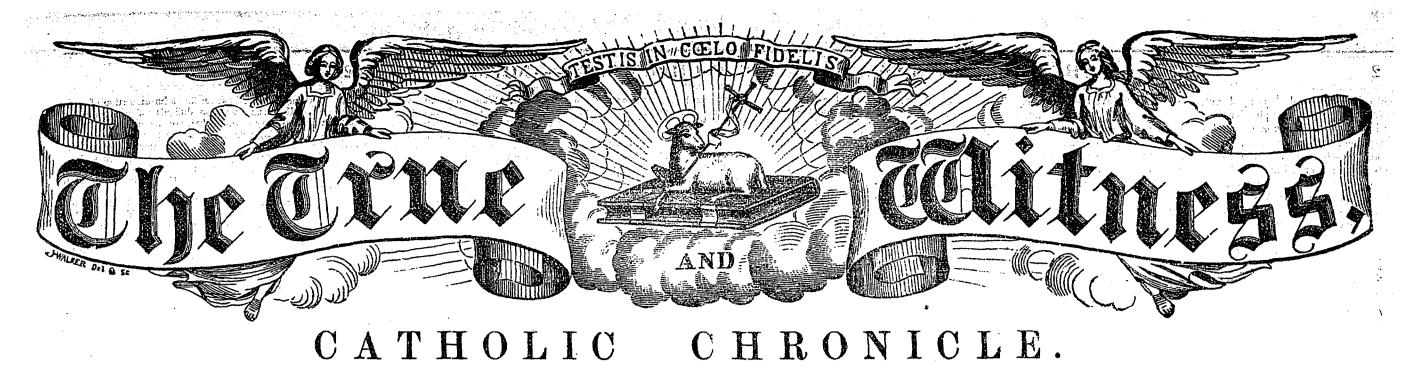
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VOL. XIII.

CROHOORE OF THE BILL-HOOK. BY JOHN BANIM. CHAPTER XX.

We have detailed the manner in which, a few hours before Pierce Shea was led out for execution, Crohoore fell into the hands of Paddy Loughnan, and under the lock and key, bolt and bar, of Matthew, the grim jailor. It was the very last day of the assizes, and he was almost immediately arraigned and tried on charge of having murdered his master and mistress, and their poor female servant. All those requisite as witnesses were in Kilkenny, to be present at the execution of Shea, and not a moment's indulgence was thought necessary towards a wretch who stood accused of crimes so monstrous. The trial rapidly went on ; the shain of evidence was conclusive. The fact of his sharpening the billhook on the night of the murder; the quarrel, and the blow given him by his master, which, operating on a nature so dark and misanthropic, seemed the immediate cause for a rengeance that had been long threatened, or at least indirectly alluded to ; the marks of feet on the litter at the stable-door, exactly corresponding with the pair of old brogues found after him; the print of bloody fingers on the hasp, as he went in to steal the horse; and, finally, the encounter with him on that horse, as he bore away the wretched daughter of his wretched victims; nothing, exclusive of the testimony of an actual witness of the bloody scene, could be more convincing; and Crohoore-na-bilhoge stood convicted, to the satisfaction of a crowded and abhorring court, of a cruel and hideous murder of two human beings. When the verdict was returned, without the jury leaving their box, there even arose a murmur of approbation, louder than the decencies of a court of justice could at any tune admit.

He had called no witnesses ; he had examined none of those produced against him; he had made no shadow of defence ; his face, durmg the trial had undergone no change; on the contrary, as the whole terrible detail proceeded, he was observed to stare about him with a careless and hardened air : and Mehawl, or Mickle. whom the reader will please to recollect as one of his first acquaintances at the wake, and who was now, notwithstanding all his horror of the crimes committed, rather an unwilling witness, made his own shrewd surmises, whispering to a neighbor, ' that it was nonsense from beginning to ending ; Crohoore-na-bilhoge 'ud never be hang-

sentence.

' Cornelius Field,' he said, 'you have been found guilty, by a jury of your country, of a cool and deliberate murder; and one of a character the most frightful that ever shocked a court of justice; language cannot express the enormity of your guilt. You have cruelly and savagely taken away the lives of your benefactors; of those who found you a deserted, helpless infant ; who saved you from the perishing death to which you were left exposed ; who nurtured you as their child ; brought you up in their own house ; gave you to drink of their own cup, to eat of their own bread, and to sit at their own fireside."

At this part of the address, tears started into the convict's eyes, and the hectic struggle of some great and overpowering emotion warped his disagreeable features; he brushed the tears away with one hand; bent his head on the other; and, when he again looked up, his face was calm as before. The judge continued-

' You have deluged with blood the hearth that so long cheered you, and with the blood of your generous protectors; and, for all kindnesses and charities received, you have brought down woe in every shape on their happy and hospitable roof. For it also appears, and in the crime you further stand convicted, that you have torn from the home, drenched in her parents' blood, the miserable and only child of your victims. In my long experience of the horrors of a court of justice, no such criminal as you has ever stood before me; you are out of the pale of men;human nature shudders to behold you. Prepare for a terrib'e and prompt reckoning. But, before I proceed to pass upon you the sentence of the law, 1 would, for your soul's sake, earnestly advise you to offer to an outraged God, and a detesting world, by restoring -- if she yet livesthe probably ruined creature you have carried off, the only slight propitiation it is in your power now to make.'

'I will restore her,' interrupted the culprit, slowly and deliberately.

' Do so; and heaven give you the grace to keep that expressed resolution during the very short space of time allotted on this earth. The sentence of the court is, that you be taken from the place whence you came, and in one hour—'

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

ings.' 'Yes, sir,' exclaimed Mr. B., rushing in, and addressing the sheriff, who had just re entered

your county, I commit him to your charge."

' Thanks to your honor,' said Crohoore, loosing his grasp, when he saw his antagonist secured by other hands ; 'I give your noble honor thanks from my heart ; I knew you'd be in time the front of the dock.

' My lord,' continued Mr. B., addressing the judge, to whom he was personally known, 'accident has this morning put into my hands one of the real perpetrators of the murder with which the person at the bar stands charged, and of which he is convicted ; but, my lord, he is as innocent as I am; the man he has himself just seized, and whom I have now arrested, is one of the true murderers; the other I have spoken of is secured also."

A burst of astonishment and incredulity escaped all the hearers, as Mr. B. passed to the bench to converse with the judge; and, while one neighbor whispered his doubts or wonder to the other, the other might be seen smartly turning his head, compressing his brow, and throwing all his wisdom into his look, as in brief sneech he asserted, what he knew in his heart to be untrue, that, all along, he had expected something of the kind; and every one evinced sympathetic sentiments of surprise, caution, or assent, by upraised hands and quick shakings of the head, while the rapid comment flew around in different directions. 'It bates bannacher,' said one, meaning to express their surprise or consternation :-Tut-it can never be ;-look at him,' observed others, who persisted in their skill in physiogno- flatter ourselves the reader is disposed to follow my : ' Faith, afther all,' whispered the most credulous or charitable-- ' he's as ugly as sin; but handsome is that handsome does; let us see the rest of it;' and then each made most of the place in which he happened to be stuck; and bodies were protruded, and necks and noddles poked forward, mouths opened wide, eyes and

ears distended and started up, and a vast quanlow.

While the criminal stood undaunted and fearless, if a friend is as lucky as I am-help, or he is matic man, indicating the loads of dust and oil the same that had grated on Alley's ear the his whole appearance in unison with his words, gone-he chokes me, to keep down my words- that clogged its lungs; and in the diagonal corthe judge, after, some moments, began to pass saze him-for this is the murderer of the Dool- ner stood an immense old carved cupboard, in- when the soggarth christened you was Anthony of all meaning or purpose. The rest of the furniture consisted of a huge oak table, with falling was your own mother. I am ould, and I am with his force; 'here is your warrant for the leaves two inches thick, and stout turned legs apprehension of that man; as a magistrate of terminating in sprawling claws of tiger, lion, or any other beast the fancy might suggest; and four or five massive chairs of different shape and while a spark of more than age's intelligence ht material, some oak, some ash, picked up, here her dark eye- but I was once young, and and there, as chance threw them in the way ;the whole set commanded by an amazing twoto stand my friend ;' and he lightly bounded to armed superior, of roughest workmanship, which, from its weight, was never stirred out of the roof to wandher the world wid a beggar; then snug corner by the fire ; the seat hollowed into two distinct concavities, to receive the two fat prayed charity from my father, wid heavy thighs of the fat Matthew.

> In speaking of this chair, we have been induced to say it commanded, or seemed to command the others, from a similitude that has since occurred to us, when we beheld the scarleted and embroidered bravery of the city in which our tale finishes, what time public danger threatened the state, and the peaceful followers of trade assumed the martial costume, and left the quite entreachment of the counter to shoulder 'those vile guns.' They were drilled by a bluff, portly man, transcendant over the rest in size of paunch, and weight of flesh, who would try to bring the word of command to the dull capacity of the 'transmogrified' traders, by showing Sheeum-na Sheeog ; I didn't want Tony Doolthat, at the 'present arms,' 'the lock of the musket should just touch the waistband of the breeches.' Such as this commander by a peculiar association in our minds, was the vast twoarmed chair; and, such as the soldier merchants, houre. were its awkward squad, strewn about Matthew's apartment.

In Matthew's apartment, however, such as it is, are now assembled the persons whom, we anywhere, that he may witness the investigation with which they are engaged.

They consist of Mr. B., aided by two other county magistrates ; the hitherto formidable Crohoore; Pierce Shea-the rescued Pierce Shea; he was my own son; and I reminded him of a Rhia Doran, well guarded and hand-cuffed ; his mark upon his budy, no one but myself or a moacquaintance, Tim Lyndop, also attended; Shee-unun Croonawnee, whom Mr. B.'s servant failed tity of idle breath held in, to see, hear, and, if to secure, but who, nevertheless, now came at possible, understand, the wondrous sequel that, call; Andy Awling's shadow, and the jailor him- and he never knew the truth of his real birth, by their own calculation, was immediately to self-(being master of the house he could not till the night he brought his own sister Alley to with decency be excluded, although we have no my cabin, and then, wishing to save him from

No. 14.

night of her abduction,- 'The name you got laid and japanned and fretted and filigreed out Dooling : and the murdered Tony Dooling was your Father, and the murdered Cauth Dooling sunful,' she continued, flinging the hood of the cloak from her head, and pushing back the matted white locks that fell about her wrinkled face, blooming, and happy; ay, Dora Shea was once the delight of many an eye, and the ache of many a heart, till she left the joy of her father's sufferings and sin soon changed me, and when I sthrokes he drove me from his door, and didn't know his daughter.

"When this creature saw the light,' she continued, turning to Croboore, ' I came a begging to his father's house; my own child died in my arms under Tony Dooling's roof; I took him from the cradle, and put the stiff could infant in his stead; the father thought his son died, and Cauth Dooling dhropt mothers tears over him. After some little time I gave over the shool'in life; my husband, Gorodhe Donohoe, the bocchoch, went to live among the hills, where fast by his cabin-door he had a way into the ould hiding place in the rath, and people called hun ing's boy to belp me begging, any more, and I lett him where his father found him :' here the screaming voice of Dora Shea tailed.

'You have more to tell, a-roon, said Cro-

'Yes, I have; and I will tell it. It was many years afore the murther that young An-. thony Dorling, now fornent ye, come wid his gun among the hills, and sthrolling into my cabin found out the secret of Gorodhe Donohoe's place in the green rath; and to keep him silent, for he was a hearty boy, not afeared of anything. nor to be imposed upon like the others, I tould him - God forgive me all my sins! - I tould him ther ought to know; it was plain to me he never wished to see such a mother, but I found him good and dutiful, like a son, from that day out ;

ed; bekase he had them for his friends that war well able to snap him from among forty regiments o' red-coats, in spite of their bagnets.'

At the moment of his conviction, something like a spasm of terror shot, however, across the wretch's uncouth features; and, as if to hide from all that looked on him the evidence of emotion, he bent his head and rested it on the front of the dock.

After going over the usual preamble in a mumbling voice, the clerk of the crown called out, in a rather more distinct pronounciation-

· Crohoore-na-bilhoge, otherwise Cornelius Field, what have you to say why sentence of death and execution should not be pronounced npon you ?' and a pin might be heard to drop m the crammed court, as the convicted murderer slowly raised his head from the edge of the dock, and looking with a composed eye around him, finally fixed it upon the judge, who, his little black cap put on, sat ready to pronounce the law's dread sentence.

All shrunk from that cool and assured look; given, as it was, by a creature of such revolting physiognomy, and who stood branded with murder of the most appalling kind; a general drawing of breath told the general shudder, and the seated judge himself, as the deep red eye fastened on his, was scarcely able to hold the solemn self-command of his features. For a moment the dwarf did not speak ; and, whilst he remained silent, hasty whispers flew from one to another of the crowd. 'What a murderous face he had !-- how expressive of his acts and his nature " was the common remark, fearfully communicated. No spark of pity touched the shot took no effect; glancing upward, fortunately breast of one human being that gazed upon him.

and the silence became breathless.

'My lord the judge,' he said, in a steady and not unmelodious voice-it was nature's sole gift over the deep pause.

'My lord the judge, go on ; I stand here to listen to your sentence; nothing have I to say you will tell me I must hang like a dog upon the you will tell me 1 must hang me a dog upon the able hostility. gallows ;--but'--a grim smile crossed his lea-gallows ;--but'--a grim smile crossed his lea-Both rolled on the ground within the dock tures--- the skibbeeah's fingers will never be laid on my neck; do your duty, my lord the have I to say.'

Another murmur of astonishment and terror cried out for help; andarose; some there were that trembled, and the 'Ho, ho,' he continued, half choking,-'my great presiding magistrate himself again felt an lord the judge, give your orders to seize upon nished one corner; its drowsy, and laborious impression for which he could not account.- this man-I'll have more than an hour now, tick, tick, like the heavy breathings of an asth- ened you, she began, in a shrill, piercing voice, him: I'aimed my blow well; he tumbled on the त्यत्र वर्षे स्वति हे त्यत्र स्वतः स्व त्यत्रं स्वतः स

"In one hour !" again interrupted the wretch, at last completely thrown off his guard, and clusping his hands in evident terror and confusion -' in one hour my judge !---oh, be more merciful !-- I can do nothing in one short hour--I cannot keep my promise."

A person, who leaned against the lower part of the side of the dock, here turned his face half round to observe the prisoner, and Crohoore, suddenly changing his manner, darted his body over the barrier, and with the ferocity and certainty of a wild beast, clutched him by the breast; and-' Help, help, give help, here !' he roared. The court became a scene of confusion :- ' He will murder the man !' was the universal cry.

The judge called loudly on the sheriff to quell the tumult, and restrain the manuac violence of the desperate culprit, ere mischief could be done -and that officer, not being himself a very athletic, courageous, or active person, ran to collect the force in attendance. Matthew, the Jailor, who occupied his usual place on the barrier, between the outer and inner docks, strove. with all his might, to tear away the hands of the dwarf from the breast of the person he held ;--but the gripe was kept with almost superhuman force. The man himself, a powerful and athletic figure, exerted himself to the utmost. At first he pushed with his arms against the side of the dock, and swung out from his captor; then he was seen to snatch a pistol from his bosom, and, ere hindrance could be offered, he fired it in Crohore's face ; but from their struggling, the for the spectators, also, and striking near the He opened his large bloodless lips to speak, ceiling of the court-house. Then Crohoore redoubled his efforts. Hitherto he he had stood

on a form, placed in the dock to elevate him suificiently before the eyes of the court; from this, to a being she seemed otherwise to have formed he jumped into the body of the dock; there, in aversion ; and the unqualling tone slowly rolled still holding firmly to his man, flung himself down -and, by the hanging weight of his body, unwittingly assisted, indeed, by Matthew's continued tuggings, as well as by the umazing power against it; my time to spake is not yet to come; of his own arms, actually succeeded in dragging over the wooden bar the object of his unaccount-

and a dreadful scuffle went on between them .---

suffer. He stood, surrounded by the sherifi's drapery she wore. power, in an ample outside coat, of which the standing collar reached above his ears, and was clasped with a book-and-eye over the lower part of his features; a large black patch covered one of his eyes; and a black silk handkerchief, as if applied to an ailing part, extended along one side of his face; while his hat, of unusual dimen- ther. sions in the leaf, and which he had hastily put on in the scuffle, slouched down so far as scarce to leave a trace of feature visible.

"Take off his outside coat from the prisoner," said the judge, pausing in his conversation with Mr. B. His commands were obeyed; and the handles of two large pistols, exclusive of that discharged at Crohoore, and which he had dropped, were seen projecting from the bosom of his inner garb.

'Remove his hat, and the patch and handkerchief from his face,' the judge continued ; this, too, was done; and the guilt-stricken countenance of the real murderer was that of our old acquaintance, Rhia Doran.

Here was fresh occasion for the widest wonder, as Doran's person had been previously well known by most of the lookers on, of town and country; and, after a new buzz, the crowd once more prepared themselves to witness a grand explanation of the whole mysterious case. But their curiosity was doomed to disappointment.-As matter of form, the judge proceeded to pass sentence of death on Crohoore, who was then conveyed to the duogeous underneath; and Doran also experienced the tender care of the jailor.

CHAPTER XXI.

Into the domestic sitting apartment of the trustworthy jailor we have next to introduce our reader; and, before we communicate the wished-for eclaircissement that there occurred, it seems desirable to describe the place itself.

The smoky walls were decorated-without any view to uniformity of position, for some of them hung upside down-with session and assizes notices, ' last dying words and declarations,' hue and cry proclamations, and rough draughts judge; your words cannot harm me; no more The man fastened his hands on Crohoore's throat of jail calenders, interspersed with many ponderand the dwarf was nearly suffocated. Again he ous keys, polished from constant use ; not rusty, as they used to be in the old romances. A large cumbrous clock, without an hour hand, fur- ground at his word and another state and the section

And all eyes were of course now bent upon immediate concern with the man;) and a low the man who had been so unexpectedly taken temate figure, clothed in a faded and tattered into custody, and so suddenly accused of the crimson cloak, the gathered bood hanging over dreadful crimes for which another was about to her head and face, and covering whatever other ledge.'

> ' Now, Geutlemen,' began Mr. B., addressing his brother magistrates, and handing a paper, · have the goodness first to read that deposition : it's Miss Lovett's; and of much importance.' They did so. Mr. B. then stept to the door, and returned, leading in the lady and her fa- body; and the words of my mouth grew rough

' It that your signature, Miss Lovett ?' asked one of the Magistrates, showing the deposition. 'It is my signature,' answered the graceful and beautiful deponent.

' Have you read the contents of this affidavit, and are they true ?'

'They are ;' and Miss Lovett swore to their truth.

Mr. B. now led her towards Rhia Doran, and demanded, "Is that the man?"

"That is the man;' said the young lady; and with her father left the room.

'By this evidence, then,' resumed Mr. B. ' the taller of the prisoners clearly stands accused of having led the gang of robbers, who only a few nights ago, plundered Mr. Lovett's house.

"The plate I have shown you, gentlemen, and part of which by the crest and cyphers upon it is proved to have been carried off in the robbery, I found in the possession of the other prisoner; and he, therefore, also stands charged as an accomplice. Liet us now trace their common connection with a more horrible outrage. Jailor remove out of hearing, into separate places, the prisoners and the medicant."

Doran, Lyndop, and Sheemun, were according led out, and the door closed. 'Crohoore,' Mr. B. continued, 'go on with

the explanation we are all anxious to bear."

" Wul your honour give me my own way ?" 'Yes, proceed.'

