetuosity of the marquis. I remembered, in a violent fever which he had when I travelled with more solid, as founded on eternal hopes, it can- lobstinacy which I had ever remarked in his character. I imagined the indignation and anger into which a treatment like the present would have thrown him, had he experienced it then .--All these reflections brought me insensibly to the comparison of the reformed religion with that of the Catholic; and I could not but perceive how great is the liberty which the former leaves to the passions, and how efficiently the latter exercises its empire over the affections and movements of the heart.

We found Arthur tranquil, and even gay, not-withstanding the languid expression which extreme and long suffering had left upon his face. He consoled us for not having seen him the previous evening. "We must expect," said he. to be separated soon or late. I could wish you to be present," he added, addressing me, "during the visit of the ministers; but, if it is necessary, God will have it so, despite the opnosition of men; if it enters not into the designs of his providence, I ought not to wish it."

Whilst he was yet speaking, the two persons in question arrived. The jailer made us enter quickly into a room, whence, through the door, which was glazed, we could easily observe what passed in Arthur's apartment. Richard (this was the name of the jailer) stood near the door. after having presented seats to the strangers; these, without pity for the condition of the marquis, conversed for an hour and a half, overwhelming him with reproaches and invectives; attacking his religion with a warmth and vehemence which made them overstep the bounds of common sense.

The marquis of R.... occasionally smiled, and with few words overthrew their false reasoning; they had recourse to menaces, making known the strength of their party. Arthur manifested more of compassion for their errors than fear of their threats; and convinced them that, attached unalterably to the truth, he coveted nothing more than the persecutions which he might suffer it. Confounded and furious, they left him. We returned. "Are you both Catholics?" asked Richard, as soon as they were singhtm's illness.
gone. "Yes, both," I replied quickly, "and this lady also." I shall never forget Arthur's tress. He proceeded, first of all, to Arthur, expression on hearing this.

The jailer supposed this weakness a natural result of the fatigue he had endured. We, alone, shed tears of joy and gratitude for so unexpect-

very pale. He made us a sign to remove Ma- and Matilda and Henry also. The latter, alas! thur. We yielded to his wishes, leaving him to

see each other again, our separation will not be long. Heaven, in mercy, has to-day given us a moment of pure and unalloyed happiness. For holy communion the following day. that all whom I love will be restored to me in heaven. O! Sidney," he continued, " the more you inquire into the Catholic religion, the more clearly will you recognise its truth and divinity. It is now all my happiness, all my consolation." Henry embraced him. "Farewell, my friend, my brother," said Arthur to him. " Watch over yourself, and pray for me!" We left, too much affected to speak, and very uneasy at the condition of the marquis.

In conducting us back, Richard abruptly said, Let what God wills, happen; but I renounce my religion to embrace yours. It shall not be

HRONICLE.

I could not help smiling at this expression. "You are happy, Richard," said Henry ;your charity towards the prisoners has, without doubt, drawn upon you this grace. I think, however, that considering the circumstances, it would be well to keep it secret, in order that you may still be useful to those whom God entrusts to your care." Henry engaged to procure a priest, who should instruct him secretly; and who would, at the same time, afford Arthur the aid and consolution of his ministry.

All was thus projected; but, God had otherwise disposed. He is often pleased to try those whom he loves. Blessed forever be the inscrutable decrees of his providence.

. CHAPTER XII.

Henry, being of a delicate constitution, and worn out by sorrow, and disquietude, was attacked the same night by a violent fever, which brought him to the point of death. I was overwhelmed at this new distress. Henry, notwithstanding his illness, consoled and comforted me with wonderful resignation. "It is a new trial," said he: "let us receive it from the paternal sent; the number and influence of the partisans him, the impatience he manifested at the least hand which sends it. I feel that I must resign the of the regent held those of the queen in silence. delay in the fulfillment of his desires; the kind of painful happiness of accompanying my brother to The ministers, however, began to trouble the his last moments: it is a great sacrifice; we will offer it with the rest. I am not worthy of this mournful satisfaction, neither am I worthy to precede him into the celestial regions; but, we are all, Sidney, in the hands of God, and I abandon myself entirely to him."

I went alone to Arthur. Matilda remained with her brother. "I shall see my husband later," said she, " the moment Heary's health permits us to go together." I admired in silence the fortitude of the marchioness. Her whole soul was, without doubt, near the marquis, but he had desired her not to come without Henry, and she conformed to his wishes with perfect submission. I found Arthur still suffering extremely. The surgeon was dressing his arm. No moan escaped him, although the pain was excessive .-The surgeon, at leaving, recommended him to be kept perfectly quiet. I could not, however, conceal from him the reason of my being alone, for he read in my expression this new affliction.

"We are the children of God," said he, " the troubles which he sends are proofs of his love. We should endeavor to purify ourselves in tribulation, as gold in the crucible. He who sends it, gives strength to triumph over it."

I apprised him of Richard's conversion, for which he praised God. We spoke also unrelight sleep, I prayed with much faith and interior peace. I left him to return to Henry, whose illness caused us great uneasiness.

We had written twice to Lady Walsingham, iving her the particulars of our stay at Edinsome ecclesiastic to whom we might entrust ourselves, and who would be willing to expose himself to the danger of an interview with Arthur; of religious affairs.

and he arrived the second day of Lord Wal-

who was much affected on seeing him. He was venting him, pressed him to his breast. We peace and love."

we were about to leave him, I fell upon my nerated friend. The next day, as Henry was animated his. But soon horror of this separa-

Arthur, weakened by his emotions, became knees and asked his blessing, which he gave me more easy, he entreated us all to repair to Artilda, who, bathed in tears, was on her knees be- was never more to see him in this world; and, as the care of a son of Richard, whom we had enside him. Henry took her in his arms, and bore he had a presentiment of it, he could not resolve gaged to relieve Henry's servant. We found her to an adjoining room, entreating her not to leave him, and argently requested leave to the marquis rather hetter. I made my abjuration in shaking her husband's courage, now so pass the night with him. This was not granted. tion in the prison, together with Richard, to Mr. "Adieu," said the marquis; "if we are not to Billingham. Arthur was present. Afterwards this worthy ecclesiastic heard our confessions in an adjoining room, and told us to prepare for

me, I desire nothing in this world. I have lived long enough, since I have the well-founded hope of day to the marquis. Mr. Billingham there offered the divine sacrifice; he had brought from Remember-Hill all that was necessary for this purpose. He administered communion to Arthur, Matilda, Richard, and myself. The tervor and entire recollection of the marquis edified and consoled me. We were at the height of happiness. On our return, we gave Henry the particulars of this delightful morning. Henry was frequently delirious, and his condition greatly alarmed us. Mr. Billingham wrote regularly to Caroline or Hidalla, and spoke of our attentions to Arthur, which prevented her from suspecting her husband's illness, who until then, had maintained the correspondence. We generally passed three hours of the morning at prison; afterwards returned to Henry; then, about six o'clock in the evening, again went, at Arthur's request, to pray with him. Mr. Billingham said the rosary, to which we responded. This was a devotion which Arthur preferred to many others, "Because." said he, "it distinguishes the children of the true Church from all the separated sects, who reject the veneration of the blessed vergin and the

> Arthur's strength was now returning; his nights were better; he was able to leave the bed, and even walk in his room. Our conversation was only of religion or the queen. The marquis' desire to die in so just a cause was alike lively and sincere. We still esteemed ourselves happy in the melst of our misfortunes. And from the frightful perspective opening before us, we flew, on rapid wing, above this present life, and contemplated a felicity which reanimated our courage. Alas! there was a heart-rending sacrifice soon to be required of us; but divine goodness gave us strength to prepare for it.

> Scotland seemed peaceable. Mary was ab-Catholics. Lord ----, the relative and friend o the marquis of Rosline, made an attempt to rescue the prisoners. He obtained some advantages, which renewed hostilities. Sentence of death was declared against all guilty of rabellion and of attempts on the liberties of the nation; it was thus they designated the defenders of the

> Arthur was on the fatal list. Mr. Billingham charged himself with the announcement of it to him. Henry had been delirious, for two days, without a lucid interval. The anguish which rent our hearts was spared him. I was witness of the interview between Mr. Billingham and the marquis. The former, having entered the prison, gave the marquis his blessing, as usual .--Then, with a calm yet sad air, "My son," said he, "the end of your sufferings is not far distant. Redouble your courage; there is but a step to advance, and heaven is yours."

Arthur took his hand and kissed it. Then without changing color, he said: "My sentence is pronounced." Mr. Billingham made no answer. My tears and sobs replied for him.-"Why so much weakness, my dear Sidney?" said he, with an angelic smile. "Is not my fate enviable? What death more sweet, more consoling and precious could be granted me? Man, servedly of mine. I afterwards read to him according to the ordinary course of nature, is "The sufferings of Christ," until seeing him in a surprised by death when he least expects it .--The languors of sickness, the insensible decay of the powers of mind and body, anticipate, and lead to his last hour, often without being received as warnings to prepare for that awful moment, which will decide his fate for eternity. To burg. Henry, in his last, had enclosed a note for Mr. Billingham, inquiring if he knew not given the unspeakable favor of foreseeing the exact moment when I shall quit this perishable world. My health is much improved. The strength and vigor of youth permit me, on this this was a great risk in the present critical state subject, to concentrate all my thoughts, to bring to it every care and necessary disposition. Full Mr. Billingham immediately formed the ge- of faith and hope, sustained by Him who redeemnerous resolution of coming herself to join us; ed me with his blood, happy to give my life a thousand times to Him, I behold with joy the eternity opening to which my soul aspires. A moment, which will be quick as lightning, shall burst the barrier of death, which shuts me out from eternal life. Without alarm or dread, I I was still regarding him with a thoughtful air, better, and out of ped. He was about to cast hope, with grace from above, to cast myself into when I observed him become pale and insensible. himself at the feet of Mr. Billingham, who, pre- the arms of him who awaits me with words of

Celestral joy irradiated the marquis' face .-The devotion of his sentiments, the unction; and him, at some future day, know that his father was knew the strong emotion my words had caused et a blessing from heaven.

The devotion of his sentiments, the unction and called by multiplied graces to the church of him. Restored to consciousness, the marquis On quitting Arthur, we went to Henry, who fervor with which he expressed them, caused for Christ; and that he shed his blood for it and warmly pressed my hand. It was late, and as shared the joy caused by the arriv l of our ve- a moment in my soul, the same transport which

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THE TURNE WEINESS AND CASHOLIC CHRONICES

tion returned with more violence, to overwhelm and dismay me Matilda, leaning on the bed, with hands clasped and her eyes fastened on Arthur, preserved a deep and mournful silence. Her soul had already interiorly made, with profound grief, yet entire resignation, its sacrifice of all this world's happiness.

The marquis sympathized with us. "You suffer more than I," said he; "yet I, in my turn, feel all your sorrows." We could not reply— Mr. Billingham spoke of our friends at Remember Hill. Arthur employed the remainder of the day in prayer and writing. He addressed a letter to the duchess of Salisbury, his mother.-He wrote also to his sister, to Henry, and a note to Lorenzo, containing these few words:

"My Beloved Hidalla-1 owe every thing to you, after God! my happiness, my faith, my consolation in my present condition. If I knew.you less, I would exhart you to fortitude; but my heart, enlightened from above, already enjoys the happiness which shall replenish yours, in thinking that you shall have (if, as I hope, God will be merciful to me) in heaven, and happy for eternity. "Your best friend and brother,

"ARTHUR OF ROSLINE."

He afterwards wrote a most affectionate and touching farewell to Matilda; and advice for his son Edmund, when he should be of an age to read it. Then, passing with Mr. Billingham to an adjoining room, he put in order all that might have disquieted his conscience. He then re-joined us, perfectly composed. We obtained leave from our kind jailer to pass this last night with Arthur. We were satisfied with regard to Lord Walsingham. Richard's two sons attended him, together with his servant; and they had told us, should Henry's reason return, we would be immediately informed of it. Mr. Billingham seeing Arthur much fatigued, begged him to take a little repose, promising to awake him at daydesired. The marquis yielded to his entreaties, to which we had joined ours. He soon fell into a sweet and peaceful sleep, which convinced us that the tranquillity he manufested, was not only apparent, but real. Mr. Billingham and Matilda ther-and I felt a rending grief, which my efon Arthur's bed; a secret voice said to me-" that my Saviour, dying upon an infamous wood, my friend, and that he only required him for our the grace which was offered him." inutual good; and that I ought to resign him." This thought, and the feeling of love and resignation which it produced, sensibly affected me. My heart swelled with grief and gratitude; my tears flowed gently; I fell upon my knees and prayed with fervor; submitting with resignation to the fate which menaced. The marquis slept until four o'clock; he awoke, himself, and smiling, complained mildly that they had not waked him sooner. We gathered round him; and I conjured him to grant us a moment's conversation, before commencing our prayers. He pressed my hand.

"When you see Lord Seymour," said he, " remember me to him. Let him preserve the recollection of our friendship! I shall ask his badly taken care of, as was at first the marquis saivation of God, at that great moment, when, of Rosline? I have not received an order to societies were supplied with these enormous funds, I trust, nothing will be refused me. Say to Henry admit those who demanded to see him; they had were backed by the learning and power of the state, that I have frequently thought of him. Console not the tickets of admission. It is true that my dear Matilda; and comfort each other in Lady Matilda, also, was unprovided with it, but Catholic countries, to decry our creed, to belie our thinking of heaven, and of the happiness experienced in dying for the faith." He walked a secondent with a thoughtful air; then returning to of the prisoner whom she solicited to see, I at infidel crusade, it was in Ireland that the principal us, "Let us pray," said he, "we can converse after."

Mr. Billingham would not permit the marquis to kneel. He seated himself on the edge of his bed, and prayed about an hour and a half; after which he celebrated mass. We all communicated. Arthur remained absorbed in the possession of his God, until Mr. Billinghain, fearing that he might become too weak, entreated him to take some refreshment. Richard placed upon the table, tea, wine, and fruit; it was Friday, nevertheless, he offered broth to the marquis, who refused it, although his state of health would have allowed him to take it. He drank a cup of Richard; "do you not remember James Mixton tea, and some wine, and ate some biscuits, making us partake with him. A calm cheerfulness shone upon his countenance, and his naturally lofty and proud expression was tempored by a heavenly his innocence. At present he lives in the bosom mildness.

" Sidney," said he, " it is not men who have placed us in these circumstances. It is God, through his grace and mercy! Promise me never to admit resentment or revenge into your heart. The true Catholic pardons and loves his enemies. The desire of their conversion is his only revenge. I would suffer a thousand deaths, see here a note which I have written for him .could I save them for eternity."

As he concluded these words, Richard re-entered with a person whom we did not know;and presenting him to the marquis, said: "This is Lord Macdonald, who, for the same cause, ceived: shares your captivity, and awaits, also, the same fate."

years of age: his step was proud; his expression gloomy and hanghty. His countenance brightened at sight of us. He seized the marquis' hand. " We shall perish for the one cause," said he, "but, may the just anger of heaven attend our persecutors and their posterity."

"I do not wish that," mildly interposed Arthur ; " rather may their eyes be opened to the truth; and, may they obtain the grace of eternal salvation! But, let us leave them," he continued, "and think of ourselves. O! my friend, and brave companion in arms, have you maturely weighed the importance of the moment we are approaching? You are a Protestant, my lord, are you assured that your religion is infallible? Think well what will result from it; not a life of fifty or sixty years of happiness or misery, but an eternity of either!" Lord Macdonald gazed upon the marquis, with an incredulous and surprised expression.

" Are you not, then, of my religion?"

"No; Lamino longer a Protestant. I have studied, fathomed my doubts and difficulties, and have preferred to the religion which gives birth to them without removing them, that in which there are none, but in which all reposes on a firm and infallible basis. But, my esteemed friend, what matters it what I am? the moments are few; think seriously; ponder well on the price of your soul, and the nature of eternity. Without entering into discussions, which time will not permit, suppose that we doubt, in general, of all religions; that we incline not to any in particular; is not one which all the others agree in acknowledging capable of conducting us to the haven of salvation, more sure than those which have not this distinctive character and inestimable privilege? Direst yourself of all prejudice and human respect; these phantoms should fly before the touch of death, which scatters shadows, and leaves truth naked. Ask, in sincerity, and uprightness of soul, to know the truth, and the acceptable manner of serving the supreme and awful Judge, who cites us to his tribunal ;and I am confident, my lord, that He will not reject your prayer."

Lord Macdonald remained, for a moment, silent; then, "You strangely disturb me," said he; "I have often had doubts of my religion, but the desire of dying in the faith of my parents has always triumphed over such reflections. It appears to me impossible that a God infinitely good should condemn me for having adhered to the faith in which he caused me to be born."

"Because you were born in error, is this a reason that you should die in it?" replied Arthur. Penetrate yet further into the tomb, and it will not be long before you find Catholic ancestors. Ah! my lord, if God whose designs are impenetrable, and whose mercies absolutely free, has allowed our parents to die in error, will you refuse him the power of enlightening and saving light, in order to say the prayers for the dying, us? There is but one way—one religion which and to make the preparation for death; this he leads to salvation: there is but one pastor—one shepherd; and, but one door to enter into heaven. Out of the Church there is no salvation. I conjure you, O! my beloved friend, reflect, and tremble at not being in this only road. It is a disinterested friend who entreats you. My soul, continued to pray whilst he slept. I was not in a condition to imitate them. I fixed my eyes about to rush into the arms of him who calls it, upon my friend-upon him whom I loved as a fa- is intimately convinced of having a long time wandered along the horders of the same preciforts to conceal only aggravated the more. I pice, where I now find you. I tremble, and repeated to myself a thousand times, that in a would give a thousand hves to make known to few hours he would be torn from me forever !- you the truth which shines upon me. But He, My troubled glance rested on a crucifix placed alone, who disposes of hearts, can enlighten you; He holds in his hands our present and future destinies. He anticipates, He solicits you; and no had sacrificed all for me; that He asked of me one has ever been condemned who rejected not

Lord Macdonald, with a thoughtful air, regarded all who surrounded him. He asked who I was? "He is my ward," replied Arthur;—
"and this lady is my wife." "You are happy," said Lord Macdonald, with a bitter smile; " that miserable Richard has not allowed me to see any body." My looks asked Richard why he had acted thus? He understood me. &" For me, my lord," said he, abruptly addressing me, "I am not an angel. I know not yet how to return good for evil. I have received from this prisoner only contempt and injuries. Every thing displeased and irritated him. He expected, no doubt, to be treated here as a prince. What would he have done, had he been wounded and she implored this favor with such mildness and earnestness, that touched besides by the virtues greater security, I sent her to the governor of the prisoner for a written permission.

Arthur smiled sadly: "Misfortune sours, and often changes the character," said he. " I would not have you to believe that I have always had this empire over myself, for such is not the case. I have but too much violence and passion with which to reproach myself; and it is time, in embracing a religion which prescribes the most tender charity, and the practice of every virtue, that I should commence to reform my life."

"You suppose that I don't know you." replied who was in your service about two years? he is my nephew; you dismissed him unjustly, and were inflexible; even after you had discovered of a happy family; a flourishing trade procures him an honest competency. To whom is he in-debted for this? To you, my lord."

"I have only fulfilled my duty," said Arthur, " and the wrong which preceded has not been effaced from my memory. That injustice still weighs upon my heart; and to prove it to you, The difficulty of procuring his address, has alone prevented me from sending it." He took from his pocket-book a letter, which he gave to Richard, who showed it to me. It was thus con-

"If you still remember Arthur of Rosline, believe that he wishes not to take away, in quit-Lord Macdonald appeared to be about forty | ting this world, either your honor, or remorse for the injury he inflicted upon you. Will you charitably forget his wrongs, and receive, in memory of him, the sum of two hundred pounds sterling, which shall be immediately remitted you by the Marchioness of Rosline, in order to increase your business? I die a Catholic, faithful to God and the queen.

"ARTHUR OF ROSLINE." The marquis requested Matilda to perform his promise on her return to Rosline castle. He afterwords related to us, that a short time after his marriage, he had taken Mixton into his service; and that once, when he was absent, Catholic prayers had been taught to a child whom a relative had, in dying, confided to him, and who resided in his castle. He added, that discovering it on his return, he was thrown into a violent rage, suspected Mixton, and ordered him immediately to quit his service. He afterwards learn-

glad to seize upon this pretext to have none butdomestics of the reformed religion. Mixton was then gone, and the marquis, generous in the midst of his injustice, had given him a thousand pounds to establish himself as he should judge proper.

"Alas!" continued Lord Arthur, "Matilda knows to what extent I was irritated against her, when I formed the least suspicion that she thought of instilling her religious principles into the mind of my child. May my death, with its circumstances, expiate my sins."

