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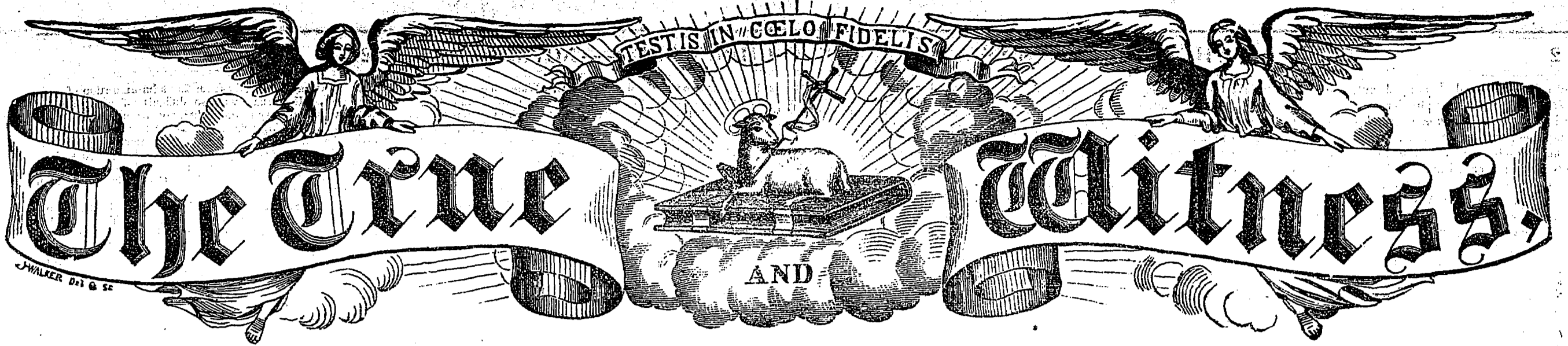
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 14.

CROHOORE OF THE BILL-HOOK.

BY JOHN BANIM. CHAPTER XX.

We have detailed the manner in which, a few hours before Pierce Shea was let out for execution, Crohoore fell into the hands of Paddy Loughman, 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 chain of evidence was conclusive. The fact of his sharpening the bill-hook 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 vengeance 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 time admit.

He had called no witnesses; he had examined none of those produced against him; he had made no shadow of defence; his face, during the trial had undergone no change; and, on the contrary, as the whole terrible detail proceeded, he was observed to stare about him with a careless and hardened air: and Mewawl, or Mickie, 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 hanged; because he had them for his friends that war well able to snap him from among forty regiments of red-coats, in spite of their bayonets.'

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 pronunciation—'Crohoore-na-bilhoge, otherwise Cornelius Field, what have you to say why sentence of death and execution should not be pronounced upon you?' and a pin might be heard to drop in 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 shrank 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 breast of one human being that gazed upon him. He opened his large bloodless lips to speak, and the silence became breathless.

'My lord the judge,' he said, in a steady and not unmelodious voice—it was nature's sole gift to a being she seemed otherwise to have formed in aversion; and the unquailing tone slowly rolled over the deep pause.

'My lord the judge, go on; I stand here to listen to your sentence; nothing have I to say against it; my time to spake is not yet to come; you will tell me I must hang like a dog upon the gallows;—but—a grim smile crossed his features—the skibbeeah's fingers will never be laid on my neck; do your duty, my lord the judge; your words cannot harm me; no more have I to say.'

Another murmur of astonishment and terror arose; some there were that trembled, and the great presiding magistrate himself again felt an impression for which he could not account.

While the criminal stood undaunted and fearless, his whole appearance in unison with his words, the judge, after, some moments, began to pass 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 terrible and prompt reckoning. But, before I proceed to pass upon you the sentence of the law, I would, for your soul's sake, earnestly advise you to offer to an outraged God, and a detesting world, by restoring—if she yet lives—the 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—'

'In one hour?' again interrupted the wretch, at last completely thrown off his guard, and clasping 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 maniac 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 Crohoore's face; but from their struggling, the shot took no effect; glancing upward, fortunately for the spectators, also, and striking near the ceiling of the court-house. Then Crohoore redoubled his efforts. Hitherto he had stood on a form, placed in the dock to elevate him sufficiently before the eyes of the court; from this, he jumped into the body of the dock; there, 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 amazing power of his own arms, actually succeeded in dragging over the wooden bar the object of his unaccountable hostility.

Both rolled on the ground within the dock and a dreadful scuffle went on between them.—The man fastened his hands on Crohoore's throat and the dwarf was nearly suffocated. Again he cried out for help; and—

'Ho, ho,' he continued, half choking,—'my lord the judge, give your orders to seize upon this man—I'll have more than an hour now,

if a friend is as lucky as I am—help, or he is gone—he chokes me, to keep down my words—save him—for this is the murderer of the Doolings.'

'Yes, sir,' exclaimed Mr. B., rushing in, and addressing the sheriff, who had just re-entered with his force; 'here is your warrant for the apprehension of that man; as a magistrate of your county, I commit him to your charge.'

'Thanks to your honor,' said Crohoore, loosening 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 to stand my friend; and he lightly bounded to 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 speech 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 physiognomy: '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 extended and started up, and a vast quantity of idle breath held in, to see, hear, and, if possible, understand, the wondrous sequel that, by their own calculation, was immediately to follow.

And all eyes were of course now bent upon the man who had been so unexpectedly taken into custody, and so suddenly accused of the dreadful crimes for which another was about to suffer. He stood, surrounded by the sheriff's power, in an ample outside coat, of which the standing collar reached above his ears, and was clasped with a hook-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 dimensions 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 dungeons underneath; and Doran also experienced the tender care of the jailor.

CHAPTER XXI.

Into the domestic sitting apartment of the trust-worthy jailor we have next to introduce our reader; and, before we communicate the wished-for éclaircissement 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 of jail calendars, interspersed with many ponderous keys, polished from constant use; not rusty, as they used to be in the old romances. A large cumbersome clock, without an hour hand, surmised one corner; its drowsy and laborious tick, tick, like the heavy breathings of an asth-

matic man, indicating the loads of dust and oil that clogged its lungs; and in the diagonal corner stood an immense old carved cupboard, inlaid and japanned and fretted and filigreed out of all meaning or purpose. The rest of the furniture consisted of a huge oak table, with falbig leaves two inches thick, and stout turned legs 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 material, some oak, some ash, picked up, here and there, as chance threw them in the way;—the whole set commanded by an amazing two-armed superior, of roughest workmanship, which, from its weight, was never stirred out of the snug corner by the fire; the seat hollowed into two distinct concavities, to receive the two fat 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 quiet entrenchment of the counter to shoulder 'those vile guns.' They were drilled by a bluff, portly man, transcendent 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 that, at the 'present arms,' the lock of the musket should just touch the waistband of the breeches. Such as thus commander by a peculiar association in our minds, was the vast two-armed chair; and, such as the soldier merchants, 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 flatter ourselves the reader is disposed to follow 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; Rhia Doran, well guarded and hand-cuffed; his acquaintance, Tim Lyndon, also attended; Sheemua Croonawnee, whom Mr. B.'s servant failed to secure, but who, nevertheless, now came at call; Andy Awing's shadow, and the jailor himself—(being master of the house he could not with decency be excluded, although we have no immediate concern with the man); and a low female figure, clothed in a faded and tattered crimson cloak, the gathered hood hanging over her head and face, and covering whatever other drapery she wore.