· Come forward, Dory Shea, the sister of Ned Shea, and the aunt of Pierce Shea, who is to the fore; come forward, and first tell to the face of these good gentlemen, and of your own nephew, I waited there an ould man, Sheemun Croonawwho and what I am;' and the speaker elevated the little stooped hag tottered from the back- The villans soon drove up. I had only a large

sin I now know he never intended, I whispered in his ear, the minute they came together afore me, the words that gave him all the know-

'Ay,' said Crohoore, interrupting the narrator. 'I was then tould I had a father I could be proud of, and a mother I could love, and I knew they lay murthered that very night. All my life I was a poor friendless creature, the thing to be ieered at, and throd upon, and abused by everyand possionate, but meant nothing ; my heart was only disolate, and dark, and scalded; it loved none, because none would let it love them ; but it never had malice against a living thing :--and I was tould I had a father, but he was gone, I was tould I had a mother-she was gone, too -oh ! I thought the heart in my body would burst that night ! the tears ran down his cheeks. and sobs rent his bosom.

"And now,' said he, when he gained some degree of composure, 'I must tell your houors all I know about that night.

'On that night-that bloody night-I stole out, afther the family rested in their beds, as I often done afore, not to go wid the good people, as the charitable bodies said of me, but I went to set suares for rabbits, to give my ould mother, as I then thought her. I had a lathern in my hand. Returning nigh to home, I heard a screech from the house; I said to myself it was odd : hut I walked on. I found the house open; I found the murther done; I lifted the ould man's cornse, and my hands were bloody; I didn't know I was locking at my dear father then. I. went through the house, and found that Alley Dooling was gone ;- Alley Dooling - the only one in the wide world that ever was poor Crohoore's friend, bekase her nature was as sweet as herself was comely. I took the best horse : I stayed not for a saddle; I guessed the way the murtherers went, by the screeching that still I heard : and I dashed across the counthry, to be on the turn of the road before them. The moon was bright; I tied my horse under the shade of a fence; and I stood on the fence; where a bush gave me a sure hiding-place. While nee, the bocchoch, came to me, by a cross-cut in his low figure to its atmost height, and a smile the fields, on his way to Gorodhe Donohoe's of pride and triumph gave a new and unpleasing rath, and I beckoned to him, and made him stand expression to his generally repelling features, as to watch along wid me. We spoke never a word stone in my hand ; I knew Doran ; I minded no

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICEE NOVEMBER 14, 18624 51.9

speeded away with their plunder.

2

to hera bloody bome. She came to herself: fore seen in the country, my immediate impulse knew me; and called me her destroyer, praying nothwithstanding the recommendation of him I me to restore her to her father. In a minute I had received, was to arrest Crohoore as a robsaw how the case was; Alley never seen who had ber, and, indeed, also recollecting the other horcarried ber off; the bandage was on her eyes rible charge against the friendless creature as a till I removed it; now she thought I was the murderer, too.' man; I feared to be called a murtherer; every thing was against me; I feared to be made suffer for the deeds of others: T knew I had no friend to stand by me; not a human creature to believe the ugly shugawn unocent. So, I made sir.' up my mind to take Alley away: to hide her: to bear the charge: and in secret with ould Lovett pressed upon me, as the only return he Sheemun, who, for all his shoolin thrade, I would take for his important service, and therefound loyal, to work heaven and earth until we fore as the only proof of gratitude she could made sure of the only man that could fasten the evince, my immediate interfence on your behalf; crime upon lie thrue person; I mane the man more than that, her letter gave the heads of the that rode by the side of Rhia Doran that night, extenuating circumstances under which you have and whose face we saw well enough never to for- been seduced, I may say, into whiteboyism, and get it.

them high; I made Alley sure, by other tokens night of your inauguration, that explained the than what old Dora Shea had tould your honors, | lady's rapid allusions.' that I was her born brother, and I acted by her like a brother ; she told me where I'd get money to him, 'you have twice preserved my existhid in her father's house, that Doran and his men ence;' and he wrung his hand, gratefully and did not come upou; and I visited the spot red with their blood, to bring away the manes of revenging the death of my father and mother; that was the night of the wake. I followed Doran's thrack to find the man I wanted along wid him ; Doran was a robber ; I paid Sheemun and another to come round him ; they done their business well, and brought me word of all his the same fellow to hang you for it; and that doings; but, tho' they and I watched him and very man set you for the soldiers at your father's watched him, we could not for many a long day | house.' find that man in his company.

'By the book, and it was hard for you,' interrupted Matthew, who had returned alone, . when I had the lad in the stone jug, till he was let out the fair-day of Kilkenny.'

'And it was on that very day,' resumed Crohoore, ' that my spy first saw Doran and hunseli together; and I came to take a look at them, but they were gone. This morning arly he saw thein agin on the streets in this town, with the knowledge that Lyndop was to be on the road to Dublin, to sell what was in his wallet; and Sheemun and myself were to thrack them, on two good horses, which ever way they went, in company or alone; and I only came like a crupple in a cart, to meet ould Ned Shea coming out of the Jail, and to spake the word of comfort to hun, bekase I knew his son would not die; but I was taken there.'

Are you sure of the face and person of the man you saw with Doran, on the night of the murder ?' asked Mr. B.

'As sure as of any face and man I now see forment me; he was in the room, just now.'

Mr. B. whispered Matthew, who again withdrew, returning with at least a dozen ill-looking fellows around him.

" Is he in the room at present !' asked a magistrate.

Crohoore took only one keen survey of the group, and immediately identified the butcher. ' Call in the mendicant ; and you, Crohoure, do not now speak a word.'

Sheemun made his appearance, and in clear answer to a raking cross-examination corroborated Crohoore's statement in the minutest particular; and then, being desired to look at the crowd under Matthews direction, also identified, without hesitation the skulking Tim Lyndop. So far, gentlemen, our evidence seems connected and consistent,' Mr. B. went on, to the magistrates, 'but, perhaps, you have wisely said, that on the charges of Crohoore and the mendicant alone, however they support each other, some question of doubt may arise; if, however, we are able to support the character of this extraordinary Crohoore in more than one instance, and by the mouth of more than one person, with whom he could have held no collusion that, I suppose, will enhance his and old Sheemun's testimony, so loug as both agree as they now do.' The magistrates assented; and Mr. B. produced another deposition from Miss Lovett, which set forth that, under the following circumstances, she owed her life and honor to Croboore. On the night of the attack on her father's house, the leader of the gang, Doran, after baying the other apartments rifled, entered her chamber and laid ruffian hands upon her; she screamed and struggled for some time, in vain; until at last a body of servants, led on by Crohoore, rushed in and saved her, the villain escaped through the window; he wore a mask, but it fell from him in the shocking struggle, and Miss Lovett was therefore enabled to swear positively, as in her previous affidavit she had done, to his face; the ghastly wound on his jaw rendering it pecularly remarkable.

road Seemun and I jumped out, and they to save the life of my young tenant, Shea, contained the first intimation of his own good ser-'I put Alley on the horse, senseless, and turn-od my face, Sheeman near us, but out of of sight I got a glimpse of his face, which I had often be-

During the speech, Pierce Shea felt the strongst emotions of surprise; and only waited until it was done to ask Mr. B .- ' Was Crohoore the bearer of the letter that saved my life,

'He was, indeed,' replied Mr. B .- ' Miss Crohoore himself left an authentic paper of the · 1 joined myself to the bocchochs; I paid proceedings of those unfortunate men on the

' Then, Crohoore, said Pierce Shea advancing warmly. The tear's ran down poor Crohoore's cheeks, as he answerered.

'Yes, Pierce; I knew that the man who sthruck your palm in friendship was your betrayer; I knew all his plans; he put a fellow upon shooting you; this failed, because I was near; and then he made you a whiteboy, and brought

'A third time, then, I am your eternal debtor !' Pierce again took his hands.

' Say no more of it, a-vich,' replied Crohoore, in a broken voice - '-ay no more; anything I done was too little for this; too little to see myself, at last, spoken kindly 10, by a fellow-creature ; oh, this is a great day !"

The magistrates had been privately consulting luring this explanation; Mr. B. again spoke aloud: --

'That the accused man has acted as he declares he has towards the young woman, I shall soon make appear; first, let me add to all the previous evidence of the commission of the murder by Doran and Lyndop, this decisive proof,' and Mr. B. referred to the butcher's sack, produced the handle half of a large table-spoon and two tea or desert spoons, entire :-- ' I discovered them.' continued Mr. B., ' when, at my leisure, I went attentively through the different articles of plunder ;- your worship will perceive on these spoons the initials A. C. D .- Anthony and Catherine Dooling, the first letters of the names of the murdered parties from whose house they were stolen; examine them; and now attend to their further identification."

He withdrew, and came back with Alley Dooling by the hand. She was sworn, and posiuvely deposed that the two smaller spoons had near him, and Alley never turned her eyes arouud.

'Your servant has just come in wid the ould bird, hot from the nest,' here observed Matthew.

'Has he !'-cried Mr. B. with vivacity, and not at a loss to understand the jailor's slang--

colleen as the sun ever shone upon ; and as you can't cities, &c., but has a beautiful land of mountains and have the father's blessing' - his voice again failed take mine.'

The young couple were in each others' arms ; and, at the moment, all the persons assembled started round at a sudden whoop, uttered from a corner by morality, let him take the borribly immoral lowlands no other than Andy Awling, who, when Mr. B. rather of Scotland, contrasting them too, with the virtuous sharply inquired the cause of this indecent interruption, thus explained, -

'We ax your honor's ten thousand pardons, but it's a fashion we have in schreechin' that-a-way when we're glad, or sorry, or mad, or a thing o' the kind; my heart is as big as a house; for, barrin all we see an' hear, at present, there's a creature, at than Scotland. But, surely, the letter which we home in Clarah, 'ill be as glad as myself; and that's subjoin is sufficient for all, and unanswerable. willing to be married to a body I know ' and Andy MORALITY IN ENGLAND AND IN IRELAND. walked once more temporarily to his friends.

'Masther Croboore,' scraping respectfully, 'maybe you'd tell a body a matther or two, that he'd be rely glad to know.'

Anything, Andy, and welcome.'

'Was id only a morya iv a thighs (a pretended ghost) we seen one night in the ould castle among he hills?

'It was myself,' interrupted old Dora Shea ; ' some boe's hiding-hole, and bekase Alley was wid us, I went out to warn 'em away ; an' when I saw ye going into the ould castle, wid guns in your hands, I enew ye war afther Orohoore; so, while you lay I poured wather in the guns to keep 'em asleep, from doiu' harm.'

'Then, little wonder we didn't hit him across the sthrame,' said Andy, musing - 'bud, Crohoore, a yich, the time I shot you in the head, outside of the cave -- what's the reason you warn't kilt dead, ben, at auy rate.'

'Oh, that's a story to be tould, Andy; and some long winter's night, when our griefs and troubles are past by - when Pierce is married to Alley, and when Bridge Chree has your own legs spanselled, Andy, we'll tell it all over, round the fire, please God.' THE END

PROTESTANT MORALITY IN ENGLAND. (From the Dublin Irishman.)

Commenting, a few numbers back, on the inefficiency of more legal enactments to keep the world from relapsing into that Paganism from which the Catholic Church delivered it, we adduced England as an example amongst others. England, judge by herself, is in the van of modern "progress," the phi-lanthropic pation of the world -- the Protestant country, par excellence. This opinion of her we hear on every side. But her we adduced as an example, and looking at her parricides, her infanticides, her suicides, and murders for greed, we were driven to the conclusion, that specious speech was insufficient -that stringent laws proved of small avail to restrain people from evil. And we had to add, that the Power alone which saved man from Paganism, could keep man from relapsing thereinto. That power was the Church, which we traced in overturning the Three Slaveries-Slavery of the Soul, Slavery of the Body, and Slavery of the Mind. We followed her while she freed man from Pagan superstitions, pbysichl bondage, and showed how she lovingly protected and zedulously fostered arts, science, and letters.

But the subjoined letter of Mr. O'Neil Daunt, in answer to one of our unhappy opponents, treats the case of England, Scotland, and Wales in a manner so complete and conclusive, that we quote it for the benefit of those whom it may concern. In 1856, Lord Campbell, in the House of Lords, declared that murder by poisoning, in the country districts, was most frightfully common. Yet scarce a fortnight since, in sentencing Constance Wilson for poisoning Mr. Justice Byles reiterated the emphatic opinion of the eminent and greatly experienced medicolegal writer, Dr. Taylor, in these words :- " These facts, I regret to say, render it extremely probable that the startling statement made by Dr. Taylor in the course been her father's property. Mr. B. seated her of his evidence is correct, and that in the midst of apparent prosperity and obedience to the law a dreadful crime and vice is rife in this metropolisthe destruction of life by secret poisoning." The Times writes :- "When we are assured by

Dr. Taylor that numerous cases of death, attributed to cholera, are, in fact, occasioned by poison, it is high time that the attention of the medical and legal professions should be directed to this subject. If eight such instances have occurred within the ex- land." Poor man! Our bitterest enemies need not perience of one eminent practitioner, what confidence | wish us a worse fate than moral and religious assican be placed in the ordinary returns made by the registrars, or what security have we that more frequent exhumations of bodies would not reveal a frightful prevalence of poisoning? We are too ant to exaggerate the difficulty of perpetrating such crimes with impunity. If the majority of people were of a suspicious temperament, well acquainted with the symptoms of common maladies, and surrounded by relatives or careful attendants in time of sickness, the systematic administration of poison in successive doses would be next to impossible. Unhappily, ignorance and carelessness are the rule, caution the exception " "No wonder," it adds, "that poisoning should be of common occurrence" Great Heaveus! imagine the condition of a land, whose inhabitants must each he conversant with the precise symptoms of diseases. must be surrounded by tested relatives, must sharply investigate the drugs and their effects, or else he is liable to be poisoned, and "no wonder !" The following case of Constance Wilson surely more than parallels that of "Sally Arsonic" as given by Lord Campbell. It is thus summarised in the papers : -The career of the convict, Mrs. Constance Wilson, the wholesale poisoner, is sketched by Mr. Justice Byles while passing sentence of death upon her for poisoning Mrs. Soames, by doses of colchicum. In 1853 she murdered, by means of the same poison, man to whom she was servant, he having first made will in her favour. In 1856, a young man, with whom she cohabited, died suddenly. The symptoms, in both cases, were those which follow the administration of colchicum. In the same year she poisoned Mrs. Soames. In 1859, a Mrs. Jackson, with whom she lodged, died in the same way, and £120 of hers disappeared In 1860, a Mrs. Atkinson, unfortunately became a lodger with Mrs. Wilson. She had some money, and in less than a fortnight was dead, while the money had disappeared. In 1861, a man named Taylor, with whom she was living, was seized with a like illness; but, having fortunately received medical aid, recovered In the present year she was tried for murdering a woman with sulphuric acid. The judge charged directly against her in this case, but the jury acquitted. It was from what had transpired at this trial that her antecedents were inquired into; and the foregoing catalogue of secret poisonings was the result. Had the case of Mrs. Soames broken down, the Crown were prepared with other charges. While the authorities have been enabled to tabulate all these crimes of the convict, how many victims has she sent to their graves whose deaths passed over without exciting suspicion? Professor Taylor alarmed the Court during the trial by stating that, while London boasted of its wealth and obedience to the law, the destruction of life by secret poisoning was rife? Such deaths are generally set down as arising from cholers. We quote the medical ovidence for general information; and also an article from the Times, which very naturally asks, if one medical gentleman, Dr Taylor, has personal knowledge of eight such cases, " what confidence can be placed in the ordinary returns of death made by the registrars, or what security have we that more frequent exhumations of bodies would not reveal a frightful prevalence of poisoning ?" Perhaps the most striking proof that it is not the difference of race, but of religious feeling, that causes people to be higher in the moral scale than another is the following :- The inhabitants of Wales and those of Ireland are nearest neighbours-are likewise Oeltic; yet Wales is the (perhaps) most immor-

take her from her poor brother's hands, as good a And remark that Wales has no excuse of large vales, calculated to inspire virtuous thoughts. Compare it with the virtuous Tyrol, and what a difference! Yet, if a cranky fool should be eccentric enough to argue that mountain scenery tends to imrace on the Irish plains. The Scotsman, a Protestant paper, lately quoted statistics, and flung in the face of its Scotch ministers, that in Scotland the average of the whole population of illegitimate to legitimate was one in 313, while in "benighted Spain" it was one in almost 1,000 | Spain is thrice more virtuous than Scotland. But, surely, the letter which we here

The following important letter is addressed by Mr. O'Neil Daunt to Mr. H. L. Puxley, Dunboy :-

KILCASCAN, 17th Sept., 1862. -Sir - A circular letter, bearing your signature, and addressed to the Catholics of Bere, appears in the columns of the public press, and has excited much animadversion. I should, perhaps, apologise for thus publicly addressing a gentleman with whom I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance. My apology is to be found people were brinin' strayed cattle to Gorodhe Dono- in the fact that the subject of your letter is of general, than merely local, importance. It is scarcely necessary to say that towards you, sir, I can have no feeling inconsistent with perfect respect. But with the document to which your name is attached I must deal as befits its public bearings It seems to me to furnish a specimen of the pernicious and unhounded notions regarding Ireland, which are, un-happily, adopted by some of her own sons, who echo the calumnies of English platform orators and newspaper editors. We have, I grieve to say, amongst us men who, with the Bible in their hands and slander on their lips, evince a vicious engerness to degrade their native land in the estimation of the civilised world. We have domestic adders, who are on all occusious ready to sting to death the character of their country in support of their fanatical theories or their dishonest class interests. The calumny is not less venemous because it is usually associated with professions of religious zeal; of that zeal to which we owe the demoralising operation of souperism ; the establishment of kidnapping institutions, entitled Birds' Nests ;" the systematic weeding out, in many places, of the Catholic tenantry, in order that Protestants may supplant them; and the multiplied social evils of which sectarian rancour, even when veiled under protexts of religious enthusiasm, must ever be prolific. Your address to the Bere Catholics may be thus summarised :-- Firstly, you advert to "the recent murders and agrarian outrages that have disgraced our country in the eyes of civilised Europe ;" thus implying that our country is pre-eminent imong the nations of civilised Europe for her crimes Secondly, you account for this criminal pre-eminence by the want of religious instruction among the Irish people, and you hold up England to our admiration as "a glorious land," where agrarian outrage is a crime unknown. Thirdly, in order to raise us to the moral level of England, you benevolently offer to scatter Bibles broadcast, alleging that the religious teaching of the people ought not to be left in the hands of the Catholic clergy exclusively. I wish to keep as clear as possible of all theological entanglements and to place the question which your letter raises on the basis of practical experience. Let me, then, direct your attention to two undeniable facts : the first, that your panacea of indiscriminate Bible distribution has been tried for many generations in England and Scotland. The second, that both those kingdoms, so far from exhibiting a greater amount of Christian faith and Christian morality than our own, fall far behind us in those fruits which true Obristianity ought to produce. Great Britain vaunts herself " the land of Bibles." So she undoubtedly is. Copies of the sacred volume have been disseminated in millions of millions. Numerous societies, and many benevolent and wealthy individuals, have devoted themselves to the task of distributing the Bible. If its universal diffusion could produce the fruit of holiness, then assuredly England and Scotland ought to be a perfect paradise of sanctity. Nay, that they are so, is confidently asserted, or quietly assumed as undeniable by Irish Protestants, whose sectarian prejudices predispose them to accept all Christian excellences in the sister Island. A very worthy parson innocently said to me, "I wish this country could be thoroughly assimilated to Engmilation with England. Do not suppose that I desire to excuse, or even to palliate, the agrarian crimes committed in Ireland. I wish that their perpetrators all met their just punishment. But in examining the comparative morality of the two islands, it is important to observe that probably nine tenths of the murders committed in Ireland are some way connected with disputes about the occupation of land. Now, this remarkable circumstance seems to indicate a defect in the law affecting the tenure of land, which, independently of the question of religious instruction or the want of it, operates as a provocative to crime and outrage. Whereas the murders in Eng-hind do not spring from any one marked or particu-har provocative. They seem, from their number, and from a variety of causes, or no causes, that produce them, to have their origin in a satanic licenticusness widely spread through the English populationwhich dissolves the tie between husband and wife parent and child, sister and brother, man and his neighbour. In confirmation of this deplorable fact, I shall quote British authorities almost exclusively. With respect to the extracts I shall give from British newspapers, I wish to remark that there does not exist in England and Scotland, as we unfortunately have in Ireland, a class of journalists who labour to defame their native land, in order to pander to the evil prejudices of an anti-national party. My British vouchers, therefore, are free from the suspicion of overcharging their statements to gratify partisan feeling. I shall commence with authorities that date a few years back, in order to show that the existing prevalence of crime in England is not of sudden or of recent growth. The Morning Chronicle of the 28th September, 1839, quotes from the Chester "ourier the following paragraph : -'In all probability this country will speedily obtain a horrid notoriety for the commission of a crime of the worst description-we mean that of wilful and premeditated murder.' From Bell's Life in London, of the 24th of March, 1839, I take the following passage ; it is headed :-MURDER - ENGLAND BECOMING A NATION OF ASsassing. - The writer goes on to say - 'We feel we should be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, were we not to denounce in terms of indignation and disgust the un-Euglish practice which of late has been so prevalent throughout the country, of carrying the concealed weapons of an assassin, and using them but too frequently with fatal effect on the slightest ebullition of passion, . . . It is now impossible to pass a cutler's shop without observing, publicly exposed for sale, every variety of stiletto, dagger, or knife, calculated to produce instant death.' Poisoning is, perhaps, a more favourite mode of nurder in England than the knife. Of its preva-lence in the land you call 'glorious,' we have plentiful testimonies Lord Campbell, in a speech delivered in the House of Lords in June, 1856, gave the following statement of its frequency :, In the country districts, murder by poisoning, by means of arsenic, was most frightfully common.' I will quote his lordship's statement more at length. He was speaking of the first woman be had sentenced to die :--'She was vulgarly known,' said his lordship, 'by the name of Sally Arsenic. She had murdered he knew not how many persons before by means of the poison of arsenic ; and she had acquired such a consummate skill in her deadly practices, that she was able to apportion the doses in such a way to her different victims, that it was impossible to say that