He then conversed some moments with Lord Macdonald about the friends of the queen. Mr. Billingham, seeing him much fatigued, suggested to him again to take a little repose. He lay down without hesitation; but, we saw clearly be re land. that this was to put an end to a conversation which diverted him from the great object of all his thoughts; for he slept not, but prayed with the most profound recollection.

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

RELAND AND THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The modern history of Christian mankind has recorded no such fact, or system of facts, as the re-cords of the British Protestant Church Establishment. I have no intention in this article to discuss either the moral practices or the doctrines of this society: my object is to renew, if I may so speak, public attention on the extravagance, the folly, the iyranny, and the injustice associated with this institution. If it professed to be what it really is-namely, an ecclesiastical plunder, an imposition on those who differ from the national church, men would regard this deceit as a mere penal law, and would endure its infliction as a grinding political grievance. But when this swindle is put forward as a part of the Gospel, as a consectary of Christianity, as the ordinance of God, it presents itself to the mind, in the compound crime of injustice and hypocrisy. It is a libel on God to introduce His name in connexion with this palpable robbery of the poor: and it is a grievous penalty on the feelings of men to be compelled to pay in the name of the Lord, an impost conceived and exacted in the spirit of malice and in-

This system could have never been maintained in these countries during such a lengthened period, if a fierce religious opposition had not been encouraged and kept up in raging vigor during the times that are past: and it is true to say that neither the plunder nor the injustice, nor the hypocrisy have in the aggregate inflicted such a pernicious amount of evil, as the political rancour, the social hatred, and the religious fury of this deadly scheme of national antagonism. Every thing perfidious in principle, base in practice: every thing degrading in creed, false in profession, treacherous in design, has been ascribed to the Catholicity of all nations; and the Protestant rising generations have been so taught from their infancy, so indoctrinated in their maturer years, that any sacrifice in labor and money would be cheerfully borne, sooner than permit contact with popish society, and have the cheat of this religious conspiracy detected. The English people, otherwise so honest, so generous, liave been made the principle dupes in this flagrant combination and ecclesiastical fraud: and hence the learning, the influence, the wealth of this church establishment have been employed, and strained, and taxed to the last point of their power, to keep the English nation in an unceasing delirium of horror, hatred, and fear of the morality, the faith and the very persons of Catholics at home and abroad.

It is only by the close study of these facts, and by a correct knowledge of all the circumstances that one can comprehend the almost incredible statement -namely, that upwards of five million pounds sterling have been annually collected in England and Ireland, for the suppression of Catholicity in Europe and elsewhere. As long as Catholicity could speak and publish the crimes of the state Church, so long would the brand of plunder and apostacy be affixed to the establishment; and hence the English Bible character, to raise a cry of horror against our very name, and to efface our profession. But while foreign kingdoms were exposed to this malicious and once conducted her to him; after which, for assault was made. Ireland is the fortress of the faith, which has never be taken, and which has never surrendered, during the long conflict of upwards of three hundred years. The battles she fought may be read on the tombs of the illustrious dead scattered everywhere through the Island of Saints; the terrors she has sustained can be traced in the crumbled walls of her ancient churches; and hence the submission, the conquest of Ireland has been the favourite schemes of all the enemies of our faith, from the first year of the English Apostacy to the present hour .-In this protracted warfare, unequalled in modern times for the display of national virtue, political probity, and martyr-courage, Ireland presents the historical prodigy of poverty overcoming riches, weakness conquering strength, and a nation in chains setting at defiance tyrant power. Within one hundred years England and Scotland yielded to the enemy, betrayed the fidelity of their fathers, and sold their ancient Church for English gold, while Ireland presented her bosom to the sword and her thron to the knife, and won victory for her creed and her name, in spite of the seductions of the minister, the bribe of the perjurer, and the terrors of the execu-

tioner. What a commentary on the character of this Church Establishment is supplied by the fact that in every scheme she has undertaken for the suppression of Catholicity she has utterly and totally failed .-She has failed not only in her conspiracy to change the creed of other peoples, but she has failed to retain her own congregation. In her own metropolis, the seat and centre of her power, a smaller number of her citizens attend her worship than those of other denominations. With all her money, her benches in her Church are empty, her pulpits is shunned, her gospel is denied. With all her learning the Metholists surpass her, the Independents are more eloquent, the Infidel Conventicles are more consistent. Foreigners hate her, her own subjects despise her. A Church without a creed, a ministry without a profession, she stands at this moment before all mankind a living example of the malediction which attends apostacy. On spiritual grounds it is clear that everything must wither over which the frown of Heaven is darkened; and on temporal principles no set of men, no nation can be influenced for any long time to profess, for the advantage of others, a palpable public swindle, to worship for the aggrandisement of others an admitted lie. What a lesson has England received in all these premises! After millions, and tens of millions, and hundreds of millions, and thousands of millions of pounds sterling being expended in this scheme of falsehood, malice, and hypocrisy, her failure is now recorded in every Catholic country in Europe; while her most disastrous failure in India is a thrilling confirmation of the inherent vice of the entire system of her gospel and her ecclesiastical regime.

Her fatal policy on this point, the bigotry of her past cabinets, and the insane insolence of her Bible Societies have banished her in horror from every city and town in Catholic Europe; while the folly of her rule in India, and the incredible Souperism of her Military Officers in the East, have precipitated a reed from Matilda that she alone was guilty of it. | Military Officers in the East, and of it of it. | wolution, which has cost her rivers of blood and mil-He would not, however, recall what was done, lions of money. With her prestige lowered at home

antisbroad with her armies decimated her kychoquer exhausted Eppland (if report can be felled on) is now begging at the gates of several foreign palaces to be admitted into the triendship of the very Sovereigns whom her Abassadors have so lately insulted. She is now the slave, the sycophant, in place of being the director of the neighbouring states; and she now lives in comparative submission, supported by one Collins, is still at large, but a reward has been offered for his apprehension, and the police are on his trail. The Clonmel Chronicle says:—"This spirit results from her past conduct should ever happen to England, the future historian must own that she has lost ground on the continent by the reckless policy of bigoted cabinets, and that she has become weak at home from the injustice, the tyranny, and infidelity of her Church Establishment. The cabinet and the pulpit, the ambassadors and the bishops, revolution abroad and infidelity at home will hereafter be recorded as the elements in the decline of Eng-

Ireland has heard with delight that England does not intend in future to proselytise by force and by bribery the people of India: and Ireland has learned with joy that the followers of Juggernaut will be in future exempt from paying tithes to the Protestant Church of Hindostan. This decidedly is a step in the right direction. It makes a commencement in India of a practice which should have long since been adopted at home: it separates so far the Church from the state, and disencumbers the English Gospel from the charge of force, patronage, bribery, and fraud. This is good news for Ireland: and we hope that the favour extended to the disciples of Juggernaut will not be withheld from the followers of Christ : and that the time is fast approaching when we shall be exempted from paying a tax towards the support of men who malign our creed, belie our character, and persecute our race. Ireland is already grateful for the kindness and the patronage, and the toleration already granted to our poor Catholic soldiers and their children in India: and we shall feel redoubled acknowledgment and lasting gratitude if the government will release our conscience from the Church Establishment grievance, and put us on a level in this regard with the worshippers of Juggernaut. Ireland is certainly grateful for all government favors already received: but the time has come all over Europe when injustice in any shape will not be borne in silence : and when redress must be conceded to the indignant voice of public popular complaint. Remonstrance, complaint, and public exposure are now more than at any past period of our history powerful weapons in redressing popular grievances. Potentates cannot now sit in the company of kings, or take a part in royal councils, for the amelioration of other states, if they are themselves tyrants at home; they cannot claim religious toleration abroad if they are persecuting bigots at home. And there can be no doubt that in the present age of improved civilization and of rapid international communication, bigotry and persecution must ever yield before the scorn of the surrounding nations and the indignation of public reproach. D. W. C.

August 12, 1858.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The visit to Ireland of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, naturally occupies a large share of public attention. A glance at the report in another page will show that His Eminence has been accorded a welcome of which Emperors and Kings might justly be proud, and which is gratifying in the highest degree to His Eminence, masmuch, as it distinctly marks the devoted attachment of the people of Ireland towards the Holy See. In the person of His Eminence, not only as a Prince of the Church, but as the illustrious head of the hierarchy of England, the people of Ireland also recognise a champion of whom Catholic Europe is proud. The Proselytising Societies in Ireland are aghast at the warmth of His Eminence's reception, and the English press would, if possible, ignore it altogether. But the fact is palpable, that the visit of the Cardinal has aroused the most enthusiastic feelings of the Irish people, who have demonstrated in the strongest possible manner their love and affection for the Holy Catholic Church, and for that distinguished Prelate, who is just now the special object of their admiration -Weekly Register.

Lord Palmerston has granted a site for a Catholic chapel at Cliffony, county Sligo, and subscribed £40 for its erection.—Freeman.

We are informed by a correspondent that Guy Lloyd, Esq. Croghan, has called on all his tenantry to take leases of their holdings for twenty-one years. Such a procedure, strikingly at variance with the 'mopping out' being practised by a great number of the landlords of the country, reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Lloyd as a Christian and a landlord. We heartily wish that others would follow the example so nobly set them, and afford to the tenantry in a Christian feeling the protection which is denied

them by British legislation. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELFAST .- On Saturday morning, about half-past six o'clock, a fire of a very destructive nature occurred in Smithfield. The large cabinet and upholstery concern of Mr. David Ruddell has been completely destroyed. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, which adjoined Mr. Ruddell's premises, has also suffered, but not to a serious extent. Mr. Ruddell estimates the value of the property destroyed at £4,000, and his insurance in two offices—namely, the West of England and the Equitable, amount only to £1,000. All the books and property in his office have also been burnt. The inury done to the chapel will be fully covered by insurance with the Atlas Office. It did not transpire how the fire originated. The house property destroyed belonged to Mrs. Maguire, of Chapel-lane, who was Mr. Ruddell's landlady, and it to some extent is covered by insurance.—Belfast Mercury.

A terrific thunderstorm occurred a few days ago at Killeen, near Armagh. Among several strange phenomena witnessed during its continuance was the following :- "There arose a whirlblast which lifted into the air nine cocks of hay, which were borne up until they appeared as specks somewhat the size of small birds, and at last vanished completely out of sight. There were 17 haycocks in the same place, and of the nine removed nothing has since been heard."

Mr. Spurgeon's visit to Belfast has set its local press by the cars, one portion of it taking exception to his preaching on the ground of its extravagance, while the other praises him as a model divine. Un der these circumstances it may not be out of place to afford the public an opportunity of judging which side has the best of the argument. The following is an extract from his last sermon :- " I do hate the Antinomian doctrine, which says you can be saved while you live in sin. Christ never will save any of his people in their sins, but he will save them from their sins. I understand you have very little of that doctrine among you here. But you have got people here, members of your Church, poor worldlings, mean and pitiful wretches in God's sight, who live not as heirs of Heaven, but in dishonesty and unrighteousness-merchants, too, perhaps, who call in their servant and say—'John have you sanded the sugar'
-Yes.' 'John have you put chicory into the coffees - 'Yes.' 'Have you watered the rum?'-'Yes.' 'Have you damped the tobacco?'-'Yes.' 'Very well, come into prayers.' Plenty among you, I'll be bound, whose yardsticks are not over the measure, and whose pound weights are not such that you would like the inspectors to see them. Your church is like Noah's ark, clean and unclean crowded into it. By your fruits we must judge of you. Practical piety is what we want in these days. I heard a man once talking of saving faith. I did not know his idea of the matter until I saw him, when, putting his collection on the plate, feeling by the edge whether the piece was a threepenny or a fourpenny. That was his idea of saving faith."

carry the anti-sibe campaign into the counties of Tipperary and Waterford have been unsuccessful. fillie campaign into the counties of Through the activity of the local authorities the emedie at Carrick-on-Suir was promptly suppressed. and the cutting of the crops with sithes is proceeding without interruption. The ringlesder of the riots one Collins, is still at large, but a reward has been of disaffection among the harvest laborers is, we learn from our Ballingarry correspondent, sought to be raised in the neighborhood of Lanespark, where cradle-sithes have been extensively in use. Wednesday evening last two threatening notices were found by the steward of the Irish Land Company, Mr. Nicholson, posted on trees. Those notices warned the steward from getting corn cut by sithes, and threatened a speedy and violent death to those who should engage in such work. Information having been conveyed to the local constabulary, an investigation was held before Mr. John Langley, J.P., Knockanure, but no clue was had as to the writer of the threatening documents. The police have been kept in constant patrol on the Land Company Estates, and no violence has since been attempted. It is strange that the laboring classes do not see the utter inutility of such senseless outbreaks. One would imagine that the example set in Kilkenny ought to have had a salu-tary effect upon them. The authorities are on the alert in every quarter, and on the slightest appearance of disaffection they are prompt in preventing the spread of those disgraceful attempts to check the advance of agricultural progress."

STATE OF KILKENNY .- The Kilkenny Moderator of Saturday says:—"It affords us the greatest gratification to be able to state to-day that perfect order and tranquillity appears to be everywhere restored in our county. Reaping machine and corn mowing are in operation in every direction, without disturbance of any kind. Guards of policemen are placed on the former, as a precautionary measure."

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND .- The Tuam Herald has the following statement. A few paragraphs of a similar import have appeared within the last few days in the northern journals, but they have not attracted any attention, as the general belief is that the great bulk of the crop is perfectly safe, and that for cheapness and quality it will have no parallel since the year 1844:—" Within the last ten days we regret to be obliged to state that the fatal plaguespot has fallen almost universally upon the leaves of the potato crop. There is scarcely a field within several miles of this town untouched. Up to the present time the stalk is safe, and while the stalks continue untouched our experience hitherto has taught us to know that the root suffers, comparatively speaking, little or no injury."

SEEING HIS PROPERTY .- The Earl of Essex has been seeing his property in this locality during the week. He draws some £6,000 from it, but we are, we believe, safe in saying that none of the family were here since the days of the first earl, the favorite and the victim of Elizabeth.—Meath People.

Colonel Brown, C.B. has resigned the Commis-sionership of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. He is to be succeeded by Colonel Henry A. Lake (of Kars), C.B. unattached, Aide-camp to the Queen.

DONNYBROOK.-Sunday being what is commonly called "walking Sunday," over 20,000 persons visited the scene of the celebrated fair. A few tents were erected in the vicinity of "the green" for the sale of refreshments. The crowd was most orderly, and the police arrangements prevented any confusion arising to the ordinary carriage thoroughfare.

Of late a considerable trade is done in the exportation of geese from Belfast to England and Scotland. Flocks of 200 to 300 each are daily shipped from Belfast, the wonder being where the dealers succeed in picking them up: It appears the geese are eagerly bought by the English and Scotch farmers for the purpose of feeding them on stubble and grass lands intil about Christmas, when they are sure to draw double and treble their original price in this country. -Belfast Mercury.

In the year 1851 there were upwards of 4,500 paupers in the workhouse of this city; now there are only 500, most of whom are invalids. This is a fact which at least shows an immense decrease of pauperism; but if the great barriers to agricultural improvement and national prosperity were removed, reland would soon be the happiest country on the face of the earth.-Kilkenny Journal.

The list of military promotions in the Guzette of Tuesday contains the name of Lieutenant Luke O'-Connor, who has just been promoted to a captaincy of the 23rd Regiment. It is a remarkable fact that Captain O'Connor, who is still a young man, entered the army during the Crimean war as a private soldier, and such was the military skill and bravery displayed by him during the war that he in a very short time obtained rapid promotion. He was, we believe, promoted to the rank of Ensign on the field, and shortly after made Lieutenant. In addition to the high rank, Captain O'Connor's bravery has placed him in the service; he also has had conferred on him medals by Her Majesty and testimonials of equal value by Napoleon the 3rd, and the King of Sardinia. This is a fact to be pondered by Sir Ro-bert Carden, Lord Mayor of London, whose insolent and unbecoming remarks at the Mansion House on the Irish people we noticed last week .- Weekly Register.

STATE OF IRELAND .- The Celt, instead of being

driven out, is spreading his roots deeper and wider in the soil. There has not been, as had been anticipated, an influx either of Saxon money or Protestant Bibles into Ireland. On the contrary, the Catholic merchant and grazier have showed out the Protestant nobleman and squire, and the Pontificate of Pius IX. is now tonsted in baronial halls that used to resound with drunken shouts to the "glorious and immortal memory." Ireland of 1858 is indeed a contrast to the Ireland of thirty years ago. She was then enslaved-trodden down by a ferocious faction-a reproach to humanity and a shame to the empire. Her extraordinary rise and progress are now proclaimed even by her bitterest enemy, the truculent Times. In the same article which pours out the foulest calumnies upon the Irish Priesthood and people, the transcendant improvement of emancipated Ireland is admitted. Irishmen used to be considered incapable of working out any enterprise to a successful issue.-The very clever Scotch laughed at their pretensions to any knowledge of the principles of banking, and even less-conceited John Bull pooh-poohed the notion of speculating in Irish railways; but it turns out that while Scotch banks are a gigantic bubble and English railways are unhappily going to ruin, through gross mismanagement, the Irish banks and railways withstand the severest monetary crises and commercial shocks, and yield good dividends upon investments. In agricultural pursuits too, the progress of Ireland is almost marvellous. Science has every-where displaced the rude system of other days, and, what is equally important at least, the laborer is considered worthy of his hire. To drunkenness, dissipation, and extravagance have succeeded sobriety, thrift, and frugality; and all that is wanting to effect the complete regeneration of that country, is the removal of that huge abuse, the Protestant ecclesiastical establishment, which has been the source of most of the evils that have befallen her, and still prevents that social harmony and blissful concord which Lord Eglintoun so warmly advocated the other day, in his eloquent address to the citizens of Londonderry. Already we behold the near fulfilment of the prediction in Moore's beautiful lines :-"The nations are fallen but thou still are young, Thy sun is but rising as other have set;

And though slavery's gloom o'er thy morning hath

hung, The full noon of freedom shall blaze round thee yet." -Weekly Register.

MAGBIROH ARBESTED IN FRANCE.—The French authorities have not yet forgotten the affair of Dr. Bernard and the attempted assassination of the Emperor in January last. An Irish gentleman who, unfortunate for himself, possessed the Christian name of Bernard, and who has been domiciled for some time in Brittany, was arrested the other day in the lawful discharge of his avocations and committed to prison, simply because one of his names happened to be Bernard. The gentleman to whom I refer is Mr. William Bernard M'Cabe, the author of the 'Catholic History of England, and very well known upon the London and Dublin press. Mr. M'Cabe, it appears, is one of the Own Correspondents of the Morning Post, and in that capacity, assisted by the accomplished Paris correspondent of the aristocratic journal, visited Cherbourg to describe the fete and pay his respects to the Emperor, to whom he is personally known. Mr. M'Cabe was allowed 'to circulate' about undisturbed, until at length the Mayor of some little town fancied he smelt a rat, and having in his mind's eyes visions of the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and other distinctions, caused Mr. M'Cabe to be arrested simply because his name was William Bernard M'Cabe! He was accordingly taken (at his own expense) to the nearest iail, some miles distant, and incarcerated till further orders. The legal functionary of the district was then sent for, who declared the affair to be a mistake as Bernard was not the sirname of the prisoner, but M'Cabe, and that, said he, 'is ovidently some English name, which nobody can understand? He, however, declared that Mr. M'Cabe's passport was not regular, because it was not sealed! No foreign passports are sealed, so that the whole proceeding was grossly illegal, tyrannical and unjust. Mr. M'Cabe was permitted to return home after a detention of several hours, if not days, but no apology was offered, nei-was he refunded the amount which he was compelled to disburse for a conveyance to jail, and for the pay and maintenance of two gendarmes to arrest him!-This was certainly adding injury to insult .- Freeman Correspondent.

GALWAY AND AMERICA-SAILING OF THE PACIFIC. On Tuesday this noble steamship, one of the finest vessels that could be had in the kingdom, sailed on her first voyage from Galway to New York, carrying the mails, and not only having a full complement of passengers and goods on freight, but leaving more of both pussengers and goods intended to be conveyed by her than even with her ample and extended accommodation and stowage she could take out.