'Now, Gentlemen,' 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 most importance.'

They did so. Mr. B. then stepped to the door, and returned, leading in the lady and her father.

'Is 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. Let 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, Lyndon, and Sheemua, were accordingly led out, and the door closed.

'Crohoore,' Mr. B. continued, 'go on with the explanation we are all anxious to hear.'

'Will 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, who and what I am; and the speaker elevated his low figure to its utmost height, and a smile of pride and triumph gave a new and unpleasing expression to his generally repelling features, as the little stooped bag tottered from the background at his word.

'The name you got when the soggarth christened you,' she began, in a shrill, piercing voice,

the same that had grated on Alley's ear the night of her abduction.—'The name you got when the soggarth christened you was Anthony Dooling; and the murdered Tony Dooling was your father, and the murdered Canth Dooling was your own mother. I am old, and I am sinful,' she continued, flinging the hood of the cloak from her head, and pushing back the matted white locks that fell about her wrinkled face, while a spark of more than age's intelligence lit her dark eye—but I was once young, and 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 roof to wander the world wide a beggar; then sufferings and sin soon changed me, and when I prayed charity from my father, wid heavy strokes he drove me from his door, and didn't know his daughter.

'When this creature saw the light,' she continued, turning to Crohoore, '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 Canth Dooling thropt mothers tears over him. After some little time I gave over the shoo'ize life; my husband, Gorodie Donohoe, the boocloch, went to live among the hills, where fast by his cabin-door he had a way into the odd hiding-place in the rath, and people called him Sheemua-na-Sheemog; I didn't want Tony Dooling's boy to help me begging, any more, and I left him where his father found him; were the screaming voice of Dora Shea lifted.

'You have more to tell, a-roon, said Crohoore.

'Yes, I have; and I will tell it. It was many years afore the murder that young Anthony Dooling, now forwent ye, come wid his gun among the hills, and strrolling into my cabin found out the secret of Gorodie Donohoe's place in the green rath; and to keep him silent, for he was a hearty boy, not afear'd of anything, nor to be imposed upon like the others, I told him—God forgive me all my sins!—I told him he was my own son; and I reminded him of a mark upon his body, no one but myself or a mother 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; and he never knew the truth of his real birth, till the night he brought his own sister Alley to my cabin, and then, wishing to save him from a 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 knowledge.'

'Ay,' said Crohoore, interrupting the narrator, 'I was then told I had a father I could be proud of, and a mother I could love, and I knew they lay murdered that very night. All my life I was a poor friendless creature, the thing to be feared at, and thro'd upon, and abused by every body; and the words of my mouth grew rough and passionate, but meant nothing; my heart was only desolate, 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 told I had a father, but he was gone, I was told 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 honors all I know about that night.'

'On that night—that bloody night—I stole out, after 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 snares for rabbits, to give my old 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; but I walked on. I found the house open; I found the murder done; I lifted the old man's corpse, 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, b-kase 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 murderers went, by the screeching that still I heard; and I dashed across the country, 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 I waited there an old man, Sheemua Croonawnee, the boocloch, came to me, by a cross-cut in the fields, on his way to Gorodie Donohoe's rath, and I beckoned to him, and made him stand to watch along wid me. We spoke never a word. The villainous son drove up: I had only a large stone in my hand; I knew Doran; I minded no other, because he had Alley on the horse before him; I aimed my blow well; he tumbled on the

road; Sheeman and I jumped out, and they speeded away with their plunder. I put Alley on the horse, senseless, and turned my face, Sheeman near us, but out of sight to her bloody home. She came to herself; knew me; and called me her destroyer, praying me to restore her to her father. In a minute I saw how the case was; Alley never seen who had carried her off; the bandage was on her eyes till I removed it; now she thought I was the man; I feared to be called a murderer; every thing was against me; I feared to be made suffer for the deeds of others; I knew I had no friend to stand by me; not a human creature to believe the ugly slungawinn innocent. So, I made up my mind to take Alley away to hide her; to bear the charge: and in secret with old Sheeman, who, for all his shoolin thrade, I found loyal, to work heaven and earth until we made sure of the only man that could fasten the crime upon the true person; I mane the man that rode by the side of Rha Doran that night, and whose face we saw well enough never to forget it. I joined myself to the boochochs; I took them high; I made Alley sure, by other tokens than what old Dora Shea had told your honors, that I was her born brother, and I acted by her like a brother; she told me where I'd get money hid in her father's house, that Doran and his men did not come upon; and I visited the spot red with their blood, to bring away the manes of renegeing 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 Sheeman and another to come round him; they dose their business well, and brought me word of all his doings; but, tho' they and I watched him and watched him, we could not for many a long day 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 himself together; and I came to take a look at them, but they were gone. This morning arly he saw them 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 Sheeman 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 cripple in a cart, to meet old Ned Shea coming out of the jail, and to spake the word of comfort to him, because 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 ferrent 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, Crohoore, do not now speak a word.' Sheeman made his appearance, and in clear answer to a raking cross-examination corroborated Crohoore's statement to 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 Sheeman's testimony, so long 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 Crohoore. 'On the night of the attack on her father's house, the leader of the gang, Doran, after having 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 peculiarly remarkable. Here Pierce Shea could not but recollect the prophecy he had hazarded when he indicted 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 Sheeman, 'the night of Mr. Lovett's robbery, Crohoore and myself, guided by the Lord, were close at the heels of the gang, on our own business; we heard the lady screaming; and he left me, like a bould fellow, to save her.' 'And it is remarkable,' rejoined Mr. B., '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 conjunctures of the county magistrates to that effect; and when he brought me to Dublin, the letter from Miss Lovett, that, along with the request