death arose directly from the administration of poi son. Her crimes were so difficult of proof that it was necessary to indict her, not for murder, but for administering poison with intent to murder; and under this indictment she was convicted and executed. Now, in the country districts, murder by poisoning, by means of arsenic, was most frightfully common. -London Globe, quoted in Cork Examiner, 11th June, 1856.

'Frightfully common,' Mr. Puxley, in the ' glorious land' you suggest as our model. You say that the religious instruction of the Irish Catholics must not be exclusively left in the hands of the priests. I would pray you to observe that poisoning is not commonly practised by the flocks whom our priests instruct. . The Times, in July, 1857, printed an article on the trial of Madeline Smith, from which I extract the following testimony :-

'We are shocked by the continual recurrence of attempts by women against the lives of husbands, paramours, and children Poisoning, especially, hus become almost a domestic institution. The friendly arsenic has always been ready in the cottage of the pension, or in the lodging of the mechanic, to rid the impatient wife of a tiresome husband, or the thrifty housewife of parents or relations who have become a burden.'

' A glorious' land no doubt. Here are more of its glories. Joseph Kay, Esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, published, in 1850, a work entitled 'The Social Condition and Education of the People of England and Europe.' Mr. Kay says :-

'Another sad symptom of the poor in our towns is the use they make of the burial clubs In some of our towns the degradation of many of the poor is such that parents often cause the death of their children in order to obtain the premium from the socie-. . It has been clearly ascertiøs. tained that it is a common practice among the more degraded classes of the poor in many of our towns to euter their infants in these clubs, and then to cause their death either by starvation, illusage or poison. What more horrible symptoms of moral degradation can be conceived? One's mind revolts against it, and would fain reject it as a monstrous fiction. But alas! it seems to be too true." - (Kay, vol. i pp. 433, 434.)

The Right Hon, Benjamin Disraeli tells us in his book, called 'Sybil, or the Two Nations,' that infanticide is practised as extensively and legally in England as it is on the banks of the Ganges Mr. Disraeli, in a preface to the work, says :- ' He believes there is not a trait in the work which official documents will not more than verify.'

The London Saturday Review, in an article published in August, 1856, gives us the following picture of English rural morals :--

'The road to matrimony, in too many rural districts, lies through ante-nuptial incontinence. In the farmer class, the girl, if the man repents of his bargain, has the action for seduction and breach of promise to fall back upon ; in the laboring classes, it seems to be the rule that infanticide should clear the score. We say the 'rule,' because, judging from the newspaper reports, the thing has grown into the compactness and order of a recognised system. This is the usual course - an extremely simple one The young reople keep company, and the natural con-sequences follow. Marriage is postponed or refused. The girl conceals her sin-sometimes from modesty, but, in many cases, at least, for another purpose. In the latter contingency, she has made up her mind to the emergency. She hides her shame, not because it is a shame, for it is the custom of the country ; but because she has already began to contemplate the murder of her child. She goes about her daily work; she suppresses every natural emotion; becomes a mother without a shrick ; and, after depositing her 'birth-strangled' babe in the nearest dunghill or well, or concealing it under the mattrass, she goes about her work as if nothing had happened.

Now sir, I beg you will observe that the horrible crimes here described are not spoken of as rare or isolated cases. They are, on the contrary, described as exceedingly general. Lord Campbell says that poisoning in England is frightfully common. The Times says it is 'almost a domestic institution ' lufanticide is named by Kay, Disraeli, and the Saturday Review, in terms which represent it as something like a national characteristic The London Telegraph quoted in the Cork Examiner of the 13th of the precent month, contains the following passages : --

'Here, in our very midst, are hundreds of young women destroying their offspring day after day He (the coroner, Dr. Lunkester) regretted to state that such cases were frequently occurring in London. He believed he held one inquest a day on the bodies of newly-born infants. Think on 300 inquests a year held on dead children by only one of the coroners for Middlesex. How about the provinces ?' You are anxious, as I have already remarked, that the Oatholic clergy should not be permitted to re-main the exclusive instructors of Catholic people. Look round, sir, on that people who have heretofore received, and who, notwithstanding your interference, will continue to receive their exclusive religious instruction from their clergy, and ask yourself whether they exhibit the diabolical depravity that pervades large multitudes in your 'glorious' England-' the land of Bibles' as she pharisaically styles herself? I proceed to give some other social traits displayed by England. Lord Shaftesbury (then Lord Ashley) in a speech in the House of Commons, delivered 28th February, 1843, informed the house that :--'In Leeds the boys are early initiated into the habits of drinking; but the most revolting feature of juvenile depravity is early contamination from the association of the sexes The outskirts of the towns are absolutely polluted by this abomination. Their ages being apparently about fourteen or fifteen.'

Here Pierce Shea could not but recollect the prophecy he had hazarded when he inflicted the wound-'That, under God, it would one day help to hang him.'

The evidence of a servant, now called in, supported that of Miss Lovett. The man declared that, when the robbers came to his master's house, they surprised and immediately bound himself and his fellow servants, and locked them up in a room, while they proceeded to rifle the premises; that, while they lay in that state, a strange man suddenly entered a window at the back of the house, cut the cords that bound them, and led them to rescue their young mistress ; and that man he recognised in Crohoore.

'Yes,' said Sheemun, the night of Mr. Lovett's robbery, Crohoore and myself, guided by the Lord, were close at the beels of the by the Lord, were close at the heels of the Padre Keaoch, along wid us; an after Shaun give gang, on our own husiness; we heard the lady him the warning at the fair, may I never die in sin screeching, an, he left me, like a bould fellow, to

And it is remarkable,' rejoined Mr. B., 5 that of leading, this gang to whose, career he seems to have proved fatal, this very poor man, Crohoore, was long suspected ; I, myself, believed the conjectures of the county magistrates to that effect ; and when he brought me, to Dublin, the letter der you had your own thoughts about as :- but we from Miss Lorett, that, along with the request never changed from you; here Pierce, ma-bouchal al country to be found, whilst Ireland is the reverse.

that tells well; he would not bring the old gentleman for nothing; call him in."

Pat appeared, attended by two baronial constables. They stated that they had gone, with some military assistance, to old Doran's house, searched it closely; 'and along with other nice little things, your honor,' continued Pat, 'sure we found this, that one of the men thought he knew'-he drew from his pocket a large watch; Alley screamed when she saw it; it was her father's; Pierce also identified it. 'If we want any further proof,' said Mr. B., ' this, then, supplies it ? The magistrates instantly assented, and their clerk began to make out a committal for the two Dorans and their filthy friend.

'And one point more seems necessary for my protege, Crohoore,' continued Mr. B ; 'you are sworn, Miss Dooling; please to give an account of this man's conduct towards you, in your concealment'

' It was the conduct of the brother he proved himself to be,' answered Alley; 'all the comfort he could procure me in the secret place, where, along with my unfortunate old sunt and her husband, I remained, Crohoore kindly provided ; seldom, indeed, did he visit us; but I knew he was out in danger for my welfare; I knew in fact, that Doran for his own purpose, still tried to get me into his power; and I was content to stay where I was, under his protection, until better days might come for me-and others .' at her last words, Alley's eye turned to Pierce Shea.

'I presume, gentlemen, I shall now have your cooperation in forwarding to government such a vindication of this very surprising man as shall induce an immediate rescia ing of the unmerited sentence passed upon him? asked Mr. B. His brother magistrates expressed their great willingness and and anxiety to make the necessary statement; and once more the gentlemen conversed in secret as Pierce Shea, recovering from a sudden convulsion of new and joyful (eelings, that during Alley's answer had crowded around his heart, advanced to her exclaiming, --

'Great God ! how have I been every way imposed upon !-Alley, answer me one question; why did you refuse to accompany me from the glen of Ballyfoile ?'

'Because, Pierce, on that very night, we had information that Doran, while he planned your arrest, was more busy than ever on the search for me, and I had no sure refuge but the place I came from to meet you."

'But why was I assailed by those men ?'

Sheemun will tell you that,' said Croboore. 'Musha, God forgi' me my sins, I can, sure enough in regard I was one o' them myself, an' Shaun-lawtheaum another, and poor Risthardh Bochoch, an' but we just wanted to have him out of Doran's way, till Doran himself was put up safe.'

'Now, Pierce Shea, friend of my father, is your mind at rest?' asked Croboore. 'It is indeed,' answered Shea ; 'but I have wrong-

ed poor Alley beyond forgiveness 'the same

'Never asy that,' resumed Orohoore ; ' since we bid our plans from you, as we thought you too hot to be guided by them, or to keep them close, no won-

His lordship quotes a Mrs. Charlotte Kirman, aged sixty, who says : --

'Many women now have children at fifteen; 1 think bastardy almost as common now as a woman being in the family-way by her husband. Now it is nothing thought about.'

In the Staffordshire Sxuminer, as quoted in the Dublin Morning Register, 19th November, 1840, we have the following glimpse of enormous and systematic profligacy :-

'In the town and neighborhood of Birmingham there are upwards of seven hundred infamous houses, in each of which from one to twelve young females are kept for licentious purposes; and in many of which juvenile and even *infantine* prostitution is carried on. There are in Birmingham procurers and procuresses, moving apparently in respectable spheres of life, who, though ostensibly living by trade, are in reality mainly dependent for subsistence upon the number of thoughtless and innocent girls they trepan, to feed the mortality of the bagnios, where the average of human existence, after entering on their dark scene of pollution, is, at the utmost, not more than seven years.'

A society was established to protect young fe-males from the featful snares of the keepers of these dens of infernal depravity; dens where early child-hood was prostituted to the unnatural profligacy of their patrons; whereupon some 'gentlemen' of Birmingham came to the rescue :---

'Some gentlemen of Birmingham have established a society in that town, and subscribed money for the protection of prostitution. The funds of this discreditable association are to be employed in defending the keepers of infamous houses in any actions which may be brought against them by the society. for the protection of young females.'- Morning Re-gister, 9th December, 1840. Commen, would but weaken such a statement.

In the Morning Chronicle; of the 23rd March, 1843, at ... constant correspondent gives the following sketch of the people of Dorsetabire :-

' In Dorsetshire the population is degraded to the most deplorable condition. Such, indeed, was the poverty of diet, the nakedness of the household fur-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

niture, the base ignorance, the reputed and visibly niture, the base ignorance, the reputed and visibly watching for the bainburgh train in a Giasgow hole, indicating the series and a gasalier with forty-eightlights. in January, 1862, il learned from fas newspaper that gelistic symbols and a gasalier with forty-eightlights. brutal manners, and ferociously expressed harred of the gentry and lergy among the agricultural popu-lation in Dorsetshiro watch depends the evan-brutal manners, and ferociously expressed harred of the gentry and lergy among the agricultural popu-lation in Dorsetshiro watch depends the evan-brutal manners, and ferociously expressed harred of in January, 1862, il learned from fas newspaper that in January, 1862, il learned from fas neven fas newspaper that i of: any town, in the kingdom, among no class, are these characteristics to be surpassed.'

Mr. Henry Mayhew, in his London Labor and the London Poor, thus speaks of the costermongers of that capital : -

'Only one-tenth, at the outside one-tenth, of the couples living together, and carrying on the costermongering trade, are married. . . There is no honor attached to the marriage state, and no shame to concubinage.' (p. 20).

In 1853, Dr. John Forbes, physician to the Queen's household, published a work entitled Memoranda made in Ireland in the Autumn of 1852. Dr. Forbes was greatly struck with the superiority of the Irish the British women in the article of chastity. over He used, as his text, the comparative percentage of illegitim ite children in the English and Irish work-Here are his tables :-600

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| England, | |
| Wales, | |
| England and Wales, | |
| | |

Pray, Mr Puxley, note these proportions. In Ireland, Dr. Forbes found the bastards in our workhouses only as 1 to 16 legitimate. In your 'glorious' England the bastards were nearly as numerous as the children born in wedlock. In Wales, also 'glorious,' I presume, the bastards outnumbered the legitimate. I also request you will observe Dr. Forbe's table does not show the full excess of English over Irish bastardy. When we consider the prevalence of infanticide in England, a crime almost unknown amongst us, the English excess will appear indefinitely greater. There is another piece of information given by Dr. Forbes which is peculiarly worthy your attention, and the attention of all such officious assistants of the Catholic priests as you aspire to become. It is this: that in Ulster, the most Protestant of the four Irish provinces, bastardy has, like Protestantism, reached its largest Irish proportions.

Here is the table, according to the workhouse returns : --

| ILLEGITIMATE TO L | EGITIMATE. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Connaght | 1 to 23 |
| Munster, | 1 to 21 |
| Leinster, | 1 to 11 |
| Illator | 1 to 7 1 |
| the second of the Regist | Church Partoral Aid |

In the reports of the English Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Rev. J. W. Trevor, chaplain to the Bishop of Bangor, says :-

'Parents come forward to prove the parentage of their daughter's bastard-witnesses often of the very act. I might multiply such instances to prove the utter disregard of common natural decency and shume among the people. The Board of Guardians quite scouted the idea that bastardy was a disgrace, and they maintained that the custom of Wales justified the practice. In fact, the guardians, who are almost all country farmers, are so familiarised to this iniquity, and have so long partaken in it, that they are totally incapable of any right feeling on the subject.

Pray, Mr. Puxley, is this the condition of morals among our Irish Catholic farmers, whose spiritual blindness you are generously anxious to dispel? Mr. Trevor goes on : -

They (the farmers) absolutely encourage the practice. They hire their servants, agreeing to their stipulation for freedom of access for this purpose, at stated times, or, as it may be, whenever they please. The minds of our common people are become thoroughly and universally depraved.' The Rev. John Price, auother Welsh clergyman, says: -

'So prevalent is the want of chastity among the females, that though I promised to return the mar-riage fee to all couples whose first child should be borne after nine months from the marriage, only one in six years entitled themselves to claim it. Morals are at a low ebb, but want of chastity is the great sin of Wales, a breach of which is considered neither a sin or a crime.'

In the report of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, dated May, 1855, we read at page 33:-

The committee feel the importance of keeping clearly in view the almost incredible degradation in morals, as well as religion, in which the people are

nature and with common reason ?" It is needless to and surmounted by a niche for the exposition say that the speaker who maintuined the affirmative of the Most Adorable Sacrament. The great altar uttered the most appalling blasphemies; which, ac- will be of appropriate design, executed in Caen stone cording to the newspaper account, plainly received and Irish murbles. The side altars are surmounted the assent of the great majority of his audience. The by arches ornamented with natural foliage, the pasauthorities I have cited give some idea, although an sion flower and lily of the valley predominating. inadequate one, of the gangrene of irreligion and The sanctuary lamp, a massive silver one, is of elawickedness that overspreads England and Scotland. | borate design. The stone walls are panelled, and The moral condition of the "land of Bibles" is cer- coloured to represent Caen stone. The galleries are tainly not such as to induce any other land to emu- painted in dark colour, and the altar rails in late its excellence. Will you, sir, as a Christian the same manner, picked out in gold. It is gentleman, say that you would wish to see Ireland | contemplated to paint or "decorate" the ceiling, degraded to the same moral level? . . . On the othar hand, look at Ireland, where the vast majority beautiful sanctuary windows with stained glass, of the people are, in their religious concerns, under green cathedral being that with which they are now the exclusive guidance of the Untholic clergy. Doubtless, there is ignorance ; there are crimes. No buman society ever was, or ever will be, wholly free size in Ireland, is by Murphy, of the Irish Bell Founfrom them. But the fact remains incontrovertible, dry Dublin. The dedication services commenced at that the moral condition of Ireland, despite every eleven o'clock. The following Bishops assisted in drawback, appears on the whole bright and pure, the ceremony: -The Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop drawback, appears on the whole bright and pure, when contrasted with the huge festering masses of infidelity and vice from which Protestantism has, not availed to protect the population of England. The of Clogher; Right Rev. Dr. Weishe, Bishop of Os-superior morality of the Irish Catholic people will sory; Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Bishop of Down and appear in a stronger light when we bear in mind the Connor; Right Rev. Dr. Kilduff, Eishop of Ardagh; systematic extermination to which hundreds of thousands of them have been subjected; the bitter spirit of sectarian hatred frequently conspicuous in their eviction; and the natural tendency of this about fifty of the local clergy present, and the conhostile action to demoralise its victims You, indeed, gregation numbered at least 3,000. The organ was apnounce that the Irish landlords as body are more under the care of Miss Finegan, and the choir, who announce that the Irish landlords as body are more considerate than their English brethren Have you give their services gratuitously, sang the sacred forgotten the Irish "clearance system?" Is the music in capital style. The Right Rev. Dr. Leaby clearance of estates," as a system so much as known in Eugland? My limits warn me to be brief; yet I and impressive one --taking as his text Apocalypse cannot help quoting Mr. Bicheno, who told a par- 3rd and 4th verses, chap. 21. The collection in aid cannot help quoting Mr. Bicheno, who told a parliamentary committee that our people "were swept of the funds for the completion of the Church, out like vermin, with as little computcion, and as amounted to £675, and the sacred ceremonies ter-extensive devastion." Mr Cabill, civil engineer, in minated with benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, spenking of the eviction of 1,126 persons in a batch, at about half-past three o'clock. The bishop and says "a great many died of hunger." A Committee people deserve great credit for the exertions made by of the House of Commons in 1830 reported that them to erect and improve their beautiful Cathedral. 'vast numbers of the ejected tenantry perish from want, after baving undergone misery and suffering such as no language can describe, and of which no conception can be formed without beholding it." Subsequently to the date of this report, a society, of which I possess the prospectus, was organised under the auspices of Lords Lorton, Eaniskillen, and "a numerous body of landed proprietors," of whom the avowed purpose was to expel Catholics from farms anxious to assist every patriotic movement of a pracand replace them with Protestants. In 1843 the late Mr. Sharman Crawford ascertained from public returns, that in the five years ending with 1842 eject-

ment proceedings had been taken against families, whose members ammounted to 356,995 souls; and he showed that the extermination went on at a rapidly increasing ratio. You cannot, I suppose, be ignorant of the continued recurrence in various locaities to the " clearance system" in our own day. Ask yourself whether, if the English peasautry had been subjected to such a prolonged and systematic endeavour to uproot them, they would have borne their sufferings with the comparative quiet displayed by our own 2

INISH INTELLIGENCE

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM AND THE MIXED SYSTEM. -The following circular has been addressed to the clergy of his archdiocese by the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, who has been, from the beginning of its existence, the ablest and most consistent enemy of the mixed system : -

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Oct. 14, 1862. Rev. Dear Sir,-It is with no little surprise we found that the agents of the Education Board are actively labouring, by the circulation of papers regarding the plans and estimates of school-buildings, to induce the clergy of this diocese, and, we have reason to believe, of others, too, to erect schoolhouses rested either in the Corporation of the Board, or in trustees of their approval, but still on the principals so often condemned, notwithstanding our wellknown, repeated, and persevering opposition to the scheme at once so denationalizing and irreligious.