THE GALWAY LINE OF STEAMERS. - The following statement contains details of the project for extend-

ing the line, and giving to it every characteristic of permanence and stability :-It may not be unimportant to mention that the proprietors of the Galway line of transatlantic steamers are daily becoming more sanguine of success. Although there is every reason to believe that singly Mr. Lever and Mr. Howard would be adequate to carry out the understanding, it has been thought more convenient and desirable that it should assume the form of a company with a recognized board of directors. The bulk of these gentlemen are of course English, but with a view to the preservation of the national character, which is of great importance in an enterprise of this nature, overtures have been made to some person of note in this country, including such names as Mr. B. L. Guinness, Alderman George Roe, and Mr. Henry Grattan. It is not considered probable that Mr. Guinness will have leisure to devote to so arduous an undertaking, but the matter is still, we believe, under consideration by the other gentlemen. The plan of operations stated to have been determined upon is to have on the line between Galway and New York 10 first-class ocean steamers, of the highest speed and greatest capacity that can be procured, and at least eight others, to be used as coasters and feeders to the main line, from the posts of Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow, touching likewise at different points upon the Irish coast which may be considered most expedient for the collection of goods and passengers. The vessels at present upon the line will continue to run until November, when larger steamers will take their places, as it is felt that though abundantly qualified for the requirements of a summer passage, they are hardly of dimensions and power sufficient to contend with the adverse circumstances which must be looked forward to after that day. The steamers will be the best and finest that can be procured for money; and herein lies the only difficulty, as fast any such as this is in the market. They will, however, be purchased or built, and by next spring it is anticipated that the Great North Atlantic Steamship Company will be in

a position to start a packet weekly between this

country and America; in winter, of course, such a

frequent service will not be necessary. Such of the

present vessels as are not considered up to the mark

will fall into the second position; but it may be

Indian Empire when she makes her reappearance

upon the line as she is at present undergoing very

heavy repairs and is to be lengthened to the extent

of 30 feet. The Prince Albert is said to have suffer-

ed in point of speed upon her voyage by not waiting

to have her screw properly adjusted; this, however, was owing to the desire of Mr. Lever that the ves-

sels should adhere as closely as possible to the time

at which they were advertised to start. Should

these designs to which we have alluded be success-

fully carried out Galway may indeed expect an al-

tered state of fortunes, and already in anticipation

property is looking up in that quarter. With a view to afford increased accommodation to their passen-

gers, as well as greater attraction to their line, Messrs. Lever and Co. have it in contemplation to

open about 2,000 booking offices in different quarters,

which shall all be in correspondence with the Bank

of Ireland, so that a person starting from Galway

need not encumber himself with money, but may

draw it upon his arrival at Chicago or any other im-

portant locality to which he may be bound. In one

point of view the projectors of this great transatlan-

tic scheme have certainly reversed the ordinary

method of proceeding, for the investment has been first made and the line, as it were, established before

a company was formed, to preside over its success-

ful working. It is in the immense outlay which has

been already made that Ireland possesses a 'mater-

ial guarantee, for the effective prosecution of the un-

dertaking; and if, as there is reason to hope, Galway

shall be made a first-class port by the construction

of a pier and breakwater, and a share, at least, in the

mail contract be given to the line of steamers, two

important steps towards the ultimate and desired re-

sult will have been gained." FATAL SHIPWRECK .- A letter from Cork, contains the following announcement :- " The ship Cairo, of New York, Captain Wooster, arrived in Cork harbour yesterday with a cargo of timber from Savannah, for orders, with Captain W. H. Platt, of the American bark Mayflower, and a portion of the crew of the vessel, on board, whom she had picked up at sea. The Mayflower sailed from New Orleans on the 9th of July last, with a cargo of staves for Nantes, and with a crew of 11 hands, a stewardess, the captain's wife, and three cabin and six steerage passengers. On the 3d of August she was capsized in a gale of wind in lat. 41 N., long 44 W.; and the captain, his wife, four of the crew, and two cabin passengers, MM. Vernear and Dusseau, both Frenchmen, managed to get on to the vessel's bottom, where they clung for some time; but the sea ran so high that the captain's wife and the two French gentlemen, MM. Vernear and Dusseau, were washed off and lost. The remainder held on for about half an hour, when the foremast, mainmast, and mizen-topmast broke away, and the vessel righted, but was full of water. Two passengers, M. Victor Palanque, M. Dechan, two boys named Bernard, Mrs. Rerney, the stewardess, her son, and six of the crew, were found drowned

in holding on, but with little prospect of eventually saving their lives, as the gale continued to blow with unabated violence, and they saw no chance of assistthe gale, and brought them into Cork barbour. Captain Platt, on the arrival of the ship in port, wrote a letter expressive of his deep gratitude for the kindness he and the remnant of his crew had met with at the hands of Captain Wooster, of the Cairo. The latter vessel left again on Saturday for Amsterdam, leaving Captain Platt and his men to the care of the American consular agents, Messrs John Dawson and Co."

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO AN ENGLISHWOMAN .- This, it will be seen, is a piece of the mopping out business. The woman had been the wife of an Irishman, and therefore she was hunted out of England when she became destitute :-- A respectable-looking and modest young woman, accompanied with a child, presented herself at the bar of the Cork police office and made the following statement-Her name is Susan Dunne, and she is the widow of an Irish cooper, named Joseph Dunne, who had been in England from his infancy until his death, about two years ago; she is a dresemaker by trade, and by birth an Englishwoman, having been born in St. George's in the East and lived there from her infancy; her husband was a Cork man; after his death she supported herself by working at her trade of dressmaking, until she got a rheumatic fever, which compelled her to apply for relief at St. George's in the East; upon her recovery she desired to leave the workhouse hospital, and go out to work at her trade as before, but the guardians would not permit her; she was forcibly brought before a magistrate (she thinks Mr. Yardley) and made to depose to her deceased husband's parish, which, as she had heard from him, was Cork; she objected to be sent to Cork, stating that she was a native of England, and had no business whatever in this city; despite her remonstrance she was forcibly removed on board the steamer Adler, and landed at Cork on the previous evening; she was provided with five shillings, and 'consigned' to the care of a man named Fitzgerald in Leitrim street, on whom she had an order for two nights' lodging; she desired to be sent back to London again, as she was very well able to support herself at her trade, and had no business whatever in this town, where she was a total stranger, her husband having left it in his infancy.

Mr. Tooker—Your case is a very gross one, and I

would advise you to go into the workhouse here for a day or two, to enable the guardians to take it into their consideration, and bring it under the notice of the proper authorities.

Applicant said she had a claim for another night's lodging on Fitzgerald, and had part of the five shillings with which she was provided in her possession. The magistrate then directed her to stand aside till he should take her case into consideration, with

a view to sending her back to London. Applicant, who spoke with an English accent, which left no doubt of the place of her birth, is a young woman of great propriety of deportment, and evidently a respectable person in every way, but having been the wife of an Irishman, she came in for her share of the injustice systematically inflicted on the country which gave him birth, but never had the benefit of his industry .- Cork Reporter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

After a series of hard contests, the Liverpool Workhouse Committee have consented to allow Catholic and Dissenting Clergymen free access to the workhouse, for the purpose of religious instruction and consolation.

Emigration .- In the forty-three years from 1815 to 1857 inclusive, there emigrated from the United Kingdom 4,683,194. Of these 2,830,687 went to the U. States, 1,170,342 to British North America, 613,615 to Australia and New Zealand, and 68,550 to other places. Of the whole emigration more than one-half -viz., 2,444,802, emigrated in the eight years from 1847 to 1854 inclusive. In 1855 and 1856 the emigration fell to 176,806 and 176,554 respectfully, principally in consequence of the demand for the army and navy and the departments connected with them during the Russian War, and in 1857 the numbers rose to 212, 875.

WILL THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE LAST .-The cable having been laid, questions which have for vessels are almost beyond their price, more especial- a time been set aside again become prominent.— nity for their private conferences in a dark room.— Among the chief of these is the probability of its They will allow of no liberty except what is convecuntinuance. Is it likely to last for any consider- nicht for themselves: they are the law and they able time now it is laid? The considerations affecting this question divide themselves into two classes -those which affect the shore ends of the cable, and those which relate to the deep-sea portion. The former of these need no discussion, because we have already had sufficient experience to prove that, with ordinary precautions, submarine cables run but little mentioned that great results are expected from the risk of injury near the shore; and at Valentia there are even fewer sources of danger, we believe, than at many other places, in consequence of the absence of shipping from that part of the coast. We are unacquainted with the nature of the Newfoundland coast at the point at which the cable is landed, but there is no ground for believing it other than well sclected. With regard to the deep-sea portion of the cable, we see no reason for apprehendig its destruc-It has already existed for two weeks, and this affords excellent ground for confidence in its durability, at least for a considerable period. It is, of course, impossible to predict how long the insulation of the wires may remain intact, after the many forces and novel circumstances to which the cable has been subjected. There are good reasons for believing that the conditions of water low down in deep seas are highly favorable to the durability of a cable. may confidently believe that the greater part of the Atlantic cable is now surrounded by water which is so still, and so low in temperature, as to retain it in security for a long time to come.—The Engineer.

MR. GOUGH ON EDINBURGH DRINKING .- The Liverpool Mercury reports an oration delivered by Mr. Gough in the Concert Hall there on Monday night to a crowded audience—Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, M. P., in the chair. He was in Edinburgh, and he went with a gentlemen on an exploring expedition. They stood in front of a dram-shop from a quarter after eight to nine o'clock, and saw sights, he could assure them. Men and women and children went in there. One wretched little creature, her clothes clinging to her almost with wet, went with a blacking bottle and got it filled; others came with tin pans, bottles and jugs—a steady stream of men and women, borrible looking creatures. A man went in with a boy who would not be over eight years of age, and he tipped a glass of whisky down the throat of the bay, who swallowed it almost without winking. A little wretched creature, a girl perhaps twelve years old, came up to him, and said, "Gio us a dram." "Do you want a dram?" "Yes, sir." "How old are you?" "I'm not so old as my mither." "You are impudent." "Gi'e us a dram." "Where will you get it?" "In there." "That man won't give you a dram of whisky?" "Yes, he will, if you will pay for it." Turning to his friend, he asked, "Is that a fact?" "Yes." "Well, I'll go on; I've scenenough." Stop, I want to show you the proprietor. That man in the corner, with his coat off, that's the proprietor; that man's an elder and a trustee of one of the most respectable churches in this city."

SABBATH-KEEPING SCOTLAND-DRUNKENNESS -The astounding sum of 60£ was the other day consumed in drink at a public-house in the vicinity of a line of railway now constructing in this country. No one will wonder when we add that, at night, more than twenty navvies were carried out by two or three policemen who were in attendance, and laid in a common stable, dead drunk. Of course this is only a climax in a course of habitual and chronic drunk- but the master, who is the nation, can say that he in her when she righted. The others still succeeded horrible.—Aberdeen Free Press.

Great excitement was caused in the neighborhood of Westfield street, St. Helen's, on Sunday evening last, on discovering that an idiet boy, named Wilance. On the following day, however, the Cairo fell liam Colters, aged eight years, had been cruelly mur-in with them, after they had spent a terrible night dered by his own mother, Ann Coulters, a single wo-clinging to the wreck, and exposed to all the fury of man, aged about 34 years. As soon as the circumstances became known, the police went to the prisoner's house, where they found the report to be too true -the body of the child was lying cold and dead in bed, and cleanfully and carefully laid out. A clean piece of calico was tied round the throat, on removing which a deep cut was exhibited in the windpipe; and death had evidently been instantaneous. motive appears to have been to get rid of the poor child in order to get married, she, no doubt, contemplating the diabolical act, stimulated berself by drink for its commission. The jury after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of 'wilful murder against her, and she was committed under the coroner's warrant for trial at the next assizes.

The Times of Saturday reports the following case: -Rebecca Wells, twenty-two, spinster, was indicted for endeavouring to concest the birth of her female child. The prisoner had previously to the 21st of June been in the service of a lady in Beauvoir-terrace, Stoke Newington, and upon that day the lady, having her suspicious excited, taxed the prisoner with what she thought had occured, and prisoner did not deny it. The police were then called in, and they found the boby of the infant in the pipe of the water closet. Mr. Jumes, of Nelson-terrace, Stoke Newton, Surgeon, stated that in his opinion the prisoner had been prematurely and unexpectedly delivered where the child was found. The learned Commissioner said, if that was so there was no case to go to the jury. However wrong the prisoner's conduct has been, as she had done nothing to dispose of the body, she could not be found guilty of concealing the birth of her child. We might talk about India, but he was sorry to say infanticide was carried on to a great extent in this country, and strong measures should be taken to repress it. Incontinence is one thing and child murder another. The prisoner was then ordered to be discharged. England is said to be a land of civil and religious

liberty, but there is not the slightest evidence that the saying is true. Very few people in it have anything resembling religious liberty. It appears that liberty to confess one's sins, at any rate, is not to be allowed to be free-horn subjects of the Queen .-Still less shall men be allowed to hear such confessions. Most assuredly there is here a most grievous and oppressive interference with the boasted liberty of conscience. If a man or woman may not confide a secret that overburthens the heart, and that banishes every sort of joy, his or her case is a hard one, and every honest and feeling mind must sympathise with the subjects of this dire oppression. If the Ministers of the established religion went about the country with thumb-screws, or any other instrument of physical coercion, the outery would not be unreasonable; but, under present circumstances, that outcry is simply absurd. In the first place, it is not pretended that any compulsory confessions have been extracted; and, in the next place, no man or woman can be forced to speak against their will. Even in the Catholic Church, where confession is understood and practised, ingenious penitents contrive to commit sacrilege and hide from the Priest what they please. If, then, people are found who have faith in the confessional, and yet discharge their consciences inadequately, we see no reason why an ignorant Protestant should not effectually deceive his Minister in whom and in whose ministrations he has, and can have, no faith whatever .-It would be much better, in our humble opinion, if both parties to this dispute were to agree together upon articles of peace. One party threatens to interfere with the religious liberty of the other, proclaiming at the same time the principle of private judgment. The other party, denouncing that principle, claims the benefit of it in order to maintain its ground. Both are inconsistent, but two inconsistencies do not make up a safe rule for action. It is really hard that men who like to confess their sins to the Minister should not be allowed to do it. There is no prospect of the practice becoming too common-still less that it will be enforced in the case of persons who dislike it. It was thought very cruel of the Grand Duke of Tuscany that he put the famous Madiai in prison for holding private conferences upon the Scriptures in their own house, but the men who denounced the Grand Duke think it quite reasonable and just to punish the Madiai of their own communient for themselves; they are the law and they judge of it, therefore whoseever goes beyond their practice or comes short of it is to be held forth as a transgressor and consigned to punishment accordingly. So long as England is what it is, confession of sins will not be a very common practice, and men may be quite easy that they will not be forced to reveal what they wish to conceal to anybody except their physician and their solicitor. They who clamour against the practice of confession would do well to remember that there are more commandments than one, and that men generally break a good many of them without much anguish or mind. Confession is conversant with other commandments than the sixth, and people who insinuate that it concerns that principally are liable to the suspicion that they are more afraid of an inquisition upon that point than they ought to be as religious leaders and teachers of their kind .- Tablet.

The Morning Star has a leader upon the Confessional as practised by certain Anglicans. Our contemporary asks what are these Clergymen to do? 'They make an appeal to our sympathies. They say, pointing to the Prayer-book, that here is their commission which they have sworn ex animo to carry out. They show as passages in that book which clearly intimate that they are to take Confessions and to absolve from the consequences of iniquity when these Confessions are made. And they ask how it is possible for them to be honest men and not to do what is thus enjoined? They contend that their Church opponents have no right to complain when they only carry out injunctions which they are sworn to obey, and they throw upon these opponents the accusation of departing from the standards. Well, all this may be true; but the difficulty in which conscientious Clergymen of the Confessional school place themselves arises from the nationality of that Church of which they have become Ministers. The Church just as much belongs to the people of England as do the Houses of Parliament or the Metropolitan parks, and public opinion is therefore heard protesting against the confessional, and in defiance of all that may be written in its favour in the Prayer-book; and they have a right to go on protesting until they get the Prayer-hook altered, so that its contents may afford no opportunity for the condemned innovation. If the Confessionists were ministering at the altars of the Church of Rome, and not in the pulpit of the Church of England, the country would have no right to interfere, and in such a case we should have heard nothing of the complaints that now are found in every newspaper. Whatever, then, may be the text justification that Clergymen may set up for Confessional practices, it is clear that they are opposing the almost unanimously expressed voice of the nation, and to that very nation to whom they owe their status and their stipend. If Episcopacy and the State were divorced the simple arrangement would be that Clergymen who employed Confession would only minister to those who believed in it, and who renumerated them for their services: but as long as these teachers are the servants of the State and the country we do not see how they can be justified in enforcing practices which the Legislature is not disposed to sauction, and which the people loudly condemn. They may have Ecclesiastical law and a conscientious sense of duty on their side,

...The morning papers of Monday contained the following:—"Yesterday morning there was a large congregation and full choral service at Boyne-hill church, which has been rendered so familiar to the public during the last few days, in consequence of the published correspondence in reference to the Confessional practised there. The altar in this church is as high, if not higher, than the pulpit. The table was yesterday covered with a richly ornamented velvet, bearing crosses and other devices. t was surmounted by a long cross, about four feet in height, and had upon it two large golden candlesticks. Over the chancel was a large picture of the Saviour with angels ministering to him. There are no pews in the church, all the seats are open and free, and all of them provided with hassocks. Thus the rich and the poor are upon the same footing, and those who enter the church first are entitled to, if they chose to take them, the best seats. At halfpast ten o'clock resterday morning, twelve choristers and four priests entered in procession and took their seats in the chancel. There was a full choral service which completely eclipsed anything which St. Barnabas church ever produced in its palmiest days. The Rev. Mr. West, the curate whose proceedings have given rise to so much indiguant comment, in toned the prayers from the chancel, and Mr. Viguolles read the first and second lessons from an eagle's back at the bottom of the altar stairs. The Rev. Mr. Shipley took up his position at the eastern end of the middle sisle, and chanted the Litany with his back to the congregation. A hymn, 'Now that the daylight fills the sky,' and which was sung to a rollicking tune very unlike (says the Morning Post) the staid compositions to which English church-guers are accustomed, preceded the Litany, and it was followed by the 'Venite Creator,' from the service of ed at the rate of \$2.27 for every man, woman and the ordination of Priests. Mr. Gresley ascended the child for city purposes alone. The debt of the city altar steps for the purpose of reading the Communion Service. He knelt on the steps on the front of the cross, having a priest on each side, and in this attitude they remained two or three minutes. From a large book of a bright red colour he read this portion of the service, and was most emphatic when he arrived at the commandment which says-' Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.' Mr. Shipley stood half way down the steps of the altar and read the epistle, and then handed the book to Mr. West, who, from the same position, read the Gospel; Mr. Gresley standing meanwhile with his face to the wall and his back to the congregation. Mr. Shipley then ascended the pulpit, and, without any preface or preliminary prayer, gave out as his text the 14th chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, 15th verse-'I will pray with the spirit, and I will pray with the understanding also." He urged upon all who came to the church to remember some special sin they ought to Confess, and to make all their prayers apply to that. He did not mean deadly sins, such as unchastity, dranknenness. or covetousness, which was idolatry; for with sins of that sort God's physicians must deal in an exceptional manner, people practising them being out of place in house of God. In a word, he meant venial sins, and the not mortal or deadly sins. If persons who attended church would act upon this advice, they would find in their prayers a force, a reality, a depth, and a truthfulness which they never experienced before. The whole burden of the sermon was ! Confession, although no direct allusion was made to the recent events which have occasioned so much excitement. Yesterday morning the walls of the church and adjacent buildings, with almost every tree in the neighbourhood, were placarded with papers containing warnings against ' Pusevites who are paving the way to Rome,' 'Laying snares for Protestants,' &c., but these were scraped off, as far as possible, before the services commeaced. The buildings consist of a church, elerical residences, schools, and an hospital, all of red brick, and surrounded by a low red brick wall, presenting a peculiarly monastic appearance. The feeling in the neighbourhood is strongly apposed to Mr. Gresley's religious views and ecclesiastical practices, while in every direction there is a general expression of admiration of his unbounded generosity If England pleases, the one only practical meaning and use of Cherbourg is defensive. It will be a

al ambition of France. We are the witnesses to, and chroniclers of, a fact and of a great fact, when we say that the genuine and special spirit of real disaffection is rife in Ireland. It is with no wish to rake up the embers of a past polemic that we allude to the overt, and yet but half-expressed sympathy which greeted the Sepoy rebellion. The part we took, and which we should be ready again to take, in that controversy, lost us several esteemed and valued friends. who, whilst they did not pretend to justify the expressions of sympathy with the rebellion, with which the popular press teemed, thought us not only imprudent, but wrong, in attempting to combat a strong and excusuble national feeling. Whilst we were material losers in that struggle, our opponents gained largely in favour and circulation. We by no means intend to taunt them with this, as if their articles were directed to this end; on the contrary, we believe that they expressed their own wishes, and proclaimed their own genuine policy and feeling, when they wrote what it was agreeable to the people to read. We believe they would have done the same if dangers and penalties had been the immediate consequence, instead of popular favour. In nothing is this special spirit of disaffection more apparent than in the backwardness of the Irish people to press for the amelioration or repeal of oppressive legislation, or for the enactment of just and wise laws. The Irish are a Catholic and religious nation; their attachment to the Faith has been, and is, heroic; yet we obtained no popular adhesion to our demands on Government for Chaplains for the army, nor any sympathy or assistance from the people of Ireland in our (perhaps only partially) successful struggle to obtain justice for the Catholic soldier and Priest. The people of Ireland have well nigh ceased to desire justice from the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and are rather disposed to hug their wrongs, and nurse their hatred of England against the opportunity they believe to be approaching, when they shall no longer be supplicants for justice, but the avengers of centuries of wrong. There is no one sane man who will pretend to say that the relative position of the Protestant Establishment and the Catholic Church in Ireland is defensible, or that a similar arrangement would be tolerated for an instant in England. But the Irish people, who have, perhaps, keener feelings on matters of injustice and national degradation than most others, make no move towards remedy. Are they really indifferent? No-they have no hope of justice from England; they are brooding over their wrongs, and—biding their time. This also is one amongst many reasons why no agitation of the tenant right claims of the people appears to be popular or successful. The truth is, that they have no faith in obtaining justice from the Imperial Parliament, and their inaction is not due to apathy on the question itself, but to a rooted distrust in the means proposed for obtaining a just settlement of it. This spirit is infinitely more dangerous than one which would express itself in the most turbulent agitation. Ireland brooding over her wrongs, seekng heartily for no ameliorations, but content to await her opportunity, is better worth the attention of England than the arsenal and fortifications of Cherbourg. - Tablet. We understand on good authority that it is the in-

standing menace to England only when Ireland sees

no further hope of justice, but an appeal at an oppor-

tune moment to the religious sympathies and nation-

tention of Government to send out forthwith to British Columbia a powerful force of the corps of Royal Engineers, provided with everything necessary for resources of the colony; also, to erect blockhouses enness which nightly presents scenes sufficiently will after the law, and get them to obey or leave his form an organised military force for the maintenance proud of a Mother so wise and experienced who of law and order.-Post.

