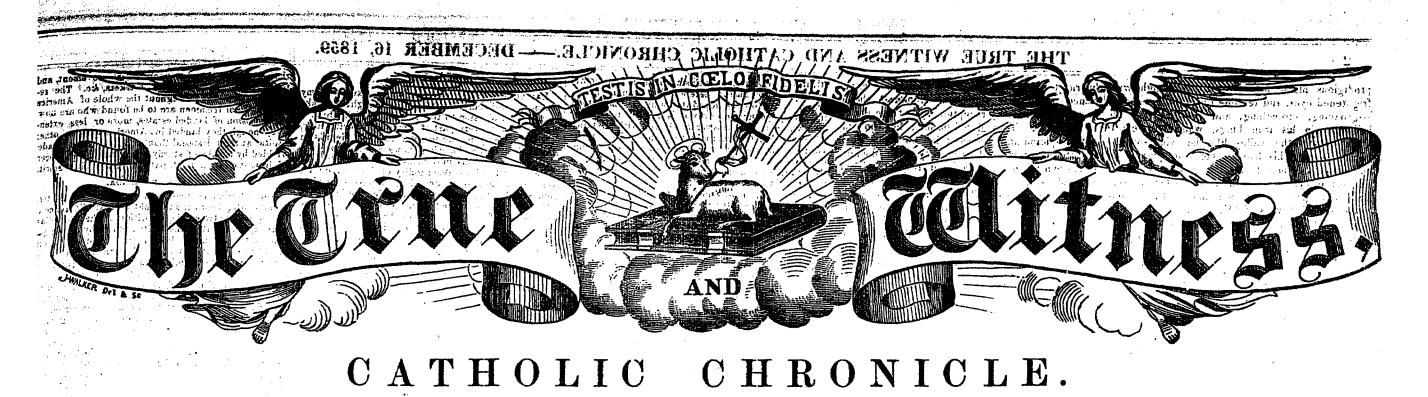
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VOL. X.

THE LAST IRISHMAN. (Translated from the French of Elic Berthet, by C. M. O'Keeffe, for the Boston Pilol.)

CHAPTER VII. (Continued.) Julia rose with difficulty.

"Is this the only consolation," she asked, " in which you can offer me in my frightful fall ? Should the fatal secret get abroad I should not have sufficient energy to suctain the batred and contempt of the world. Could I conceal my shame from my family, and brothers, and all who are dear to me-I could not hide it from my own conscience? Already I feel a horror of myself. In my family a dishonored daughter is not allowed to live. My family pride has told me this, and a terrible voice has lately repeated the decree. But, Sir George, I consider my-self too young to die. My religion tells me that Divine justice is inexorable to those who anticipate the hour appointed by Providence .--Sir George! I ask you, for the salvation of my soul, to give me a father for my infant?"

The unfortunate girl dragged herself to the feet of Sir George, and concealed her face, inundated with tears, against the ground. Sir George divided his attention with nice equality between the lady and the fluster of his line, with which a mischievous fish appeared at that mo-

ment to be playing. "Come, come, Miss O'Byrne, get up," said Sir George, in a dry tone, "'tis really ridiculous. Your lamentations will not change the past. I do not-so to say-belong to myself-come, stop crying-I blush to see you in that attitude. I must really leave the place, from a feeling of respect for you. This place, indeed, is not worth remaining in; your agitation and noise have frightened away the fish, and I must try my fortune in some other locality."

He drew his line from the water, and was preparing to depart, when Julia clutched his dress with a convulsive grasp. "Sir George, stay, Sir George; take pity on me; I have much more to say-listen to me."

"No, no; not at this moment," replied Sir George ; " this evening, or to-morrow, when you are less disturbed, we shall resume our conversation; but allow me-I desire it-let me go then !" He loosed himself by a sudden wrench,

and repulsed the girl in a brutal manner. She raised her hands to Heaven and exclaimed in heart-rending accents, "Oh, my God, will presence." you not assist a poor female who has not merited this contempt and degradation !"

you intend to marry this poor girl whom you [have so foully dishonored."

Sir George only answered by a disdainful smile. "That is sufficient," resumed Richard: "I was certain of it. "" "Well, take this pistol, place yourself at the distance that you consider requisite, and defend your life."

"Why really this is a duel," said Sir George ironically, pushing away the pistol: "a duel without witnesses-a duel without seconds in the corner of a wood, with an utter stranger. But to induce me to accept this proposal you should at least tell me your name, and what right you have to interfere in this matter."

"My name " resumed Richard, "I have not sufficient confidence in your honor to confide it to you. That name was long illustrious before an obscure adventurer concealed his ignominy with the title of Powerscourt; and I have held rank in the army superior to that of a lieutenant. As to the right to defend the cause of Miss O'Byrne, it will suffice if Miss O'Byrne acknowledge me as her champion."

"Oh, with all my soul !" cried the young girl ; 'I cannot find a braver or more generous defender. Nevertheless-"

"Enough," interrupted Richard. "Come, sir, you hear the lady—are you ready?" Sir George shook his head : "No," said he,

at last, "I cannot accept a duel under such couditions."

" Why, sir ?"

"Because I do not like to be entrapped-I am not willing to fight with a man who probably arms. wishes to cover the weakness of his mistress with my honorable name."

Richard's eyes became as red as blood; he uttered a hoarse dull cry like that of a wild beast still master of himself, he succeeded in subduing the ebullition of his anger. "Sir,' said he, "if you are unwilling to fight without witnesses, you can call your servant.

"It does not become a man of my rank," said Sir George, " to fight a stranger, in the presence of a servant, you can assassinate me, but I shall

not defend myself." "Sir George," cried O'Byrne, striking the ground with his foot, "you are desirous that I should tell the world you are a coward."

"Say what you please," replied the young Englishman, " no one who is known to be a gen. tleman will repeat that insult with impunity in my

Jack felt a strong inclination to pursue him, not knowing if his master should feel satisfied at the escape of an individual for whom he had recently manifested so much antipathy. But all idea of Sir George appeared to have escaped from the memory of Richard O'Byrne. The

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condition of poor Julia occupied all his attention, who, with her eyes half shut, shivering in her wet clothes, murmured in a broken voice, "Why should you hinder me from executing justice on an unworthy creature who has brought ignominy on your name? Did you not yourself pronounce my sentence ?"