We feel it our duty to lose no time in again deproject, and putting ng the insidious

waiting for the Edinburgh train in a Glasgow hotel, has a large pendant, from which depends the evan-&c., in the mediceval style, and to fill in the filled. The organ is a very fine one, and was built by Whyte, of Dublin. The bell, one of the best of its of Kilmore; Right Rev. Dr. Brady, Bishop of Perth, Western Australia; Right Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Bishop Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore; Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Bishop of Raphoe; and Right Rev. Dr. Gilhooly Bishop of Elphin There were preached the dedication sermon-a most eloquent people deserve great credit for the exertions made by - Cor of Dublin Irishman.

AID FOR THE LONDON JRISH .- THE O'DONOGHUE AND THE HYDE PARH RIOTS .- The following characteristic letter from ' The O'Donoghue of the Glens,' one of the members for Tipperary, has been addressed to the editor of the Morning News :---

Derryquin Castle, Kenmare, Oct. 13, 1862. Sir-As I know that you are always ready and tical character, I beg to enclose you £1 as my contribution to a fund, which I hope to see collected in a very few days, for the relief of our countrymen in London who have been seriously injured in the recent encounters in the Park. They have been assailed by the whole English public. In the Park they were attacked by police, by Guards, and by civilians, and since then the Saxon press, irrespective of party distinctions, has poured out upon them volumes of abuse, in language rude and brutal.

Nowhere can there be found more ardent lovers of Ireland, or men who reverence more all that Irishmen most venerate, than amongst the poor Irish who dwell in London. Impelled by the noblest motives, they refused to listen to the calumniators of the Holy Father, and, accordingly, they were assaulted by a crowd which was as anti-Irish as it was anti-Papal. At the hands of the English they have received the treatment which Irishmen invariably receive whenever they venture to oppose English prejudices, no matter whether the scene of their opposition be the mound in Hyde Park or some other place. We may question the discretion of our countrymen in beardng the lion in his den, but every true Irishman must believe that those who carried the mound would dare much more for the cause of the Holy Father, as well as for the cause of Ireland. What, however, has been the result of this manifestation of zeal, so far as the chief actors are concerned? Some of them lie seriously injured ; others are in jail, sent there, carried there, and kept there by Englishmen, while their families must either starve, or go to the workhouse unless we save them. Mr. Editor, I am sure Ireland will come to the res-

cue. You will giadly forward subscriptions to London; I will do the same if any are sent to me.

Iu all sincerity and friendship I advise my countrymen to let this matter rest, for they have done

altar, it is sacred; like that fire, too, the service it search was vigorously begun about six o'clock in the demands is eternal: We, Irishmen, have a national emblem which we should pride and glory in. It is not derived from fable, which, however beautiful the moral it constructs, loses in efficacy from the fallacy of its origin. It has not been won in the stormy battle-field, nor dragged from the retentive grasp of an expiring foe; it has been given to us by the boun-teous hand of nature, radiant with her smiles, and bright with the gen of her joyous tears. It has been granted to us as if by a special grace, and in its vitality and luxuriance it symbolises all that our people should aspire to be. How comes it, then, that many amongst us look on our national emblem and our national color (both of which are identified) with feelings of positive loathing and unconcealed How comes it that men bearing the hostility? name of irishmen regard the mention of the 'groen' as a crime, and endeavor to brand the shamrock as a taken of discord and strife? The Englishman cherishes the rose, and in story and song makes its national significance a theme of unceasing praise. Centuries after her analysmation with a rival power. Scotland boldly bears the thistle upon her brow ; and France would not resign the *fleur-de-lis* for the bright plumage and dazzling eye of the Imperial engie. We aloue are foolish enough to forget our history and its associations, and to regard with jealousy what ought to prove a bond of union amongst our countrymen. It is impossible to reflect for a moment on our national color without feeling that it is identified with achievements which, as a people, we should be proud to claim. They who have conferred most honor on our country, and set their names as jewels in her coronal, gloried in and the unevenness and slippery nature of the ground, clung to it with chivalrous devotion. The follow- so that only about four actually entered, one of whom ers of Brian were proud of it, as they met the Dane in fiery conflict on the field of Clontarf, and in all the stormy strife of succeeding centuries it proved a bright incentive to great deeds whenever they were achieved. The men who manned the walls of Derry did not forsake it, and the heroes of Limerick had it before their eyes. On the bloody field of Ramillies it floated above the helmets of Clare's dragoous, and on the plains of Fontenoy it waved in glory over the victors of the fight. It sparkled in the sun that saw the glistening bayonets of the Volunteers, and the hills of Ulster echoed back its praise. It was wreathed amid the silken folds of the banners under which our brothers - on the burning sands of India, amid the hills of Spain, and in the fierv onsets of Waterloo-rushed to victory, winning for Eugland an imperishable renown. - Ulster Observer.

At the Roscommon Petty Sessions two persons named Logan and Harrison (the latter an attorney. were committed for sending threatening letters, the magistrates declaring that in such cases they would take no amount of bail. One of the missives was sent to Mrs. Tafbot, of Mount Talbot, requiring her to dismiss her steward, and the other to Mr. Holmes, her agent.

There will ever be a famine in Ireland as long as the vulture Protestant Establishment is allowed to prey upon her liver. For no sooner will she have put up a little flesh and gained a little fresh blood, than the 'vulture" approaches to eat it - the vampire to suck out the life's blood - Connaught Patriot

RECRUITING FOR THE FRDERALS IN DUBLIN .- It is certain that numerous enlistments are being made for the Federal armies at present throughout Ireland We understand that the recruit receives £40 on his so far as to say he blockaded ports and refused to departure for America, and the remainder of the bounty on landing. The temptation is very strong, and few consider the peril. These 'emigrants' are simply sent out to die, and it is the duty of the spiritual guides of these men to set before them the dreadfal position in which they will be placed. It is very difficult for the government to interfere, as there is no law against emigration, and the recruits go out as 'emigrants.' Some means, however, might be found to reach the agents who pay the money, and the British Consuls at Northern ports should be especially directed to protect the men .- Irish Times.

There is not a tenantry on any estate in Ireland who might not obtain a large reduction in their rents, if they only were unanimous in demanding it. But this they will not do, and the consequence is, that the Irish farmers are, at this mement, the most impoverished in the entire world. Let us hope that they may soon change their policy, and combine with each other for their mutual protection, and, without meditating wrong towards any class, secure themselves from extortion and injustice. - Dundalk Demo-THE SEARCH FOR HAYES THE MURDERER .- " The search for Hayes" has been for weeks a standing heading in the Southern papers. The police are, from time to time, put on a false scent. They set out on the chase full of hope, and ofter a close search of some hours during the night they return to their burracks wearied with their fruitless labour. One of the most extraordinary of those excursions has just eccurred on the premises of one of the most respected magistrates in the County Tipperary, Mr. Sumuel Ryall, of Annerville House. Information was conveyed to the constabulary authorities in Dublin that the Ingitive was concealed in Mr. Ryall's house Mr. Goold R.M., directed that a search should be made. About one o'clock on Monday morning, the 6th instant., Mr. Kitson, sub-inspector, with forty of the constabulary, entered the house, which is about two miles from Clonmel, and searched every corner about the place, having spent four hours on the ground without discovering any trace of the murderer. M. Ryall, who was with his family in Tramore, in the County Waterford, and returned on hearing of the affair, was of course surprised at this visitation, which, however, implied no reflection on him,- Times. The Cork Constitution gives the following curious story about Hayes, but does not youch for its authenticity :-"On Saturday week, in the vicinity of Watergrasshill, a man, attracted by the noise of a flock of turkeys in passing through a plantation in which something appeared to have frightened them, came upon a fellow half seated against a tree. He was abou 00, stooped in the shoulders, and had a pistol in his hand The man was somewhat startled, and thought it better to speak to him kindly. Inquiring if he'd like a drink, or if he wanted anything, he replied 'No ; cussion of the questions that have led to the meet-that he was sometimes hard up, but had enough than | ings already mentioned have tended to produce flisand putting his hand into his breeches' pocket, drew sension and quarrelling among our spiritual children out a parcel of notes and silver. The operation disclosed another pistol, covered by the waistcoat. He inquired his way to Youghal, asked if there was a police-station in a direction he pointed to, and, when answered in the affirmative, said he musta't go near that. Soon after he set off and if he reached Youghal that day he timed his movements well, for many of the police, we understand, were absent-some a Lismore, some at the sessions at Middleton." A correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says : At an early hour on Monday morning last, the constabulary of Dundalk made a close search for the murderer of Mr. Braddell. Every lodging house and place of suspicion was examined, bot no trace of him could be found, although it is confidently asserted he has honored Dundalk with a visit, and has been recently seen in a field close to the town. It is be lieved that Hayes has made his way to Scotland or to Liverpool, as it is three weeks since he was seen.' CASTLETOWNSEND, Oct. 16, 1862 .- Mondar and Tuesday of this week will long be remembered here. About 200 of the police force assemble on the night of the 12th instant in this remote locality to search for the fugitive Hayes (the reputed assassin of Mr Braddell), who was reported to be skulking about somewhere in the vicinity, watching an opportunity to get on board some westward-bound vessel. The weather was unusually inclement, rain pouring in torrents during the whole of Monday, rendering the search in the demesne (which is both extensive and

morning, and continued until the same hour in the evening, but without result. A large party of the police were told off for night duty; the remainder were allowed to provide for themselves as well as they could during the night, but to appear at their post next morning at the same hour. A considerable part of the demesne remained still to be scouredthat was the portion of it next the harbour and village it was known to have many deep caveras and hiding places very difficult of access. About noon. when the rain was descending in torrents, a policeman was observed to rush from the mouth of a cave which was nearly closed up by a large whitethorn tree that grew exactly in the centre of the entrance, and having come up to the officer in command, announced in solemn terror that he had spotted the aggressor, that he was seated be hind a large stone in the cave, that he appeared asleep, as his forehead rested on the sleeve of his left hand, supported by the rock, while a case of large pistols rested on a stone alongside, with their dark and grim muzzles pointed outwards. No time was lost. Twenty-four able fellows were at once chosen for the arrest. Twelve, two deep were to approach the dangerous cavern from wither side at an angle of about 80 degrees, thus rendering it almost impossible to be perceived by any verso a inside. They moved stealthily and cautionsly until they arrived within about fifteen paces of the entrance halted and then at the signal of the word charge, pronounced in a voice of thunder by a little man in uniform who was safely perched on a rock overhead, a tremendous rush was made at the cave. Men fell fast, not by bullet from inside, but through s ized the sleeping inmate by the poll, and another reized the pistols. But, lo! and behold ! the imagined assassin was found to be but an old hat artfully placed on the end of a stick, and the pistols but a pair of cabbage stumps skilfully prepared for the urpose - Correspondent of Cork Examiner, IRISH SUBSTITUTE FOR COTION. - We find it stated

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on authority of a Belfast paper that it is proposed to employ the cotton substance found upon the stalk of a plant growing abundantly in our Irish bogs as a substitute for the American staple. The product is question called in Gaelic canadan (white head) with which most of our readers are familiar closely resembles cotton both in texture and appearance, but is much finer and whiter. There is no doubt of its being cultivated in unlimited quantity, but it seems questionable that the fibres possess sufficient strength to reader it available for the purpose contemplated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There are now more than thirty-five places of Cotholic worship in London, whose only fault is that they are too small, and that some are merely tem mrary. Priests are continually lamonting their ward of space, and are necessitated to make all sort of contrivances to accommodate their overflowing congregations; while, on the contrary, wherever spa-cious edifices have been raised, their size has been a subject of regret ; witness the churches of St. George's, Southwork, the Oratory, Brompton, St. John's, Islington, and St. Michael, Commercial-rect - London Tablet.

The steamer Gladiator at Liverpool from Bernatda, brought sundry reports as to the positive incontions of Commodore Wilkes. The statement goes withdraw his ships on the request of the Governor. That he sent a boat to the Gladiator, and ordered the Captain to go on board his vessel. The Captain refused, being at the time under the protection of a British man-of-war, which ran out her going reary for action; that the Gladiator was then allowed to proceed. The matter attracts great attention in England ; and it is said that orders will be issued for the immediate reinforcement of the West India sec.adron.

The time and mode of acknowledging a new State, whether constituted by secession or conquest, is and must be entirely within the discretion of the Payer that incurs the risk of doing so. It is quite true that England has in one or two instances recognized Governments quite as provisional and insecure as that of Richmond, and still more true that the United States have been the foremost among mations in holding out the right hand of fellowship to new 1tionary nationalities. Still, it is for me to judge when we should be justified as a nation in pronout. ing the disruption of the great Western Republic final, and throwing our weight in the Confederate scale. The Southern journals complain that wi we have given them moral support by doing justice to their patriotism and energy, we have afford d material and to their chemics by allowing them to import the material of warfare. This is the fact, though it has not won us the gratitude of the Narth, but we could not have acted otherwise without violating the cule of impartiality. It is hardly passible for a belligerent to put himself in the position of a neutral with reference to such questions. Mr. Mason, naturally enough, regards recognition chiefly as a means of bringing the war to a close. Heartily as we desire this consummation, we must not allow a reason of this kind to influence our conduct. It is not even the belief that the reconquest of the South would be deplorable and suicidal, but the assurance that it is hopeless, that would alone justify us in taking this decisive step. We do not say that the time for recognition may not arrive, but we say that motives other than those of sympathy or admiration must here govern our judgment.-London Times. Dr. Grant, 'Bishop of Southwark,' has issued the following letter to the clergy of his diocess :- " Rev. and dear Sir, -I have not been able to ascertain that any of the Catholics belonging to your flock have taken part in the meetings held in the park or elsewhere within the last three weeks, and I therefore abstain from publishing any letter on the subject of them. But if you find any excitement prevails use every endeavour in the pulpit and in private to dissuade our brethren from doing or saying anything likely to disturb the peace, or even to provoke augry feeling on the part of others. I send this letter to the clergy of the diocess because there is reason to fear that in other places, and especially in missions where there are Gatholic soldiers and sailors, the dismasion of the questions that have led to the meetand those who have taken advantage of passing events to speak disrespectfully of his Holiness, without knowing how deeply rooted is the attachment of Irish Catholics to him, and how keenly they feel every word that is uttered against him. In your prudence you will calm these feelings; and will fearnestly entreat our children to remain silent, and to bear patiently and meekly every harsh and insulting word and act. If it is in your power to speak to the ansters or superiors under whom Catholics are emloyed or stationed, entreat them to forbid the nien: tion of all subjects that have produced "this 'excitement, and explain to them that our efforts to, restore quiet will be wasted until the bitterness which these lomestic disputes have caused is allayed by the firmness of superiors under whom Catholics and Protest-ants are living. Yours sincerely, THOMAS GRANT, Bishop of Southwark.' INCREASE OF INFANTICIDE IN LONDON: - Dr. Lankester, the newly-elected coroner for Middlesex, is doing his best to call the attention of the authorities to the fearful increase of infanticide, and to induce them to make some effort to prevent it. In an inquest upon the body of a child supposed to have beer murdered, he ascertained that the constable had not made any inquiry on the subject, and remarked that he supposed the finding of a dead body of a newly-born infant was too ordinary a circumstance to call for inquiry. So common were such discoveries in the metropolis, that the police seemed to think no more of finding a

sunk.' Volumes might be filled with testimonies such as I have quoted, and equally unimpeachable. In the official census of England, taken in 1851, and exhibiting the inhabitants according to their several religious denominations, we find that there are no less than 5,288,294 persons who never attend on any religious ministration whatsoever. These five millions and a quarter of heathens formed between a fourth and a third of the whole population of England ten years ago. Now let us turn to Scotland, aud see what credible witnesses are able to tell us of her claims to Christian holiness. She is, if possible, more inveterately anti-Catholic than England. Our ears are stunned in Scotland with platform diatribes against Popery, and jubilant defiances to Catholics to come and hear their iniquitous system exposed. The blessings of the Reformation are perpetually boasted ; but whatever be these blessings, temperance and chastity are not of the number. The Rev. Dr. Begg, a Presbyterian divine of eminent anti-Catholo zeal, is candid enough to say :---

"It is melancholy to discover that we are so very much worse than France in the matter of illegitimacy, and also that in Scotland it does not prevail chiefly in towns, as in other nations, but attains its most gigantic dimensions among that class who in other countries are the most moral and virtuous."- Scolsman, 31st May, 1860.

The same rev. doctor read a paper on what is called "The Bothy System," at a Social Science meeting at Glasgow, in which he says :--"It is notorious that Scotland is now becoming

prominent for bastardy, crime, and pauperism, while rape, infanticide, and parjury are by no means un-common."- Scotsman, 27th Soptember, 1860.

Last month Dr. Strachan, a physician of Dollar, addressed a large audience of young women and others at Allon on the prevalence of illegitimacy in Scotland. He announced that of the young women working in factories in the parish of Tillicoultry 12 per cent. had illegitimate children ; while among domestic female servants 36 per cent. were. the mothers of bastards. One very remarkable circumstance the doctor stated from his personal experience-namely, that of the young women who became thus unfortunate a considerable number had been trained in a Sabbath school ; as many, in fact, as had not possessed that advantage. This statement referred, I suppose, to Tillicoultry .- (Weekly Scoleman, August 2, 1862.) On the 1st July, 1861, the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the operation of the Irish Poor Law, examined Mr. Briscoe, General-Superintendent of Poor Law Relief in the northern division of Scotland. I extract the following portion of Mr. Briscoe's evidence :---

"I remember having visited the house of a woman whose two daughters were receiving out-door relief for illegitimate children. I was investigating the case, when the mother, without, the slightest sense of shame, approached auother daughter who was pregnant, and putting her hand in front of her, said, Look here; you will soon have to be giving relief to this one.' I can assure you, geatlemen, the mother on which will be painted the emblems of some soldier in the field it speaks an inspiration that did not manifest the slightest sense of shame while "station" of the Passion, and on an ornamental words could never impart; on the pale student over did not manifest the slightest sense of shame while did not manifest the singletest sense of shalle while expressing herself in this way."-Cork Examiner, July 4, 1862. July 4, 1862.