UNITED STATES.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS .- The second Council of the Province of St. Louis, which had been summoned to meet on the 19th inst, was called to-gether last Sunday, the 5th of this month, as being a more convenient time for Bishop Lamy, of Santa Fe, who has a perilous journey to make in returning home, and particularly so if the snow should overtake him on the plains. The most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, is the Metropolitan, and the suffragans are the Bishops of Nashville, Chicago, Alton, Milwaukie Dubuque, St. Paul, Santa Fe, and the Vicariates Apostolic of Kansas and Nebraska and the Indian Territory .- Catholic Mirror.

One of the most marked features in the procession, in New York, for the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable, was the riding in the one carriage of his grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, and Lord Napler, the British Minister at Washington.— Telegraph.

THE POTATO ROT .- The Providence Journal says the rot is doing great have among the potato fields in Bristol county, Mass., and in Bristol county, R. I. One farmer in Swansey, who has a field of ten acres, will lose nearly his whole crop-he will not dig them, as the sound ones will not pay for the labor of securing them. From the neighboring towns in Mass., we hear of the same complaint. Some of the farmers in Mass., will not average balf a crop, while some will not save enough for seed for another year.

Rev. Eleazar Williams, who has lately claimed to be "The Dauphin," died at Hogansburg, Franklin county, New-York, on the 28th ult.

In the city of Milwaukie, Wis., the people are tasis \$2,380,850.

PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 11 .- A young woman named Miss Henry was murdered to-day by Thos. Smithson. She refused to speak with him when he was intoxicated, whereupon he drew a pistol and shot her -Smithson has not yet been arrested.

The death in New Orleans from Yellow Fever for the 30 hours ending the morning of the 7th was 100, and for the past week 450!

A PREACHER'S WIFE ELOPING WITH A RAILROAD Max - The people of bafayette were startled some days since at the announcement of an extraordinary elopement. Mr. Sherwood, the Secretary of the Lafayette Railroad Company, and Mrs. Allen, wif- of a Presbyterian minister of that city, joined Company, and left for parts probably unknown. Mrs. Allen left her husband on a pretended visit to St. Louis.-Her husband was to meet her there, but on reaching the city found her not there, and the truth of her real intention and agtion was revealed to him .-Sherwood left a wife and two children, and sent word to his wife after leaving Lafayette, to dispose of her goods, and with her children go back to her father .-Indianapolis Journal.

Wint for the Atlantic Cance.-It is generally supposed that the Atlantic Cable was made entirely in England. Such is not the case. Very many miles of the wire were meanfactured in Providence, at a factory in the upper portion of the city. One thousand tons of hon-per day were consumed in the work, and its superiority over that made in England is well understood by the Cable Company. It is worthy of note, that no portion of the wire made in this country parted while being laid. It may turn out one of these days, that more was done here in behalf of this great enterprise than is generally known. The idea was conceived here, and the impulse which fused it into a great fact is American beyoud all doubt. The next thing that ought to be done, is to put a live American at each end of the cable, instead of the present slow-coach John Balls, who appear to be about as dull and stupid as ow's at mid-day . - Hoston Bee.

WHAT IT IS TO GO TO CONGRESS.-Horace G web was in Congress a short time, and lately in referring to the matter thus give his experience :-- "We cannot comprehend the passion for a sent in Congress What is it to be an honorable member? We will tell the reader what it is. It is to live in mean hotels, and pay magnificent bills; it is to be obliged to breathe bad air, to sit in an uncomfortable sent, to be bored by long speeches, to be importuned for pamphlets, to attend to the business of other people, neglecting one's own; to exist in a perpetual fuse at franking, to watch your district much more closely than you watch the kingdom of heaven, to miss your importuned, to be embarrassed, to make speeches listened to by nobody, to mail them to everybedy, to frank until your arm aches, and to miss the greatest growler in your districts at last."

A HINT TO THE SWADDLERS .- PROOF TEXTS .-Some of our theologues seem to think that nothing is necessary to the demolition of an idea but to pour into it a broadside of texts, called out of the scriptural records, and giving about as correct a view of the general scope of the Divine Word as the Greek fool's specimen-brick did of the house he was trying to sell. This process of chipping out little scraps and odds and ends of a book, and mixing them into a melange of "proofs" of this or that dogma, seems to us about as gross misuse of revelation as can be made Wo have never seen a book of " proof texts," so called, which did not make a dishonest or doubtful use of a large proportion of the texts quoted,-Springheld Republican.

More of Spiritualism .- The recent case of a certain David Quinn, of Cincinnati, has re-awakened public attention to the dangers of Spiritualism, and its attendant free-loveism. David and his wife had become votaries of spiritualism. In the simplicity of his faith, David had invited to his house one Dr. Brookie, an aged professor of the spiritual influences. Alas for the day when he gave the doctor hospitality. It was long before his jealousy was aroused, and from the developements subsequently made, it would appear that it was not awakened too soon. An explosion took place in the shape of a conflict between the outraged husband and the spiritual doctor, resulting in serious injury to both. The result was the full and entire conversion of David from the dangerous errors of spiritualism. The medicine was severe, but the cure seems to have been effectual. The name is Irish and Catholic. Had David remained faithful to the religion of his fathers, this sad development would not have taken place; and we trust that the severe shock he has received will induce reflection and bring about a return to faith in the Church built upon a rock. Cotholics are too firm in their faith, and too well satisfied with it, to be tempted to be carried away by all the ephemerel absurdities and extravagances of the day. They never become spiri-tualists, free-loveites, Mormons, or Millerites. They leave all these mischievious extravagances to their more enlightened Protestant neighbors, who having no particular faith no boast, are always inclined to un after every new theory which is broached; who "are always learning and never come to the know-ledge of the truth;" and who, "like little children, are tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine." Catholics, on the contrary, are perfectly content to walk in the simplicity of their way, even as their fathers walked before them, without turning either to the right or to the left. If progress consists in riding out of breath every new hobby which man's ingenuity may construct, they are not progressive, but rather laugh at the sad exhibition which the progressits are making of themselves every day. It is the glory of the Catholic Church that she wholly discountenances all wild theories and all humbug of every species. She places the stigma of her condemthe formation of roads and bridges, to open up the nation on those who run wild in their thoughts, and who, thinking themselves wise, become fools." for the reception and safe custody of the gold which She is laughed at for her simplicity, but she repays may be disposed of by miners; and, at the same time | the laugh, with interest. Her children may well be never varies in her principles-Louisville Guardian.

Maria Barata and Maria and Assess

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1858.

" ADDRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF TUAM ON THE IRISH NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION."-Nothing could have been more opportune for the friends of "Freedom of Education." than the appearance at the present juncture of the important and conclusive document whose title we have prefixed to this article, and some extracts from which we subjoin. Important and conclusive we call it; important because it relates to a subject-an assimilation of our Upper Canadian School system to the Irish National system-which has of late been somewhat warmly discussed amongst us; and conclusive, because therein that system is finally and emphatically condemned, as utterly unsuited to the necessities of a Catholic population. What need have we of further enquiries as to the Irish National School system? It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting; by Archbishop and Bishops at has been irrevocably condemned, in so far as it contemplates a "common" or "mixed" system of schools for Catholics and Protestants; and having been thus fairly tried, and unequivocally condemned, we do trust that we shall hear no Church for which those fathers bravely suffered esile and death.

tention to the concluding words of their Lord- intermediate education, which it is almost universall ships' Address; wherein they distinctly lay down stated, have been enormously diminished by the our Protestant fellow-citizens who profess them- ing the scholars from the classical schools. selves favorably disposed towards us and our of their hostility to "Freedom of Education," hazards, maintain the "separate," as distinguished from the "common" or "mixed" system of us to give our support to the cardidate for Par- from its further noxious influence. You will, we are separation of Catholic and Non-Catholic schools, we reject them with disdain; and look upon him who propounds them either as an open foe or as before us to request our votes.

It will be seen then, that no adaptation of the Irish National School system to Upper Canada, could possibly give satisfaction to the Catholic minority. If in Ireland, where the Catholics are in the majority, that system works so badly as to have elicited from the Irish Hierarchy a formal condemnation, a fortior i must it prove inadequate to the wants of the Catholics of Upper Canada, force. This simple fact is conclusive; and we commend it, together with the subjoined extract from the Address above referred to, to the attento deem that in an assimilation of our Upper -Canadian school system to that of Ireland, is to tion, to which you are entitled by your numbers, by be found the solution of the great problem of the day. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam and fence of the state and the sustainment of all its burhis illustrious colleagues thus address the world:

Of the undisguised hostility of Protestant govern-

of Ireland even in the least noxious, from the time of the foundation of the charter schools to the present day Our business is with those that exist at the present moment; some of which have been merely tolerated without any formal approval, and watched with jealousy; and others so undesguised in their obvious tendency to evil that they have been visited with the condemnation of the Church. Of the former kind is the National system, a denomination of such large and equivocal meaning, comprehending schools of such various complexions, that one cannot know or define it, except by that negative character of excluding all precise or dogmatic religious instruction during ordinary school hours; and then allowing all the varieties of doctrine that ever disfigur-

ed Christianity to nestle under its shade . Its dangers in its original state may be fully inferred from this fact, that, after a protracted term for consideration, the Holy See impressed on the Catholic Bishops the advantage of having the property of the schools vested in themselves or in the Parish Priests, and advised them to labour to obtain a better state of things from the government; and it further recommended to the Bishops of Ireland to take this important subject into their consideration in their Provincial Synods. But, far from obtaining any of the improvements required by the Holy Father, in the security of the property, or mitigation of the other evils and dangers to which he pointed, the system has become since so patently frought with danger, and its agents at the centre and throughout the country seem so confident in the powers they derive from the Board, as to set at nought the authority of the Catholic Bishops and Clergy; which, at the earlier and more precarious stage of its existence, they so assiduously courted for its support. The incidents that illustrate this extraordinary change, and warn against the evils of so vague and so unfixed a system, are too many to be here enumerated. Suffice it to observe, that they have led to the formidable dangers that have been already felt in the establishment of the Queen's Colleges and Model Schools—the congenial off-shoots of the same system of Na-from the National Board, then these evils should not be directly imputed to it, as an aggravation of the religious difference of which the system is produc-tive. But when we find that that the Model Schools

are as much the creatures of that body, as the smallest rural National School in the kingdom, nay, still more, being exclusively under their control and management-we are at a loss to conceive that any confidence can be placed in a body which so arowedly and so wickedly sets the authority of the Catholic Clergy and their Bishops at defiance. We are at a still greater loss to know of what avail are its break up of the Cabinet from internal dissentem, when they are, it appears, either unwilling or unable to resist such unhallowed encroachments on the right of the Episcopacy to guard the religion of the youth entrusted to their care. . . In our anxiety to satisfy the thirst for knowledge,

which, next to their devotion to the Faith, was ever the distinguished characteristic of the Irish people, we have been silent until these more recent attempts of the Commissioners of Education, and the report of Commissioners of Enquiry into the Queen's Colleges. more of its importation into Canada. What will leave no longer room to doubt that there is, in influnot sait the Catholics of Ireland, will surely ential quarters, an earnest disposition to carry on, nay, extend further, a system of mixed education ennever be tolerated by the Catholics of this countirely divorced from any precise ideas of the Christry; who, whatever some may think to the con- tian religion, in opposition to the Catholic authoritry; who, whatever some may think to the conties. This is not a vague surmise. The project of trary, have in no wise abandoned the faith of such an extension is thus clearly laid down in the retheir fathers, or lost their attachment to that port of the Commissioners of Enquiry into the Queen's Colleges. "But in addition to any changes that may be made in the existing system of intermediate many centuries of cruel persecution, of spoliation, schools, we feel called on to express our opinion that sile and death.

Carticularly would we direct our readers' at
Carticularly would we direct our readers' atclasses by the much wider extension of the means of the rule that no mixed system of education— in which although no classical instruction is given, no matter how modified, or by what precautions yet the English education afforded is so superior as to have drawn off the scholars who have hitherto surrounded-will ever give satisfaction to Catho- been the main support of the lower classical schools." lies. On this point it is well that we be clearly We will not stop here to inquire into the assumed lies. On this point it is well that we be clearly understood by friends and by foes; by those of system, or to canvass its supposed influence in drawclaims; as well as by those who make no secret termediate classical schools, similar in principle to the National and Model Schools and the Queen's Colleges, placed as those others, not only under similar and of their design to uphold the monstrous and but under Government commissioners; in which all loathsome tabric of "State-Schoolism." As an religious instruction of a peculiar nature would be separation in school, of our children from those and from the remnant of classical schools, still suffiof our Non-Catholic fellow-citizens; and we cient to supply them, to mingle at the earliest, the most succeptible and perilous period of their lives, will recognise no one as our friend, to no one with young men of easy creeds and looser morals; will we give our support, who does not, at all and to come out with their intellectual and morals and to come out with their intellectual and morals. become proper teachers of the Divine purity of the Catholic Faith, or to practice its exalted morality .education. On this point there must be no am- that we have no hesitation in declaring that we shall biguity of language, no talk even of concession never suffer our young candidates for the Priesthood or compromise. No matter what terms may be inv. And not only as regards our young Levies. ing. And not only as regards our young Levites offered, or what prospects of modifications in the but the entire of our youth, we will resist, by all existing school laws may be held out to tempt means in our power, such a sweeping system of unhallowed instruction, and labour to save our flocks liamentary or Ministerial honors-unless those sure, lend us every co-operation in carrying out this resolve, especially when you reflect that we have terms and modifications provide for the complete discussed this question of the National system and its mischievous consequences, in obedience to the Holy Sec. We are alarmed at the evil fruits of its development in the model schools and the Queen's Colleges, and at the probable worse fruits of its further development in the contemplated intermediate classia traitor. Therefore it is right that we should cal schools. But above all, we recommend to your insist first, and above all things, on a clear and zeal and solicitude the passage of the Report of the explicit declaration of his opinions upon this all which more than insinuates that the Bighops, and Commissioners of Enquiry into the Queen's Colleges, important point, from every candidate who comes | His Holiness in condemning the Colleges, were misled by their own fears, for which there was not any solid foundation. Whether you are to believe this insidious report that represents the Colleges as harmless and safe, or trust and "obey your Prelates who watch as to render an account of your souls."—
"Judge ye." We are fully sensible of the terrible sufferings inflicted by men dead to the feelings of humanity as well as of justice and religion, on several of our flocks for their steadfastness in refusing to send their children to dangerous schools. But if your fathers evinced such heroic fortitude, with the sword impending over them, what are we not to hope from you in far more favourable circumstances, strong in the conviction of the victories already won over inwhere the Protestants are in such overwhelming tolerance by a peaceful use of those legitimate and constitutional weapons which even the laws of your country put into your hands. If you wield those weapons as becomes good Christians, good citizens, and faithful subjects, with firmness, wisdom, and from the Address above referred to, to the atten-tive consideration of those who are simple enough not being forced from your dwellings for not sacrificing the faith of your children, but you will even share in the public funds that are granted for educa-

your fidelity in co-operation in every way to the de-

dens. WE NOW PURTURE SOLEMNLY DECLARE THAT NO

SYSTEM SHORT OF AN UNQUALIFIED SEPARATE EDUCATION

FOR OUR FLOCKS SHALL EVER SATISFY US; AND IN ORDER

STITUTIONAL MEANS IN PRESSING THEIR RIGHTPUL CLAIMS, IN EVERY FORM OF PRITION AND REMONSTRANCE, ON THE GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE; not shall we be wanting in lending every aid in our power to them and their clergy in the furtherance of this complete liberty of education, so essential to the full discharge of our episcopal duties, and to the complete freedom of the Catholic Church. † John, Archbishop of Tuam. George J. P. Browne, Bishop of Elphin. † Thomas Feeny, Bishop of Killala. † John Derry, Bishop of Clonfert. † Patrick Durcan, Bishop of Achonry. † Patrick Fallon, Bishop of Kilmacduagh. † John Macevilly, Bishop of Galway. † Lawrence Gillooly, Coadjutor Bishop of Elphin. † Thos. Machale, D. D.,

St. Jarlath's Tuam, Aug. 16th, 1858.

The Minerve of the 9th instant presents a formidable Bill of indictment against the True WITNESS. In justice to ourselves we will conmerate, and reply to the several counts.

(1.) We have been unjust towards the Minstry because we argued that their opposition to Representation by Population" could not be very serious; since it is notorious that if Mr. Cameron had succeeded in his contest for Toconto, he would have taken office with Mr. Cartier as Attorney General for Canada West; and it is equally notorious that he, Mr. Cameron, claimed the suffrages of the electors of Toronto. through the columns of the Colonist, because he was the staunch and uncompromising advocate of " Representation based on Population." To this charge we need only reply that, if the prescut Ministry are willing to make the equality of Representation an open question in their Cabinet. if they were prepared to accept as their colleagues one, whose chief claim to a seat in Parliament was founded upon his firm resolve to upset that equality - they, the Ministry, are not very likely to prove stubborn defenders of the rights of Lower Canada, when the defence of those rights would in all probability lead to a

(2.) We did not intend to insinuate that it was from dislike for Sir Edmund Head that the Irish Catholics of Montreal abstained from calling on him, when on his way to Quebec; but since we have been so unfortunate as to be misunderstood by the Minerve, we take this opportunity of stating plainly and distinctly, that it was from personal feelings towards Sir Edmund Head-that it was from aversion to the man, an aversion founded on the patronage and en-Irish Catholics abstained from visiting him, or acquainted with that man's general character paying him any marks of respect. By officially and to ascertain whether he be honest, upright morality and religion; of an offence which if it men, but honest men-men who will not take a had been at once, as it should have been, report- bribe, and sell their votes for a mess of governed to the proper authorities, would have procur- ment pottage. Now we contend that the chaned his dismissal from a post which he is unworthy ces are that the man who is dishonest in one reupon the office of Representative of our Sove- the had citizen will never make a good member But there is one position deserving your attention reign. Had a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland been of Parliament. Will the Minerve venture to and ours, which is, the recommendation to found inguilty of similar conduct, it would have been | deny this? made the subject of indignant comments in the House of Lords, and in the House of Commons some of the preliminary meetings of the friends by men of all parties. Not one would have been of the rival candidates, personally we know noindispensable feature of any system to which we so alluring by their pecuniary premiums, as to draw will give in our adhesion, we insist upon the total our youth—even the youth destined for the Priesthood, if permitted, from our Diocesan seminaries, put up with official insolence, which would not es to the friends of M. Beaudry; Mr. Beaudry's be brooked for one moment on the part of an friends assert that the other party were the agofficial in Ireland? Is it because we are really, gressors; and we, therefore, see no reasons whatconstitution so spoiled, as to be totally unfitted to inferior race?" and because we have not the spirit and manliness to resent a gross and wanton This is a state of things so revolting to contemplate, insult !-- an insult to every man in whose veins flows one drop of Irish blood—an insult to every man who recognises in the Catholic Church, his

Spiritual Mother. What would the Minerve, say, how would the compatriots of the Minerve act, under analogous circumstances? If, for instance, Lower Canada since the conquest had been treated as Ireland try by the Anglo-Dutch under the Prince of him. Orange-if the Catholic faith had been proscribed in Lower Canada, and its ministers exiled, Minerve's charges against us, will our cotempopersecuted, and worried to death-if to commemorate these misfortunes a secret oath-bound society ing to be a champion of religion and morality, had been instituted, which annually on the 13th the defender of the cause of order and good prin-September celebrated the defeat of the French ciples-" les lons principes"-it has undertaken under Montealm, with party processions, and in- to defend the infamous tampering with oaths, sulting demonstrations, in which the nationality and the religion of French Canadians were consigned to perdition—if these demonstrations were almost invariably attended with outrages upon the persons and property of French Canadian Catholics, and if the openly avowed object of those who took part therein was to assert "Anglo-Saxon Ascendancy" - how we ask, would French Canadians feel towards a Governor General who should openly countenance and encourage such secret societies, by receiving their members at his official residence, and graciously replying in his official capacity, to their Addresses? If there was a spark of honor or manly feeling still burnning in their bosoms, they would resent the cowardly insult of the impertinent official as the Irish Catholics of Canada have resented it; and they would show by their conduct towards him, that the public officer who condescends to be- sad to see how Ministerial patronage, and Govern-

position, for ever forfeited all claims to the respect and confidence of Her Majesty's subjects.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1858.