to save the life of my young tenant, Shea, contained the first intimation of his own good services; and when, at his departure from my door, I got a glimpse of his face, which I had often before seen in the country, my immediate impulse notwithstanding the recommendation of him I had received, was to arrest Crohoore as a robber, and, indeed, also recollecting the other horrible charge against the friendless creature as a murderer, too. During the speech, Pierce Shea felt the strongest 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, sir?' 'He was, indeed,' replied Mr. B.—'Miss Lovett pressed upon me, as the only return he would take for his important service, and therefore as the only proof of gratitude she could evince, my immediate interference on your behalf; more than that, her letter gave the heads of the extenuating circumstances under which you have been seduced, I may say, into whiteboyism, and Crohoore himself left an authentic paper of the proceedings of those unfortunate men on the night of your inauguration, that explained the lady's rapid allusions.' 'Then, Crohoore, said Pierce Shea advancing to him, 'you have twice preserved my existence; and he wrung his hand, gratefully and warmly. The tears ran down poor Crohoore's cheeks, as he answered. 'Yes, Pierce; I knew that the man who struck your pain 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 the same fellow to hang you for it; and that very man set you for the soldiers at your father's house.' 'A third time, then, I am your eternal debtor!' Pierce again took his hands. 'Say no more of it, a-riech,' replied Crohoore, in a broken voice—'say no more; anything I done was too little for this; too little to see myself, at last, spoken kindly to, by a fellow-creature; oh, this is a great day!' The magistrates had been privately consulting during 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 Doohing, the first letters of the names of the murdered parties from whose house they were stolen; and now attend to their further identification.' He withdrew, and came back with Alley Doohing by the hand. She was sworn, and positively deposed that the two smaller spoons had been her father's property. Mr. B. seated her near him, and Alley never turned her eyes around. '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—'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 Doohing; 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 aunt 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 co-operation in forwarding to government such a vindication of this very surprising man as shall induce an immediate rescind ing of the unmerited sentence passed upon him?' asked Mr. B. His brother magistrates expressed their great willingness 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 feelings, 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, who he planned your arrest, was more busy that 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?' 'Sheeman will tell you that,' said Crohoore. 'Musha, God forg' me my sins, I can, sure enough in regard I was one of them myself, an Shaun-law-theam another, and poor Risthard Bochoch, an Padre Keacoch, along wid us; an' after Shaun gave him the warning, at the fair, my I never die in sin 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 Crohoore. 'It is indeed,' answered Shea; 'but I have wronged poor Alley beyond forgiveness.' 'Never say that,' resumed Crohoore; 'since we hid our plans from you, as we thought you too hot to be guided by them, or to keep them close, no wonder you had your own thoughts about us;—but we never changed from you; here Pierce, ma-bouchal

take her from her poor brother's hands; as good a collee as the sun ever shone upon; and as you can't have the father's blessing—his voice again failed—'take mine.' The young couple were in each other's arms; and, at the moment, all the persons assembled started round at a sudden word, uttered from a corner by no other than Andy Awling, who, when Mr. B. rather sharply inquired the cause of this indecent interruption, thus explained, 'We ax your honors 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 of the kind; my heart is as big as a house; for, barrin all we see an' hear, at present, there's a creature, at home in Clarah, 'ill be as glad as myself; and that's willing to be married to a body I know'—and Andy walked once more temporarily to his friends. 'Master Crohoore, scraping respectfully, 'maybe you'd tell a body a mather or two, that he'd be very glad to know.' 'Anything, Andy, and welcome.' 'Was it only a morya iv a thigha (a pretended ghost) we seen one night in the ould castle among the hills?' 'It was myself,' interrupted old Dora Shea; 'some people yere brinin' strayed cattle to Gordub Douboe's hiding-hole, and bekase Alley was wid us, I went out to warn 'em away; an' when I saw ye goin' into the ould castle, wid guns in your hands, I knew ye war after Crohoore; so, while you lay asleep, I poured washer in the guns to keep 'em from doin' harm.' 'Then, little wonder we didn't hit him across the strame,' said Andy, musing—'bud, Crohoore, a-riech, the time I shot you in the head, outside of the cave—what's the reason you war't kilt dead, then, at any rate?' 'Oh, that's a story to be told, Andy; and some long winter's night, when our griefs and troubles are past by—when Pierce is married to Alley, and when Bridge Oree has your own legs spangled, 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 philanthropic nation 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 pericidies, 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 a people from evil. And we had to add, that the Power alone which saved man from Paganism, could keep man from relapsing thereto. That power was the Church, which we traced in overturning the Three Slaverys—Slavery of the Soul, Slavery of the Body, and Slavery of the Mind. We followed her while she freed man from Pagan superstitions, physical bondage, and showed how she lovingly protected and sedulously 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 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 metropolis—the 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 experience of one eminent practitioner, what confidence can 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 apt 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 Heavens! imagine the condition of a land, whose inhabitants must each be 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 Arsenic" 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 Eyles 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, a man to whom she was servant, he having first made a 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 cholera. We quote the medical evidence 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 Celtic; yet Wales is the (perhaps) most immoral country to be found, whilst Ireland is the reverse.

And remark that Wales has no excuse of large cities, &c.; but a beautiful land of mountains and 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 immorality, let him take the horribly immoral lowlands of Scotland, contrasting them, too, with the virtuous race 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 "blighted Spain" it was one in almost 1,000! Spain is thrice more virtuous than Scotland. But, surely, the letter which we here subjoin is sufficient for all, and unanswerable. MORALITY IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND. The following important letter is addressed by Mr. O'Neil Daunt to Mr. H. L. Puxley, Donboy:— KILCASCAN, 17th Sept., 1862.—Sir—A circular letter, bearing your signature, and addressed to the Catholics of Bete, appears in the columns of the public press, and has excited much admiration. 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 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 unfounded notions regarding Ireland, which are, unhappily, adopted by some of her own sons, who echo the calumnies of English platform orators and newspaper editors. We have to grieve to say, amongst us men who, with the Bible in their hands and stauder on their lips, evince a vicious eagerness to degrade their native land in the estimation of the civilised world. We have domestic adders, who are on all occasions 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 venomous because it is usually associated with professions of religious zeal; of that zeal which we owe the demoralising operation of supererogation; 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 pretences of religious enthusiasm, must ever be prolific. Your address to the Bete 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 among 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 teach 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 engagements 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 Christianity ought to produce. Great Britain boasts 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 person innocently said to me, "I wish this country could be thoroughly assimilated to England." Poor man! Our bitterest enemies need not wish us a worse fate than moral and religious assimilation 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 England do not spring from any one marked or particular 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 licentiousness widely spread through the English population,—which 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 rouchers, 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 Courier 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 ASSASSINS.—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-English 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 cutter'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 murder in England than the knife. Of its prevalence 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 he had sentenced to die:— 'She was vulgarly known 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 practice, 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 poison. 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, has become almost a domestic institution. The friendly arsenic has always been ready in the cottage of the peasant, 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 societies. It has been clearly ascertained that it is a common practice among the more degraded classes of the poor in many of our towns to enter 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 repeats 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 people keep company, and the natural consequences 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 begun to contemplate the murder of her child. She goes about her daily work; she suppresses every natural emotion; becomes a mother without a shriek; and, after depositing her "birth-strangled" babe in the nearest dung-hill or well, or concealing it under the mattress, 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.' Infanticide 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 present 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. Luncester) 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 Catholic clergy should not be permitted to remain 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.' His lordship quotes a Mrs. Charlotte Kirman, aged sixty, who says:— 'Many women now have children at fifteen; I think bastardy almost as common now as a woman being in the family-way by her husband. Now it is nothing though about.' In the Staffordshire Examiner, 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 females from the fearful snares of the keepers of these dens of infernal depravity; dens where early childhood was prostituted to the unatural 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 disreputable 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 Register, 9th December, 1840. 'Gentlemen' would be 'wakened' such a statement to the Morning Chronicle, of the 23rd March, 1843; the constant correspondent gives the following sketch of the people of Dorsetshire:— '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.