Farther on Sir John Arnott asks, " is illegitimacy prevalent in Scotland ?" and Mr. Briscoe answered "Deplorably so." I pass over the horrible picture of Glasgow contained in the report of Mr. Logan, city missionary. I may, however, mention that while

the rest of the clergy of the diocese on their guard against entering into any such arrangement with the Commissioners, or carrying out any deed or instrument sanctioning covenants, so solemnly forbidden, as long as those Commissioners continue, as they have hitherto done, to ignore and set aside all ecclesiastical authority in the prosecution and development of their unhallowed system of education.

We deem this caution the more necessary, since some of the industrious circulators of the papers alluded to would seem to insinuate that our opposition is at an end, stating that a school named Derrygorman, in the parish of Westrort, is for a building grant under the consideration of the Commissioners. The school has been erected without any pecuniary aid from that body. It was never contemplated that the Trustees to whom the landlord had leased the site, would become trustees to an anti-Catholic Board. The Commissioners, then, may dismiss all solicitude regarding the Derrygorman school that no pecuniary aid, however ample, would be accepted on the very obnoxious condition on which alone those dispensers of the peoples taxes proffer a share of them for the ducation of the people's children.

Our duty would be but imperfectly performed were we only to exhort you to beware of a temporary reloxation in the stringent rules of the Board -a mere device of expediency artfully adopted from the pressure of necessity and the fear of the dissolution of that body, who would not fail to make their rules more stringent than ever, as soon as a prospect of unchecked domination lay before them. It is a still more pleasing part of our duty to exhort you and all the clergy to persevere in your laudable exertious to erect school-houses entirely independent of the Board or any other Government body, and thus to secure to the children of your respective flocks the entire freedom and purity of Catholic education.

Your faithful servant in Christ, † JONN, Archbishop of Tuam.

DEDICATION OF THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF KIL-IORE, CAVAN .- On Sunday last (the octave of the anniversary of the Dedication of Churches in Ireland) the Catholic Cathedral of the Diocese of Kilmore, in the town of Cavan, was solemnly dedicated to God, under the invocation of St. Patrick. The church is situated at the north end of the town, and the erection of it was commenced in the year 1841, but it has been considerably enlarged and improved from time to time without much regard to the original design. It is cruciform in shape; the outer walls are built of sandstone, in what is called the broken they cling to it with pride, for it bears the halo of asbler work, with limestone dressings at doors and windows. Inside, the transept is 80 feet by 40, the nave 60 by 30, and the sanctuary 20 by 36. The design is chiefly copied from the Cathedral of St. Jacques, at Liege. The ceiling is groined in the style of mediaval or 14th century Gothic, the inter-stices being filled in with rich mouldings and handsome hosses, and each arch or groin terminating in a stincts, and connected with exalted feelings-of a clustered pillar, with floriated capital, the base being spirit that, in its fidelity to the past, gives a pledge supported by the figure of an angel bearing a disc, of loyalty to the requirements of the future. To the supported by the figure of an angel bearing a disc, At the lower end of the nave is a beautiful baptistry, in the pulpit it has ever exercised a potent spell. It with handsome stained glass window, a portrait of embodies all that the word 'country' in its varied re-

enough to prove that they are good Catholics and good Irishmen. I am, sir, your faithful servant,

O'DONOGHUE.

DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR. - A correspondent of the Dublin Nation (a Catholic clergyman) writes as follows, recommending a subscription for the relief of the wounded and imprisoned Irishmen in London, who went to the Park to oppose, as they had a legal right to do, the resolutions of the Garibaldian revo-

lutionists : -Dear Sir-Wherever, the world over, Irish honor is to be maintained, there, I rejoice to say, are Irish soldiers. Nor does it matter whether they be in uniform or out of it, they are Irish soldiers, and we should judge and care them as if a nation sent them forth : thus shall best be vindicated our distinct nationality. Wherefore, I, who before now have glo-ried in M'Mahon, O'Donnell, O'Neiil, Nugent, Shields, &c., wish to mark my appreciation of their not unworthy compeers, the gallant, glorious few, who, on two successive occasions, on Sassenach ground, upheld our hereditary fame. I am proud of them ; they were no mere rioters; they did not fight until their only other alternative was the dishonor of their flag, and then they fought, one against forty-the unarmed against the armed; they fought and couquered. But as it was on Sassenach ground, the Sassenach, as of old, true to his instincts-base, treacherous, and bloody - did by law what he dare not in fight. In hospital and in prison, scoffed at and ill-treated, our gallant countrymen think, with the sweet domestic feeling of our race, of wife and children, of parents and of sisters now grieving, and, perhaps, in want through the loss of those who, after all, were only vindicating Irish Oathollc honor. We, too, must think of them. Wherefore, and not that I wish riots, or would sanction them, I respond with pleasure to your call, and enclose my mite to the Relief Fund suggested by you in last week's Nation. All who have in them a spark of patriotism, or of chivalry, or of faith, should hasten to do likewise .---I cannot, in conclusion, but remark ou the different conduct, towards Napoleon, of our countrymen and of the routed cowardly rabble of Garibaldian blustering bullies.

OUR NATIONAL GREEN .- In their infancy nations select an emblem as children obtain a name, and around this insigne of their individuality cluster, in the progress of time, all the associations that mark the development of their destiny. In their glory their achievements; in the day of adversity they cherish it with devotion, for when the clouds are darkest it becomes the symbol of hope, the omen of insurrection: Attachment to this memento of nationality is the noblest characteristic, as it is the first duty of a free and patriotic people, for it indicates the existence of a spirit that is allied to high in-

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The True Witness. ATD ... CITATORY - IN BAR CATHOLIC OHRONICLE.

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TEBMS

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SONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

For the present the Piedmontese and their King " honest-man" must abandon all hopes of Rome. The French are there, and there they intend to remain, in spite of rowdy meetings by Garibaldians in Hyde Park, and the muttered curses of Italian revolutionists.

How then is the conquered Kingdom of Naples to be kept in subjection ? asks the Times correspondent; for events have shown that it cannot be governed by a Government located at Turin. " Can Naples," asks the writer above referred to - " be retained without Rome; and if so by what means ?" To this important question there is but one answer-and that is the old one. " By sheer conquest," again says the Times' correspondent, and all the Liberals thereupon answer Amen. So be it.

In order to smooth over the difficulties which the "sheer conquest" of the Neapoldans presents, it is now seriously discussed whetherseeing that Rome is out of the question - it would not be wise to transfer the Seat of Government to Naples; and then adds the Times, " if Italy succeeds in conquering Napl s-the Italians will, by that very fact, open their way to Rome." But, and upon this point there seems a perlect unanimity of opimon, until the Kingdom of Naples be conquered, and the Neapolitans reduced to sheer subjection-there are no hopes of the Piedmontese getting into Rome-The late political changes in France, the tone of the public press-even M. Proudhon has come out in a pamphlet denouncing Italian Unity as impracticable, and, from a French point of view, eminently undesirable-and the official instructions given to M. de Sartiges, the successor of M. Benedetti at Turin, all point in one way. The Emperor, and he has France and French bayonets at his back, is alarined at the Revolutionary monster he bim-elf has raised, and now seeks by many strange forms of exorcism to rid himself of its unsightly presence. For this, under God, we may be thankful to British Protestantism, and the warm sympathy for Garibaldi and Italian Unity displayed by the " perfide Albion." We shall look upon it as a misfortune if the public display of this British sympathy with the revolutionary and anti-Papal party throughout Europe be in any degree repressed; for we may be sure that the more warmly that sympathy is displayed in England, the more rapidly will all sympathy with Garibaldi aad the Unitarians of Italy cool or subside on the other side of the Channel : and give place to strong suspicions of that policy to which Louis Napoleon gave the impetus, and which hitherto has found a certain amount of favor in France. Because Great Britain is so eager for Italian Unity, Frenchmen begin to doubt, and more than doubt, its beneficial effects as towards France; and certainly if their dreams be still of the Mediterranean as a Fiench Lake, these pleasant visions are not likely to be realised by any of the Christian Fathers that, during the the creation of a great maritime Power, whose first three or four centuries, such a thing as the from its geographical position must inevitably prove a formidable maritime rival to France.-"In politics," says M. Proudhon in his late pam- sanction of the Church ?"-Ib. phlet-" ingratitude is the first of rights, and the first of duties;" and France has done so much for Italy, that it is impossible that the latter should ever abandon one iota of the first, or fail in the rigorous performance of the other. As Catholics, we should therefore, by every means encourage, and give publicity to, the manifesta- and to the consideration of these two, to the exwition of British sympathy for Garibaldi, and zeal clusion of all other questions, do we intend to for the cause of Italian Unity in England; for confine ourselves. we may be sure that the more pro-Garibaldian and anti-Papal the hereditary rival of France approves itself at the present crisis, the more anti-Garibaldian, and Ultramontane will be a the people and government of France; and whilst British Protestant sympathies can do no harm to the Pope, the material aid of France can, under heaven, be made a powerful instrument to apress the Revolution, or at all events, to inprevent its forther ravages.

men;" who unmindful of the delicacy of their sex; and the sufferings which they cause to the by the doctrine that the Saints in heaven do offer poor wounded man, will persist in forcing their way into his bedroom, "sit down at the foot of that it is a good and useful thing-" bonum his bed, and stay there bours together, their mouths open, but without uttering a word."-Even this plague Garibaldi bears witout a murmur, though his triends are very indignant,-and not a complaint escapes his lips against the Government of King "honest-man" which betrayed him ; which first excited him to his late fa:al enterprise, and then fearing the consequences, turned against him, as one rogue turns Queen's evidence against his accomplice at the Old Bailey. The day of reckoning, however, will come at last for Victor Emmanuel, and for Rattazzi, as it already has for Cavour ; and if it seems long in coming, we must remember that God is patient; because he is Eternal.

The "Young Napoleon" has been distuissed from the command of the army of the Potomac, and General Burnside now reigns in his stead .--The reason assigned for this vigorous proceeding on the part of the Lincoln Government is General McClellan's disobedience of orders, when instructed to cross the Potomac, and attack the Southerners, about the beginning of last month. General M Clellan urged in excuse of his maction, the condition of the troops under his command, destitute as they were of shoes, clothes, and means of transport. On the other hand General Halleck pretends that in all these respects the army of the Potomac was well supplied; and that its commander might, if he had but obeyed the orders of the executive at Washington, have inflicted a severe blow upon the Confederates. It is also hinted that the sympathies of the superseded, we may say disgraced officer were supposed to be with the Democratic party, or party opposed to the war now raging ; and that it was as much upon political, as upon military, grounds that the dismissal of General M'Clellan was determined upon at Washington. Regarded from this point of view, the act must be looked upon as a declaration of hostilities against the Democrats, and the latter will be rowise slack to accept the proffered challenge. The relative positions of the armies in the field have not changed in any important respect since our last. The Confederates are said to be very actively engaged in strengthening the defences of Richmond, and another Merrimuc,

more formidable than her namesake, will it is said soon make her appearance. A people so energetic and so determined as are the Southerners can hardly be conquered ; and though the latest advices from Europe indicate that there is no design on the part of the European Powers to interfere in any manner; and though all expectations of the immediate recognition of Southern Independence by either France or Great Britain are for the present at an end, the Confederates are in no wise discouraged, and evince no symptoms of desisting from the bloody struggle in which they have engaged.

Nationale; by the " nilgrimage of English wo- showing how; and in what manner, the doctrine of the sole Mediatorship of Christ is impugned to God their prayers for us still upon earth; and atque utile esse"-for us to invoke their prayers with God on our behalf. We call therefore upon our opponent to define, the word " Mediator," and wherein the " Mediatorship" of Christ essentially consists; and in accordance with the terms of those definitions, to show that by asking the Saints to pray for us, we Catholics attribute to them some office or function which is the exclusive and essential attribute of Christ as the "sole Mediator." It is very possible, indeed highly probable, that it will be found that Catholics and Protestants attach.very different ideas to the "sole Mediatorship of Christ;" that the former take a far higher and more exalted view of

Curist's peculiar Mediatorial functions than do Protestants; and that it is because this is so; because Catholics would look upon it as a blasphemy to ask Christ to pray for them-as by so doing they would necessarily imply the inferiority of Christ, and his subordination to the Being to Whom they asked Him to pray-that they cannot perceive that in asking the Saints to pray for them, they attribute to those glorified beings any of the functions of Him Who is Supreme God; and Who was, and could have been our Mediator only because He was perfect God, as well as perfect Man, coequal to, and coeternal with the Father.

On the second question we take the affirmative side, in opposition to the Christian Guardian ; and therefore, according to the same laws which we have already appealed to, the burden of proof rests with us; and we are called upon to establish the truth of our affirmative thesis, to the effect, that there is abundance of evidence from the writings of many of the Christian Fathers during the first three or four centuries, to shew that in their days the doctrine of the intercession of Saints in heaven for men upon earth was held and approved of by the Church; and that during the first five centuries there is abondance of evidence of the existence of the practice of invoking the Saints, and paying religious honors to their relics and places of sepulchra. Our proofs shall be taken from the writings of the Fathers, and from the admissions of prolane writers, and heathens of aucient and of modern times.

But first, was the thing "approved of," as well as practised by the Church ?- for here perhaps our contemporary will raise a quibble .---The Church never has affirmed the truth of a doctrine, or formerly approved of a practice, until its truth, or its propriety, has been called in question. Thus she did not assert in any set formal terms the consubstantiality of the Son to the Father, until the heresy of Arnus had im-

posed upon her the necessity of refuting his errors. So too until heretics appeared who, like Vigilantius, protested against the honors paid to from his numerous works. the Saints and Martyrs, she pronounced no formal decree upon the subject. But it is certain that every practice which universally obtained in the Church ; which was recommended by her most illustrious Doctors and Fathers; and which she tolerated - whilst at the same time, scrupulously condemning its abuse-was by the Church "approved of." In no other manner did she, or could she, ever approve of a practice, against which as yet no voice had been raised.-We will illustrate our meaning by an example. There was a small sect of women, who abused the practice of honoring and invoking the Saints, by paying divine honors to the Blessed Virgin .----These heretics were called Collyridians, from the Greek word kollurides signifying cakeswhich they idolatrously offered as a sacrifice to the Mother of Our Lord; but so careful was the Church of the purity of her worship, that this abuse was by her immediately condemned. Here is what the Protestant historian, Neauder, says on the subject : ---

who still honor the Saints only as "instruments of first, three or four centuries such a thing" as the the divine working."

Another Protestant writer, Dr. Geiseler, treating of Christian Worship in the third century, thus describes the practice of the primitive Christians : -

"Inasmuch as the readmission of a sinner into the Church was thought to stand in close connection with the forgiveness of sin, an opinion was associated with the older custom of restoring to Church communion the lapsed who had been again received by the martyrs, that the martyrs could also be serviceable in obtaining the forgiveness of sins. In doing so, they set out in part with the idea, which is very natural, that the dead prayed for the living as the living prayed for the dead, but that the interces sion of martyrs abiding in the captivity of the Lord would be of peculiar efficacy on behalf of their brethren ; while they partly thought that the martyrs as assessors in the last decisive judgment were particularly active (1. Cor. vi. 2 3)."- Geiseler Comp. Church History.

The Protestant Church historian, in his notes to the above given passage, informs us that St Cyprian warmly defended the practice of invoking the prayers of the martyrs; and that Origen attributed an excessive value "to that intercession," to an extent indeed not sanctioned by the Church " in attributing to martyrdom an importance, and efficacy similar to the death of Christ."

St Jerome, as well as St. Cyprian, wrote in defence of the practice of invoking the prayers of the Saints, when the heretic Vigilantius attacked it. The reply of St. Jerome, as given by Neander, is word for word that which the Catholic Apologist of the present day would return to the calumnies of modern Protestantism. Again we quote from the Protestant Neander :

"In answer to this reproach of worshipping the martyrs, Jereome replies, that Christians were far from intending to pay creatures the honor which is due to the Creator alone; they so honored the reliques of the martyrs as to worship Him only by whom the martyrs had borne testimony. The honor they showed to the servants had reference to the Master himself, who says, Matt. x. 40 -- ' Ile that receiveth you receive th me

And in answer to the objection of Vigilantius, that the Saints could not hear the prayers addressed to them from earth, unless like Christ. they were omniscient, and omnipresent-St. Jerome again replied-thet the Saints follow the Lamb withersoever He goeth ; and-

"Si agnus ubique, ergo, et hi qui cum agno sunt, ubique esse credendi sunt."

As it is not our object to defend the practice of invoking the Saints; but merely to establish the historical fact that the practice did exist in the Church prior to the fifth century, and that evidence of its existence is to be found in the "writings of the Christian Fathers during the first three or four centuries," we need not pursue this branch of the subject any further. We will merely give some extracts to prove the lustorical fact of the existence of the practice, and of its approval by the most illustrious, by learning and position, of the early Fathers and Doctors :---

St. John Chrysostom is a reliable witness on both these points, and his language is very clear. We have space only for one or two extracts

In the eighth of his discourses against the

invocation of the Saints " was approved of; or that during the first five centuries such a practice existed in the Christian Church, with the sanction of the Church ?.

CHILINE DECK NET THE

If the Christian Guardian will undertake to lay them before his readers, we will engage to furnish him with an abundance of extracts from the writings of St. Augustin, showing how general, and how highly esteemed was the practice of the invocation of the Saints in the time of that great Doctor of the Western Church. Wepause for a reply.

The Montreal Witness, and its ultra-Protestant compeers of the press are very indignant at the efforts now being made by the Catholic clergy and lasty of Lower Canada, in favor of Catholic immigration. Of course our contemporaries, in denouncing these efforts, are actuated by the noblest and most disinterested of motives. It is not that they are prejudiced against French Canadians, or that they desire to encroach uponthe rights and liberties of their dear, though benighted Romish fellow-citizens. Oh no! not at all. Only they tremble for the future morals of the people, should Romanism be allowed to extendits influences over the land; and dread almost to thing of what must become of those precioussouls of the poor Papists, wholly given over totheir degrading idolatries, and superstitions, when deprived of the gracious administrations of the Pepms, and Chiniquys, of the colporteurs, and those other instruments for their conversion to the "truth as it is," dec. dec. dec., with which Protestant Ascendency, in the political order, would abundantly furnish them. They love our dear immortal, but alas ! perishing souls, do the Witness and his contemporaries; and hence their aversion to a policy on the immigration questionwhich, if successful, would but steep the Lower Province still more deeply in the darkness of Popish ignorance, and of Romish immorality; and deprive it of those blessings which as the Annual Report of the Provincial Penitentiary shows, are so abundantly showered upon the exclusively English speaking, and Popery-hating, section of Canada.

It is not, according to the Witness, it is not an addition to their numbers from French and Catholic immigration that the poor deluded Papists of Lower Canada, stand in need of, but the Gospel: and as our contemporary boasts he, and his associates of the French Canadian Missionary Society, have lots of Gospel-a first article indeed-constantly on hand; and are prepared to execute with promptitude and fidelity all orders for everlasting salvation with which Lower Canadians may be pleased to favor them :---"Give the French Ganadiaus the Gospel, and after

that help them to colonize. Let true patriotism flow in the channel of those efforts which tend to bring people into the unity of the same faith, to the sole Mediator - Jesus Christ " - Witness, 4th instant.