" My darling sister ! my beloved Julia, you must forget the insane words, which in a moment of distraction, escaped my thoughtless lips. To consider you accountable for that monstrous attempt would be horribly unjust. In the eyes of your brother you are still as holy and pure as before; I require and command you to live." "What is the value of an existence which must be a burden to others as well as to myselt ?"

"Julia, you are a Christian; in order to suffer you must live."

"Since you desire it, I shall obey; but I hope that God in His infinite mercy will abridge

the period of my sufferings." Richard O'Byrne embraced, kissed and pardoned his sister, while Jack Gunn, clambering a lofty bank, looked out over the whole country. Having ascertained that all was solitude, he gave a signal to O'Byrne, who took Julia in his

"Where are you carrying me, Richard ?" she asked.

"To Daly's, in the ruins of Lady's Church, where you shall be perfectly safe. 'There you can dry your clothes, and return home without attracting attention."

CHAPTER VIIL

A few hours after the setting sun, an assembly of conspirators met in the secluded residence of the blind man. The outer room, in which Daly generally lived, was occupied by about twenty men-undistinguishable from the peasantry of the surrounding districts, except by their warm and substantial clothing-evincing that they belonged to the better class of small farmers. Every man present was draped in a large great coat. Blocks of stone, topped and

cushioned with mats of woven straw or twisted rushes, formed their seats. An old door, which had been taken from its hinges and laid on its side, appeared in its centre, propped on four rocks, and serving as a table. The damp of the room was counteracted in some degree by a dull fire composed of heather and cair-auns The faces of the conspirators, when from time to tune the fire light flashed upon them, looked shadowy, sinister, gloomy, savage, and forbidding. Few words passed between them, and these few were whispers. There was a certain constraint or undefinable uneasiness pervading the assembly, which proved that some important matter was brooding in their minds which chained their tongues, and imposed reserve and caution on their expressions. The inner chamber, separated from this by a closed door, was evidently better lighted, as streaks of pure light came out clearly from the chinks, or cracks, or crevices of the door. In this room Richard was seated on a large log of bog oak, covered with the skin of a kid, before a crazy deal table, on which maps and papers were spread in vast profusion. An Indian dirk and a case of pistols served as paper-weights. A lamp burned before him, and he appeared to peruse with interest the numerous documents which covered the table. As the night was pretty far advanced, Daly arose and stept softly into the room occupied by Richard O'Byrne. He remained standing in the presence of his chief for several minutes before his appearance was observed by O'Byrne. "Oh, Daly," he cried, at last perceiving him, is this you? It is, I suppose, full time to depart, for certainly much remains to be done." " It is past twelve o'clock," said Daly.

counties are ready I hope, and the young Irelanders true to their word?"

"Well, they are and they are not. The working classes are as ready as present circumstances will admit of-quite willing to strike a blow for the liberation of their country. Here are letters from the suffering sons of the north no little wonder a column of fire issue from the from Farney-from Louth-Meath, Cork and earth, and shoot up towards the sky, which it Galway, and several other counties. The men lighted and licked with streaks of purple. The of Wexford in particular pledge themselves to be ready without any reservation at an hour's notice. But I am sorry to find the higher classes shamefully hanging back. According to them the time has not yet arrived-it is madness to attack the British army-forty thousand strong -backed as it is by the ferocious Orangemen of Ulster. I am myself convinced that we should first begin with the Orangemen. Until they are disposed of, nothing can be done. This is my private opinion ; but I am overruled by Mitchel, Meagher and Duffy. The linen of Ulster should be burned by the exiles in America. Unless we speak to their pockets it's useless to speak to them. The fire which burns their linen will cool their loyalty or even convert them into patriots. This is my private opinion. But I cannot prevail upon Duffy or Mitchel to adopt it. They foolishly imagine that the Orangemen of Ulster can be propitiated by leading articles. But this is insanity. Ulster must be beggared into patriotism and none but the American exiles can beggar the Irish Orangemen. In addition to the Orangemen and the army, we have to encounter timid and time-serving Catholics, inen who have acquired a little property and are reluctant to risk it. These men are afraid to offend their aristocratic acquaintances, whose influence hangs -in war as in peace-like a millstone round the necks of such underlings. Were the green flag of victory once floating broadly from the towers of Dublin Castle-as it yet will be-these time-serving wretches would come flocking round our standard in reptile-swarms. As it is we must calculate on their hostility."

"Nobody ever expected the like of them to join us, my lord, at the first brush. We must have success first."