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MONTREAL, 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 Garibaldi 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 Neapolitans presents, it is now seriously discussed whether—seeing 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 Naples—the Italians will, by that very fact, open their way to Rome." But, upon this point there seems a perfect unanimity of opinion, 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 alarmed at the Revolutionary monster he himself has raised, and now seeks by many strange forms of exorcism to rid himself of its unrightly presence.

For this, under God, we may be thankful to British Protestantism, and the warm sympathy for Garibaldi and Italian Unity displayed by the "perfidious 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 and 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 French Lake, these pleasant visions are not likely to be realised by the creation of a great maritime Power, whose shores will be washed by its waters, and which from its geographical position must inevitably prove a formidable maritime rival to France.—"In politics," says M. Proudhon in his late pamphlet—"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 manifestation of British sympathy for Garibaldi; and zeal for the cause of Italian Unity in England; for we may be sure that the more pro-Garibaldi and anti-Papal the hereditary rival of France approves itself at the present crisis, the more anti-Garibaldi and Ultramontane will be 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 suppress the Revolution, or at all events, to prevent its further ravages.

The last news of the health of the red-shirted filibuster is such as to cause much uneasiness to his friends. The wound in Garibaldi's foot does not heal, and day by day he is becoming weaker. He is much exercised, so says the Opinion

Nationals; by the "pilgrimage" of English women, who un mindful of the delicacy of their sex, and the sufferings which they cause to the poor wounded man, will persist in forcing their way into his bedroom, "sit down at the foot of his bed, and stay there hours together, their mouths open, but without uttering a word."—Even this plague Garibaldi bears without a murmur, though his friends 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 fatal 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 dismissed 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 McClellan urged in excuse of his inaction, 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 McClellan 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 nowise 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 Merrimac, 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.

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 between 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 Trent, "inconsistent with the sole mediatorship of Christ?"—Christian Guardian, 5th inst.

2. Is there any evidence "from the writings of any of the Christian Fathers that, during the first three or four centuries, such a thing as 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?"—ib.

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; and to the consideration of these two, to the exclusion of all other questions, do we intend to confine ourselves.

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 Guardian takes the affirmative, we the negative, side. He pretends 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 rests with our opponent. It is for him to establish the truth of his affirmative proposition, by

showing how, and in what manner, the doctrine of the sole Mediatorship of Christ is impugned by the doctrine that the Saints in heaven do offer to God their prayers for us still upon earth; and that it is a good and useful thing—"bonum 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 Christ'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 show 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 abundance 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 profane writers, and heathens of ancient 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 Arius had imposed upon her the necessity of refuting his errors. So too until heretics appeared who, like Vigilantius, protested against the honors paid to 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 kollyrides signifying cakes—which they idolotrously 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, Neander, says on the subject:—

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

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 IV century tells us that:—

"Pagans and Manichæans 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 existed in the Church at that early period; and from the Apologies of the Fathers we learn that that practice was identical with that which obtains amongst Papists in the nineteenth century,

who still honor the Saints only as "instruments of 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 intercession 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, Jerome replies, that Christians were far from intending to pay creatures the honor which is due to the Creator alone; they so honored the relics 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—'He that receiveth you receiveth 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—that the Saints follow the Lamb whithersoever 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 historical 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 from his numerous works.

In the eighth of his discourses against the Jews, the Saint makes use of the following words of exhortation:—

"And thou, if thou seemest God about to punish thee, flee 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 parresiaz."

Again, in his 44th Homily on Genesis xix, the same Father addresses his hearers 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 eulotes, agapetoi, kalapheugomen 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 recourse to them; the one, that he may be delivered from his sufferings—the other, that his affairs may continue to prosper. Here the pious 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 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 idolotrous, 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:—

Is there any evidence "from the writings of any of the Christian Fathers that, during the

first three or four centuries such a thing" as 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?"

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. We pause 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 laity 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 upon the 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 extend its influences over the land; and dread almost to thing of what must become of those precious souls of the poor Papists, wholly given over to their degrading idolatries, and superstitious, when deprived of the gracious administrations of the Peps, and Chiniquys, of the colporteurs, and those other instruments for their conversion to the "truth as it is," &c. &c. &c., with which Protestant Ascendancy, 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 question which, 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 Canadians 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 inst.

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 colonize," and to take possession of the land with the fatness thereof. 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, his fellow-citizens; nothing more amiable than his terrors, and anxieties for the moral 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 events are without foundation; and his anxieties for the moral future of Lower Canada, should Popery maintain its foothold therein, are as groundless as the constant trepidations of the nervous old lady respecting the man under the bed. Even from his own columns, our friend Joseph Surface might draw consolation, and in them find an antidote 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 of Popery.

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 appeal to them again in order 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 able to convince him both of the unreasonableness of his fears; and of the imprudence, in a

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

Our contemporary of the date above indicated devotes an article to the discussion of the question—"WHERE A LARGE PORTION OF OUR SURPLUS 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 distilleries and 238 breweries. In Lower Canada there are only 4 of the former, and 22 of the latter."—Montreal Witness, 23rd 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 Witness, gives us still more conclusive evidence as to the relative drinking habits of the two sections of the Province.

Having first shown from figures that, all deductions being made for exportation and for manufacturing purposes, the average amount of intoxicating liquors—

consumed by every man, woman, and child in Canada exceeds nine gallons per annum,—

—an amount little inferior to the consumption in Protestant 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 as a people we have grown to such an extent in a little more than one generation that we are able to consume in the shape of alcoholic liquors manufactured by ourselves, more human food than our forefathers could raise throughout the length and breadth of Upper Canada. We have made vast progress in creating material wealth, but it is apparent that we have made equally great progress in intemperance. No increase has taken place in the number of breweries in Canada East since 1855. In that year there were five distilleries in the eastern half of the province, now there are only four. It 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 astonishing 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 facts. There are many who would be inclined to regard a passive and quiet journey through life, with sobriety and contentment, as far surpassing the feverish rush for, and attainment of, wealth or position, with those concurrent evils of intemperance and its vicious train, which too often, but not necessarily, go hand in hand, where the chief object of men's lives appears to be the acquisition of riches and power.