Yes, give the French Canadians "Gospel," and not only will the Witness cease to dread an increase to their numbers, and political influence, but he will gladly " help them to colonise," and to take possession of the 1.nd with the fatnessthereof. Nothing can be more beautiful than the sentiments of our evangelical Joseph Surface; nothing nobler, or more disinterested than his regard for the poor benighted Papists, hisfellow-citizens; nothing more annable than histerrors, and anxieties for the inoral future of the land should, unfortunately, these wicked priests and Trappist monks succeed in riveting the fetters of Popery, and Romish immorality upon all subsequent generations. Beautiful, however,. noble, generous and amiable as are the feelings of the Witness towards us, his fears at all eventsare without foundation ; and his anxieties for the moral future of Lower Canada, should Popery maintain its foothold therein, are as groundlessas the constant trepidations of the nervous oldlady respecting the man under the bed. Evenfrom his own columns, our friend Joseph Surface might draw consolation, and in them find ananodyne for the troubles which wring his saintly bowels with pain ; and if he would but consult the Criminal Statistics of the Province he would discover that the people of Lower Canada, utterly destitute though they may be of "Gospel," and perfect strangers to the "blessed influences of" the sanctuary," are as conspicuous for the superiority of their morals over the people of the Protestant Upper Province-where "Gospel" is as plentiful as blackberries - as they are also conspicuous for their blind and bigoted attachment to the pernicious and soul-destroying tenets The Criminal Statistics, as conclusive evidence of the moral superiority of Lower over Upper Canada, of the Romish over the Protestant section of our community-we have already cited ; and we need not cappeal to them again inorder to convince the Witness of the futility of his apprehensions concerning the moral welfare of Lower Canada, even though those vile priests and Trappists should succeed in their perfidious design of colonising the country with Papists .--To accomplish this our object, it will suffice to quote the Witness against the Witness; and from his issue of the 28th ult., we trust to be Is there any evidence "from the writings of able to convince han both of the unreasonable-

The last news of the health of the red-shirted fillibuster is such as to cause much uneasiness to bis friends. The wound in Garibaldi's foot does

No controversy can ever be profitably conducted unless the parties thereunto mutually agree to adhere closely to the question, or questions at issue, and make it a point to eschew all other matter, as utterly irrelevant. In the hopes that the Toronto Christian Guardian will attend to these suggestions, we reply to his notice of the 5th inst.

The controversy betwixt us raises two points, and two only; these are :---

1. Is the doctrine of the Catholic Church respecting the invocation of Saints, and their intercession for sinners upon earth, as laid down by the Council of 'Irent, " inconsistent with the sole mediatorship of Christ?" - Christian Guardian, 5th inst.

2. Is there any evidence " from the writings of shores will be washed by its waters, and which invocation of the Saints was approved of; or that during the first five centuries such a practice existed in the Christian Church, with the

> Here we have two questions, of which one involves what, in the language of Protestants, would be called a question of opinion; and of which the other involves a question of historical fact. These are the only questions which we have to discuss with the Christian Guardian;

> On the first question-that, whether the teachings of the Catholic Church respecting the invocation and the intercession of the Saints reigning with Christ are "inconsistent with the sole mediatorship of Christ"-the Christian Guardran takes the affirmative, we the negative, side. He protends that those teachings are inconsistent with the sole mediatorship of Christ, do derogate from his sole Mediatorial office and dignity. We

assert that those teachings do not in any wise interfere with, or affect the " sole Mediatorship" of Christ; and therefore as no man can be called upon to prove a negative, the onus probandi not heal, and day by day he is becoming weaker. rests with our opponent. It is for him to estab-He is much exercised, so says the Opinion lish the truth of his affirmative proposition, by tains amongst Papists in the nucleenth century, any of the Christian Fathers that, during the ness of his fears; and of the imprudence, in a

"Among a small sect of women, who came from Thrace, and settled down in Arabia, the superstition had already advanced to an idolatrous worship of the Virgin Mary ; a practice nuiversally condemned, it is true, by the Onurch."

Now, in that the Church 'universally condemned" the practice of the Collyridians, but did not at all condemn the practice of invoking the prayers of the Saints, it may logically be concluded that she "approved of" the latter.-We will now proceed with our historical proofs of the existence of the practice "during the first five centuries. Again we quote from Neander, who in the Third Section of his Church History, treating of "Christian Life and Worship," during the 1V century tells us that :--

" Pagans and Manichmans already frequently reproached the Catholic Church with deifying the Saints. • • The Church Fathers defended themselves against this reproach, by affirming that it was far from being the design of the Church to deify the martyrs, that they were only honored and loved as instruments of the divine workings."

From the reproach of the Pagans, we must conclude that some kind of practice with reference to the religious honoring of the Saints +xisted in the Church at that early period; and from the Apologies of the Fathers we learn that that practice was identical with that which ob-

Jews, the Saint makes use of the following words of exhortation :---

"And thou, if thou seest God about to punish thee, five not to His enemies, the Jews, lest thou shouldst but more provoke His wrath; but to His friends, to the martyrs and saints, who have pleased Him, and who have much authority with Him - xai pollen ekontas pros auton parresian.

Again, in his 44th Hoinily on Genesis xix, the same Father addresses his bearers in the following remarkable words ; showing that in the fourth century the invocation of the saints was an old, well known practice, approved of by the Church :---"Knowing this, dearly beloved, let us fly to the prayers of the saints, and pray to them that they intercede for us. Oper eidotes, agapetoi, hatapheugo men men epi tas ton agion presbeias."

The language of the great St. Basil is equally decisive as to the fact of the existence in his days of the practice of invoking the prayers of the Saints; but the length to which we have already extended our reply to the Christian Guardian warns us to be brief, and we will give therefore but one extract from St. Basil. In his Homily on the "FORTY MARTYRS," this great Doctor of the Church describes the practice as it existed in his days :---

"He who is oppressed with any grief flies to the forty martyrs; he who rejoices has resourse to them the one, that he may be delivered from his sufferings -the other, that his affairs may continue to prosper. Here the pions mother is found praying for her children, asking for the return of her absent husband, health for the sick."

Here, from want not of matter, not of proofs, but of room, we must conclude ; and we think that we may do so with a safe conscience, as having established the fact, that there is in the of Popery.

writings of the earliest Fathers and Doctors of the Church whose works have been handed down to us, abundant evidence, that the practice of invoking the prayers of the Saints did universally obtain in their days; that it met not only with their tacit approval, but that it was by them also warmly recommended to the Christian people under their charge. This is all that we undertook to do. Whether the invocation of the Saints be idolatrons, and a corruption of Christianity, are considerations entirely foreign to the question with which at the outset we proposed to deal, and which was simply this :--

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moral point of view, of giving the Lower Canadians more Gospel, than or rather a different kind of "Gospel" from, that which they as Papists iready possess.

The drinking habits of a community are-as the Witness will, we think, admit-a pretty sure test of its other moral habits;; and we presume that our contemporary will admit that drunkenness and a high degree of morality are not compauble. Now what does this test, as applied to the Upper or Protestant, and the Lower or Romish, sections of the Province, respectively rereal as to their respective morality? The Witness of the 28th of October last shall himself that drunkenness and illegitinacy are the invariioform us.

Our contemporary of the date above indicated devotes an article to the discussion of the question _" WHERE A LARGE PORTION OF OUR SUR-LUS PRODUCE GOES ;" and from this article, which quotes also largely, in support of its assertions and arguments from " a recent number of the Journal of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada," we learn that whilst Upper Canada furnishes profitable employment to 70 distilleries and 138 breweries, Lower Canada can support, of the former, only 4-and only 22 of the latter :---

"In 1861 the distilleries produced 3,817,660 gallons of spirits, and the breweries 4.898,995 gallons of malt liquor. Upper Canada has 70 distillories and 138 breweries. In Lower Canada there are only 4 f the former, and 23 of the latter."-Montrcal Witss, 28th Oct.

Having stated these very significant facts, our contemporary proceeds to quote from, and to comment upon the remarks of, the Journal of Arts and Manufactures." The latter journal, as quoted by the Writness, gives us still more conclusive evidence as to the relative drinking habits of the two sections of the Province. Havng first shown from figures that, all deductions being made for exportation and for manufacturliquors —

sconsumed by every man, woman, and child in Caanda exceeds nice gallons per annum," -an amount little inferior to the consumption in Protostant Scotland-the Journal proceeds to the consideration of the question of the relative consumptions of Upper and Lower Canada. We give his remarks :---

It is certainly one kind of progress-but not of the kind which would be selected by preference-that 25 a people we have grown to such an extent in a little more than one generation that we are able to conume in the shape of alcoholic liquors manufactured by ourselves, more human food than our forefathers could raise throughout the length and breath of Upper Canada. We have made vast progress in creating material wealth, but it is apparent that we have ade equally great progress in intemperance. No increase has taken place in the number of breweries in Canada East since 1859. In that year there were five distilleries in the eastern half of the province, now there are only four. t does not appear from the data at hand whether any considerable importation of Upper Canadian spirits and malt liquors takes place. It is probable that such is the case; but under any circumstances, where the raw material and the process is so cheap, it is astunishing that so small an amount of capital is employed in brewing and distilling in Lower Canada. It only proves that the character which the French Canadians have long enjoyed for docility, temperance and contentment is with respect to temperance, borne out by statistical

cies, that " temperance" especially, for which the

of every one who is at heart a fsiend of Temper- ant morality. ance. Unfortunately however such is not the

case; and though "statistical facts" have long ago established the constancy and universality of the rule, or as Buckle would call it, " law," that " the more Gospel, the more liquor ;" and able concomitants of the diffusion of "Gospel privileges"-(vide Statistics of Scotland and Sweden)-still the anomaly, of which we find a glaring instance in the Witness constantly repeats itself; and we find the most fanatical advocations of Temperance-clen who by their illogical and un-Christian denunciations of the use even of alcoholic beverages, bring the cause which they advocate into ridiccle-the foremost also in urging on amongst the French Canadians cessful, would degrade the latter to a moral level with the most drunken communities.

The following liberal remarks of the Montreal Herald are a sufficient answer to the misrepresentations of the Montreal Witness, and other journals of the same stamp :---

COLONIZATION OF WILD LANDS .- Soms discussion has recently taken place upon this subject, which, like everything else that admits of being used as a peg to haog religious or national bigotry on, hes been made use of in this sense. Some persons are greatly scandulized, for instance, because some Trappist Monks have begun a Colony in a part of Lower Canada, where we suspect the caviliers would he very ill inclined to undertake so arduous a busi-We have no personal sympathy with Trappists ness or other monastic orders, as such. We need not here go into the reasons which, good or bad, have often been aileged on one side, and combatted on the other. purposes, the average amount of intoxicating But though we may think the rales of these organitions in many respects mistaken and injurious, we cannot disapprove of a good work done by their agency, merely because the same work might be done by other and even better agency. Miss Nightingales ministrations in the Orimea were noble in their selfsucrifice and their utility; but shall we refuse the some praise to the same work done by the Sisters of Charity, because we think vows of cellbacy neither necessary nor advantageous? So with the work of disclosed, may have a bencheial effect for the colonization. It is a good work, and when the state of Central and Northern Europe was very much what that of Ganada now is, we know that the work, and sound policy can restrain rowches from fightof colonization was there performed, and well performed, very much by Monks. There was little other inteiligent leadership then; now there is much to be had elsewhere. We would prefer that of men who feel all the affections and duties which belong to ordinary mortais, and do not feel so much obliged to the modern Monk who may undertake to colonize as we do to those of ancient times, because we are not so limited to reliance on his good offices as were our Teutonic ancestors. But the spirit of the present age is a fair field, and no favor; for all, and most of all should this spirit have free course in wildernesses where there is room for all, and where no one can help doing good service, if he will only live and help others to live. If is natural that each class of our varied society should turn its attention chiefly to those with whom it has sympathies of race and creed, and we can see nothing either contrary to religion or to patriotism, nothing which is not worthy of applause, when a Priest exerts himself to extend at

once the population and the faith which he chiefly

loves. All other men can do the same, and the Gov-

erament without knowing arthing of their origin

We would call attention of our readers to a French Canadians are already, in comparison very remarkable article, which we give amongst with their Western fellow-citizens, so honorably, our extracted matter, and on the second pageand so remarkably distinguished. The schemes the slanderers of Catholic Ireland will therein therefore of the priests and Trappists, unfavor- find a very conclusive answer to their calumzies, able though they may be to the spread of and one which should teach them for the future "Gospel," should certainly find favor in the eyes to be more guarded in their boastings of Protest-

The subjoined paragragh, which we slip from the Times, contains news which cannot be too widely circulated :---

A NEW REMEDY FOR THE SMALLPOX - The Sara cenia purpurea, or Indian cup a native plant of Nova Scotia, which we mentioned some time ago as theing the specific used by the Indians against the smallpox, bids fair to realize the expectations entertained by medical men of its efficacy. In a letter addressed to the American Medical Times, Dr Frederic W. Morris, President-Physician, of the Haltfax Visiting Dispensary, states that this Surarenia, a papaveraceous plant, will cure smallpox in all its forms within 12 hours after the patient has taken the decoction. "However alarming and numerous the eruptions," he says, "or confluent and frightful they may be, the peculiar action of the medicine is such that very seldom is a scar left to tell the story of the disease. If either vaccine or variolous matter is washed with the infusion of the Suracenia, they are deprived of their contagious properties. So mild is the medicine those social and religious changes which, if suc- to the taste that it may be largely mixed with tea and coffee, and given to councissents in these beverages to drink, without being aware of the admixture. The medicine has been successfully tried in the hospitels of Nova Scotia, and its use will be continued."-Galignani.

Montreal Herald of Saturday week last :---

HEAVY DAXAGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION. - The experts appointed to decide upon the losses sustained by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Watson from the five which took place on the 12th July 1857, and was alleged to be caused by a mob, have reported, and their report was homologated yesterday by the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Monk being the Judge. The damages in the case of Mr. Douglas are placed at \$11,600, and in that of Mr. Watson at \$15,000 with interest from the date of the first demand on the City. This is the results of rioting and wilful mischief to propertythe parties whom it is intended to injuce renumerated, and the poorest tax payer in the city, either charged with his share of the loss or made to suffer by a diminution of those conveniences or improvements which the money paid to the sufferers would otherwise have purchased. . Montreal Herald, 1st instant.

The above has reference to the disgraceful Orange clots of July 12th and 13th, 1857-rots discreditable alike to both parties therein engaged. We trust that the pecuniary evils of rioting, thus future ; and that if no considerations of religion ing, the fear of consequences in the shape of increased taxation may prevail upon them to put a curb upon their evil passions.

HOPE ON! HOPE EVER.

(Written for the True Witness.) Hope on ! hope ever !' though the night of your grief

May see not the glimmer of one single star ; Though the clouds of your anguish may know no relief,

'Hope on ? aye ' hope on ? for the dawn is not far.

Behold in the East there's a faint light appearing, The herald of morn, the bright omen of peace; The 'day God' in splendor is quickly arising, 'Hope on !' then 'Hope on !' for the gloom will soon cease.

When deceit has nigh frozen the fount of your love, And the blast of suspicion swept over your soul, or their faith is bound to give them every facility Still rush of soft light i Hope on !' for a

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTY .- The Cornwell Freeholder says :- It is not surprising that the minority of the Board of School Trustees feel deeply the position in which the unfortunate action of their colleagues has placed the Schools. And knowing that they have right, and public opinion on their side. Messrs, Clint and Skeith are determined to do their best to remove the scandal which now disgraces our educational establishment. They have favored us with a letter, addressed to the chief superintendent of education which we reproduce. The refusal of the Rev. Mr. Campbell to interfere is curious, to say the least, and highly reprehensible.

His retinence, incomprehensible to us, is perhaps capable of explanation. As he declines to exercise any moral influence, upon an emergency, over the system, we really chunot see what service he does perform Besides drawing a certain amount of money and giving the use of his name, we never saw any beneficial indications of his existence. We have confidence that the Rev. Dr. Ryerson will rectify the matter, but should he be unable to do so, the rate payers will be called upon to deal with it :

" To the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Sc., &c., 'Sir, - The undersigned, members of the Board of Common School Trustees for the Town of Cornwall, beg to represent the facts of a very painful case which has occurred, affecting the standing of Mr. Angus C. Hay, a common school teacher, holding a Provincial certificate, and now teaching the senior school of this corporation.

'At the last Assizes held here Mr. Hay was convicted of the seduction of a young girl formerly a pupil in his school.

"In consequence of that verdict Mr. Hay very properly tendered his resignation to the board; which resignation, we regret to say was not accepted by the board ; and Mr. Hay still continues to teach the school.

"We understand the possession of a good moral character to be essential to a teacher's success; and we approhend its maintenance to be also essential to the retention of a teacher's status before the Board We copy the annexed paragraph from the of Education. In Mr. Hay's case we see with deep regret that that he has forfeited the fair reputation be once claimed.

"We feel very deeply that Mr Hay's retention as teacher is immoral, nuadvisable, and injurious to the best interests of the school. We have called upon the Local Superintendent of Scinols to suspend his certificate. This he declines to do, and we conceive that proper recourse is now to you. If the system should deny us a remedy at your hands, then it would only remain for us to resign to the rate-payers the trusts which we should in that case feel ourselve unable to execute usefully or satisfactorily.

We have the honor, &c.,

ve the nosa '(Signod) 'JAMES CLINT, SREITH John Shrith

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, November 13, 1862.

Flour Pollards, \$2 to \$2,30; Middings, \$2.50 i to \$2,75; Fine, \$3,75 to \$3,80; Super, No 2, \$4,25; Superfine \$4.371 to \$1.45 ; Fancy \$4.65 to \$4,70 ; Extra, \$4,85 to \$4.90 ; Superior Extra, \$5 to \$5,30. Bag Flone, ner 142 (bs, \$2,49 to \$2.45; Scotch. \$2,50. The market has been very dull to-day, and sales made at declining prices. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, nominyl, at \$4,25 to

S4.50.

Wheat Canada Spring, 91c to 92c externs ; affort, 94c to 95c; White Winter, \$1,04 to \$1,05. Corn per 56 lbs, 45c.

Peas per 66 ibs, 66c to 70c. Sale of L C Peas at GG cents.

Ashes per 112 lbs Pots \$6,70; Inferior Pots \$6,70; Pearls \$6,25 to \$6,30 ; Inferior Pearls \$6,25 to \$6,30. Butter per lb, There is a fair demand and all the various grades move off at quotations, viz, inferior, 10c to 10je; medium 11c to 12c; fine 12ic to 13ic:

choice, 14c to 16c. Eggs per doz, 12c.

Lard fair demand ; Se to 84c.

Tallow per lb, 81c to 9c. Hams per 1b, dull; 9e to 11c.

Pork per brl, Mess \$10,50 to \$11,00; Thin Mess, \$9,00 to \$3,50; Prime Mess, \$3 to \$8,50; Prime, \$8 to S9,5 v

Beef per bri Prime Mess, \$9 to \$9,50 .- Montreal Witness.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE - A Providence paper remarks, that authracite coal lately found in Rhode

CARD OF THANKS.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting of the above Society was held in the St. Patrick's Hall, Bonaventums Building, on Thursday Evening, 6th November, when it was moved by Mr. MyLus MURPHY, seconded by Mer EDWD. SPELLMAN-

"That the thanks of this Society are due, and bereby tendered, to JOHN LOVELL, Esc., for this iberality in Printing the Constitution and By-Lasers of this Society gratuitously; and also to J. I. CURRAN, Esq, for his gratuitous services in compng out and legally correcting said Constitution scent By-Laws "

This motion was carried unanimously. JAS O'FARRELL,

Secretary_

PROSPECTUS OF THE. ASSUMPTION COLLEGE SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rimsia. Rev. the Bishop of Sandwich, and the Right Rev. See. Bishop of Detroit, I. S.