Richard O'Byrne opened a printed sheet displaying the royal arms of England. "Here is term it-a yawning chasm cleaving a massive a proclamation which has been or is about to be mountain, which at some distant period of geopublished by that shallow charlatan, Lord C-, logic time composed a single hill. This black making it treason and felony to call an assembly mass was never penetrated by the rays of the of Irishmen or address them on political affairs. gentle moon, which, trembling on the forked It commands the arrest of the principal leaders head, finaged its horrid apices with silver. It of the movement. The principal chiefs have was rough with boulders and tangled with bushes meantime dispersed over the country to organize and briars. The strange, mysterious and discordthe insurrection. We strike a hurried blow in a ant sounds which wailed from its dark breast, premature manner. Smith O'Brien is to hoist assumed, as they approached it, louder and more the standard of rebellion on the hills of Tippe- terrible proportions. At times the pale listeners rary, Maurice Leyne will issue by night from heard, or fancied they heard, the clamors of a Dublin with four hundred covered cars. each containing four riflemea. He will rip up the rails of "the Great Southern," and prevent the transit of the troops which are to be sent on the dogs had bunted down, and which howled out its part of the government to suppress the rebellion | brutish life under the fangs of its furious assailheaded by Smith O'Brien. Meantime, I trust ants-some megatherium, or dragon, or monster I shall strike a blow in my native Wicklow that rent the mountain with its roar. These horwhich will resound through Ireland. Something rible sounds were explained by men of science, must be immediately done, or all is lost." " My Lord, the night is far advanced -- it is time to be moving. The way to Rath Laogh- fied peasants, though less philosophical, were unaire is both tedious and difficult." Richard O'Byrne placed his Indian poignard in its sheathe, secured his pistols in his belt, flung his mantle over his shoulders, and passed into the room where the delegates sat waiting his commands. Murmurs of joy and suppressed cheers welcomed his appearance, while on his part friendly nods and words of recognition reciprocated the greeting of his friends. The party issued from the cabin and proceeded by the winding road that skirted the lake .---From this lake they diverged into a ravine lined with sheets of perpendicular rock, capped and dotted here and there with hive-shaped furze and skirted with briars and brambles. A stranger could never find a passage through O'Byrne exclaimed, from time to time,-"Come gorge so encumbered : but it was perfectly familiar to their guides. Now they clambered army-their sluggishness grew more and more steep accents, supporting themselves by tufts of apparent. robbed of his little property this morning by heath or protruding masses of stone which cropped up through the thin soil; and again they passed along a narrow ledge of rock which re-sembled a shelf skirting a precipice. The blind man displayed more courage than any individual in the band. He advanced when the guides besitated-he struck the earth with his staff, and determined by its sound the nature of their footing. lord. Don't you hear the cry of the hounds. At length the party reached a plateau of some asked O'Byrne, in a calmer tone. "May he extent, where they could rest, near the summit not have turned informer with the view of being of the mountain. Meantime the moon became visible - rising lurid and red-as if it were a ball of fire brooding over the lips of a crater. The red light of the portentous moon-enveloped from time to time in a dark cloud, which buried part has become indispensable. Before I de- as he hurried along, he spat up from time to honesty," said O'Byrne, " you at least have been the lurid disk in its murky bosom-gave the con- must observe the peasantry believed that, from I spirators mysterious, but magnificent, glumpses of a cavernous opening which gaped in the valley, a.

The face of the blind man was lighted up by the shadowy lake and the gleaming waters-oca flush of manly pride. "I hope my lord there's casionally ruffled by the fitful passage of the good news in the letters, the delegates of distant breeze of night. The opaque shadow of the overhanging mountains seemed to assume strange and grisly forms- calculated to impress the superstitious with feelings akin to terror. The party paused on the plateau to recover breath and contemplate the scene.

No. 18.

They were not long here when they saw with A huddle of conjectures followed these interrogatories. "That's Tom Kavanagh's house,' said one of the guides. ' He was turned out of it to-lay, and the boys are burning it to-night, to punish the landlord. That's Tom Kavanagh's house." "Oh! that's it."

"My lord," whispered the blind man, "this accounts for poor Kavanagh's absence. I told you he was true."

The conspirators hastened to quit the circle of light which the conflagration threw around them. But they had little need to bury themselves in the shadow, as the dangerous way they had chosen was rarely traversed at such an hour. The conflagration was speedily lost to the conspirators by an intervening panel of the rock .--After they had proceeded for a considerable way in night and silence, Daly whispered to Richard,

"Your honor is doubtless aware that we are about to enter the haunted ravine, and that we shall meet at the end of it a band of desperate characters."

"I am aware of everything which a man in my dangerous position ought to be acquainted with," said O'Byrne. " I hope to give them an opportunity to explate the misdeeds and crimes of the past, by their patrious devotion to their country in luture."

"You are right, my lord," said Daly, " the cold selfishness and wollish cruelty of the Irish aristocracy and the English government have made them what they are, rather than their own instincts. They have been goaded by oppression into licentiousness."

While conversing in this manner they reached the month of the haunted valley. 'Twas a long, deep, dark trench-a scalp, as the native Irish pack of hounds, intermingled with the hideous bellowings of some prodigious prey-some distressed monster of primeval ages, which gigantic on incomprehensible principles, which were perfectly scientific. The explanations of the terriquestionably more intelligible. The howlings of the damned who were tortured in hell, became audible -- were roared out in this black gulf, which had the reputation to be one of the mouths or orifices opening to the infernal regions. This was the popular explanation.

"He has sent you an avenger, Julia O'-George stood aghast. Julia turned her head, hope." and Richard appeared at a few paces from them.

Richard's costume was that he wore the previous evening, with the exception of the mantle, which on the present occasion, might embarrass O'Byrne, there was so much nobility and dignity that it was impossible not to recognise the was corded with anger; his eyes gleamed like coals of fire; he beld a loaded pistol in each hand. To do justice to Sir George, the threatening apparition of O'Byrne appeared in no way to affect his phlegmatic insolence. He looked at Richard, whom he was unacquainted with, voice, "What carrion is this-what brings him here ? Ah! Miss O'Byrne, in spite of appear-

me." " No, no ; Sir George, do not suppose so," cried the poor girl, in a state of distraction, " I swear that I was ignorant ----. In the name of mercy," she cried, placing herself before Richard, "no violence, I beseech it."

Richard put her uside by the motion of his arm. "Allow me," he said in a firm tone ;-" your part is ended, mine begins." Then turnrod, listened, and looked more surprised than terrified, "You have not fallen into a trap, Sir George," he resumed ; " you need fear no vioence, if you act with frankness. Take this weapon, sir." Richard O'Byrne presented Sir George with one of his pistols.

"What am I to do with it?"

"I am desirous," said O'Byrne, "that we should stand on a footing of perfect equality, while discussing interests which are extremely | the vicinity escaped from the actors; indeed, serious."

Sir George shrugged his shoulders. "You man."

checking himself immediately, "let me not use servant to await him. His hat and rod lay upor bad words," exclaimed Richard. "Sir George, the spot where he had encountered O Byrne ;-I ignore nothing of what has passed between his dress was in diorder, his countenance disyou and Miss O'Byrne : reparation on your composed, his face disligured with wounds, and mand what is most to my taste, let me inquire if time gobbets and monthfuls of blood.