We do not insimiate then, but we openly, and with an intimate acquaintance with the facts of the case—assert that, in so far as the Irish Catholics of Montreal are concerned, their non-attendance at Sir Edmund Head's levee was intentional and that whilst they carefully abstained, out of respect to his office, from offering any insult to the Governor, they as carefully and deliberately refrained from any marks of honor to the man .-The office we are bound as Catholics-and as Catholics, good subjects--to respect; but we know of no law of God or man that requires us to prostrate ouselves before the feet of him who bas grossly insulted us; or to refrain from manifesting in a quiet and constitutional manner the feelings which we entertain towards one whose whole official career has been marked by an insolence towards us, for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the Colonial annals of the British Empire. Towards such a man there is but one attitude which Irish Catholics can with a proper regard to what is due to themselves, assume; and that attitude was, we are happy to say, assumed by them. Had they either hooted the Governor, or given any welcome to the man, they would have disgraced themselves; they therefore purposely maintained a dignified silence, thereby showing that, if they knew what was due to the Governor General, they were not unmindful of what was due to themselves-as Irishmen and as Catholics, whom the Governor General had insulted by openly countenancing the inveterate enemies of their nationality and their religion.

3. We have never asserted that an alliance with the "Clear Grits" was preferable to an alliance with Orangemen. On the contrary we have always asserted that an alliance with either was incompatible with our honor and our interests as Catholics. It is true, however, that of the two, we consider the Orangemen the more dangerous. because of that perfect organisation, which is the sole feature that distinguishes the " Dear Brothers" of Attorney Gen. Macdonald, from the undisciplined rabble that howl in concert with Mr. Goorge Brown.

4. The Minerve to the contrary notwithstanding, we assert that it is the duty of electors. when a new man, one who has no political antecouragement that he has constantly given to cedents to recommend him, presents himself be-Orangeism in Canada, - that the great body of lore them for their suffrages, to make themselves receiving the Orange Societies at his residence, in his dealings, and faithful in the discharge of and by replying in his official capacity to their the duties of private life. More especially is Addresses, Sir Edmund Head was guilty of a this incumbent upon the electors of Canada gross, of an unpardonable crime against decency, where the great difficulty is to find, not talented to hold, and wherein he does but bring disgrace lation of life, will be dishonest in all, and that

5. Of the originators of the disturbances at as Sir Edmund Head politely insinuates, "an ever for attaching more credit to the statements of one side, than to those of the other.

6. Lastly we would remark that as M. Dorion during the last session not only voted against the Orange Incorporation Bill-for which some Ministerial "Kawtholic hacks" had the almost incredible baseness to vote-but voted also against the motion for "Representation by Population." Judging M. Dorion, therefore, by his political antecedents during the past session, he was well entitled to a far better support than has been treated since the conquest of that coun- that which the TRUE WITNESS was able to give

Having thus replied, one by one, to all the rary explain to us how it is that, whilst professand the blasphemous invocations of God's Holy Name, of which its Ministerial patrons were guilty, what time they went hopping about-as the Toronto Colonist has it-from one office to another like a set of Circus performers, and at every hop taking a solemn oath on the Holy Evangelists? That such a zealous defender of the cause of religion and morality, that such an ardent professor of good principles-" les hons principes"-as the Minerve gives itself out to be, should permit such a scandalous outrage upon religion and morality, by men in high official positions, to pass uncondemned, has excited no small astonishment' and given occasion to sundry Sons of Belial to wag their heads ominously; and, if the Minerve were really an exponent of Catholic morality, would compel us as gentlemen to blush with shame for our Church. It is indeed ments to pure Catholic education, there is abundant to succeed in organism of the public officer who condescends to be- sad to see how Ministerial patronage, and Govern- these things Protestants should be projects for education there is abundant to succeed in organism the without delay, we are evidence in all the projects for educating the youth of our beloved proper to use all con- come a political partizan, has, no matter what his ment emoluments do tend to blunt the recipients, seemeth good in their eyes, without let or his ment emoluments do tend to blunt the recipients.

moral perceptions; and how indulgent they make him to the frauds of the dispensers of official good things!

To those who differ from us in our estimate of the propriety of allying ourselves with Mr. George Brown, or of allowing our names to be in any manner coupled with his, we would respectfully suggest the following queries:---

- 1. Previous to the first of January of the present year, had Mr. George Brown by his antecedents merited the respect and confidence of Irish Catholics?
- 2. Since the same date, has Mr. George Brown done or said anything-expressed any sorrow for his past, or given any pledge for his future-that should induce us to put any confidence in the man, or to contract any kind of an alliance
- 3. Has he not, on the contrary, continually declared his determination to maintain the "mixed" or "common" system of education in the schools of Upper Canada?—and are we not, as Catholics, bound to oppose every man, no matter what his pretensions, who will not pledge himself unequivocally, and irrevocably, to support the " Separate" system, as an indispensable condition of any school system for which we will submit to be taxed?
- 4. Is not, in short, Mr. George Brown the same in his hostility to the "separate" or "denominational" system as he was some six months ago? and are we not the same in faith, and in our political principles?

5. If he is still the same, and we are still the same, how is it possible that there can be any better reasons for placing confidence in him, or for giving him our support to-day, than there were at any other period of the man's political

We shall be told that Mr. George Brown is squeeze-able; that we should be able to wring from him, being in office, concessions that we shall never obtain from his political opponents; and that for our support, he is willing to pay any price at which we may be pleased to estimate our services. There may be, and is no doubt, some truth in this. Political exigencies, the necessity of conciliating us, and of disarming our hostility, would doubtless have compelled Mr. G. Brown to have said, and even done many things as a Minister, which he would never have dream: of saying or doing in opposition. He would not indeed, even had he been allowed to remain in office, have brought forward any measure for the immediate relief of those grievances under which the Catholic minority of Lower Canada have long groaned; but neither would he have made any attack upon the " separate" school system as at present existing. He would have temporised; his object would have been to gain time; and whilst holding out to Catholics a prospectbut a prospect only-of a speedy redress of their grievances, he would have been very careful not to say or do anything which might provoke the suspicions or hostility of the ultra-Protestant, or anti-Catholic party whose champion he has hitherto been. We should have had fair words from him perhaps, but at best little more .-We might have had, perhaps, some logus enquiry, or promise of a bogus enquiry, into the working of the Irish National system-a system condemned by the Irish Hierarchy-with a view to its adoption here; and so we should have been like noor Dame Quickly, still " fubbed off, and fulbed off, and fubbed off from this day to that, it would have been a shame to think on:" but for any real substantial redress of our wrongs, we should have got almost as little from Mr. Brown as from M. Cartier.

When Mr. Brown comes forward publicly-ia Parliament, at public meeting, or on the hustings -and there and then openly declares that he has abandoned for ever all design of attempting to impose upon his Catholic fellow-eitizens a system of "common" or "mixed" education to which they are conscientiously opposed-when he openly and unequivocally declares himself the friend of "Freedom of Education"-when he recognises the right of the parent to educate his children as he pleases, to select their teachers and their school companions-when he takes his stand as the champion of the "separate" or "denominational" school system—then, but not before, shall we be prepared to listen with a favorable ear to propositions of peace; then, but not before will we sheathe the sword, and extend to George Brown our political support. But the first ad vances must come from him. He has through out been the aggressor; he it is, who has most prominently exerted himself to impose upon our necks the degr ading yoke of "State Schoolism, and to rob the parent of his heaven-derived right over the education of his children. We, on the contrary, have been ever on the defensive. W have never claimed to force upon our fellow-citizens of any denomination, a system of education to which they were averse; we have never air tempted to interfere betwixt the Protestant parent and his child; or to dictate to the former how, by whom, and in whose company the latter should be educated. We are willing that in a these things Protestants should do as to the

derance from us; and we ask this only-but we will accept no less that we also, Catholics, be left free and unmolested to educate our children as we please, without being directly or indirectly, compelled to pay for the education of the children of our Protestant neighbors. So selfevidently just are all our demands, that no one has as yet attempted to meet them with argument, or to assign any better reason than the mere will of a brute majority why they should not be at once conceded. In this opposition to our rights, we do not say as Catholics, but as parents, no one has so distinguished himself as has Mr. George Brown; and it is, therefore, but just and reasonable that the first overtures should proceed from him; and that he who is the offender should first sue for pardon from those whom he has effended. When he shall have publicly expressed his contrition for his past, and shall have given some symptoms, at least, of his good intentions for the future, then, but not before, will it be time to talk of receiving our former enemy into favor; then but not before, can we Catholics, without forfeiting all claims to be respected by our enemies, without sacrificing our principles, and with due regard to our honor, allow our names to be associated with that of Mr. George Brown.

Respect for the dignitaries of the Catholic Church is not, at all events, one of the weaknesses with which the Ministerial press, and the champions of order and good principles-"bons principes"-can be accused. When it suits their turn, they show as little regard for a Bishop as for a chinney sweep; and to advance their mercenary objects, scruple not to drag by name our venerated Prelates before the public, thus making them parties to the paltry struggle now raging betwixt the " Ins" and the " Outs." In the Canadian of the 8th inst., for instance, the editor cautions his readers against "cleargritism, which ludes its claws, and has of late so well assumed a saintly aspect-s'est fait si bon petit saint-that Mgr. de Charbonnell has allowed himself to be moved thereby."

Every right minded person must, we are sure, agree with us in condemning this wanton assault upon a Prelate, as unworthy of a gentleman, or a Catholic. Fortunately however these attacks upon Mgr. de Charbonnell are self destructive, and can do him no injury. The "Outs"-as for instance the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Herald-represent the Bishop of Toronto as having taken an active part in favor of Mr. Cameron; the Canadien - an organ of the " Ins"-more than insinuates that His Lordship favored the " Clear Grits;" whilst the Catholic knows that both these statements are equally either of the candidates with an eye of favor.

It is not then our object to vindicate His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto from the calumnious attacks of the Herald's Ottawa correspondent, or the cowardly inuendoes of the Canadien of Quebec; but merely to express our condemnation of a practice unfortunately too common amongst a certain class of political "hacks," who seem to think that all means are lawful to them to employ in their partisan warfare. One day we see placards stuck about our public places, in which the Bishop of Montreal is represented by some sneaking fellow, as canvassing from the pulpit in behalf of one of the rival candidates; another day, a French journalist, who makes great protestations of his attachment to the cause of order -meaning thereby to that set of political principles which are likely to eventuate in a Government situation-brings impertment accusations of Clear-Grit proclivities against the Bishop of Toronto; meantime, Protestants look on, and enjoy the fun, which, it must be confessed, is not of a kind to prepossess them with a very favorable idea, either of our Bishops or of our laity; the former of whom are thereby exhibited in the light of political intriguers; and the latter, as miserable place-hunters, and sycophants perpetually fawning upon the dispensers of Ministerial

It is time that this were put a stop to; and that the political "hacks" on both sides-whether they ply their dirty trade in the interest of the "Ins" or of the "Outs"—be given plainly to understand that it is as unmanly, as ungenerous, to introduce without authority, the name of a Bishop or Priest into their party squabbles, as it would be to drag the name of a lady before the public in the same unseemly connection. We, laymen, should fight our battles amongst ourselves, and should not seek to compel our Prelates to descend into the impure arena.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND .- Marvelous and encouraging as has been the progress of Catholicity of late years in the United States, it is as nothing compared with that which the treal Witness! same holy cause has made in Presbyterian Scotland during the last quarter of a century. In

European emigration; whilst in Scotland the accessions to the Church have for the most part either to State support, or to popular favor, for ber glorious triumphs; and yet see what mighty works she—aided only by her Divine Spouse -has of late years accomplished! We copy from a Report lately published upon " Sectarian Aggressions in Scotland:—

Catholic Priests..... 477 1142 Chapels 449 894 Nunneries..... None. 100 Monasteries..... None.

These figures speak more eloquently than any

words that we could possibly employ; and cer-

tainly bear out our remarks as to the inefficacy of State opposition, or popular clamor, to prevent the spread of the truth, when its professors are but zealous in the good work. Why then should we in Canada fear either the "Clear Grits" or the " Rouges? What can they do against us, if we are but true to ourselves, and to our principles? The "Rouges" cannot be actuated by a more bitter hostility against the Church, than are the sour visaged Presbyterians of Scotland. In view of, and to oppose the alarming spread of Popery, the General Assembly have organised a Protestant Association;" whilst the fair daughters of the Conventicle have with a noble emulation, constituted themselves into an " Auxiliary Ladies' Association"-all for the confusion of the "Man of Sin," and for overthrowing the " Seat of the Beast." Well! and what have their puny efforts resulted in? In this-that Popery within the last quarter of a century has more than doubled in numbers, influence, and nower. Why then should we fear a different result from the hostility of the "Rouges" in this country? There can be but one reason; and that is, that we lack the zeal, the stubborn honesty, the noble self-reliance, and disinterestedness of the Catholics of Scotland; and because our Catholic laity, instead of seeking first and before all things, the kingdom of God and His justice, are ever abjectly cringing before " Jackin-Office;" and are far more intent upon obtaining Government situations for themselves, than upon the interests of the Church. If ever those interests suffer, it will not be because of the malice or power of our enemies, but because of our own servility; but because we are too much given to "place-begging," and fawning upon every pitiful upstart who by a long course of chicanery, and dirty intrigues may have managed to obtain the disposal of a little Government patronage! Catholicity prospers, and does gloriously in Scotland, because, thank God, there are there few, or no Catholic officials or place-holders; if it false, equally destitute of foundation; and that is in a less vigorous condition in Canada, it is beduring the late electioneering contest, Mgr. de | cause we are unfortunately cursed with too many Charbonnell never for one instant abandoned his of those gentry; and because there never yet high position of dignified neutrality; never gave was, and to the end of time never will be, a Cathe slightest cause for suspecting that he viewed | tholic official who was not a more dangerous encmy to the Catholic Church, than the most rabid my to the Catholic Church, than the most rabid five Clergymen, of whom five belonged to neighbor"Clear Grit," or "Rouge" that ever d—d the ing Dioceses. Judging from the general satisfaction it has given, I may say that it has been productive Pope over a pot of beer. Read the history of Europe, and you shall see, that it has always been by the hands of Catholic statesmen and Legislators, that the most deadly blows against the honor, independence, and welfare of the Church have been dealt. It was to Catholic officials that the Church was indebted for the laws which in the last century deprived her of her freedom of action on the Continent of Europe; and if ever laws hostile to the interests of the Church be passed in Canada, it will be by your " Kawtholic hacks"--vour hypocrites of "good principles." to whom unfortunately we have been so simple as to entrust the defence of her rights; and to whom we are already indebted for the Legislative recognition of the principle, false in theology, "that it is desirable to abolish all semblance even of connection between Church and State." - Vide Clergy Reserves' Act.

> " The more priests, the more crime," is the favorite aphorism of our crudite cotemporary, the Montreal Witness; facts, however, would seem to point to a remarkable, and inevitable connection betwixt evangelicalism and prostitution; between Low-Church principles and illegitimate births. At all events the rule-" the more Protestantism, the more bastardy" holds true in Eng-

> E. G .- The very evangelical, and very Low-Church, government Bishop of Carlisle has just indited a somewhat remarkable letter to his clergy; wherein he congratulates them upon the fact that Puseyism had received no encouragement amongst them; and that Romish practices and doctrines of a Romish tendency were altogether unknown in his Diocess amongst clergy or people. Protestantism was triumphant in the district, and High-Church principles altogether at a discount. Of course under such circumstances, we should expect to find the Diocess of Carlisle, a model Diocess for chastity and temperance. Alas! alas! for the assumptions of the Mon-

For the Bishop poor man, having just worked himself into a state of exceeding gladness bethe United States, the ranks of Catholicity have cause of the "soundness" of his flock, was ne-

clare himself sorry-yea very sorry-because of and Protestant faith, I don't hesitate to say, that two little blemishes upon the face of that fair been made amongst the native population. In Protestant prospect over which he was calling neither country has the Church been indebted his friends and neighbors to rejoice with him.-The fact is, that, as the good Bishop had to admit, the people of his Diocess, the evangelical sheep over whom his pastoral care extended, were without exception the most intemperate and the most unchaste muttons in England; and he pointed out the fact that, whilst in Lancashire, with its manufacturing population, the illegitimate birth were only six per cent, in his Diocess, where Low Church or evangelical principles ruled in undisturbed ascendancy, where no Puseyite intoned the service, or provoked to confession, where the Romish priest was altogether unknown, the illegitimate births were as high as TEN per cent. Alas! for the theories of the Witness; alas! that statistics should persist in giving the lie, in such an unpleasant manner, to all his glorifications in behalf of the Holy Protestant Faith!

> This evening seven of our brave Sisters of the Grey Nunnery will start for Red River, from whence it is intended that three of them should proceed to the station of L'Isle a la Crosse, distant about four hundred leagues to the North West. An establishment of the Grey Nuns has since 1844 been in existence at Red River founded by Mgr. Provencher; and it is now intended to increase its force, in order to enable the Sisters to give a greater extension to their works of charity and education. The population is composed in part of Europeans, but consists chiefly of half-breeds, amongst whom it will be the glory of our Sisters of Charity to diffuse the blessings of a true Christian civilization. They carry with them the ardent prayers of all who honor heroism, and love God.

> Nouvelle Cuisiniere Canadienne." Louis Perrault, St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

> The housewife's handibook, with no end of instructions for preparing savory dishes. No household should be without a copy of the work, which has already reached its third edition.

Mr. Foster has been returned for Shefford by majority of about 246 over his opponent Mr.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Toronto, September 13, 1858.

Sir-An Ordination was held yesterday by His Lordship Bishop De Charbonnel, in his domestic chapel, when Michael M. O'Shea received successively Tonsure, Minor Orders, and Subdeaconship; the Rev. John P. Kennedy was promoted to Sub-deaconship. The former gentleman came last year from England, and is now an inmate of St. Michael's Palace; the latter is attached to the College conducted by the Bazilian Fathers. Both gentlemen promise well.

The Ecclesiastical Retreat mentioned in my last communication, took place, according to announcement, in St. Michael's College. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Father Lynch, C. M., Superior of the Preparatory Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, in the Diocese of Buffalo. It was attended by thirtyof abundant fruits. The attendance of the Clergy has been more numerous than on any former occasion. His Lordship, as usual, presided over all the exercises, enforcing by example strict observance of the rules of the Retreat. The rapid increase of the Clergy in Upper Canada, is an object of gratification to every Catholic heart, for which sincere thanks should be returned to God. In the Diocese of Toronto alone there is already a more numerous Clergy than when Bishop De Charbonnel was called to preside over the immense territory which is now divided into the three Dioceses of Hamilton, London, and Toronto. As might have been expected, the number of churches, schools, educational or benevolent institutions, has increased in the same proportion. Another happy result Upper Canada is reaping from the above wonderful progress of Catholicity, is the gradual disappearance of bigotry, faunticism, and ignorance among those separated from the Church. To say that the whole of the Western section of the Province has become enlightened, liberal, and Christianised, would be deemed an exaggeration. But that the public mind is undergoing a beneficial change, is a fact which will be admitted by all sensible and liberal men. Even the tone of the press formerly most inimical to the Church, is considerably altered. With, perhaps, the sole exception of the Christian Guardian, that rabid organ of a fanatical and ignorant sect, our Dailies and Weeklies in Toronto present columns which a Catholic eye may gaze upon without being offended. Truly, Mr. Editor, this is the age of light and progress. That its onward course may not be thwarted by any sudden or unforescen accident, is the wish of every friend of order and peace.