The above tells its own tale; and though it is a sad thing no doubt to be, as we poor Papists of Lower Canada are, destitute of "Gospel" and Gospel privileges—yet, the disadvantage is in our opinion more than counterbalanced by our lack of distilleries and breweries. On the other hand, Upper Canada, being Protestant has lots of Gospel for itself, and to spare for others: but if we had to make our selection, we would certainly accept the "No-Gospel" of Romsb Lower Canada, with its limited and decreasing number of distilleries and breweries, in preference to the "Gospel-blessedness" of Protestant Upper Canada, with its enormous and rapidly increasing number of these sin-producing establishments.

It is indeed no small thing that an Upper Canada periodical, with no natural or religious bias in favor of Popery or of French Canadians, should, after mature reflection, and by the force of statistics, be compelled to make the admission—that "statistical facts" fully justify, "the character which the French Canadians have long enjoyed for temperance." And, if as compared with their Protestant and "Gospel" enjoying neighbors, they are remarkable for their temperance, it is safe to conclude that they must be equally remarkable for their moral superiority in other respects over the people of Upper Canada. But any moral difference that "statistical facts" may reveal as existing betwixt the population of Catholic Lower Canada, and that of Protestant Upper Canada, must be the result of the difference of their respective religious systems—seeing that Lower Canadians are not naturally a superior race to Upper Canadians, and that the physical and political conditions of the two sections of the Province are the same; and it may therefore reasonably be expected that any action in the matter of the settlement of the waste lands of Lower Canada which shall have the effect of preserving and extending the influences of its religious system, will also have the effect of perpetuating and developing those moral excellen-

cies, that "temperance" especially, for which the French Canadians are already, in comparison with their Western fellow-citizens, so honorably, and so remarkably distinguished. The schemes therefore of the priests and Trappists, unfavorable though they may be to the spread of "Gospel," should certainly find favor in the eyes of every one who is at heart a friend of Temperance. 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 that drunkenness and illegitimacy are the inevitable 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 advocates of Temperance—men who by their illogical and un-Christian denunciations of the use even of alcoholic beverages, bring the cause which they advocate into ridicule—the foremost also in urging on amongst the French Canadians those social and religious changes which, if successful, 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.—Some discussion has recently taken place upon this subject, which, like everything else that admits of being used as a peg to hang religious or national bigotry on, has been made use of in this sense. Some persons are greatly scandalized, for instance, because some Trappist Monks have begun a Colony in a part of Lower Canada, where we suspect the cultivators would be very ill inclined to undertake so arduous a business. We have no personal sympathy with Trappists or other monastic orders, as such. We need not here go into the reasons which, good or bad, have often been alleged on one side, and combated on the other. But though we may think the rules of these organizations 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 Nightingale's ministrations in the Crimea were noble in their self-sacrifice and their utility; but shall we refuse the same praise to the same work done by the Sisters of Charity, because we think vows of celibacy neither necessary nor advantageous? So with the work of colonization. It is a good work, and when the state of Central and Northern Europe was very much what that of Canada now is, we know that the work of colonization was there performed, and well performed, very much by Monks. There was little other intelligent 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 mortals, 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. It 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 Government without knowing anything of their origin or their faith is bound to give them every facility and encouragement in its power, proportioning its outlay to the probable extent of the settlement, and therefore to the measure of advantage likely to result from it. In Quebec a Society has been formed for colonizing by settlements of persons who will be chiefly if not wholly of British origin and Protestant faith. We wish them every success, and believe that if it act as we suppose with a desire to make use of its freedom to do good in its own way, and not with a spirit of hostility to others equally free to act in the same way, that it should have its full share of public assistance, and the goodwill of all who desire to see the country prosperous.

In directing the attention of the members of the St. Patrick's Society to the notice of the meeting, inserted in another column, we would strongly advise all those who can spare a few leisure minutes next Monday evening, not to forget the St. Patrick's Hall. The St. Patrick's Society, in opening those debates which have been in former years so beneficial to the Society, have chosen a subject glowing with peculiar interest at the present moment—the right of the Southern States to depart from the American Union. No doubt, the debaters will do justice to this interesting topic, and fully maintain the renown they have so deservedly won on former occasions. We are happy at the same time to notice that the St. Patrick's Society are leaving nothing undone to promote the welfare of their countrymen in Canada. The success when has invariably crowned all their undertakings during the past summer, will we trust, cheer them on in their literary pursuits. The want of an Irish debating society was badly felt in this city; the St. Patrick's Society have kindly and ably supplied that want; and to make those debates the more profitable, we are happy to announce that not only the members of the Society, but the public in general are invited to attend these debates. The chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock, sharp.

YANKEE EVANGELICAL PREACHERS.—Of these there is almost a superfluity amongst the Union party; and so Artemus Ward proposes to utilize them, by employing them to deliver their composing and sleep-compelling discourses to the sick and wounded in the Government Hospitals. The illustrious showman contends that by this process a great saving might be effected in the single article of Morphine.

We would call attention of our readers to a very remarkable article, which we give amongst our extracted matter, and on the second page—the slanderers of Catholic Ireland will therein find a very conclusive answer to their calumnies, and one which should teach them for the future to be more guarded in their boasts of Protestant morality.

The subjoined paragraph, which we clip from the Times, contains news which cannot be too widely circulated:—

A NEW REMEDY FOR THE SMALLPOX.—The Saracenia purpurea, or Indian cup a native plant of Nova Scotia, which we mentioned some time ago as being 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 Halifax Visiting Dispensary, states that this Saracenia, 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 Saracenia, they are deprived of their contagious properties. So mild is the medicine to the taste that it may be largely mixed with tea and coffee, and given to connoisseurs in these beverages to drink, without being aware of the admixture. The medicine has been successfully tried in the hospitals of Nova Scotia, and its use will be continued."—Galignani.

We copy the annexed paragraph from the Montreal Herald of Saturday week last:—

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION.—The experts appointed to decide upon the losses sustained by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Watson from the fire 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 result of rioting and wilful mischief to property—the parties whom it is intended to injure remunerated, 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 riots of July 12th and 13th, 1857—riots discreditably alike to both parties therein engaged. We trust that the pecuniary evils of rioting, thus disclosed, may have a beneficial effect for the future; and that if no considerations of religion and sound policy can restrain rowdies from fighting, 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!' through 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! eye '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,
Still 'Hope on!' for a gush of soft light from above,
May bring back the warmth which the Winter winds stole.