"Sir George," cried Richard, " are you only courageous when defenceless women are the object of your attack-you are a coward; a base Byrne," cried a loud woice behind her. Sir coward-do you hear! You will now fight, I

"No, I will not," replied Sir George.

"Insolent villain and abominable seducer, you shall not escape," cried Richard. He struck the Englishman furiously with the pistol he held his devouring activity. Though this costume in his hand, while Sir George endeavored in was simple, in the countenance and features of vain to parry his blows. Notwithstanding his skill as a pugilist, the slender scion of nobility could not resist the vigor of O'Byrne. The gentleman. At the present moment his brow butt of the pistol fell upon his bead and face ;-blood spouted from his wounds.

Richard in all probability would have killed him if a noise behind (for he had turned his back upon the lake) had not now attracted his attention. He could not see his sister; Julia had disappeared; but the violent agitation of the then at Miss O'Byrne, to whom he said in a loud waves, which rolling to the shore, accounted for her disappearance.

"Good God!" exclaimed Richard, "the unances, 1 will not suppose you have laid a trap for fortunate girl-." Rapid as lightning he plunged into the lake. At this moment Julia reappeared upon the surface, buoyed up by her clothing, her hair streaming with the fluid. Her brother grasped her, in spite of her efforts to elude his clutch, while she murmured, "Let me alone—I must die."

Richard, without heeding her expostulations, swam munfully towards the shore. When he reached the rock that jutted into the lake, two ing towards the Englishman, who, leaning on his strong hands relieved him of his burthen, and laid the lady with tenderness on the dry grass .--It was Jack Guan, who stood upon the bank as suddenly as if he had dropped from the sky, just when his master ideded his assistance. Owing to the exertious of Guon, Richard and Julia, atter a few moments, stood upon the bank in perfect safety.

This drama was chacted in perfect silence ;--not a sound calculated to attract the attention of vulgar observation was excluded by the coufiguration of the shore and the adjacent country. are wasting your time," said he with an air of Jack Gunn, nevertheless, began to reconnoitre contempt. "A man of my rank can never be the neighborhood the moment the brother and placed on a footing of equality with a highway- sister were out of danger. Sir George might pause, "Can Kavanagh be depended on, Daly ?"

be seen, hurrying with precipitous steps in the "Miserable wretch," cried Richard; but direction of the duch where he had ordered his servant to await him. His hat and rod lay upon

"Have all the delegates arrived, Daly ?" asked O'Byrne, keenly perusing the blind man.

"Yes, my lord, all-barring one from Glendalough; but I can easily account for his abseuce. He was thrust out of his cabin, and Lord Powerscourt."

" I trust, Daly, we shall avenge him in a few days. I trust we shall punish the brutal, bloated aristocracy of Ireland-foul with vice, and horrible with crime-by hanging the titled miscreants in the lawns of their own castles, from the boughs of their own trees." Then, after a restored to his farm ?" -

" No, my lord, Kavanagh is a faithful man .--I'll answer for poor 'Tom Kavanagh."

"Your guarantee is the best evidence of his always faithful."

CHAPTER IX.

The most superficial observer might soon perceive that a thrill of superhuman apprehension seized, silenced, and paralyzed the followers of O'Byrne, or at least was fast creeping over their hearts, and freezing their courage. Whispers were perpetually passing among, them-their pace was growing slower and slower, and finally degenerated into a halt. It was in van that on, my lads"-as he was accustomed to do in the

"What is the matter, boys," he suddenly exclaimed, " why don't you come on ?"

"O Lord, sir ! don't you hear them," gaped one of the party in sheer terror.

"Hear what ?" demanded O'Byrne, in indignant astonishment.

"Why, the horse of the white messenger; my and the yelling of Old Proby ? Listen ! there-O Lord !- isn't it frightful ? Nobody dare stand in his way barring a priest in his stole. O Lord! O'Lord 1" he continued, as he listened-" isn't it frightful entirely."

To explain this exclamation of Charley Healy --- for such was the name of the speaker-we

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prodigious blacks boa frightened eyes, and terrible tu

-groaning, screeching, and grunting hell werer in his iron lungs, while a horseman awent through the valley like the wind which the resembled in his hueless face in pursuit of this persecuted monster. This was the belief of the peasantry. The tradition was a terrible one and on the present occasion unmanned the companions or followers of O'Byrne.

"I certainly hear the tramp of a horse at full gallop in the distance," exclaimed O'Byrne, " but what of that ?"

" I'll'tell you, my lord," said the blind man, " I'll explain it to your honor, if you'll wait in a it all the proportions of an inexplicable miracle, little recess or lie-by that's somewhere about here ?"

O'Byrne consented, and Daly proceeded as follows :----

"You must know, my lord,—as every one knows,—that the reign of the Red Hag, (Cali-Jezabel-Elizabeth-was a period of sorrow as well as glory to the gallant clans of O'Byrne and those who listened to Daly, did not fail to and O'Kavanagh. Many a terrific battle your heroic ancestor, Feah MacHugh, fought against the hireling soldiers of Elizabeth. Many a time he fed the eagles with them flesh. But to make | When confidence was thus established, the meaa long story short, after a long career of victory, he fell a victim to the treachery of the agents of ensure success to the plans of the association .--his estates their own, Old Proby, the ancestor of the Earl of Carysfort, was perhaps the most clansmen of the heroic MacHugh retreated into tive mountains, Old Proby was accustomed to with judgment. Everything was arranged, and hunt them with blood-hounds. He followed them the insurrection was to break out the following with his ferocious dogs and a fierce band of savage ccarn mharascail into the thickets, bogs and were supplied with food by a trusty messenger in secret places, and keep watch and ward on the movements of Old Proby, and fly with the news to the persecuted people who were in danger of now approaching. They were heartless, and a timid voice call him by name. hopeless, and breathless, and silent ; their object in meeting was to deliberate as to what course they should adopt under present circumstances. Proby was out that very night, scouring the word, with his blood-hounds and his Kerns. He from the bushes, " there's great news entirely in learned from his spies that the outlaws were at that letter. Did your honor read it at all ?" the Rath. He and his crew immediately came sweeping along the ravine to capture or kill the poor fellows. They resisted, and were butchered like sheep in and about the Rath. Every night, since Old Proby died-and it's the very next night, they say, he died-he comes running gazed on it with his soul in his eyes. He found out of the cavern of the ravine, in the shape of a prodigious black pig, with frightful eyes blazing like fire, and great tusks as white as snow, and he groaning, and screeching, and running, as if his entrails were on fire, and the horseman, the good messenger, Kevin Dathy-who was burned alive by Old Proby-comes sweeping on his black steed like the wind, in foll pursuit of the big black pig, and accompanied by all the Kerns, yelling in the shape of blood-hounds, a-hunting their former master, Old Proby. And that's to be his doom until the day of judgment."