When I speak of a return to more liberal principles, I do not wish to be understood of a general conversion in Western Canada. Exceptions, as might be expected, there are among our separated

brethren. The following is an instance :-About a year ago, a Catholic young lady was married in this city by a Catholic Priest to a Protestant gentleman. The usual promises were made by the Protestant party; the most positive and solemn as-surances were given—that the faith of the Catholic young lady should not be tampered with; that the children should be all brought up in the Catholic faith. Vain hope !-illusory promises! They have all been most shamefully violated; even the promises made on the word of a gentleman have been scandalously set aside. Permission has been refused by the perjured husband to allow the first child, born lately, to be baptized by a Catholic Clergyman. Daily the unfortunate Catholic wife is subjected by her Protestant husband to the most oppressive and vexatious annoyances. Minister, and Ministers' wives, are daily set upon her, like so many blood-hounds. to force her to abandon the Church of ages, and make a profession of the belief in the new-fangled creed of John Wesley.

solemn promise on the word of honor of a Protestant gentleman is something, to say the least, very suspicious. Woe to the credulous and unsuspecting been copiously recruited by a constant stream of vertheless obliged within a very few lines, to de- | With the experience I have of Protestant liberality, | Friends there should look out.

mixed marriages are a curse to society; and especially to the confiding Catholic party who relies on the word of men who, whilst they have constantly on their lips the name of liberty, harbor in their bosom the most consummate hypocrisy, deceit, hatred and animosity against whomsoever chooses to differ from them. This, Mr. Editor, is my sincere conviction and experience of Protestant love of liberty and fair play. Religious and civil liberty, according to the Protestant sense of the word, means "liberty for themselves, oppression for others." What is true of individuals, applies with double force to nations. There never was a Protestant nation but persecuted. For nearly two centuries Protestant England has shed the blood of her Catholic subjects. Protestant Sweden, at this hour of the nineteenth century, proscribes her Catholic subjects, and expels them from her territory. Let Protestants talk till doomsday of freedom, religious and civil; their deeds belie their words. Liberty is their motto; oppression and tyranny their practice. Fools will give them credit for their fair words; the wise ones will laugh them to scorn.

Such is, Mr. Editor, my opinion of Protestant li-berality. May I ask yours? Hoping it may be in your power to tell the public, at some future day, what you think of this, my belief, I remain youre,

TORONTO.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CANADA WEST-SU-PERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Thornhill, 13th Sept., 1858. Six-As the Ryersonian school system of Western Canada is alternately "lauded to the skies"—at one time by the Clear Grit faction; and now by the Orange bullies of the Toronto press-it becomes the duty of every Catholic parent to be watchful, and make known "his experience" of the dangers to which the children of the faithful are exposed by attending these hot-beds of vice and depravity; in order that the vile monster may be exhibited in its naked deformity to an infatuated public. That the Common School system of Western Canada is chiefly acceptable to the fanatical portion of our Protestant fellow-countrymen-on account of its anti-Catholic tendencies, and the opportunities it affords them of showing the hatred they bear to our Church, with now and then a chance of sowing the seed of infidelity in the minds of the Catholic youth I am aware; of this I have been long convinced, and have even heard it acknowledged by respectable (but candid)

What is to be expected in schools under the supervision of a Deputy Grand Chapter of the Orange fraternity, who considers that "the Municipal Council of Markham would be doing a great injustice to the public they represent, were they to grant anything more than toleration! to separate schools?"-What does he know of the practice of that divine precept which teaches us to do unto others as we would that men should do unto us? He is a parson, and can answer for himself. As for the teachers under the superintendence of his Reverence, we ought not to expect too much; yet, notwithstanding his avowed uncharitableness towards us, I doubt whether he would endorse the following sentiment attered by a common school teacher, in receipt of public money. In conversation with others, this model school teacher said :-

"The only place for the devil was hell; and that was where all Catholics ought to go, as that was the only place they were fit for.

Such is the type of a class of gentry who are to rain the youth of Canada West.

There is another class of model teachers, whose more mature age, and clerical exterior, cause them to have more control over themselves; fellows of the Aminidab Sleek school -- who make it a point to leave controversial books in the way of their scholars, that they may be seen by them. A child seeing a book on "the master's desk," with the "title" of it before him, read it; and when he returned home from school remarked to his mother that he read, "that Mary was not the Mother of God," on the cover of a book on the master's desk; and of course an explanation followed. But, Sir, I ask is it fair-is it not the very extreme of all that is unjust and tyrannical to compel as to send our children to such places, and thus in an indirect way, to tamper with what is dearer than all, their religious faith. For what other pur-pose could the teacher have had this book laid on his desk for months to be seen by every scholar who approached him?

Therefore I sincerely—as a Catholic parent—appeal to my co-religionists throughout Canada West to keep a constant watch upon these gentry; and whenever they depart from the strict line of duty, to hold them up to public gaze, in order that our grievances may be more generally known, and the proper remedy secured. Let our motte be-" No seace with Rversonian State-Schoolism.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF .- The Hon. J. E. Thibauleau has been re-elected for this constituency by a

We Transcript understand that the 100th regiment is now under orders for Malta, and unless war comes to a speedy close in India, in all probability, the east will be the destined field for their first brush with an enemy. The regiment is full, and is one of the finest in the British army. The regiment, we learn, has received new clothing, accoutrements, and fire arms. -The drill is rapidly progressing, and the men will soon be ready for the field. They have also a fine band, and a service of plate for the officers' mess, of the most beautiful description.

EMIGRAVIES REPORT .- There was printed by order of the House of Assembly, a short time ago, the "Report of the Chief Emigrant Agent for Unnada for the year 1857," which contains much interesting matter not yet made public through the Press. The following is an abstract:-Montreal

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Saturday afternoon about two P.M. a man named James Hickey, an ex-policeman, aged about 30 years, fell from a driver, used in the erection of the tubes on Victoria Bridge, height of sixty-four feet. When taken up no blood was observed to be flowing, but the man was speechess. He was immediately removed to the St. Patrick's Hospital, where he continued in the same state until about noon on Sunday, when he expired.

On Friday afternoon, John Kirkpatrick, partner with Mr. George M'Gibbon, cooper, in the storage business, left his place of business, and his not returning on Saturday, search was made for him, which proved unsuccessful until Sunday, when the body was found floating in the river, near the long wharf.

The Hamilton Times cautions its readers against what appears to be a new counterfeit bill. It purports to be on the "City Bank, Montreal," for \$4. The principal vignette is a male figure seated on a rising piece of ground, leaning on an anvil and surrounded by instruments. In the distance is a railway train crossing a bridge. On the right hand side is a female figure with a bow in her arms, one foot raised. On the left a winged cupid astride on the head of a recumbent lion. The wording of the bill is as foltion for religion's sake, on the part of a Protestant husband. Hundreds of the kind have come to my knowledge, and confirmed me in my balled that Carpenter & Co., Montreal. The colour of the paper is a dingy straw, and is similar in appearance and handle to many affoat, but slightly thinner if any Catholic girl, who, on such unsafe guarantees, risks | thing. It is a dangerous bill and should be looked after. The note in our possession came from Buffalo.

Horrible Murder.—An inquest was held on Wednesday night by D. E. Burdett, M. D. Coroner, on the body of Peter Sweeny, a boy about six years of age who had been brutally murdered by his father. It appears that the inhuman parent, Martin Sweeney went home in a state of intoxication and began beating his family in a fearful manner, causing the instant death of one of his children and disabling his wife, so that she was unable to leave her bed for some hours. A post mortem examination was held by P. V. Dorland, M. D., and a verdict of manslaughter against the father was returned. Sweeny is now inejail waiting his trial at the next Assizes .- Belleville Independent.

THE ABSCONDING REGISTRAR OF KENT.-Mr. Knapp, the late registrar of Kent, has not yet been arrested, although the officers of justice are in pursuit of him. His movements are understood to be in an easterly direction, though it is likely he will endeavor to find his way to the neighboring Republic. In Belleville he waited a whole day for his luggage. If he should make his way to the States he can be arrested there for forgery under the provisions of the Ashburton treaty. - Toronto Leader.

MEDICANCY.-The extent to which Medicancy is increasing in Toronto, is a subject which demands serious consideration. Wherever you go in the city you are everlastingly tormented by those persons whose sole duty it is to solicit your "coppers." It is not the amount of which you may find yourself relieved in this way, that makes this sort of thing disagrecable: it is the incessant importunity to which you are subjected. And it is not in the street alone that these characters are to be found.-There is not a respectable house in the city, but is besieged by them several times in a day. At every place of public resort—about the doors of the banks, the exchange, the post-office, the newspaper and other offices—they continually dodge your path.
this is really insufferable; and we put it in all candor to the civic dignitaries if this state of things is to continue? Is it, in the language of our Yankee friends to become an "institution" in our midst? As far as present appearance would lead one to-wards a solution of this query, he might be inclined to answer it in the affirmative. But we look for better things. Surely in the City of Toronto, noted as it has always been for its benevolence some means might be adopted for ameliorating the condition of these unfortunates, as well as ridding the streets of their presence! We do not propose a nostrum for this evil. That we leave to others. We merely point out the necessity that exists for putting a stop to this growing evil.—Will any one move in the matter?—Toronto Leader.

In town,-The celebrated Pain Killer has just arrived in sufficient quantities to put to flight the whole pain family. Buy it; try it. Sure death to all Pain is the Pain Killer.

The Persian Balm soothes the pain from the severest burns or scalds like magic. Try it when unfortunate.

Birth.

At Point St. Charles, Montreal, on the 14th inst. the wife of Mr. Thomas Price, of a son.

Married.

At the Parish Church, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, Mr. John Breene, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Alexander M'Quillan, all of this

Died.

In this city, on the 11th inst., James Becket, aged 58 years, brother of John C. Becket, Printer. Mr. Becket was a native of Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scot-

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

١,	Septem	iber 1	1,	858.
	Flour, per quintal			
- 1	Onimeal, per do	2,50		2,60
ı L	Wheat, per minot	90		1,00
_	Oats, do	40		42
1	Barley, do	60		65
e	L'CRS, do	95	٠.	1,00
0	Beans, do.,	1,60		1,70
1	Buckwheat, do.,	50		60
	Unions, per tureen,	71	٠.	9
•	Potatoes, per bag,	50	٠.	56
s	Beet, per lb.,	7	٠.	15
-	Mutton, per quarter,	65	٠.	1,75
-	Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).	6,00	٠.	7,00
	Butter, Fresh, per lb	20	٠.	25
	Salt, per lb.,	141	٠.	15
i	Eggs, per doz.,	124	٠.	13
	Cheese, per 1b.,	01	٠.	13
,	Turkeys, per couple,	1,40	٠.	1,50
	Geese, do.,	90	٠.	1,00
)	Fowls, do	50	٠.	60
	Hay, per 100 hdls.,	5,00	٠,	6,50
	Straw, do.,	4,00	٠.	6,00
	Ashes-Pots, per cwt	0,65		6,70
į	" Pearls, per do.,	6,35	٠.	6,40

P.K.

To Perry Davis & Sos-Dear Sirs-1 feel happy to add one more testimonial of the value of your Pain Killer to the thousands sent you from nearly all parts of the world. On the 8th of this month I fellfrom a second story doorway to the pavements, striking on my feet, and bruising them severely; also straining the ligaments of the ankles. When carried home my feet were black and swollen, and the pain so intense as to cause fainting. I immediately applied your Pain Killer, and continued to do so at intervals of about ten minutes. The second day the appearance was a greenish vellow, with little or no pain, and to-day I can walk with ease to my store .-Yours respectfully,

I. SUGGITT, High Street.

Providence, May 12th, 1857. The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol. Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carter, Kerry & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

A BAZAAR,

FOR the NEW CHURCH, at COTEAU ST. LOUIS. Mile End, will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, 20th instant, at FOUR o'clock, P.M., and continue every day during the week, at the same hour. F. T. LAHAYE, Ptre., S.V.

SENECAL & RYAN,

ADVOCATES, No. 23, St. Vincent Street, Montreal. PIERCE RYAN.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is un-

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet

Try this geat "Home Luxury."
S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N.Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL

(Wholesale Agents),

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The news of the bombardment of Jeddah, which was received in Paris, not from the Mediterranean, but from London, has produced a great and somewhat strange impression. The 'untoward event' of the battle of Navarino is already in everybody's mouth as the the fittest comparison. The Pays (government paper) says :-

"Now this is a serious affair, and we have somewhat reason to feel astonished at it. In fact, it seems to us that it was understood between the governments of England and France, that the crime of Jeddah demanded an energetic retribution, but that it should be inflicted by both governments conjointly and simultaneously. The action was to be acommon one; but, as usual, Eugland has hurried, and so she could do, because she had the means of retribution on the spot. The punishment of the assassins of Jeddah would have been neither less energetical, nor less salutary, if it had been inflicted by, and in the name of the two allied nations."

The Constitutionnel contains another article on the resistance of Great Britain against the cutting of the Esthmus of Suez, for which the time considering the impression made in France by the news from Jeddah, as expressed by the Pays, is so well chosen, that one

may almost see a purpose in it. Some difficulties, says the Patrie, have arisen between France and Switzerland on the subject of the settlement of the frontiers. The French and Swiss Commissioners have not been able to come to an understanding on the subject, and the Federal Council has proposed to the French government the nomina-

tion of an arbitrator. The most interesting and important piece of French news is the remarkable speech which has been delivered by the Count de Persigny, late Ambassador to England, on the occasion of the opening of the session of the Council General of the Department of the Loire, of which he is President. The Count is well known to be an advocate of the English Alliance; and a perusal of his speech must prove that his friendship towards England was sincere and ardent. The Count sensibly remarks that -"What is true is that there is no interest, no serious question at issue between the two Governments that the simplest exercise of common sense cannot satisfactorily solve, and that thus it only rests with us to maintain an alliance so advantageous for the two peoples." The Emperor has returned from what our Paris correspondent justly terms his triumphant progress through Brittany, and one of his recent visitors at St. Cloud has been no less a personage than the ex-Premier-an act of politeness, doubtless, intended by Lord Palmerston, and of considerable condescension towards the fallen and disgraced Minister on the part of the French Emperor .- Week-

THE EMPEROR AT RESNES .- The Emperor made the following speech at the grand banquet given to him at Rennes .-

"Gentlemen-I have visited Brittany as much from a sense of duty as from sympathy with its inhabitants. It was my duty to become acquainted with a part of France which I had not yet visited; and it was gratfying to my feelings to find myself in the midst of the Breton people, who are, before all, monarchical, Catholic, and martial. The departments of the west have frequently been represented as being animated with sentiments differing from those of the rest of the nation. The warm acclamations which have welcomed the Empress and myself throughout the whole of my journey contradict such an assertion. If France is not completely homogeneous in her nature she is unanimous in her feelings. She desires a government sufficiently stable to remove ail chance of fresh political convulsion; sufficiently enlightened to favour real progress and the development of the human mind; sufficently equitable to welcome the assistance of all right-minded men, whetever may have been their previous political opinions; sufficiently conscientious to declare that it strongly protects the Catholic religion while at the same time accepts freedom of worship; in short, a government strong enough from its internal union be respected as it ought to be in the councils of Europe. It is because I, the elect of the nation, represent those ideas that I have everywhere seen the people flock towards me and encourage me by their demonstrations. Be assured, gentlemen, that the remembrance of our journey into Brittany will remain deeply engraven on the heart of the Empress and on We shall never forget the affecting solicitude which has been shown for the Prince Imperial both in towns and in the country, the people everywhere regarding our son as the pledge of their fature welfare. I thank you, gentlemen, for having organised this meeting, which has given me an opportunity of expressing my ideas, and I conclude by giving a toast to Brittanny, which is here so honorably represented. In order that its agriculture may soon develope itself, its means of communication be completed, its ports be improved, its manufacturers and commerce prosper, and that science and the arts may flourish in it, my support shall not be found wanting; but, while hastening its progress in the path of civilisation, may it preserve intact the noble sentiments which have distinguised it for so many centuries. May it preserve that simplicity of manners, that proverbial frankness, that fidelity to sworn faith, that perseverance in duty, and that submission to the will of God, who watches over the humble domestic hearth, as well as over the high destinies of empires. Such, gentlemen, are my wishes, and be you the worthy interpreters of them."

The concluding words of the Emperor were follow ed by a burst of acclamation. The Presse, which used to be a warm advocate of the English alliance, is indignant at having been accused, by certain London papers, of having changed its views upon that subject, and of doing all in its power to stir up the embers of ancient antagonism between the two nations. It denies that it is inimical to England, and professes its admiration of the

British nation's strong and virile qualities, of its power of labour, the boldness of its conceptions, its vigorous initiative, and of the liberty of its institutions. It desires the sincere and effective alliance of France and England, on condition that it should be on a footing of equality and of reciprocal concessions, and that it should not be like the famous alliance of the man and the horse, with France playing the part

of the horse. The Presse then enumerates its recent grounds of complaint against England. It says :-"She found us good to take Sebastopol (unassisted of course, for by this time various French journal-

ists have perfectly persuaded themselves that the en-tire glory of the Crimean campaign is to be ascribed to their arms); she then greatly appreciated the services of our fleets and armies; but, peace signed, by what concession did she recognise this co-operation She deserted our alliance for that of Austria: she sacrificed to her new friend the union of the Principalities, which she had berself demanded; she opposes, at Constantinople, the cutting of the isthmus of Suez, required in the interest of the whole world; in profound peace she takes possession of the island of Perim, in order to find herelf in a position to command the Red Sea when the day shall arrive on which she can no longer prevent its being opened. She had as Ambassador at Constantinople a declared enemy of France, haughty, whimsical, passionate, combining in supreme perfection all the faults of the English character, crowned by an avowed hatred of our country. While the blood of our soldiers flowed at Inkermann to save the English army, Lord Stratford, at Constantinople, worked against us, and now, after an absence of some months, he is sent back to Turkey to continue the same mancuvre. Honestly speaking, is that the conduct of an ally or of an enemy? . . . If England thinks she has need of the alliance, let her change her tone and conduct; the time has passed when Lord Melbourne could threaten, in open Parliament, to sweep our fleets from the

England has descended. Other relations and other

conduct are required." The Univers contains the following observations on the influence of the Clergy in France :-

"There is no body in France either so respected, so united, so enlightened, or if we except the army, so numerous as the incomparable body of the Clergy. By the people, whence they issue, the Clergy effect gigantic works; they have everywhere built churches, convents, hospitals, and schools, and fed, impoverished as they are, more than half the poor of the country. They preach, they write, and they teach; and it is the nation itself, and not an act of usurpation, which, after a long and violent struggle, has given them a place in public instruction. All the influence possessed by this body has been acquired through public opinion. Some political men do not remark this; they confine their attention to certain journals and academicians, and do not reflect that the actual state of the Catholic religion is a certain sign that public opinion, in harmony with events, has shaken off the Yoke of Voltarianism. The speech pronounced by the Emperor at Rennes give these politicians a proper lessson, and loudly points out to them where lies the future welfare of France and of the world."

The Revue des Deux Mondes makes the following strong reflections on the tribe of pamphleteers which has sprung up lately in Paris :- "We cannot express sufficient contempt for those pamphleteers who speculate on old prejudices, and who choose the very moment when the two governments so solemnly protest in favour of the alliance to deceive public opinion in the two countries, to excite reciprocal mistrust, and to inspire doubts in the sincerity of the great acts of which we have just been witnesses. The proceedings of the authors of the pamphlets to which we allude are as revolting as their calculations are disgraceful. They transform pretended conversations at St. Helena into a sort of political Koran; they profane the name of their prophet by attributing to him all kinds of absurd and apocry phal divagations, on the faith of domestics who passed themselves off to the world as his posthumous secretaries. They seek to stupefy France by an absurd glorification of herself, which would lead us, if we were to tolerate it, to the infatuation which has led the Turks and the Chinese to persuade themselves that they are the first people in the world. Under favour of these gasconades they preach to France a sort of Islamism against England. The government has many singular and compromising friends. For want of sufficient liberty of the press, men of business, so prompt to take alarm, foreigners who are ignorant of the origin of these wariike inspirations, regard these shameful pamphlets in a serious light. The latter would not issue from their obscurity, and would not even give the government trouble of a disavowal, were the currents of serious opinion left with open confidence to their natural

It is said that a vessel is about to be built at Cheroourg to be called Vaisseau-belier (battering-ram), a sort of man-of-war, of which the first idea belongs to the Emperor, and which is intended to act by its mass and its speed; and an expectation is expressed that the introduction of this new element into naval varfare will completely change its character.