THIS COLLEGE is under the direction of the Rest. Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland Coupres. Pennsylvania, U. S. It is situated in the south-versatern part of Canada, in the Town of Sandwich, orser two miles from the City of Detroit, and can be monit easily reached by land and water from every part of Canada and the United States.

There is a Classical and a Commercial Course .----The Classical Course comprises the Euglish, Fremain, German, hatin, and Greek languages, together winh the other branches of literatury which are usually laught in all great Colleges

The Commercial Course comprises the Euglishe French, and German languages. Mathematics, Rigetory, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry and 2233genemetry, Natural Philosophy, etc., according to the capacity of the pupils Vocal and Instrumental Music will also be mught, if desired.

There is also a Philosophical and Theological dr. artment, in which are taught Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, Dogmatic and Moral Theology. Religion is the basis on which the whole plan. of

ducation will rest, and propriety of manuers scaff correctness of deportment will be strictly enforcef. The Scholastic Year commences on the first Marzday of September, and ends on the first of July.

The Discipline is strict, but mild und purental

IF All letters, except testers from parents, musib- submitted to the inspection of the President.

The use of tobacco is prohibited. No student is permitted to leave the Gollege was

less accomposied by his parents or guardians, said this will be allowed only on the first Monday of allow month, or some other convenient day.

TERMS, (INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

Board and Tuition, for quarter of 80 days 525 53 Washing, mending, and the use of Library, Instrumental Music, ditto 31226 18 i X

Spending Vacation at the Gollege . . 22-340, No extra charge for Vocal Music.

School Books and Stationery will be furnished 200 the College at the usual prices. No advancement in money will be made by the

College to the students. It is therefore desirable what each student should deposit \$10 mt least, for unfitumeen expenses.

IF The second Quarter commences on the ZECK. instant.

CAMILLUS MACKAY, O. S. B Presidena

Assumption College, Sandwich, Nov., 1862. Nov. 13. 1:53

DR. SMALLWOOD.

(Late of St. Martin Isle Jesus), 59 SAINT ANTOINE STREET. MONTREAL.

Nov. 13.

SACRED PICTURES FROM RUBENS

MR. TROYE invites the public to the above, as well. as to his specimens

5 20

| | regard a passive and quiet journey through life, with | and encouragement in its power, proportioning its | and the state and the state of the state | coal; all the difference is, that coal burns, but that | He solicits an early visit, as his stay will be short. |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | outlay to the probable extent of the settlement, and | winds stole. | will not. Were every one to use the Rhode Island | IF ROOM, 68 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET |
| June 1 but data data data data data data data da | tish rush for, and attainment of, wealth or position, | suit from it In Ousbee a Society has been formed | See fast as the snow from the valley is melting, | | Corner of William Street. |
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| | vicious train, which too often, but not necessarily, go | chiefly if not wholly of British origin and Protestant | The violet 'neath the wild hawthorn is peeping, | | DR. CAHILL'S LECTTR SE |
| The scale late are not not a gale of integram with a scale of integram with a scale | band in hand, where the chief object of men's lives | faith. We wish them every success, and believe that | 'Hope ou! then hope ever I for Summer is near. | | |
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| Law Canab are, should a di Gangel and province de la second relation de la | sad thing no doubt to be, as we noor Papists of | a spirit of ussility to others equally free to act in | And life's page is darkened forever to you; | | |
| Import products p | | | Though deep be your sorrow, and bitter your weep- | · | JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM |
| The physical phys | | to see the country prosperous. | 1 142 | Births. | A FILL A FRANK |
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| TARKEE EVANCELICAL TREACHERSOf it that the physical and political conditions of that the physical and political conditions of these there is almost a superfluity amongst the these there is almost a superfluity amongst the utilize them, by employing them to deliver their is worthy of a more reminerative appreciation than is worthy of a more reminerative appreciation than the lands of Lower Canada which shall have the event of preserving and extending the unfluences its religious system, will also have the effect of rpetuating and developing those moral excellen- trankee at anti-matter, relation to these there is almost a superfluity amongst the union party; and so Artemus Ward proposes to the diverted at anti-matter, relation to the diverted at anti-phases, religious system, will also have the effect of rpetuating and developing those moral excellen- trankee at antimate, relation to the set there is almost a superfluity amongst the union party; and so Artemus Ward proposes to the set week at anti-phase and developing those moral excellen- to and scource at the set is almost a superfluity amongst the union party; and so Artemus Ward proposes to the set week at the phase of the clear and sixtemate the set is almost a superfluity amongst the unitize them, by employing them to deliver their to all cover canada which shall have the signed on behalf of the German | | 1 | great pleasure in informing you that they fully ap- | Doors open at seven o'clock. | |
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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE----

6

L'Union, Le Monde and Wother French Catholic journals, have been publishing for weeks past, in almost every aumber, an' address from the clergy assembled at some one of the diocesan' retreats in France (which take place during sum? mer and autumn), to their Bishop, expressing, their devotion to the Holy See, and their indiguation at the persecutions and spoilations which the Turmese Government has enacted, and is still actively engaged in perpetrating. The Monde says that it has a great number of these on hand, the whole of which it is determined to publish, as ! ats space will allow. The importance of these documents can, in fact, hardly be overestimated as evincing the loyalty of the French clergy to the Holy See.

An address will be moved and supported in the French Senate on the opening of the next session, in favour of the gallant soldiers de Christen Caracciolo, and others whom the iniquity of the Piedmontese Government has consigned to years of torture in the galleys on a false charge of political conspiracy, but in reality as an act of yengeance for their devotion to the Crown of Francis II. The Address will urge the French Imperial Government to interpose in their favor ; and we rejoice to hear that a large number of senators have already agreed to support it. PARIS, October 21.—There seems very little

difference of opinion as to the signification of the late Ministerial change in France, and the journais that desire the evacuation of Rome generally admit that the advent to power of M. Drouyn de Lhuys must be viewed as a check to the policy they advocate, especially when taken an conjunction with some of the diplomatic changes recently announced in the Moniteur. The Liberal press admits that its advesaries have obtained a triumph, but it flatters itself that this will be but brief.

The Moniteur publishes the following circular of the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the diplomatic agents of the Emperor :-Paris, Oct. 18, 1862.

Sir,-In taking possession of the post to which the Emperor has deigned to call me, I think it advisable to tell you in a few words in what spirit I have accepted the mission entrusted to knew that it was not likely that a French ruler me. It would be needless for me to retrace again with you the former acts and measures of the Imperial Government in the Roman question. His Majesty has, however, more distinctly stated his own views in a letter addressed to my prode- of Rome halt irritated, half amused, the French, and cessor, published in the Moniteur of the 25th at September last. That document explains the views of the Emperor in a manner which no comment can affect, and I cannot do better now than to refer to it. In all the phases through which the question has passed during the last 13 years, it has been the constant desire of His Majesty to conciliate all interests concerned, and the more complicated they become the more the Emperor has endeavoured that his Government should remove all difficulties, without, however, sacrificing in any manuer the principles which have always served as a permanent guide to his resolutions. The policy defined with so high and so impartial a reason has not changed. It remains animated is very thin, his temples are sucken, his hands by the same sentiments as for the past for two causes, to which a has in an equal measure given proofs of its solicitude. The Roman question touches upon the highest interests of religion and politics; it engenders on every point of the globe scruples most deserving of respect, and in the examination of the difficulties which surround it, the Government of the Emperor looks upon it as

its first duty not to do anything that might refrom the line of policy it has adopted. This is the point of view I have taken when accepting the direction of the Foreign-office. 1 do not think it either necessary or opportune to enter into further explanations. It suffices that d andicate to you briefly the order of ideas from which I propose to draw my own inspirations, to fulfil the intentious of the Emperar. Faithful to the principles which have hitherto guided it, the Government of His Majesty will continue to devote all its efforts to the work of reconciliation which it has undertaken in Italy, working towards it with the full knowledge of the difficulty and greatness of the task, without discouragement as lately at the Varigonno, but it is not likely that the without impatience. I am, &c.,

trary, stoutly assert that certain members, of the Oabinet instar upon ib expediency of an immediate resignation i the Ministry or musse That there can be no very great unanimity, or in deed, anything like cordial understanding, among the present advisers, of the King of I aly, may be easily, inferred from the fact that two of the number, Pepuli and Durando, had lately absented themselves from Turin, notoriously in a huff, the former because the portfolio of Home Affairs, which had usen held out to him as a tempting buit to lure him into a continuation in office, was afterwards withheld from him, the latter because his note, or circalar, in answer to the publications in the Moniteur was carped at, and all but flatly disavowed by his collengues. Durando came tack from his country seat, satisfied with wreaking his displeasure upon Ratuzzi by retaining his place in contempt of the very broad hints that he should take himself off .-Pepoli was summoned back from Weinburg, near Rheineck, by a telegram, and arrived only yesterday at noon, but no one can make sure yet whether his wounded self esteem, or his love of nower in any capacity, will so far have the upperhand - whether he will he sooner induced to break with the Premier altogether, or whether he will pocket the affront and remain a Minister so long as he has a i chance.

The tidings of the Ministerial change in the Imperial Government have certainly struck the rulers of the Italian kingdom as a calamity for themselves no less than for their country. The semi-official Monarchia Nazionale "will not try to extend the sinister effect of that and news, or diminish its importance," but it appeals to the " firmness and wisdom' of the Italians, seminding them that it is prerisoly "by adversity that the mettle and strength of a nation are tested." On the other hand, some of the moderate, 1 might say doctrinaire, organs, whether of the Ministerial or of the Opposition party, such as the Gazzella del Popolo and the Opinione persevere in taking the most favorable view of this ugly business, and contend that, as the Emperor Napoleon " is never so sure to sail westwards as when he seems most resolutely to steer eastwards, so he never was in all probability nearer giving up the Pope than now, when, by the resall of Drouyn de Lhuys and other partisans of the temporal power to his conneil, he may be deemed to be bent on perpetuating the occupation of Rame."

The unhappy expedition of Garibaldi was of course compled by a conscientionsness that the French, if left to themselves, were likely to prolong the occupation for an indefinite time. The brave General and the puliticiana, either Monarchical or Republican, who set him on or connived at his attempt, thought to create such an excitement in what remains of the Roman States that the Frenc's garrison would be ordered to retire, in order to avoid a collision with the Garibaldian army and the aroused people. But men with clearer heads had no such expectation. They would allow a great body of his own troops even to seem to yield to force. What actually happened might have been looked for by every one who knew Napoleon and his people. The idea that a campaign had begun the object of which was to force them out the summary remonstrance addressed to the Court of Turin caused the diplay of vigour which made Garibaldi a prisoner at Aspromonte. If Rattazzi was in any way conniving at the designs of the General, he was very soon forced to abandon such complicity.

It is somewhat difficult to get at the positive truth with respect to Garibildi's health, but from what I can gather there seems to be little doubt that the bealing of his wound makes no progress. As I told you in a previous letter, the Italian doctors are almost unanimous in their opinion that the builet is in the wound, and think, as a matter of course, that no permanent improvement can take place until the leaden foe is removed. Those who very lately visited the heroic captive at the Variganao were painfully struck with his way and worn appearance. Ho emactated, the colour of his skin is greatly faded His conntenance is calm and cheerful, but the beholders fancy they can descry an under-current of settled melancholy under that well-affected screnity. His two sons and his brother are still with him; likewise Basso, his secretary, his three doctors, and Augusto Vecchi, his lively friend. Father Pantaleo, styling himself his "chaplain," one Bideschini, and two soldier servants, constitute his household.

He is increasantly busy writing, and whole quires of his written paper lie before him. No one knows arms that assailed their lives were remarkable by an of the bloody and cowardly government at Washingsemble hastiness (entrainement), or to deviate whether he is engaged in penning his own commentaries, or inditing his plaint ugainst the Government. He is said to be very bitter against M. Rattazzi and his colleagues, and to have disdainfully rejected the amoraly - as well as all advances towards a reconciliation. He receives, almost daily, messages, letters, presents, deputations from the remotest countries. and carries on a very brisk correspondence, both by post and telegraph. He has an eloquent, emphatic, cordial greeting for all nees and mees of men. Lately, it is said, be has summoned Nicotera, and others of his most enthusiassic partisant to rally round him; not merely, it is supposed, to bask in their sympathies, but to stir them up to active opposition against the Government. Bertani was only yesterday travelling from Novara to Turus on his way to Spezia. General Arezzana was also very venerable old patriot was prompted to the visit by any other motive than mere benevolent feelings. It is, however, by no means impossible that Nicotera, The Debats publishes a long article on the late Bertani Mordiou, Fabrizi, Calvino, and others may lay their heads together, under Garibaldi's direction, for a very active campaign in the Chamber at the imminent Parliamentary meeting. There can, however, hardly be a doubt that M. Rattazzi will be exposed to great opposition in the Italian Parliament. Whether rightly or wrongly, Rattazzi is supposed to have acquiesced far too easily in the domination of the French Emperor. The circumstances under which he came into power, and the changes which he has suffered to take place in his Cabinet, have raised up many encinics against him among those who think that Ricanoli and Durando spoke a more manly language and puraved a policy which was after because it was bolder. With this question, however, we have nothing to do Whether Ratiazzi keep office or lose it, we think that the only course open to Italy is to meet the change of the Emperor with iemperance and putience. If the French are resolved to stay at Rome, stay they must. The Italians cannot drive them out, and, if they could, the effect would only be to alienate France for ever, and to lose all hope of gaining Venetia, which the Austrian Emperor might then hold in the utmost security. French arms have been necessary to Italy, and they will be again. Such an ally must not be turned into an an enemy. All that Italy can do, all that England can do, to induce Napoleon to give up Rome has been done, but for the present without success. THE LAST TURINESS LIE. - A German paper contains the following :- 'It is now decided that the ex-Queen of Naples will not return to Rome, as her brother, Duke Louis, this day conveyed her to the Ursuline convent at Augsburg, in order to avoid the importunities urging her to again share the fate of Francis II. Their marriage has not been happy for sometime. The endurance of the young Queen at Gaeta loses much of the romance with which it was surrounded by their party; but the courage and pa-tience which the Bavarian dukes's daughter showed there must be fully recognised The moral defeat which Francis II. will sustain by the separation from his amiable consort will not be without importance for Victor Emmanuel and the unity of Italy One fulsehood may beln to clear up another. We believe the story to be an impedent misrepresentation miserable farce than those deputations got up, with

tholic language (retreats in nunneries, to peform certain acts of devotion." The practice is not uncommon in France, or even in Bugland statistic statistics. Rous. The Holy Father has had the consolution of receiving the adhesion of the Portuguese Bishops to the principles councisted by the Oatholic Episeopate on the 8th of Jube, so that the "perfect wreath" of the Church's assent no longer lacks the missing rose to complete its eircle, and the labourers of the eleventh hour have come to work in the vine, yard with those who have borne the burden of the day and the heat. No Catholic but must thank God he has lived to see the wonderful action of the Church so gloriously vindicated as it has been, is, and will be in the present Pontificate.

The little remnant of the Lish Brigado has at last departed, hopeless of reorganisation, in the vain expectation of which it has remained more than twolve mouths. It has taken with it the respect of its fellow regiments, and the gratitude of all who wish to see one, at least of the British Isles represented among the Christian soldiery who have fought for the "reversed Cross" in evil days. The Holy Father granted both officers and men an audience before the departure, and his kindness and paternal reception will not easily be forgutten by the gallant Irishmen whose sole regret was, that the authorities on whom they depended had not been able to agree an the most efective measures of organisation, and that in consequence their swords were no longer in requisition --Should there be so at a later period, there will be no lack of brave men eager to resume them. - Corr. of London Tublet.

It is a fact well known here that the Pontifical Government is earnestly engaged in introducting modifications into several branches of the administration, with a view to the improvement of the condition of the people in Rome itself and in the provinces. A number of plans are under consideration.

THE LETANY OF THE HOLY NAME. - The Casholic Week, (Semaine Catholique) of Montauban announces that, at the request of a great number of Prolates, Cardinals, and Bisbops, the Sacred Congregation of Rites has been pleased to pronounce its formal approbation of the 'Litear of the Holy Name of Jesus,' giving an authorised reading of it, which differs in no respect from that usually found in Catholic prayer-books together with the prayer : Domice Jesu Christe, qui dixisti ; metile et accipietis, &c., end the ddition :---

Saucel nominis taly. Domine, timorem pariter et morem fac nos habere perpetuum, quia nunquam rna gubernatione destituis quos in soliditato tuz dilectionis instituis. Ber Dominum.

A Protestant preacher at Bologna had been exciting some attention by the ingenious device of giving himself out as a converted member of the Order of Conventual Minorities. The Rev. Father Doris, Provincial of the Order, had, however, published a declaration in which he makes it known that the individual in question had never been a member of his Order.

"We are equally ready (says the Correspondence de Rome) to chronicle the triumphs of Protestantism in lealy, when real, as we are to register the afflictions of the Citurch in that nubsppy country. In the following facts the triumph of the one and the affliction of the other are singularly combined together :- The Araldo Cattolico of Lucca states that in that city the Protestants had started a kind of bazaas, where they sold merchandise and at the same time preached Protestantism to the customers. This was not found to attract business to the establishment, and recourse was had to the irresistible Protestant argument, payment in hard cash. Those who are willing to become ' constant bearers' are divided into classes, and are remunerated according to their various degrees of advancement Thuse of the lowest grade are denominated Incipienti, 'beginners;' those of the secand Preficienti, 'advanced learners ;' while those of the highest class are called Perjetli, 'finished disciples ' The beginner fingers one franc per diem, the proficient one franc 68 centimes, while the finished disciple has his palm lubricated to the extent of two france and 80 centimes. At this rate, proselyte manufacture need never stand still, wherever the raw material of rogues, idlers, and vagabonds, is to be had for the asking."

SIGILT .- Foiled and beaten from the gates of Rome, the Revolutionists have adopted the resource of terfor that ever distinguishes their cause from '03 to '62. The bloody knife and ready assassin-the cowardly murderer and his deadly instrumentare again let loose on society to do their appointed work. In Palermo, on the evening of 1st of October, fourteen persons were stabbed in the streets. The appalling uniformity. The wounds were all made in

with the view of stimulating the people. The re-ception given to our deputies on their return to their homes, after a session which has won them the esteem of the civilized world, that reception will bear eloquent restimony to the disposition of the nation. The conduct of the Bismaph Ministry has done away with sill distinctions, of parties. Disputes , about triffes the and inheritance of the disorders of 1848 and 1849 will be forgotten; it must be hoped, and all will jum, in the great struggle, for, the constitutional rights of the country.'