" Oh ! Lord, sir, don't you hear them ?" exhorrid climor, and the clatter of a horse's of one thousand pounds should be paid to him

round him full of attention, and respect. They listened with engerness to his persuasive dis course which hadifall the success he could expect. Marks of sympathy perpetually re-vealed themselves as he developed his plans for the delivery of his country. The apparition of the white spectre which speedily passed from lip to lip, and which assumed as they told contributed not a little to ensure Lim a friendly

reception. It was believed or suspected that the "White Spectre" had brought U'Byrne orders from the other world with relation to Ireland. This splendid prodigy ensured success to the rebels. Daly who was generally regarded leach Raugh) as we Irish term the blood stained as an oracle seemed to propagate this fumor. He caused himself to be led from group to group, greet O'Byrne with rapturous applause. O'-Byrne was in short regarded as an ambassador, from France, and an envoy from on High .-sures were discussed which were necessary to the English Queen. Among the monsters of We shall merely glance at the resolutions which treachery who plundered the O'Byrne, and made were arrived at in this assembly. It is enough to say that Richard who had received an exact account of the character of the men he had to treacherous. When the last remnant of the deal with managed to make them amenable to his will without irritating their self-esteem. The the most lonely vallies and caverns of their na- chief were selected with sagacity and appointed day in the great fair of -

The eastern region of the sky began to brightbriary glens, which he often dyed with the blood en, and the light of the stars to wax pale, ere of his screaming victims. These poor outlaws all these matters were arranged. After repeating his instructions to each of his new friends, O'named Kevin Dathy. He was called Dathy on Byrne bade them good-night. Some were to hasaccount of his nimbleness. Kevin used to lurk ten to their homes and kindle rebellion in their respective neighborhoods, while others should, proceed to the fair-town, and wast there ready to obey Richard's commands. Then the meeting falling into Proby's hands. These poor fugitives dissolved, and Richard was about to departmet one night at the very Rath which we are accompanied by Gunn and Daly-when he heard

"Who are you? What do you want?" asked O'Byrne, with some impatience.

"Did your honor read the big letter I threw a while ago ?" asked a white figure emerging

O'Byrne recollected the letter received in so extraordinary a manner, and which his preoccupation of mind prevented his opening. He hastily drew it from his pocket, and approaching. the fire, from which some light still radiated. it, with astonishment, directed to Lord Powerscourt. He tore it open-it contained a proclamation issued by Lord Clarendon. It also contained a warrant for the apprehension of Richard O'Byrne, late captain in the native Indian army - now reputed leader of the insurgents of Wicklow, Wexford, and the adjoining counties, and said to be lurking in or about the Seven Churches. The warrant directed his fordship, as ford lieutenant of Wicklow, to order all deputy heutenants, magistrates, chiefs of police, and all good and loyal subjects in general, to seize, and cause to be seized, and arrested, the body of the claumed one of the party; " don't you hear the aforesaid Richard O'Byrne, for which a reward

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introdes or interesting and transmid experience of the service of Mr. O'Brien commenced his lecture on referring to the great interest taken by the Irish people in America, arising from the fact that there was scarcely a hamlet in that country where Irishmen were not to be found; so that, altogether, the Irish in America were more numerous than the Irish in Ireland (cheers).

AMARICA AND ENGLISH TOURISTS.

It was supposed by many that he intended to write an account of his travels in America, but he had not done so for two reasons-firstly, he could not pander to English feeling by satirising a people who had treated him with so much kindness and hospitality. He desired to abstain from the style of criticism adopted by certain English writers, who flattered with fulsome adulation those who treated them kindly as long as they were amongst them; but who, when they dame to write a book on America, only brought forward such points of national character as were calculated to excite ridicule or detestation [cheers]. In the next place, he did not remain long enough in the country to enable him to speak fully on those various topics which they would naturally expect to find treated of in a book.

THE LECTURER'S ROUTE.

Although he travelled 7,000 miles throughout America, he only spent three months in doing so, and he had not time to write down notes of his impressions. However, although not prepared to write an elaborate work on America, there did not exist any objection to his giving in one or two lectures the ideas which he had formed of America and its institutions. He had many favorable opportunities for observation, as from the moment of his arrival in New York up to the time of his departure, he was surrounded by mon of all classes, creeds and parties, whose chief desire seemed to be, that he should hearlily enjoy his visit to America, and have every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the insti-tutions of the country. Mr. O'Brien then proceeded to give an account of his voyage to America and of the route which he took in travelling through that country.

THE IRISH IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Starting from Galway on the 5th of February, the most inclement season of the year, after a voyage of twenty days he reached Newfoundland, where he became the guest of Dr. Mullock, the Catholic Bishop of that district. This was the only dependency of the British Crown where Catholics and Irishmen enjoyed an ascendency, and the administration of af fairs in that island tended to prove that Irish Catholics might be safely entrusted with the duties of selfgovernment [loud applause.] The people were not

only independent in character and exceedingly enterprising, but he was informed by the bishop that they were highly distinguished by the morality of their conduct. Mr. O'Brien then proceeded southward to Wushington, and from thence to Richmond, Charleston, Augusta, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, Huntsville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, Nauvoo; Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Niagara.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

From the Falls he proceeded to Toronto, the capitol of Upper Canada, where he had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of some of the leading politicians of that country. Mr. O'Brien took the present opportunity of thanking those gentlemen for the politeness with which they had received hum, and for the efforts they had made to procure his restoration from exile. It was natural that the people of Canada should sympathise with the Irish people in their desire for self-government; for Canada had suffered scarcely less than Ireland had done from the intervention of the imperial government in its local affairs [applause]. Many Canadian politicians complained occasionally of the mis-government of the country by the party to which they did not belong ; but he doubted if a single individual would wish to return to the system of government under which their local affairs were regulated by orders from Downing street [loud applause].