SWITZERLAND.

A correspondent writes as follows :- "You are aware that under the late government of the canton of Fribourg, styling itself liberal (of course with other people's money), the female Convents of the canton were forbidden to receive any novices, with the intention of suppressing these institutions without making the colat that was produced by the sudden and complete suppression of the religious communities in Argovia. This plan would certainly have had a deadly effect upon these pious houses, where prayers are offered for the sinner and for their very persecutors, and where virtue has sought an inviolable asylum in order to escape the temptations of the world. But happily a protecting providence set to nought the dark designs of a vile coalition, and restored to the people of Fribourg its former beloved leaders. Mr. Charles and his followers have regained their ascendancy in the leading assembly of the canton, and the Bishop of Fribourg, who had been exiled from his Diocese by an incompetent authority, made again his triumphant entry into the town where Father Gerard has been before him, the father and instructor of the children and the glory were naturally annulled, an the town of Fribourg, and those at Estavager and Romont have now already received numerous novices and are in a very promising situation. I cannot refrain on this occasion, from quoting the words of a contemporary, who said:—'The prayers and good works of the Convents are the conductors which often prevent the lightning of God's wrath from falling upon those that do not pray.' Some of the leading journals of Switzerland have, like the amiable Times, vented their gall on Catholicism in this country, and taken particular offence at the 'obstinacy' of the Bishow of St. Gall, who dared to resist the secular authority when it tried to take the administration of ecclesiastical property into its hands, beginning by selling part of the estates and employing the proceeds to the augmentation of the salaries of public teachers; this bears, of course, no resemblance to the shoemaker that stole the leather to make shoes for the poor. Now imagine a venerable Prelate, with scanty, silvery locks, crowning a countenance radiating with mildness and inspiring love and respect to young and old, Catholic and Protestant. I say, imagine this faithful shepherd of his flock being charged with obstinacy! Why, you might as well call the Bishop of Oxford a St. John and charge him with loving his flock better than himself! But the reverend Prelate has had amidst his troubles also some consolation, and a very gratifying one was the presentation, last week, of an address from the Chapter of Regensberg, in Zurich, to testify their devotion, whilst highly admiring and commendating his honourable conduct on the above named occa-

AUSTRIA.

sion."

It is expected at Vienna that an amnesty will be granted in celebration of the birth of a son to the Emperor.

The Cologne Gazette says:—During the late mili-

tary manceuvres at the Camp of Neunkirchen, near Vienna, an incident took place, the motives of which have not yet been cleared up. The Hungarian Regiment Don Miguel fired ball cartridges at a German Regiment drawn up in front of it, killing three men

and seriously wounding eight others.

A private letter of the 14th ult. gives some explathe day lately published, General Degenfeld praised the good conduct of a regiment of infantry of Bohemia at the expense of another regiment composed of Italians and Hungarians. The latter are said to have been much enraged at this circumstance, and did not hesitate to revenge what they call an insult offered to their corps and to their nationality. For want of balls, they loaded their muskets with stones; the result was, as stated, that several men of the other regiment were killed and a greater number severely wounded.

ITALY.

A Turin letter of August 18th, quoted by the Correspondence Bullier, professing to speak from a " certain and most official source," says that the King of Naples, at the Council of Ministers held to consider the case of the Cagliari, is reported, with what truth it would be difficult to say-to have delivered the following speech:-

We must give way to England in every thing that flatters the pride and egotism of that nation.-This is all that her government requires. As to every thing else, the English government will assist us in resisting pretensions which might be our Mediterranean. Since then, France has usen and exists at present, is a great sec-saw machine, and is from China, but sees no reason for serious doubts of . The Conference of Perc Ventura, preached during

our security....An intimate understanding between France and England would be fatal to us, but I shall not be afraid of that till I see England disarm her fleets, or France decree the demolition of Cher-bourg. On the other hand, a war between France and England would be chaos; we cannot wish to see it, and I cannot believe it possible in the time of Alexander the reformer, and almost the disciple of Cobden (this sentence delivered with a smile.)-Such are my views. I wish you to act accordingly, to fear either from the 'Mysteries of Paris,' or the Vecchie e Nuove Speranze d'Italia."

The last sentence alludes to the titles of recent works by C. Balbo and N. Tomosco.

Independente of Turin of the 1st says :- "Some iournals have cast a doubt on the probability of a reconciliation between Naples on the one hand, and France and England on the other. As regards England, we persist in believing that an arrangement has taken place."

The arch-conspirator Mazzini is at his old trade again—that of raising funds from his dupes in order to bring about another insurrectionary movement in Italy, from which, of course, he will take care to be absent. As a contemporary remarks, hard fighting he leaves to his disciples—it is sufficient that he directs their movements from a place of safety, and distribute the money which his too credulous dupes entrust to him, as he thinks fit. "It being the duty," he says, " and interest of all to take care that our action triumphs, we want means. We are engaged at this moment in collecting them. Our brethren of other nations ought to assist us in this. In subscribing to our insurrectional fund they will sub-scribe to the success of the battle for all." The fellow should be punished for obtaining money under false pretences.'

The Times' correspondent writer :- " I understand that the Turkish Government has complained to the English Ambassador at Constantinople of the bombardment of Jeddah, at a moment when it was known that Ismael Pasha was on his way thither with full powers to punish the guilty. This complaint was to be expected, and will generally be considered well founded. The English Government should lose no time in justifying its conduct, if it can. I also hear that the Divan has addressed a circular to the governors of all the provinces of the Empire, desiring them to make known to the Mahomedans that the report spread of the approaching destruction of Mecca by the Western Powers is totally unfounded. This mischievous rumor has, it appears, obtained wide credence in the East, and, as may be supposed, tends greatly to keep alive the flame of fanaticism that has lately burst forth.

INDIA AND CHINA.

CONCLUSION OF A TREATY OF PEACE WITH CHINA .-The Moniteur of the 22nd contains the following important despatch from the French ambassador at St. Petersburg :-

"St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.
"The French Ambussador to the Minister of Foreign

Affairs.
"A courier who left Tien-sin on the 27th of June, overland, has brought the news to Prince Gortschakoff that a treaty has been concluded between China and Russia identical in its general basis with those concluded between China and the other Powers. The ports are open, the free exercise of the Christian relias also the sending (l'envoi) of diplomatic agents to sible accurately to shadow forth or predict.

Pekin, if necessary, (en cas de besoin).
"France and England have, moreover, obtained

considerable pecuniary indemnity. " DUKE OF MONTEBELLO.

(French Ambassador at St. Petersburg.) A HOT WEATHER CAMPAIGN IN INDIA .- The fol-end of last month, and told him we expected to march, and so we did on June 2nd, but not towards Calpee, but to a place called Terroan, about 50 miles from hence, where the Rajah had collected a very large body of men and refused to disband them.-The first day we were in tents we had six men brought to hospital insensible from the heat, and one of them died that evening; he was a fine strong man, quite well in the morning and in my troop .of his country. Under the restored Conservative (or | So, as we marched at 12 o'clock that night, I buried Catholic) Government, the acts of its predecessor him at 11 o'clock in a hastily dug grave under a tree; the others number of 27, were sent back to Banda that night, and this is the way Englishmen are being sown all about the country, for there is scarcely a camp ground of any column or regiment at this season that is not marked by mounds of earth under detached trees. The 43rd have lost more than 40 men and three officers since they left Bangalore without hearing a shot fired, but the horses prance, the lance flag waves, and the steel sparkles in the sun, and the bands play as cheerfully as ever, as the regiments file on their ground in the morning, though they are all getting considerably smaller than they were. I wonder the infantry get on at all, but numbers of them fall out, and a long string of doolies follows the columns, headed by exhausted men. We had no fight after all; when we got near the rebels all bolted, leaving a very large treasure and more than 30 guns. The Rajah came in and gave himself up, and will be tried for his life. We found his palace in good order, and I went into the treasure-vaults and saw bags containing 320,000 rupees and £80,000 in gold. His jewels are estimated at £200,000. We halted several days there, and came back slowly with 130 carts laden with treasure, and, as they are sure to condemn the owner, it will be a good haul for the Government. Fancy our joy when yesterday a thunderstorm was followed by heavy rain. The ground is moist this morning, and the blasting hot winds are, we hope, gone for this year. Our tents are open again, which is a great comfort, as a nearly dark tent, which you cannot see out of, heated to 100, is not a pleasant place from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and out side the air has been so hot that we put our handkerchiefs to our faces and run if we want to go from tent to tent. We have received some mess stores, which we were very glad of, as all our wine, beer, &c., was finished long ago. Generally most of our things are coming to grief. I am glad to say those in authority have had the sense to let us wear white linen jackets, instead of our cloth ones, which were unbearable. What a contrast these bare brown plains, with the dust whirling over them in clouds, are to England, which just now must be looking very beautiful. I begin to think India a delusion and a snare, and tropical luxuriance all imagination, nation of this affair :- It appears that in an order of as I have been 18 months in the country, and, except at Ceylon, could not have gathered a nosegay of wild flowers. The peep I have had of the hills was certainly fine."

A despatch from Malta, dated the 29th August says Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 20th July to relieve Maun Singh. The Rajpoot rebels, after plundering Touk, had

fled towards Chamboul, pursued by Colonel H. Ro-

berts. The following despatch was received at the India

House :-"The fugitive rebels from Gwalior, after making a demonstration against Bondee on the 19th July, attempted to cross over to Bandos, but failed; and on the 13th were menacing Beehore and Bughore. The Neemach had prepared to move out on the 1st Aug., for the purpose of co-operating with Holmes' column, which was last heard of at Bondee. The rebels are in considerable force, their number being estimated at 4,000 or 5,000 fighting men, with 5 guns. The lenders are Tonka, Tonee, Yedil and others. A small force, under Major Burns, from Ahemdah, had been pushed forward to Tinouen, with instructions

to march on Kheirwara, if necessary." The Times confesses some surprise at the news

its authenticity. The Times satirically remarks that Manchester must mourn in sackfoloth sad ashes, for other day at Paris, serve to show, with what frankshe will find herself a gainer; by the iniquity her remarks that the Lent of 1857 at the Tuileries, and published the Manchester must mourn in sackfoloth sad ashes, for other day at Paris, serve to show, with what frankshe will find herself a gainer; by the iniquity her remarks and published the manchester must mourn in sackfoloth. rassing thing to have prosperity forced upon her against all her principles. Every bale of thick calico that departs for Shantung will be a weight upon her conscience; every ship freighted with cot-ton goods for the China seas should carry her colours half-mast high, and be unloaded with a protest of and then I am convinced that we shall have nothing deep remorse of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

> THE TREATY WITH CHINA,-The next mail will in all probability settle the question as to the authenticity of the intelligence, as circumstantially put forward the other day by the Moniteur, relative to the reported treaty with China, and its general provisions. We see no reason whatever to doubt this statement in the organ of the French Government notwithstanding that the news reached Paris via St. Petersburg and, travelling by some mysterious means across the north of Asia, has had the start of the China Mail and the electric telegraph. Moreover, these tidings of our diplomatic success have been accepted here as substantially true, although they have failed to produce any sensible effect either on the public securities or the markets for Chinese produce. When the actual amount of the concessions exacted by Lord Elgin, and of the promised indemnity, are known, the effect will, of course be different.

In contemplating the fine opening presented to our future trade with China as the result of this war, we cannot forbear congratulating ourselves that we have, from the outbreak of hostilities, maintained the necessity for a resort to force as the only means of placing our commercial relations with China on a proper tooting. This opinion was not hazarded; it was founded on a knowledge of the Chinese, added to a careful consideration of the history of our tradal connection with that people, from the treaty of Nankin to the affair of the lorcha. Whether that event would, in any other country or with any other people, have rendered a resort to hostilities on our part justifiable, may well be doubted; but there is no doubt whatever that it furnished a fitting opportunity for striking the blow so long and so vainly deferred, and that, in the events which have followed, the British Government has had the support and sympathy of all the Maratime Powers. The gold discoveries in British Columbia, taken in connection with the opening of the trade with China, present a prospect of immense commercial activity. The intercourse between the new colony and China must be rapid and extensive. The latter country may be expected to contribute that supply of labour which poured into California until the American Government saw fit to interdict it. As British Columbia and Vancouver rise in wealth, importance and stability, the trade with China, as a matter of course, increase with the rapid growth of those colonies. Here will be employment for a fleet of merchantmen, with dates from the gold findings on the Frazer and Thompson Rivers, and the close of the Chinese war. Of the valuable results of this war no power is better convinced than that power which has watched its progress with unabated interest-we mean Russia. If we are rightly informed, her telegraphic system will shortly connect Pekin with St. Petersburg, and she possesses a splendid river on the confines of China, furnished with harbours in abundance for her future trade. In short, the opening of the ports of China is an event which may affect the commerce of the gion allowed, the establishment of consuls admitted, civilized world to an extent which is morally impos-

Napoleon III.—More than ten years have now elapsed since Louis Philippe, the Citizen King, was ignominiously driven from the throne and soil of France, amidst the insulting scoffs of the majority of lowing is an extract from a letter dated Banda, June Frenchmen. During his reign the Church was pre-27, from an officer of a cavalry regiment attached to cluded from the enjoyment of its political rights, and by various petty annoyances hindered from spreadthe ing its salutary influence amongst the working class-On the other hand, the secret societies had extended their ramifications throughout the country with the obvious design of one day entangling the whole of France within their toils. The Church, notwithstanding the important positions it had regained since the restoration of religion by Napoleon I., had as yet but partially succeeded in eradicating the spirit of impiety diffused amongst the masses by the French revolution, and in restoring the dominion of order and subordination amongst a populace so long led astray by the deceitful promises of liberte, egalite, and fraternite. French society thus stoo tottering upon the bank of self-destruction, from which it was momentarily saved by the sword of Cavaignac and the heroic devotion of Archbishop Affre, during the sanguinary days of June, 1848. France then needed a master mind canable of curbing the audacity of the demagogues and of forcing back the destructive torrent of political phrensy within its normal channel. That master mind France found in the person of one whom John Bull then through his organ, the Times denominated a fool, afterwards a tyrant—but whom he is now compelled to admire as the greatest of living monarchs-Napoleon III. There is something so extraordinary in the history of this remarkable man something so providential in each incident of his chequered career that we cannot resist giving way to the conviction, that he has been exalted by Providence to lend force and stability to the interests of public order in Europe, by subduing the fury of revolution and curbing the haughty insolence of England in her dealings with the Continent. At the same time we frankly admit that we are far from regarding him as a St. Louis, or his regime as the model of a good government. Still, taking into account the periodical devastations of Red Republicanism in France, and the intensity of the fearful passions that but slumber in the heart of the French nation, we believe him to be the homme de circonstance-the man best fitted for the crisis, and best calculated to repress the anti-Christian democracy that has so long aggravated the moral disorderers of our Gallic neighbors. These few remarks suggested by the festivities of Cherbourg, are made for the purpose of putting our readers on their guard against the invidious fabrications regarding Napolcon III., and his Government so frequently trumped up by his political enemies, and so industriously put into circulation both by "our own correspondent" on the Continent and in "our leaders" at home. The Emperor of the French has the misfortune of numbering amongst his adversaries some of the most distinguished statesmen and writers of France, and even one or two of those who are the most able and uncompromising defenders of the Church; but his most inveterate enemies are the unscrupulous tools and adepts of Mazzini and Orsini. Hitherto, in spite of the writings of the former, and in defiance of the bombs and daggers of the latter, he has held the imperial sceptre with a firm hand through seven eventful years, nor can we detect on the political horizon any ominous cloud that would foreshadow his approaching downfall. We think he has nothing to fear except the dagger of the lurking assassin, whose blows, if not warded off by the Providence that has hitherto watched over his fortunes, might bring about a social desolation unparalleled even in days of Robespierre. We are, however, convinced that he has not yet fulfilled his destiny, and that he will be further spared to complete the services required at his hands. After raising France to a preponderating position in the councils of Europe, he has given the Church ample pledges of the sincerity of its attachment to religion; and on every occasion he has comported himself towards Pius IX. as it behoved the eldest born of the Church to act towards the Father of Christianity. Thanks to his solicitude the noble warriors of France enjoy all the consolations religion can afford, and its brave mariners ride the ocean under the protection of the Stellu maris to whose invisible influence the first of the French Marshals was not ashamed to attribute the taking of Sebastopol.

We are not sufficiently prepossessed in Louis Ma-poleon's favour to imagine, that he has done all the good and prevented all the evil in his power. Noting is perfect; and we believe that no small share of the imperfection common to man may be found blended up in his character. Still he has accomplished a great deal—nay more than could have been reason. ably anticipated. In consideration of this we, Ca. tholics, taking a deep interest in everything that concerns our brethren throughout Christendom, and grateful for the past and confident for the future,-We, therefore, cordially coincide with the Univers on this head, sincerely persuaded that the imperial dynasty of France, judged by its deserts for the past and by its promises for the future, merits a loyal confidence and co-operation, which, without being slavish, may serve to afford it the vigour and consolidation it so much requires, and render it be. neficial to the interests of religion and the cause of humanity .- Irish Sun.

JOURNAL OF A DEFEATED CANDIDATE .- Thursday-Received the nomination for an office in the city councils. Surprised and indignant, remonstrated with committees. Was told that I must place myself in the hands of my friends. - Eventually did so.

Friday-Immense posters on a brick pile opposite my house; my name in two feet letters. Great ag. guish on part of my wife and family, who believe that every officer of the city government must, according to law, be indicted and tried at the end of his term. Friends meeting me in the street, say that there is a rumor about town that I am up for office which rumor ought to be publicly contradicted. Other friends offer ironical congratulations, and leave me in doubt whether the office is unfit for me, or I for the office. Old gentleman says he won't believe it; for he knew my father, and he was a rere respectable man.

Saturday-Man on stoop of my house, with a big stick and terrier. Broad-shouldered, slovenly person with a sanguinary eye. Came to advise me to beware of a class of ruffians that go round, election times, extorting money from candidates. Offers his service to attend the polls. Customary he says to pay in advance. I refer him to my committee. He whistles to his dog. Engage him at five dollar, cash down. We part with expressions of mutual esteem. Going in, find six men smoking in my parlor. -Delegates from a target excursion. Customary, they say, for candidates to give prizes on these occasions. Refer them to my committee. Captain very polite; tells me he will give time to think about it and will come on Sunday with the whole guard, to let me see what a fine-looking set of fellows they are Result, ten dollars for a prize.

Evening-Excited person calls for a subscription for a banner. Refer him to my committee. Threatens personal violence and swears awfully. Subscribe for banner. Man comes with a wooden leg; wants a new one. Three more bannermen. Clergyman for a subscription to a deserving charity. Seventeen men to tend polls. More cripples. Delegation want their fire-engine painted. Man without arms, to posbills. Women for subscription for coffin. Children all crying up stairs. My wife in hysterics. General terror and confusion. Midnight -- Torchlight procession; kettle drums; serenade; make a speech; ro: ten egg hits me in the eye; general fight; spanners

brickbats, clubs, banners, torches and fists.

Wednesday-Walk up defeated. Tell all my triends that I don't care for myself, but feel sorry for the city. My wife goes home to her mother; the children an sent where they cannot be under my influence. No home, no friends, no wife, and no mony.