According to the Kreuz Zeitung, the following speech was made, by the King of Prassia in reply to an address from various deputations :--

' [amshappy to see around me so many men from different parts of my kingdom- all animated with the same sentiments. We are in a serious crisis, more serious that I expected, or could have expected. From the moment I assumed the Regency, and then the Government, I placed all my hope in the confidence of my people. But the words I then spoke have been wrongly interpreted by many, because a press, prompt to lead to error, has distorted them. I was convinced of the necessity of undertaking and leading to a good end my own work, the reform of the army. Of what use are all our present richesall the blessings of industry- all the bounties which God has bestowed upon us - if they are threatened; if there is not sufficient protection for them? Rarely has an indertaking been so much attacked as this work commenced by me for the defence and welfare of my conners. It is true that, on this occasion, I: had asked sacrifices from :ay people, but sacrifices which is my full convictionswere not exorbitant, asis proved by the financial statement. Wherever the charges appeared to fall heavily, I was quite willing: to modify them. To that end I consented to the suppression of additional imposts. Did I receive gratitude in return? On the contrary, the Chamber of Deputies has issued an address which contains any thing but thanks. This has deeply afflicted me. But. as you have justly observed, the reform of the army is not the real object of attack; it is elsewhere. -Views formerly concealed have dropped the mask, at least in part. I wish to preserve the Constitution intact to my people; but it is my indispensable mission, and my fim will also, to maintain intact the Crown inherited from my ancestors and its constitutional rights. This is necessary for the interests of my people. But to do this, or for the defence of the blessings already alluded to, a well organized army is requisite, and not a self-styled national army, which ought, as a Prussian has not blushed to say, to stand behind the Parliament. I am firmly resolved not to sacrifice anything more of my hereditary rights. Say so to those who have delegated you. You now know, you now bave heard my view of things. Let every one of you propagate them and support them in extended spheres. If this is done, matters will improve; for Almighty God has elways watched over Prussia. He will continue to protect us. Is not Prussia's motto, 'With God, for the King and the country?'

POLAND.

Private letters receized in Paris from the frontiers of Poland state that large bodies of troops are being moved from one place to another. The city of War saw is so overerowded with soldiers that tomporary barracks have been prepared to lodge them.

UNITED STATES.

The Baltimore American thinks it reasonable to anticipate a war with Rugland ere long, unless the rebellion he speedily put down. We cannot, indeed, see how we are to avoid war with the chief armory of the South, much longer. The appearance of such craft as ' 290,' the reception gizes to the President's proclamation, Gladstone's speech and many other things plainly indicate breakers shead.

The last steamer from New Orleans to New York brought as prisoners three Episcopal clargymen of that city - the Rev. Dr. Leacock, rector of Christ Church, the Rev. Dr Goodrich, and the Rev. Mr. Fulton, consigned by General Butler to Fort Lufayette for refusing to pray for Abraham Lincoln, the murderer of their countrymen.

We published a few days ago the parrative given by a Federal journal of the murder at Palmyra, Mo, by order of the Federal General McNeill, of ten Confederate prisoners of war in retaliation for the abduction of a union man, named Allaman, he Colonel Porter, an officer in the regular Confederate service. It was not pretended that any of these ten victime ton had been personally or otherwise concerned in carrying off Alisman, neither was there the alightest particle of evidence to show that the abducted man had been killed, or injured in any way beyond his capture. The climax of this atrocious act has been reached by the return of Allsman to his home; of this fact we have the positive evidence of three different correspondents. Strange to say, not a single Federal journal has said a word against this blondy deed ; they have contented themselves with publishing the fact without disapproval We cannot wonder if the Confederates retaliate in kind, and for the ten innocent men murdered at Palmyra execute the like number of Federal officers the highest in rank in their hands. By no other means can a scop be put to acts which are a disgrace to civilization, and which have made the name of the Federal Government slink wherever the laws of justice and humanity are honored - Commercial Advertiser. We (N F. Freeman) have spoken, before now, of the evil influences of such horrible crimes as Turchin was found guilty of at Athens, Alabama, and of the coarse insult of Butler to the women of New Orleans. Nashville. Tennessee, as the capital of one of the Border States, is a place where it is greatly to be dosired that sentimonts should be cultivated friendly to the Federal Government. Is this likely to he the case, if the conduct of affinirs is as represented in the following extract from the Nashville correspondence of the New York Herald - a paper that pipes on the bigbest key in support of the war: 'The sanctity of the domestic household is no security against violence; property and treasure are wantonly wasted the bread is taken from the mouths of famishing and crying children, and human life is held in so slight concern that it is considered no crime to shoot down men and women in the public streets. Two men were shot down in Nashville the other day; and the malefactor goes unpauished. A woman was shot dead, and no more than a passing remark was made about it. Pickets are shot every night, and no one has the curiosity to ask their names, nor even to in-quire to what regiment they belonged. A hospital, in which there are two or three hundred patients, is required at midnight to be surrendered to soldiery, and death's cold linger already touching the brow of the sick and wounded. Surely God and all his good angels must have deserted us in this our nation's dire extremity; and should we not all pray for an early restoration to divine favor and protection l MORALS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY. - The N. Y. Tribune is responsible for the following account of the devotion of the Federal army to bad whiskey :- It may fairly be said that one-half of the young officers and men of our volucteers' service are becoming addicted to the habit of using intoxicating liquors. We shrink from an estimate of the proportion of these who become confirmed drunkards before the expiration of their term of enlistment, but it will be fearfully great Officers of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, have fallen victims to their appetites, by scores upon scores, and among the number are many of the highest promise. Generals have ridden unsteadily along the lines of battle under the influence of drink, colonels, have, staggered at the head of their regiments in the charge, and majors, in maudin excitement, misplaced or sacrificed battalions. None know bow much drink may have hud to do with the reverses we have, met in battle since the of the state

President Lincoln, has instructed Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador at London, to communicate with the British Foreign Office respecting the recent doings of the Alahama.

A New York paper claims that the next House of Representatives will probably stand - Oonservatives 101, Republicans 93% Conservative majority 18: The Senate will also, receive sufficient accessions to swamp the Republican vote.

VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION MULTIPLIED -The right of having professional counsel for defense is so sacred that the Constitution of the United States guarantees it. Among the amendments proposed by the first Congress, after the adoption of the Constitution, and atterwards made part of it, Articlo VI, says :- In criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right * • to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. It is guaranteed by the constitutions of nearly, if not every State in the Union. It is thus not only a right recognized to be such by the formation of society - but asserted by the common law, and guaranteed by the most solemn forms of promise known to man. And yet, are we so degraded that William H. Seward thinks be can violate all of these rights and guarantees without notice, much less complaint. In the disclosures, which are made by the publication of the petition of W. H. Winder, for a habeas corpus-disclosures, the knowledge of which must make every American heart sink with humiliation and shame-we are at first made acquainted with the abjectness of our situation. 'Governor Seward,' it says, 'Secretary of State, caused an order of his to be read to the prisoner, in which he stated that the employment of paid counsel would only have the effect of prejudic. ing the case of such parties, would be deemed an offence, and would occasion procrastination of the imprisonment ; his order required all applications to be eddressed directly to him, or through unpaid parties.' Mr Seward says this, and is as yet unimpeached. – Fhiladelphia Evening Journal.

The serious disturbances growing out of an en-forcement of the draft in all the states where any considerable number had to be raised by it should be a warning to our citizens not to wait until the 10th of November to complete the quota of this city and neighborhood. What our complement is no one knows, but from the mysterious official outgivings it is feared it will be much larger than is generally supposed. Enough bounties have been paid to have filled the quotas of New York and Kings counties. but it now leaks out that at least fiftern, thousand men who received bounties have descried, and much of the money has taken to itself wings with nothing in the shape of recruits to show for it. The large bounties offered by New Jersey and the more uorthern counties have drawn men away from this city, so that our total to make up will doubtless be very large. Boston, after having tried the draft for three days, postponed it indefinitely, and the Common Council offered \$200 bounty instead for volunteers. Philadelphia has just done the same thing, although the draft was enforced in all the rest of the statesin many places amid scenes of disturbance and excitement .- N. Y: World.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD LYONE 'It is believed,' says the Army and Navy Guzelte, that Lord Lyons, who is expected to return to Washington in the course of this month, will be placed in a position to define the course and views of her Mijesty's Government mithout any uncertainties or doubts in view of the various places. which the contest in North America may assume ; and that the Ministry will have arrived at positive conclusions, and have determined their policy in reference to the affairs of the United States, before his lordship returns to his post. The views of Russia are, it is believed, assimilated to those which the march of evants and the 'inexorable logic of accomplished facts' place broadly and clearly before the-Government of the Queen and that of his Imperial-Majestr.'

Flax is really the most profitable of all crops. -This occurrs, too, at a time whom there is a generalcomplaint of the belplesaness of our labourers, and the narrow round of their experience and invention. A hundred years ago an ordinary English village. even in the bucolic south and the pauperized south midland districts, could generally clothe itself without being beholden to anybody or anything more than ten miles off. There were few children who could not see any part of the process, from the seed to the spinning jenuy and the loom. Making cloth in all its stages was as familiar as making bread .-It is now a lost art as regards nine-tenths of our people. Even a well-informed man in these days would be puzzled how to develope a Flaz plant into a towel. This ignorance shows the utter desuetude of the cultivation. It is like the art of making charcoal, which formerly every child knew, and now few men and women know, simple as it is. Ten years ago crowds would gaze at the novel process of burning heaps of clay into ballast, and it had the credit of a new and felicitous discovery. It was only the way in which the world has made charcoal over since the world began, till wood became scarce and coals came in. The cultivation of Flax and the manufacture of the plant into fibre would be much such a discovery to most people. - London Times THE HOLY PROTESTANT FAITH. - The Bishop of Natal, set thinking it is said, by a Zulu's pardonable difficulties concerning the Ark, has, if we may trust the extract in the Record from his furthcoming work. contrived to offend against even Dr Lushington's liberal construction of ecclesiastical law. He asserts that "the whole story of the Excdus is a fiction," and that if the last four books of the Sentateuch must be pronounced fictitious, it will hardly be contended that the book of Genesis can be any other than, in the main, fictitious also." SEQUEL OF THE CAMEN RIOTS. - Last week at the Watcheld Court house proceedings were taken against " the hundred," under the 7th and 8th Geo. IV., chap. vili., sec. 3, for the recovery of damages done to the Outhotic chapel and schools during the riots that took place while "the Baron de Oamin" was at Wakefield. In reply to the claim it was submitted that there was nothing in it which brought it within the meaning of the statute, for it was evideat that there was no intention to demolish the school and the chapel. Most reprehensible actions had been committed, but the hundred was not liable. The majority of the magistrates were of opinion that there was not that felonious intent in the demolition which would bring the case within the meaning of the Act. The case was therefore dismissed .- Leeds Mercury.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

modification in the Ministry, and argues that nothing is changed in the situation of the Roman question, although the cesaution of the occupation seems more distant than it was thought a month back. It says :

The return to office of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been the somewhat unexpected result of the publication of the three memorable documents giving the history of the barren efforts recently made by the French Government to escape from the status quo. M. Thonvenel's despatch favoured the notion that a new if not a decisive phase was about to present itself, and that a step would perhaps be made towards realizing the desires of Italy This error has been suddenly dissipated by M. Thouvenel's retirement. The contrary impression is now gen ral. The Emperors letter was intended to prevent the ever-recurring accusation of sometimes leaning to one side, sometimes to the other. M. Thouvenel appeared perhaps to incline to one side; to keep the balance even, M. Dronyn de Lhuys takes his place, and everybody is instantly convinced that the new Minister will turn it the other way; so backward is the French public in getting accustomed to the theory of perfect equilibrium. As we had never indulged any very sanguine hopes, our discouragement will be overwhelming Not having shown any precipitancy in raising the cry of victory, we shall not be in any baste to proclaim our defeat.

ITALY.

TUBIN, Out. 17 - The Council of Ministers met yesterday and again this morning, on the first arrival of the Paris despatches convey intelligence of the fall of M. Thouvenel, and the accession to power of bis redoubted rival, M. Drouyn de Lhuys. There were long and angry consultations in the Oabinet as to the course to be followed by the Italian Governmert in presence of so great a catastrophe as the indefinite prolongation of the slutus quo at Rome was. obviously felt to be, and the final result, as it was carefully circulated among the public by the friends of M. Rattazzi, was that the Cabinet should manfully hold its ground weathering the storm as best it could manage, and, indeed, hastening the strife, which could not be avoided, by a prompt convuca-tion of Parliament. Nothwithstanding the great assurance with which the Ministerial party gives this

the same place upon each person-they were of equal dimensions, as if produced by the same instrument, and all the percetrators were dressed in the same garb. As they had marked their victims, and as they chose their opportunity, the murderers did their work surely, and almost with impunity; but when the last of the wounded fell, it so happened that a providential rengeance doomed the criminal who committed the deed of blood to detection. One seized, the rest will not escape. But that, his accomplices are numerous there can be no doubt. A rociamation addressed by a bloody Vehngericht, called a committee, has been published, containing the most truculent commands. "Act by incen-diarism !" it says, "by the pistol, by the stiletto-you know your evenies !" That is burn, murder and destroy | In what cause is such a sangainary edict issued? In no other than the cause with which England, English Ministers, and English State elergymen are so infatuated - the cause of the rapine of the possessions of the Pope. In the name of Rome -in the name of Italian Unity-it is deemed a good and patriotic deed to commit murder by those Italian favourites of British views. They permit it-nay, they command it. It shows their devotion to liberty -it indicates their earnestness in the cause. The French Revolutionists massacred by the hundred, they used the guillotine as their means, and they proclaimed it was in the name of the French Republic, one and indivisible, they did the crime, and made it a virtue. No doubt, as nice reasoners as Marat, Danton, and Robespierre will detect' singular merit in the Palermitan deeds of blood. The slaughtered are, in such eyes, offerings to freedom ; and the path of Young Italy to fame is to lead across the corses of the assassinated. But it is well that the human species still holds fast by diviner truths-it is well that it still possesses a standard of right in the laws of God, to which it can look, and compare the conduct of the Revolutionists with that of those of whom they profess themselves the most deadly enemies. In making that somparison, the language of inspired warning bids us remember "that by their fruits ye shall know them."-Morning News.

PRUSSIA.

In Prussia the reactionary party seems disposed to profit by, if not to abuse of, its recent success. The Government, having got rid of the Chamber, now attacks the press. There have been several seizures of Berlin journals, and some foreign (German) ones have been refused admittance into the country. The King continues to receive deputations, to protest of his devotton to the Constitution he has grossly vioated, and, possibly, to persuade himself that the maority of the nation are really with him. The Cologne Gazette, which has the reputation of a moderate and prudent paper, and which has sometimes even been accused of a propensity to trimming, expresses itself clearly and decidedly on the present situation of affairs :---

We are at the outset of a struggle the issue of which cannot be doubtful. Excessive expenses in-curred against the will of the people form the best means any Government can adopt for the strengthening of Parliament. The whole Prussian nation is on the side of the Chamber. There cannot be a more news, there are men who still entertain serious of a very simple fact. Among Catholics it frequently great fuss and parade by landed proprietors and do with the doubts about this resolution, and who, on the con- happens that pions ladies make what are called in Ca- priests, enthusiastic partiaans of passive obedience, war began:

The Yelverton Marriage Case is, it is said, set down for hearing by the Judges of the First Livision (Edinburgh) for the 4th of next month. The judges meet thus early to hear and decide upon the case .-Caledonian Mercury.

The Mayor of Bradford, fo'lowing the example of the Lord Mayor of Loudon, has refused to convene a public meeting for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Garibaldi, and protesting against the French occupation of Rome. - Standard.

STATE OF PAUPERISM - The monthly returns issued by the Poor Law Board become more and more remarkable. The return for August, just published, shows that in a population of nearly three millions,that is, in Lancashire and Cheshire, - the number of persons in receipt of relief from the rates at the end of the month was much more than double the number in August, 1861; it was 76 175 in 1861, and 175,-687 in 1862, an increase of 130 64 per cent. even when spread over that immense population. In the rest of the kingdom (so far as returned) the increase in the last week of July was 1 82 per cent. over 1861 but in the last week of August it had risen to 2.16 per cent, and in both months was general througheut England and Wales, except in the Eastern Counties which had a rather smaller number of persons dependent upon the rates than in 1861.

234 TMEADRUETWIMENESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE NOVEMBER 14 1862. 7 Disr or DHS ARMY. The army medical reports A TEAORER, boldingia First Class Provincial Nor-just issued, state, that the medical officers say that mal Certificate for Upper Canada, desires an engage NEW BOOKS, STEAM HEATING M. BERGIN, just inserter of a pound of ment, with a share of mentals Excellent testimonials from Clergymen and PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, STOR FOR TAILOR, bone to be deducted, are not sufficient for the sol-dier's daily ration. It is not enough, it is said in one others: ; No. 79, M'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's). WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY PRIVATE RESIDENCES Address; prepaid, 'A. B.' Teacher Toronto, C. W quarter to, to counterbalance the corporal tissue ex-AMALGAM BELLS, D. & J. SADLIER & CO., pendiure of the Life Guardsman of 6 feet stature, penditude of the daily duty of horse strapping and other physical exertions. It is not enough, is re-peated in other quarters, for the young soldier, often THOMAS M'KENNA. AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 MONTREAL. PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and years has proven them to combine more valuable NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIO SCHOOL BOOKS. weakly and ill-grown, and who requires a supply to Economicul System of qualities than any other, among which tone, strength, meet the process of growth and physical development. THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are un-The loss in roasting or baking this ration drives some equaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 121 The loss in tonsking or onking this ration drives some soldiers to turning it into soup, for the sake of ob-taining greater bulk of dinner. The Director-Gene-ral of the department (Dr. Gibson) has submitted to READERS, He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Compiled by a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 13 months. Send for Gircular. PRATT, ROBINSON & Co., Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises, The Metropolitan Series of Readers, although only the authorities that the quantity is insufficient, and a short time published, have been introduced into a that many soldiers resort to publichouses to mitigate Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street. large number of our Schools and Colleges. Late M. C. 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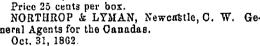
MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON AAND, Beer Pumps, Hot Air sum Shower Baths, Tinware, [ces, Voice Pipe, Voice Pipe, Hattes. Hydrants. Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes.

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COUGH LOZENGES

Are the only certain Remedy ever discovered for COUGUS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS.

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And all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS generally.

McPHERSON'S Lozenges are the most convenient, pleasant, and efficacious remedy that can be employ-ed for the removal of the above distressing, and if neglected, dangerous symptoms. They give almost instantaneous relief, and when properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure .-To those who are affected with difficulty of breathing, or redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief by promoting free expectoration. For aged per-sons they are indispensable ; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist asthma, M'Pherson's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in a dry or nervous asthma, they will promote that de-gree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented.

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The Programme of Studies will, as hitherto comprise a Commercial and Industrial Course in both the French and English languages.

To the important improvements made by them a few years ago, the gentlemen, the Commissioners, bave been enabled, this year, to add a Gymnasium. For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Academy.

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

Montreal, Aug. 27th 1862;

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| Board and Tuition \$70 | 00 |
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| Use of Bed and Bedding 7 | 00 |
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| Music Lessons-Piano 28 | |
| Paymen' is required Quarterly in advance | |
| October 29. | |

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.

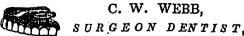
Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rer. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st, 1861.



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

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Gintment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

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For Scales on an infiamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such rea comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the is ventor.

For Scubs: these commence by a thin, acrid fui oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the su face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; som are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n.

For Sore Legs : this is a common disease, morest than is generally supposed ; the skin turns purple covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometim forming running sores; by applying the Ointmet the itching and scales will disappear in a few day but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

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my most sincere thanks for presenting to the A

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use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humo

so prevalent among children, of that class so D

glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the

pleasure of informing you, it has been attended the most happy effects. I certainly deem your d

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sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be a

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ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUN,

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

Hamilton, O W

Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum

Boston, May 26, 1856.

ton :---