THE FRENCH IN CANADA.

Mr. O'Brien then touched briefly on his visited to Montreal, Ottawa, and other Canadian towns. He who should make the arrest, and lodge the said alluded to a visit which he paid to a gentleman who was pussessed of one of the old French seignories .--His tenants were all descended from the French, and spoke the French language. They occupied farms varying from 50 to 100 acres in extent, and as they held at a quit rent of one halfpenny an acre, and had a perpetuity of tenure, they were in fact pro-prietors. Though it was the habit of English writers to represent the French Canadians as inactive and unenterprising, he could say that in no part of the world had he seen any people who enjoyed a greater amount of social comfort and peaceful independence. Mr. O'Brien afterwards proceeded to Quebec, where he spent a few days and was received with the greatest kindness and enthusiasm.

Having How given you be offit journey, Lfeel some doubt whethe my further allusion to the recep with which was precised in every part of America. Fortunate this subject as the American newspapers, from week to week recorded my movements with tolerable precision; but I might seem guilty of ingratitude if I were, upon the present occasion; to pass over altogether without notice the enthusiastic greetings with which I was welcomed from New York to New Orleans, and from Wisconsin in the remote West to New York greetings which were rivalled in warmth by those that I received in Canada (loud applause). I can only say that they have left upon my mind, recollections which can never be effaced --recollections which are the more fraught with pleasure, because the sentiment which was called forth on the occasion of my visit was entirely spontaneous, since upon no one occasion did I encourage, whilst upon many occasions I discouraged, even to actual incivility, the demonstration of these sentiments. These recollections are also fraught with pleasure, because I regard the participation of the native born Americanstand of native born Canadians in these mani-festations of kindnoss iss an cyllence, not only of respect towards myself, but also of sympathy with my country, and of attachment to the Irish emigrants who have settled in America (cheers). I was pleased also to find that this sentiment was not a momentary caprice, but increased in intensity as I proceeded on my journey. It has often been said that the Americans are capricious in their treatment of strangers-that they show them much attention on their arrival, but neglect them before their departure. Certainly I had no reason to complain of such versatility. I was well received at New York on my arrival; but even at Washington, who had rendered life-long services to his republic, might have been content with the ovation which attended me on the day of my departure from New York. iIt is wonderful, then, that I should have carried away from the shores of America sentiments of the warmest at-tachment to the inhabitants of both the United States

THE IRISH EXILES.

and of Canada? (Applause.)

The emotions of pleasure with which I witnessed this demonstration of public feeling at New York, were mingled with but one source of regret. . I could not grasp the hands of my friends, Meagher and Mitchel (loud cheers)-perhaps for the last timewithout feeling that I was scarcely entitled to re-turn to Ireland whilst they continued in banishment, exiled from their native land for no other offence than that in which I had been their associate, and as regards at least one of them, perhaps their guidethe offence of having endeavored in the most critical period of Ireland's history, to rescue its people from sturvation and its property from ruin (enthusiastic beers).

Well may the nations of Europe and of America eel contempt for the government which is still afraid to withdraw its proscription of three Irish exiles, whilst it suggests to continental despots the propriety of offering amnesties to all political offenders without reserve. May not this contempt be extended to the Irish nation if it lends its sanction to such pusillanimity? Is all magnanimity, is all manly spirit departed from this land, which was once famed for the generosity of its sons? I address this question to those who differed from the men of 1848. t is unnecessary for me to say what is the duty of those who think that these men-these proscriptscommitted no crime, and who know that they were convicted by base and unfair means—by jury-packing in Dublin, and by a violation of every principle of justice and honor at Clonmel (vehement applause).

CONDITION OF THE IRISH EMIGRANTS.

Before I landed in America, I was impressed with notion that the Irish in America were, for the most part, mere " hewers of wood and drawers of water' -that they might obtain for a season high wages by working on railways and public works, but that they vere subject to many disastrous casualties which tended to render their existence very precarious. I found, on the contrary, that in every part of America. Irishmen-that is, men born in Ireland, or children of Irishmen-occupy as high a social position as men of any other race (cheers). At New York a great number of Irishmen were named to me as persons who were most prominent in the various ranks of society. I have already mentioned to you the suc-cess that has attended many of them in the legal profession, but it would not be difficult to enumerate an equal number of Irishmen who have been successful in commerce, and other departments of life. At Baltimore, at Richmond, at Charleston, I was introduced to large circles of Irishmen, who, in point o: wealth, manners, and social respectability might vie with the most successful merchants of the commercial cities of the world. In the district of New Orleans, the largest sugar plantation of the south has been recently acquired by an Irishman ; and few persons in America hold a more honorable position than my host, Mr. Maunsell White, the transplanted scion of a family highly respected in the south of Ireland. This observation applies to almost every town and district that I visited in both the United States and Canada. Whilst at Washington, the seat of Government. I found the Presidential chair occupied by the son of an Irishman, Mr. Buchannan (cheers); and I was introduced to the Senate Chamber by an Irish Catholic, General Shields (renewed cheers), the favorite hero of the Mexican war, who is the only person that has ever been elected to Congress as Senator for two different States. Having been admitted to the floor of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, I was presented to a large proportion of the leading members of both houses, and there were very few, who did not mention to me with apparent pride. that some of their nearest relations on their paternal or maternal lineage were of Irish origin (applause.)

its improvement, and o, markets, &c. The reant turoughout the whole of America sof Irishmen are to be found who are now ssion of landed estates, more or less extenthough they landed in America with no other sive, thought by is have it and than a shovel or a spade, wielded by a pair of sturdy arms which have been set in motion by a bold, patient, and resolute spirit.