MATRIMONIAL DISPENSATIONS .- The question is ometimes asked by Catholics, "Is it not better w marry a cousin than to marry a Protestant?" answer that it is still better to do neither the one w the other. Both are evils and it is hard to tell which is the greater of the two. It is not a valid argument in marrying cousins, that under certain circum stances it is less dangerous to the faith and morali of the parents and children than it would be to marry Protestants. Both are wrong, because both am prohibited by the Church of God, whose voice wa are solemnly commanded to hear, under the pensity of being reckoned with heathers and publicans. For a good Catholic, this is quite enough. He is safe in hearing the Church and complying with her laws. Can he flatter himself into the belief that he will be blessed by God in his marriage when he enters into it by trampling upon the laws of God's holy Church! We think not. True, he may have obtained a dispensation; but, though it removes the prohibition, and renders the marriage lawful, it does not always diminish, and it seldom removes the danger which is consequent upon such unions. Such dispensation are generally granted by the Church with great reluctance, they are sometimes wrung by moral viclence from the Bishop who grants them, not because he approves such marriages, but simply to prevent greater evils. It is far safer and far better to follow with a simple and upright heart, the laws of the Church, and not, by seeking dispensations, to endeavor to bend the Church to your own unmortified and ill-governed will. Dispensations should be asked only under circumstances of great importance and urgency, and even then they should be asked with meckness and a determination to abide by the decision of the Church whether favorable or unfavorable This is the true Catholic spirit, and we would be delighted to see more of it among Catholics .- Limit ville Guardian.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE. - The central conducting wire is a strand, made up of seven wires of the purest copper, of the guage known in the trade as No. 22. The strand itself is about the sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and is formed of one straightly drawn wire, with six others twisted round it; this was accomplished by the central wirt being dragged from a drum, through a hole in a horizontal table, while the table itself revolved rapidly under the impulse of steam, carrying near its circumference six reels or drums, each armed with copper wire. Every drum revolved upon its own horizonts axis, and so delivered its wire as it turned. This twisted form of conducting wire was first adopted for the rope laid across the St. Lawrence in 1856, and was employed with a view to the reduction to the lowest possible amount of the chance of continuity being destroyed in the circuit. It is improbable, the highest degree, that a fracture could be acciden tally produced at precisely the same spot in mo than one of the wires of this twisted strand. All the seven wires might be broken at different parts of the strand, even some hundreds of times, and ye: its capacity for the transmission of the electric current not be destroyed or reduced in any inconvenient degree. The copper used in the formation of these wires is assayed from time to time during the mane facture, to insure absolute homogenity and purity. The strand itself, when subject to strain, will stratch twenty per cent. of its length without giving way, and, indeed, without having its electricity-conducting power much modified or impaired.

That was a strikingly inteligent person who calle upon a sign-painter to have a Sunday School proces sion banner painted, and said : 'We're goin' to have a tearin' time with our Fourth of July Sunday School celebration, and our folks want a banner.'

'Well,' naturally enough responded the painter, you ought to have one. What do you want to have painted on it? Wal, I dun't know; we ort to hev a text o'skip

ter painted onto it for a motto, hadn't we?'

'Yea; that's a very good idea; what shall it be?'

'Wal, I thought this would be about as good stant: 'Be sure you're right, then go ahead!'—Proverbe

An enlargement of the British Moseum is proposed.

Bach department is full to bursting, and many of the choicest treasures are lost to the public for tack of pace. Not one half of the collection of Natural Hispace. Not one half of the collection of Natural Hispace. Not one half of the public, and a great deal of it for its exhibited to the public, and a great deal of it is rotting in cellars. A large collection of antiquities—including coins and medals—is not shown for want of room. At the present moment both these want of room. At the present moment both these want of great departments, Antiquities and Natural History, require more than double the space they now tory, require more than double the space they now tory, require more than double the space they now tory. Then, again, there is in the Museum one of occupy. Then, again, there is in the Museum one of the noblest collections of prints and drawings in Euthe noniest confections of prints and drawings in Eu-rope—collections admirable kept under lock and key in drawer and chest—but perfectly invisible to the public. Only fancy a collection of drawings that cannot be seen !

REVERSEE FOR ROYALTY IN SPAIN .- M. Forcade, a man of consideration among the French literati, a man of the last journey through Spain to Alicant. He witnessed there the inauguration of the Madrid and Alicant Railroad; he had taken the game route as Queen Isabel on the road to the port, and stopped everywhere to observe the popular and supposes. He relates, in the Political Chronicle of the Revue des Deux Mondes, that multitudes of the people of the towns and the country travelled from people of the county travelled from all distances to hail the sovereign at the railroad all districts to had the covereign at the railroad stations; they waited hours for her arrival under a burning sun; the greater part knelt as she approached; doves were let loose to fly about the equipages; the Queen herself was astonished at the enthusiastic emotion of the concourse; che repeatedly wept for joy, and held forth the Royal Princess, her youngest child. The diversified and picturesque original costumes of the peasantry—especially of the mountaineers-and the varieties of countenances and stature enhanced the interest of these scenes-M. Forcade remarks, "royalty in Spain is truly an institution with a deep vigorous vitality; the politicians of Madrid have no idea of the fervor of the national sentiment in the provinces, and along the coast."

AN AME TO GRIND-ORIGIN OF THE TERM.-"When I was a little boy," says Dr. Franklin, "I re-member one cold winter morning I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder." My a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder." My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he, "will you let me grind my axe on it?"—Pleased with the compliment of the "fine little fel-Pleasen with the compliment of the "line little rel-low," "O yes," I answered, "it is down in the shop." "And will you, my little fellow," said he, patting me on the head," get me a little hot water?" Could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle full. " How old are you and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply; "I am sure you are one of the finest little fellows that I ever saw; will you just turn a few minutes for me?" Tickled at the flattery, like a fool, I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school bell rang and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned o me with, "Now, you little rascal, you've played truant; send for school or you'll rue it." Alas! thought I, it is hard enough to turn the grindstone this cold day, but to be called a little rascal was too this cold day, out to be eathed a fittle resear was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since. When I see a merchan over polite to his customers, begging them to take a little brandy, and throwing his goods on the counter, research and the counter of the students of the counter, research and the counter, research and the counter, research and the counter of the students of the counter of the brandy, and throwing his goods on the counter, thinks I, that man has an axe to grind. When I see a man flattering the people, making great profession of attachment to liberty, who is in private life a triant, methinks look out good people, that fellow would set you turning a grindstone. When I see a man hoisted into office by party spirit, without a single qualification to render him respectable or useful, alas! deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a body.

How Cortez Conquered Wrath .- When very angry, there was a vein which swelled in his forehead, and another in his throat; but, however enraged, his words were always mild and decorous. He might indulge with his friends in such an expression as, "Plague upon you," but to the common soldiers, even when they said the rudest things to him, he merely replied, "Be silent, or go in God's name, and from henceforward have more care what you say, or it will cost you dear, and I shall have to chastise you." it appears that, in extreme cases of anger, he had a curious habit of throwing off his cloak; but even then he always kept himself from coarse and violent language-a wise practice; for a furious gesture is rendily forgiven, (it is a mere sign of the passion of the speaker;) not so a single hasty word, which may kindle all the fires of vanity in the person spoken to. in his mode of argument the same composure was visible, and he was a master in the arts of persuasive

THE CRINOLIMETER. - The lessees of dancing saloons of Belgium complain bitterly of the falling off in their receipts, occasioned by the extra space now occupied by crinolines. An instrument, called the "Crinolimetre," has consequently been adopted by some of them, and persons whose crinolines surpass a fixed development are charged an extra admission fee.

ALPHABET OF PROVERBS .- A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.—Boasters are cousins to liars.-Confession of a fault makes half amends.-Denying a fault doubles it .- Envy shooteth at others and wounds herself.-Foolish fear doubles danger.-God reaches us good things by our hands .- He has bard work who has nothing to do.—It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.—Knavery is the worst trade.—Learning makes a man fit company for himself.-Modesty is a guard to virtue.- Not to hear conscience is the way to silence it .- One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.-Proud looks make foul works in fair faces.-Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep.-Richest is he that wants least .- Small faults indulged are the little thieves that let in greater .-The boughs that bear most hang lowest .- Upright walking is sure walking .- Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter .- Wise men make more opportunities than they find.—You never lose by doing a good turn.—Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.

A STAPLE ARTICLE.

We would call the attention of our friends to the

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 7, 1857. Dear Sir-Permit me the pleasure of stating to you the gratification I have in vending, and the universal favor, Hoofland's German Bitters meet with, by nearly every person who has had occasion to test their virtues in this vicinity. This establishment has had the Agency of your Medicine since 1853, and I can safely say, there has been no remedy placed before the public within the scope of my knowledge that has met so much general favor, and so worthily as the German Bitters. I have no hesitation in recommending them to our customers, suffering with diseases for which they are appropriate, feeling conadent from past experience that they will do all, and tren more, than is promised of them. In Dyspepsis and Liver Complaint, I defy an equal. To Druggists I can recommend them as a safe investment, and to the public as a truly worthy remedy.

Very truly yours, CHAS. B. EMERSON. To Dr. C. M. Jackson.

These Bitters can be had of any druggist or dealer medicines, in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, or South America, at 75 cents per bottle .-They are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and every bottle has his signature on the wrapper.
For Sale by all the druggists in Montreal.

\$1 in the Steerage.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

Montreal and Quebec

Agents.

September 9.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

. SCHOOL TEACHER, who understands Teaching Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Book-Keeping, for District No. 2, Sr. COLUMBAN, C.E. Salary £50 for 10 Scholastic months.

Apply to JOSEPH RYAN, Sec. Treasurer, St. Columban, C.E. St. Columban, Sept. 13th, 1858.

CONVENT OF ST. MARGARET,

(Under the Direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross,) ΑT

ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY, C.W.

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

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, per Quarter, in advance, £4 10 FREE of Charge.

COSTUME: Dark, or Royal Blue Dress, with Cape or Mantilla of the same; Summer Bonnet, Straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon; Winter Bonnet, Black, trimmed like the Summer one.

Pupils are permitted to wear any color or manner of Dress during week days.

For further particulars, apply to the Lady Superior, Convent St. Margaret, Alexandria, Glengarry, C.W. The Montreal Transcript, and the Cornwall Free-

holder, will please to give each four weekly insertions.

CHAMBLY COLLEGE.

Alexandria, September 4, 1858.

Procurator-General. Chambly, August 28th, 1858. N.B.-United States papers, please copy.

CONGREGATION CONVENT, SHERBROOKE.

THE Ladies of the CONGREGATION CONVENT, at SHERBROOKE, C. E., will RE-OPEN their CLASSES on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.

TERMS : Board and Tuition Quarterly, (payable in For further information apply to the Lady Direc-

CHAMBLY MODEL SCHOOL.

August 24th, 1858.

THE COURSE of INSTRUCTION will include a Complete CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL EDU-CATION; Mathematics in a Collegiate Course. T. O. TREVOR, Principal. Chambly, 4th September, 1858.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Mr. KEEGAN wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal that his EVENING SCHOOL (under the Government, or how far our Constitution would al-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, v.M. Terms very moderate. Apply to
ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher. St. Anne's Male School Griffintown.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

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

PATRICK DOYLE,

BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"

"THE METROPOLITAN,"

TORONTO, WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

> MONTREAL EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.

DR. HOWARD, Oculist and Aurist, 132 CRAIG STREET, AND 39 FORTIFICATION LANE.

Dr. Howard's Private Surgery in the same building. Hours of consultation Every Day from TEN a.m. to SIX P.M.

Montreal, June 24, 1858.



229 Notre Dame Street,

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

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

under the Board of Education, in Ireland, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above capacity.

Address "G.," True Witness.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE DIVISION OF ALMA.

GENTLEMEN-Will SAIL on her Second Voyage from QUEBEC on AS you will soon be called upon to exercise the 16th OCTOBER.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

AS you will soon be called upon to exercise the Elective Franchise, in selecting a person to represent you in the Legislative Council, and having been honored with the urgent solicitations of a very large and influential number of the Electors of this Division, requesting me that I would allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate-I have consented; and trusting to your intelligence and independence, now appear before you, formally soliciting your support. Should I consult my own private interests alone,

should certainly decline accepting the candidature; but the reasons which have been urged, and the recognised necessity which exists for practical representatives of the commercial interests of the country, in our Legislative bodies, render it imperative upon me to lay aside all private considerations, and yield myself to the guidance of the dictates of my convictions of duty.

Born and educated amongst you, my sympathies, sentiments, associations, and interests, are identified with yours, and are a guarantee to a large extent, that your interests and opinions will be faithfully represented by me, should I be elected your Representative. But when a man comes before his fellow-citizens, or suffers himself to be brought forward by others, claiming their suffrages, it is justly expected that his principles and views should be made known as fully as possible, in order that the electors may be guided in their choice, by principles, and not personal considerations. Holding these views, and also in obedience to custom, I have now to lay before you my reasons for asking your suffrages, at the approaching election, to represent you in the Legislaive Council.

My name has, for some months past, been before you as a probable Candidate, and there are very few amongst you who have not been cognisant of the There has been ample opportunity therefore to make yourselves acquainted with my antecedents, character, &c., and thus prepare the way for action on your part, in reference to the more formal course now taken by me, either to pronounce in favor or against my pretensions. My reasons for appearing before you and asking your suffrages may be expressed by the comprehensive term "Commercial." Agri-culture, Manufactures, and Commerce are inseparably connected in their bearing upon the material prosperity of the country; but the two first named occupy the most important position, inasmuch as without production no commerce would exist. It is believed, and I coincide with those who entertain that opinion, that there is a deliciency of practical representation of the above-named interests. We have had a large share of experimentalising legislation, (if I may so term it) bearing upon our sources of material prosperity; and it is much to be regretted that no definite policy has prevailed, as nothing so retards the placement of capital, so necessary to the erection of large manufactories, and the engagement in large commercial transactions, as uncertainty in regard to the fiscal policy of the country. If the subjects of "Free Trade" and "Protection" were to be fully discussed, not as abstract theories, but as applicable to the circumstances of the country and a definite policy decided upon, there is no doubt that much good would result. I do not hesitate to announce it as my settled conviction that "Free Trade," being the normal condition of Commerce, is better calculated to develope the resources of the various countries of the world, than the imposition of restrictions involved in a protective theory-provided such a policy were adopted throughout the world. But it is conceded by the advocates of both theories, that our position, in reference to revenue and other countries, is such as to render our adoption of the "Free Trade" policy in its integrity impossible; and a compromise between the two opposite theories, called "Incidental Protection," has bitherto received approval; but that policy is so uncertain in its duration, and variable in its details, that it has given rise to many evils which might, perhaps, have been avoided. My opinion is, that our position in reference to other countries, more particularly the neighboring Republic, eminently a commercial country, and with which the large majority of our commercial transactions are undoubtedly occurring, is such as to render it advisable to adopt a system of reciprocity of duties; or, in other words, assimilate our Customs Tariff to that of the United States, in so far as it affects such articles as are, or can be, advantageously produced in Canada: such reciprocity of duties, or assimilation of Tariff, to be the well understood fiscal policy of the country, extending even to perfect Free Trade, whenever the United States chooses to adopt such a policy. do not stop here to enquire how far such a policy on our part would meet the approval of the Imperial low us to proceed in such a direction; fully believing that any difficulties which may possibly exist, could be overcome. My political position is one strictly independent of either party of the parties known as Ministerialists and Oppositionists; and should I be elected, I shall occupy an independent position; prepared to do my duty to my constituents and the country, without reference to whatever party may occupy the Treasury benches, not lending my vote or influence to factious movements of any kind. There is one great question before the country, upon which it is incumhent on me to declare my viewsviz., the question of "Representation based upon Po-pulation." On looking back from the Union of Upper and Lower Canada to the passage of the Act changing the Constitution of the Legislative Council in 1854, we find that the principle of Federalism,

or perfect equality of the two Provinces, has been the basis of the Constitution and all political changes and arrangements which have been made; hence the question of Representation based upon Population, involves a total change of the Constitution; and however correct in the abstract that mode of Representation may be, it certainly is not applicable to our circumstances and political position.

I am in favor of the most perfect equality of rights, privileges, and immunities of all classes, in reference to Educational and Religious convictions; and pledge myself to use my influence and vote, if elected, in favor of any class who may be found not in the full enjoyment of such equality of rights. I am opposed to all Secret-Politico-Religious Societies. You are aware of the prominent part which I have taken in reference to the Extension of the Harbor in Montreal, and the erection of Docks by means of a Canal debouching at Hochelaga Bay; and in opposition to the plan locating such works at Pointe St. Charles. I shall continue my exertions to that end, and spare no pains to accomplish the object in view.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, ASHLEY HIBBARD.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER,

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always ou hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-

WANTED.

A TEACHER who has had four years' experience

FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OF ALMA.

Having been required by a great many of you to solicit the maintenant of har Electors of the flourishing Electoral Division of a limb 1 consider that to decline would be a likely of pairiotism on my part, and that it is my duty to try and make myself useful to my countrymen; I therefore demand your suffrages with that confidence which arises from the intimate acquaintance. I have of the natriotism, which aniacquaintance I have of the patriotism which animates a great many among you—confidence which is enhanced by the circumstance that my interests are identical with yours; for besides being a proprietor in the country, I am possessed likewise of extensive property situate at the City in the Wards interested in the contest engaged.

I do not come forward as a purty man, but as a man entirely independent. I am altogether free. I do not want to solicit any favor from Government, and have nothing to expect from any administration

I might abstain presently from expounding political principles, as they are known to the majority of you, nevertheless I feel bound to set forth my views on the most important measures.

Being a farmer myself, I shall do all in my power for the improvement and encouragement of agriculture which is the source of the prosperity of this

country. Trade is in a prosperous condition. Owing to the works executed in the Gulf and Lake St. Peter, and hose projected at Hochelaga, it cannot fail to attract all the product of the West: such a great cause of prosperity will obtain my attention.

Need I tell you that our national industry will be the object of my assiduous care? I shall endeavour to favour our home manufactures and industrial enterprise: for no one derives more benefit therefrom than the farmer.

The colonisation of our secular forest, colonisation destined to stay the tide of emigration of our youth towards foreign countries, shall not be the least object of my Legislative duties.

To the cause of education I shall devote my constant solicitude. Useless to say that I am opposed and will ever be strongly opposed to the mixed school system. I shall ever be an indefatigable adversary of Re-

presentation based on the respective Population of the two sections of this Province.

Such are, Fellow-Countrymen, my views on those important measures of public interest-questions of considerable moment on the solution of which greatly depends the prosperity of our common country.

I have the honor to be, Jos. F. ARMAND. Riviere des Prairies, July 26, 1858.

PROSPECTUS.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, SAULT AU RECOLLET,

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.

THIS Institution embraces in its plan of education every means requisite for forming young persons to virtue and to the knowledge of those branches of science becoming their sex. The food is wholesome and abundant. Nothing is neglected that can contribute to the acquisition of habits of neatness, order, politeness, and propriety of deportment.

TFRMS:

Board and tuition for the scholastic year. \$100 Drawing and Painting..... Italian 24

(All payable quarterly, in advance.)

Each pupil will pay, on entrance, for use of desk and bed, \$5, Should bedding, &c., be furnished by the Academy, the charge will then be \$10 per annum.

Physicians' fees, postage, &c., are charged to the parents. Should a pupil be withdrawn before the close of a

quarter, unless for some very urgent reasons, no deduction, will be made. Thursday is the only

will be permitted to receive visits.

The annual vacation is of six weeks. There will be a charge of \$15 for those pupils who remain at the Academy during that time. Each pupil should be provided with one black and

one white uniform dress; one white and one black plain bobbinet veil; six toilet and six table napkins; one straw bed, one hair mattress, one pillow, three pairs of sheets; knife and fork; a large and small spoon; a goblet; work-box; and dressing-box.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.;

Under the lannediate 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, BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bell morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS

By the Subscribers,

SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS MEDALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC-TURES, &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, PRINTS, &c. 15,00 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers, Journals, Day, Cash, and Letter Books.

500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper. 50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils. 100 Do Slate Pencils. 5 Cases of Hard Wood Slates.

280 Gross Steel Pens.

10,000 Religious and Fanby Prints.

CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Choir Book; or the Morning and Even-ing Service of the Catholic Church, oblong 4to., 300 pages, \$2 00 300 pages, \$2 00 The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses, 38 cents

Hymns, &c., half bound We have also, on hand, a good assortment of Pocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen Holders, &c., &c.
D. &. J. SADLIER & Co.,

Ccr. Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Sts., Sept. 16. Montreal.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

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

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 ho-mor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will care 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 cauker in the mouth and stomach.

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

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure sunning 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

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

scrofula. Directions for Usr.-Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM GINTMENT.

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scali Head, you will cut the bair off the affected part, apply the Cintment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days. For Sail Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes

the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Cintment agrees with every flesh, and gives

forming running sores; by applying the Ointment,

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

100 :---

BELLS.

BELLS.

BELLS.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumu, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM.

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB. Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

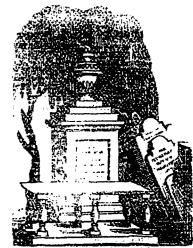
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation,

A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTICMAL BONTS for Figher to inform the Civings TISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the abovementioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workman-

ship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N.B .- W.C. manufactures the Montreal stone, it any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WILLIAM ALEXANDRIA ACTOSTIC Adjala—N. A. Coste:
Aylmer—J. Doyle.
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Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.
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Belleville—M. O'Dempsey.
Brock—Rev. J. R. Liee.
Brockville—P. Furlong.
Brantford—W. M'Manamy.
Cobourg—M. M'Kenny.
Capanville—J. Knowlson. Cananville—J. Knowlson.
Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Rev. Mr. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dewittville—J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville—J. Bonfield.
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Frumpton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingcreoll-Rev. R. Keleher. Kemptville—M. Heaphy.
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