See fast as the snow from the valley is melting,
The Crocus and Primrose so sweetly appear;
The violet 'neath the wild hawthorn is peeping,
'Hope on! then hope ever!' for Summer is near.

'Hope on! 'e'en when cold lies the heart that was loving,
And life's page is darkened forever to you;
Though deep be your sorrow, and bitter your weeping,
'Hope on! there are still left some hearts that are true.

Look up to that realm on high, where no parting,
Shall ever divide us from those whom we love;
In heaven alone, we shall know no repining,
'Hope on! then hope ever!' for that home above.

'Hope on! when stern 'want' with its terrible craving,
Stands waiting to enter at poverty's door;
And little ones round you for bread are imploring,
For oh! there are hearts, that can feel for the poor.

Think you that the God who counts each hair that falleth
And gives to the sparrow his food for the day
Will send no relief to the weak soul that trusteth?
Oh no! 'Hope for ever!' there's help, on the way!

Should the mem'ry of sin haunt by day and by night,
Head not the dark promptings of mighty despair;
But with hearts full of sorrow, weep at the sight,
And cast at the Foot of the Cross each deep care.

'The bruised reed I'll not break; Jesus whispers to you;
Ob list to His words amidst silence and tears—
See! The Wound in His Own Blest Side was for you;
Then come and leave in it your hopes and your fears.

'Hope on! and hope ever!' all you now desponding,
'Hope on! and hope ever!' ye joyous and gay;
Aid to care and to sorrow be ever responding,
'Hope on! and hope ever!' for God's is my stay!

MARYE.
Montreal, Nov. 10th, 1862.

GERMAN SOCIETY.—The German Society has addressed the following letter of thanks to Mr. J. H. Daley, Emigration Agent:—
Montreal, 30th Oct., 1862.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the German Society, I have great pleasure in informing you that they fully appreciate your kindness and Christian attention to our poor emigrants landed here amidst strangers. Your good advice and gentlemanly behavior to them is worthy of a more remunerative appreciation than we can give; but such as we can give, you may calculate on the best wishes of the German Society, for your future welfare. May the noble example that you have shown be copied by persons in similar situations throughout Canada.
Signed on behalf of the German Society,
FRANCIS RASON,
Secretary.

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.—The Cornwall Freeholder says:—It is not surprising that the majority 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 reluctance, incomprehensible to us, is perhaps capable of explanation. As he declines to exercise any moral influence, upon an emergency, over the system, we really cannot 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, Sec., &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 apprehend its maintenance to be also essential to the retention of a teacher's status before the Board of Education. In Mr. Hay's case we see with deep regret that he has forfeited the fair reputation he once claimed.

We feel very deeply that Mr. Hay's retention as teacher is immoral, inadvisable, and injurious to the best interests of the school. We have called upon the Local Superintendent of Schools 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 ourselves unable to execute usefully or satisfactorily.

We have the honor, &c.,
(Signed)
JAMES CLINT,
JOHN SKEITH.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, November 13, 1862.
Flour Pollards, \$2 to \$2.30; Middlings, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Fine, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Super, No 2, \$4.25; Superfine \$1.37 1/2 to \$1.45; Pastry \$4.65 to \$4.70; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Superior Extra, \$5 to \$5.30. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, \$2.40 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, nominal, at \$4.25 to \$4.50.
Wheat Canada Spring, 91c to 92c ex cars; do, about, 94c to 95c; White Winter, \$1.04 to \$1.05.
Corn per 55 lbs, 45c.
Peas per 60 lbs, 60c to 70c. Sale of L C Peas at 60 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 10 1/2c; medium, 11c to 12c; fine 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; choice, 14c to 16c.
Eggs per doz, 12c.
Lard fair demand; 8c to 8 1/2c.
Tallow per lb, 8 1/2c to 9c.
Hams per lb, dull; 9c to 11c.
Pork per brl, Mess, \$10.50 to \$11.00; Thin Mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8.50; Prime, \$8 to \$8.50.
Beef per brl Prime Mess, \$9 to \$9.50.—Montreal Witness.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—A Providence paper remarks that anthracite coal lately found in Rhode Island looks like coal, feels like coal, and smells like coal; all the difference is, that coal burns, but that will not. Were every one to use the Rhode Island coal, they of course would be cold in the winter; but if every one used Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, they would soon be free from colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc. Only 25 cents a box.
Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyons, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Births.

In this city, on the 9th instant, the wife of Mr. P. J. Donnelly, Printer, of a son.
In this city, on the 10th instant, Mrs. J. Beatty, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 13th inst., Ann, third daughter of John Gillies, aged eight years one month and thirteen days.
Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral to-morrow morning (Saturday), at half-past eight o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 223 Notre Dame Street.

In Quebec, on the 6th inst., Mad. Le Blond, aged 75 years, relict of the late Jacques Le Blond, Esq. Advocate, of Quebec.

At his residence, 45 Queen Street, Toronto, on the 9th ult., of paralysis, Michael Macnamara, Esq., formerly of the Ordnance Department, and for the last 31 years a resident of the city of Toronto.



A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 17th instant, in the Society's Rooms, BONAVEN TURE HALL.
At this meeting the following question will be debated:—
"Have the Southern States the right to secede from the American Union."
Doors open at seven o'clock.
Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.
(By Order)
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

A TEACHER WANTED
FOR an Elementary Catholic School to Teach FRENCH and ENGLISH.
Apply by letter to
JOHN HANNA,
St. Canine, County of Two Mountains, C.E.
October 30.

CARD OF THANKS.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting of the above Society was held in the St. Patrick's Hall, Bonaventure Building, on Thursday Evening, 6th November, when it was moved by Mr. MYLES MURPHY, seconded by Mr. EDWARD SPURLIN—
"That the thanks of this Society are due, and hereby tendered, to JOHN LOVELL, Esq., for his liberality in Printing the Constitution and By-Laws of this Society gratuitously; and also to J. A. CURRAN, Esq., for his gratuitous services in copying out and legally correcting said Constitution and 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 Right Rev. the Bishop of Sandwich, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Detroit, U. S.

THIS COLLEGE is under the direction of the Rev. Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-house is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U. S. It is situated in the south-western part of Canada, in the Town of Sandwich, only two miles from the City of Detroit, and can be 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 English, French, German, Latin, and Greek languages, together with the other branches of literature, which are usually taught in all great Colleges.

The Commercial Course comprises the English, French, and German languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry and Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, etc., according to the capacity of the pupils. Vocal and Instrumental Music will also be taught, if desired.