Nor is this success confined to the United States. have often heard it said, that a great difference is perceptible, between the condition of the Canadian territory and that of the United States by a stranger who passes from one border to the other. I am bound to say that I could not discern any such superiority. Indeed I might mention some points on my route in which my observation would have led me to an opposite conclusion. But, whatever may have been the case in former times, I consider that Canada is now in circumstances as advantageous as those which are to be found throughout the greater part of the United States. I may mention, by way of illustration, the information which I received at Richmond, in Lower Oanada, from a Catholic clergyman-a Canadian of French origin-who invited ne to stay at his house whilst I was waiting for the train from Montreal to carry me to Portland. He He told me that there was in his parish a large number of Irish families (if I recollect rightly, above two hundred), several of whom could speak only the Irish language, who had originally been laborers, but had acquired farms as proprietors, and were ra-pidly becoming possessed of wealth.

GO OR STAY.

In reference to the question whether an Irish laporer or small farmer ought to go to America, I am disposed to say-if you can live at home in decent comfort, stay in the old land. Increase of wealth does not always compensate for the sacrifice of home associations. To many, what may be called "sentiment" is dearer than wealth ; and I im not one of those who would cast ridicule upon attachment to old traditions, to old places, and to old connexions. But, if the circumstances of your position in Ireland be such as leave you no alternative but to live in Ireland as a slave and a beggar, or to emigrate to a distant land, I would say to you, as I would say to my own sons, go forth, trusting in Providence, in a manly and self-relying spirit, and win for yourself independence in some foreign country, in which honorable toil meets a more secure reward than it finds in Ireland. Such countries are to be found even in connexion with the British Empire: If one-third of those who have emigated to the United States during the last fifteen years had gone to Australia, the Australian Colonies might now be called Irish settlements, for the Irish would have formed a large majority of their population, and there would have been one great continent in the world in which the Irish Catholic might have found himself in a position of equality, if not of ascendency, in relation to other sections of the population.

CATHOLICS AND KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Again, if one-half of those who have emigrated during this period to the United States had gone to Canada, the Irish Catholic population superadded to the Canadian, of French origin, would have given a numerical superiority to the Catholics of Canada.-Various circumstances induced the great mass of the Irish emigrants to settle in the United States, where they are, of necessity, absorbed amongst a population of which a large majority differs from them in regard of religious persuasion. There is no doubt that this difference-not to say antagonism-tends to render the life of the Irish emigrant in the United States less satisfactory than it would be if he found himself placed amongst persons who could worship at the same altar with him. Many of our fellowcountrymen, with whom I conversed in the United States, assured me that during the time when the 'Know Nothing' movement agitated the Union, their position was rendered so uncomfortable that they would willingly have left the United States if their circumstances had enabled them to quit that country without great loss. Fortunately the anti-Irish prejudice which then prevailed, though not entirely extinguished, has grealy abated. It was bold-ly and nobly encountered by some of the ablest statesmen of the Republic, who hazarded their popularity in defending the principles of the American Constitution and the cause of Religious Freedom (cheers). In the struggle which took place in 1854 and 1855, they triumphed in almost every part of the Union; and I was informed that in no one State. except Massachusetts, has the Know-Nothing agitation produced any effect upon legislation. I conversed openly and frankly with several persons who had taken a prominent part in this movement, and it gave me much pleasure to find that their tone is now rather apologetic than insulting to our countrymen (cheers). Though I denounced Know-Nothing-ism in several speeches which I made in America, candor requires that I should admit that some prorocation was given, which tended to evoke this anti-Irish feeling. Nothing could be more laudable than the kindly and generous spirit with which the Irish were received in America at the time of the famine. At that time, when many of the organs of English opinion exulted in the destruction or emigration of the Gaelic race, that had resulted from the Irish famine, our people, landing in rags, and carrying with them pestilential diseases, were not repelled from the shores of America, but, on the contrary, were received with kindness and consideration (applause). The native American party think that they have reason to complain, because the Irish lost no time in taking part in the internal factions of the Republic, and they allege that in many cases large bodies of Irish emigrants were brought from outlying localities to vote at places with which they had no conconnexion; that in many cases they used the influence which they so acquiesed in, in placing in office persons of exceptionable character, whose subsequent conduct proved that they were not to be trusted with the administration of public affairs.-Questions connected with education tended also to exasperate the feelings of the native-born Americans, and though, in regard to the whole of this controversy, I think that they failed to apply the proper re-medy to the abuses of which they complain, and suggested remedies which were utterly at variance with the best interests, not only of mankind in general, but also of the United States ; yet allowances ought to be made for prejudices, not always unfounded, whilst unfeigned gratitude ought to be rendered for the honorable feeling, which induced a great majority of the American people to encounter and subdue the intolerance which would have repelled from the shores of America every Catholic immigrant (loud cheers). Unfortunately the history of maukind in all ages shows that religious differences produce soamongst different sects of Christians There never has existed-there, probably never will exist a community from which it will be possible wholly to eli-minate it. We can only hope therefore that it will by the good sense of a majority of the population, e kept within moderate bounds. This has been done to a great extent in America ; and before we complain of other nations on account of the exceptional cases in which religious toleration is violated we ought to begin by extinguishing religious intolerance on cur own soil (applause.)

hoofs??

"Here he comes," exclaimed another ; " here he comes. Cross of Christ between us and all harm."

"Here's the horseman, by the laws, sure enough. Here's Kevin Dathy. Here's the white Messenger."

Richard O'Byrne remained perfectly silent, as he observed a man mounted on a wild black horse, flying as swift as a hawk down the gully, waring a letter above his head. As the stranger neared the party he seemed to cheer his gallant steed. The delegates cleared the way with wild terrified, and hasty expedition, while O'Byrne, bolding a pistol in each hand, calmly waited to see the result of it. He had scarcely made this arrangement when the horseman passed him with set it on fire with my own hands." the impetuosity of a whirlwind. As he swept along he flung at O'Byrne's feet the large letter which he had been previously waving over his head-then continued his course without uttering a word of explanation, and was soon lost to sight in the turn of the valley.