There is also a Philosophical and Theological Department, in which are taught Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, Dogmatic and Moral Theology.

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of education will rest, and propriety of manners and correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced. The Scientific Year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends on the first of July.

The Discipline is strict, but mild and parental. All letters, except letters from parents, must be submitted to the inspection of the President. The use of tobacco is prohibited.

No student is permitted to leave the College unless accompanied by his parents or guardians, and this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the month, or some other convenient day.

TERMS (INVAIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

Board and Tuition, for quarter of 89 days \$25 00
Washing, mending, and the use of Library, ditto 3 00
Instrumental Music, ditto 2 00
Spending Vacation at the College 25 00
No extra charge for Vocal Music.

School books and Stationery will be furnished by the College at the usual prices.
No advancement in money will be made by the College to the students. It is therefore desirable that each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unanticipated expenses.

The second Quarter commences on the 25th instant.

CAMILLUS MACKAY, O. S. B.,
President.
Assumption College, Sandwich, Nov., 1862.

DR. SMALLWOOD,

(Late of St. Martin Isle Jesus),
69 SAINT ANTOINE STREET,
MONTREAL.
Nov. 13.

SACRED PICTURES FROM RUBENS.

MR. TROYE invites the public to the above, as well as to his specimens of PORTRAIT PAINTING.—He solicits an early visit, as his stay will be short.
ROOM, 68 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Corner of William Street.

DR. CAHILL'S LECTURE

ON IRELAND.

JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM,
A FULL REPORT
Of the above Lecture,
WITH A
PORTRAIT
Of the Rev. gentleman, and a brief Sketch of his Life.

For Sale at the Book and News Stores. Price 12c.

Copies mailed to any part of the country, by the undersigned, on receipt of 12c in stamps.

W. DALTON,
News Dealer,
Montreal, October 30th, 1862.

MYERS & CONNER,

67 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK

CHANDLERS AND GAS-FIXTURES.

Of every description; also,
CHURCH AND ALTAR ORNAMENTS,
COMPRISING Candelabras, Altar Candelsticks, Sanctuaries, Procession Crosses, Gilt Missal Stands, Sanctuary Lamps, Gilt Flower Vases, &c., &c. All of which are executed by the most skillful workmen in Gothic and other styles, and can be furnished at all prices. Designs of the above will be forwarded to any part of the country.

We are permitted to refer to the Most Revs. Archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Halifax, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Right Rev. Bishops of Buffalo, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Toronto and Hamilton.

EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for YOUNG MEN is now open in the Male School attached to St. ANN'S CHURCH, Griffintown.
Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock.
A few boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years, can be accommodated with board.
Montreal, October 11, 1862.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.
Jan. 17, 1862.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

L'Union, Le Monde and other French Catholic journals, have been publishing for weeks past, in almost every number, an address from the clergy assembled at some one of the diocesan retreats in France (which take place during summer and autumn), to their Bishop, expressing their devotion to the Holy See, and their indignation at the persecutions and spoiliations which the Turin Government has enacted, and is still actively engaged in perpetrating.

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 Caracriolo, 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 vengeance for their devotion to the Crown of France.

PARIS, October 21.—There seems very little difference of opinion as to the significance of the late Ministerial change in France, and the journals 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 in conjunction with some of the diplomatic changes recently announced in the Monitor.

The Monitor 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 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.

It is somewhat difficult to get at the positive truth with respect to Garibaldi's health, but from what I can gather there seems to be little doubt that the healing 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 bullet is in the wound, and that, as a matter of course, no permanent improvement can take place until the leaden foe is removed.

This is the point of view I have taken when accepting the direction of the Foreign-office. I do not think it either necessary or opportune to enter into further explanations. It suffices that I indicate to you briefly the order of ideas from which I propose to draw my own inspirations, to fulfil the intentions of the Emperor.

The Debats publishes a long article on the late modification in the Ministry, and argues that nothing is changed in the situation of the Roman question, although the cessation of the occupation seems more distant than it was thought a month back.

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.

ITALY.

TURIN, Oct. 17.—The Council of Ministers met yesterday and again this morning, on the first arrival of the Paris despatches conveying intelligence of the fall of M. Thouvenel, and the accession to power of his redoubtable rival, M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

trary, stoutly assert that certain members of the Cabinet insist upon the expediency of an immediate resignation of the Ministry en masse. That there can be no very great unanimity, or indeed anything like cordial understanding among the present advisers of the King of Italy, may be easily inferred from the fact that two of the number, Peppi and Durando, had lately absented themselves from Turin, notoriously in a huff, the former because the portfolio of Home Affairs, which had been held out to him as a tempting bait to lure him into a continuation in office, was afterwards withheld from him, the latter because his note, or circular, in answer to the publications in the Monitor was carried at, and all but flatly disavowed by his colleagues.

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 extenuate the sinister effect of that news, or diminish its importance," but it appeals to the "firmness and wisdom" of the Italians, reminding them that it is precisely "by adversity that the mettle and strength of a nation are tested."

The unhappy expedition of Garibaldi was of course prompted by a conscientiousness that the French, if left to themselves, were likely to prolong the occupation for an indefinite time. The brave General and the politicians, 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 French garrison would be ordered to retire, in order to avoid a collision with the Garibaldian army and the aroused people.

It is somewhat difficult to get at the positive truth with respect to Garibaldi's health, but from what I can gather there seems to be little doubt that the healing 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 bullet is in the wound, and that, as a matter of course, no permanent improvement can take place until the leaden foe is removed.

He is incessantly busy writing, and whole quires of his written paper lie before him. No one knows whether he is engaged in penning his own commentaries, or editing his pliant against the Government. He is said to be very bitter against M. Bazzani and his colleagues, and to have disdainfully rejected the amnesty as well as all advances towards a reconciliation.

There can, however, hardly be a doubt that M. Bazzani will be exposed to great opposition in the Italian Parliament. Whether rightly or wrongly, Bazzani is supposed to have acquiesced far too easily in the domination of the French Emperor.

The King continues to receive deputations, to protest of his devotion to the Constitution he has grossly violated, and possibly, to persuade himself that the majority 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.

TURIN, Oct. 17.—The Council of Ministers met yesterday and again this morning, on the first arrival of the Paris despatches conveying intelligence of the fall of M. Thouvenel, and the accession to power of his redoubtable rival, M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

tholic language 'treasons' in number, to perform certain acts of devotion. The practice is not uncommon in France, or even in England. Rome. The Holy Father has had the consolation of receiving the adhesion of the Catholic Episcopate on the 8th of June, so that the "perfect wreath" of the Church's assent no longer lacks the missing rose to complete its circle, and the labourers of the eleventh hour have come to work in the vineyard 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.

It is a fact well known here that the Pontifical Government is earnestly engaged in introducing 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 LITANY OF THE HOLY NAME.—The Catholic Work, (Société Catholique) of Montauban announces that, at the request of a great number of Prelates, Cardinals, and Bishops, the Sacred Congregation of Rites has been pleased to pronounce its formal approbation of the Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus, giving an authorized reading of it, which differs in no respect from that usually found in Catholic prayer-books together with the prayer: Domine Jesu Christe, qui dixisti: petite et accipietis, &c., and the antiphony:—

Sancti nominis tui, Domine, timorem pariter et amorem fac nos habere perpetuum, quia nunquam una gubernatione destituiti quos in soliditate tuarum dictionum consistimus. Per 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.

It is equally ready (says the Correspondance de Rome) to chronicle the triumphs of Protestantism in Italy, when, as we are to register the afflictions of the Church in that unhappy 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 bazaar, 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.

SICILY.—Poiled and beaten from the gates of Rome, the Revolutionists have adopted the resource of terror that ever distinguished their cause from '03 to '62. The bloody knife and ready assassin—the cowardly murderer and his deadly instrument—are 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 arms that assailed their lives were remarkable by an appalling uniformity. The wounds were all made in the same place upon each person—they were of equal dimensions, as if produced by the same instrument, and all the perpetrators were dressed in the same garb.

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 devotion to the Constitution he has grossly violated, and possibly, to persuade himself that the majority of the nation are really with him.

with the view of stimulating the people. The reception given to our deputies on their return to their homes, after a mission which has won them the esteem of the civilized world, that reception will bear eloquent testimony to the disposition of the nation. The conduct of the Bismarck Ministry has done away with all distinctions of parties. Disputes about trifles—the inheritance of the disorders of 1848 and 1849—will be forgotten; it must be hoped, and all will join in the great struggle for the constitutional rights of the country.

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

A New York paper claims that the next House of Representatives will probably stand—Conservatives 101, Republicans 83; 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 afterwards made part of it, Article 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.

Poland. Private letters received in Paris from the frontiers of Poland state that large bodies of troops are being moved from one place to another. The city of Warsaw is overcrowded with soldiers that temporary barracks have been prepared to lodge them.

UNITED STATES. The Baltimore American thinks it reasonable to anticipate a war with England ere long, unless the rebellion be speedily put down. We cannot, indeed, see how we are to avoid war with the chief army of the South, much longer.

We published a few days ago the narrative 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 Allsman, by Colonel Porter, an officer in the regular Confederate service. It was not pretended that any of these ten victims of the bloody and cowardly government at Washington had been personally or otherwise concerned in carrying off Allsman, neither was there the slightest particle of evidence to show that the abducted man had been killed, or injured in any way beyond his capture.

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 forthcoming work, contrived to offend against even Dr. Lushington's liberal construction of ecclesiastical law. He asserts that "the whole story of the Exodus is a fiction" and that if the last four books of the Pentateuch must be pronounced fictitious, it will hardly be contended that the book of Genesis can be any other than, in the main, fictitious also.

THE YOLVARTON MARRIAGE CASE is, it is said, set down for hearing by the Judges of the First Division (Edinburgh) for the 4th of next month. The judges meet this early to hear and decide upon the case.—Caledonian Mercury.

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 volunteers' service are becoming addicted to the habit of using intoxicating liquors. We shrink from an estimate of the proportion of those 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.

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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 afterwards made part of it, Article VI, says:—In criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right... to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Poland. Private letters received in Paris from the frontiers of Poland state that large bodies of troops are being moved from one place to another.

UNITED STATES. The Baltimore American thinks it reasonable to anticipate a war with England ere long, unless the rebellion be speedily put down.

We published a few days ago the narrative 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 Allsman, by Colonel Porter, an officer in the regular Confederate service.

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 forthcoming work, contrived to offend against even Dr. Lushington's liberal construction of ecclesiastical law.

THE YOLVARTON MARRIAGE CASE is, it is said, set down for hearing by the Judges of the First Division (Edinburgh) for the 4th of next month. The judges meet this early to hear and decide upon the case.—Caledonian Mercury.

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 volunteers' service are becoming addicted to the habit of using intoxicating liquors. We shrink from an estimate of the proportion of those who become confirmed drunkards before the expiration of their term of enlistment, but it will be fearfully great.

Dist of the Army. The army medical reports just issued, state that the medical officers say that three-quarters of a pound of meat, with a share of bone to be deducted, are not sufficient for the soldier's daily ration.

If John Smith and William Doe are brought up for a felonious assault, the reporter is satisfied with giving their names, and simply records the evidence. They are English. But if Patrick O'Leary is brought up on a similar charge, we are sure to meet with such parentheticals as the following: "a ruffianly, repulsive-looking Irishman," or "a ferocious fellow out of the lowest of the Irish courts."

SHORT CUTS IN EDUCATION.—Of all short cuts, though, protect us from any epitome, abbreviation, or analysis of a book. It is sad to think how numerous they are. Grams are the curses of education. If a book is so diffuse that it can be cut down to one-fourth of its size without loss of influence, the residue is sure not to be worth the trouble bestowed upon it.

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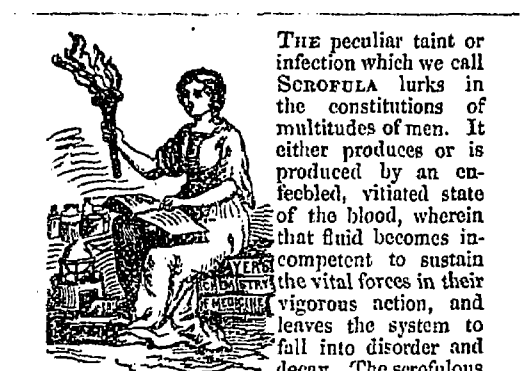
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TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be devoted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASS, (for Ladies and Chorister Boys only,) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in the instructions given.
All persons wishing to join the above named Evening Class, are requested to call on Mr. BARRWICK, at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Street, and enter their names on the list for the Class now forming.
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August 14.

CONVENT, ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. E.,
Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame
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August 14.

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THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.
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The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.
July 21st, 1861.

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Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.
J. T. LLOYD - Sir - Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as required for use of that squadron.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

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WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS, where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.
Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner.
The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms.
Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.
Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12m.

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 36 M'GILL STREET, CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission.
October 2.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.
From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both under humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of bile.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure scaly rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE. - Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.
For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.
For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.
For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it to your heart's content; it will give you such relief and comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.
For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; soon are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.
Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston: -
ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.
Mr. Kennedy - Dear Sir - Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted with scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum, ANOTHER.
Dear Sir - We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphan under your charge, from your valuable discovery. One of our children suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W.