The effect which this mysterious apparition produced upon the people may be easily comprehended. They remained motionless, breathless, silent, awe strnck and paralysed.

" Lord save us, its the white spectre," cried one. "Oh! he came to convince the scoffers," said another, alluding to Jack Gunn who had derided the legend of the 'Good messenger' as | most extent of accommodation; a number of Mr. an old woman's fable. This explanation met the unfeigned approbation of all present—even Jack Gunn himself who lent a sanction to it by his at-titude of undisguised terror. Richard, mean-time took up the letter which lay at his feet, and time took up the letter which lay at his feet, and which the wind turned over and threatened to erary Secretaries, as well as a large number of the blow away. He turned it again and again,looked at all its sides and all its extremities as if to assure himself that it was really a letter and not a figment of his own brain. He vainly tried to read the address-the feeble light of the clouded moon did not admit of this. But he could easily see to his no small astonishment on his first appearance had subsided, he thanked that it was sealed with the royal arms.

CHAPTER X.

While our friends-ruminating over the resecurit event-were proceeding in the direction of the Rath, a man armed with a rifle, suddenly bounced up from a clump of furze (behind which he had been evidently crouching) and cried, ---... Who goes there ?" Richard advanced, and ut-, stered the pass-word. The sentinel dropped, his rifle, and the party proceeded without, interrup batead of delivering an extempore, discourse, which Jion. When he approached the Rath, Richard would have been more agreeable both to his audience and to himself. He felt the importance of avoiding

Richard O'Byrne in any of her majesty's jails or prisons in the United Kingdom.

This document agitated the mind of Richard with indescribable feelings. He read it and reread it, until nothing more could be learned from it, then he turned to the man who gave it to

"How did you get this document? Who are you ?"

"Is it me ? Isn't it Tom Kavanagh I am ?" "Kavanogh ?" asked Richard with severity, "Was it not you that set fire to the house m the village ?"

"Then, your honor knows that? Faix, T believe you're a witch. Oh! sorra one else. I (To be continued.)

LECTURE ON AMERICA BY WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

On Tuesday night Mr. William Smith O'Brien delivered the first of the Lectures on America which, at the solicitation of the Board of Directors of the Mechanic's Institute, he has undertaken to deliver in Dublin. The large Hall of the Institute, which has recently been newly fitted up and handsomely decorated, presented a most animated sight, having become nearly filled long before the hour appointed for the lecture. The platform was thronged to its ut-O'Brien's political friends being present who have not appeared in public life on any other occasion Honorary Members of the Institute, whose names, as well as a large number of influential citizens present we were unable to obtain owing to the crowded state of the platform. Some Oatholic Clergymen and several ladies were present within the reserved seats, and joined warmly in the demonstrations of welcome to Mr. O'Brien. After the hearty, enthusiastic, and long-continued applause which greeted Mr. O'Brien them briefly but with much earnestness, for the reception they had given him on his first public ap-pearance in Dublin, after so long a time, and after so many viscissitudes (an allusion which again drew the most rapturous applause from the whole audience) and expressed the satisfaction he felt at this proof that he still retained their confidence (loud cheers.) Mr. O'Brien then stated that as his lecture would be read in America as well as in Ireland, he was anxi-'ous that there should be perfect accuracy both as to the delivery and the reporting of it, and he had therefore committed what he had to say to paper in-O'Byrne felt an indefinable apprehension and un-at an institution like that toples of polemical cha-willingness to enter this community. Yet it was willingness to enter this community. Yet it was racter; but he need not tell: them that it would be specied inhabitants of New York. Mr. O'Brien then vary from five shillings to £10 per English acre; ac-convince him that he has acted prudently in seeking quite certain that his fervent, patriotism-his il- lutterly impossible for him to discuss the political in. continued.

A MILITARY COLLEGE.

He next proceeded down the St. Lawrence, and visited Richmond, Portland, Boston, and New York. Situated on the Hudson-the most beautiful in America-between Albany and New York is the military establishment of West Point, to which he paid a brief visit. He believed that some American writers advocated the reduction of this establishment; but he thought this would be a serious mis-The army of the United States being so much tnke smaller in proportion to its population than that of any other state in the world, it was important that an establishment should be kept up which would always supply a body of the most highly instructed officers. He was introduced by his friend, Mr. Thomas Mengher (hear, and loud cheers) to the officers of this institution, and he had to thank them for the politeness with which they pointed out everything worth notice, and the hospitality with which they had treated him.

FRIENDS IN THE FAR WEST.

He afterwards proceeded to the residence of Mr. Charles O'Connor, whose name proved his descent from the kingly house of O'Connor, and who owed his success in life, which had placed him at the head of the legal profession in America, to his great talents and his high-minded sense of honor. He might appeal to his excellent friend (Mr. Dillon) who sat beside him (loud cheers) for confirmation on this point. A position similar to that which Mr. O'Connor held would soon be occupied by one of the exiles of 1848, a native of Dublin, his friend Richard O'Gorman (loud cheers). For a long time Irishmen had occupied a high position at the bar of New York, and Richard O'Gorman took a high place in that forensic circle graced by the names of Emmet, O'Connor and others, who, though less known were entitled to respect (cheers). Whilst at, Port Washington, the residence of Mr. O'Connor, he visited several institutions of New York-an alms house, a penitentiary, and a lunatic asylum, and, upon the whole, appeared to him that these institutions were conducted in a manner highly creditable to the great city of , which they formed an appendage. After leaving Mr. O'Connor's house he was received by Mr. Townsend, the father in-law of Mr. Thomas Meagher, at his house in Fifth Avenue, New York, and remained as his guest until his departure. They would be glad to bear that he never saw. Thomas Meagher more. Now, I was told that a laboring man can better in his health, more happy, or more respected live for half a dollar a day, so that every week he than he was when he (Mr. O'Brien) parted from him (loud applause). 'He was married to a most amiable'

THE LABORING CLASS.

With respect to the laboring classes, it is undoubtedly true that many Irishmen encounter disease and poverty in America, but I was universally assured that, except in very rare cases of misfortune, the success of every emigrant depends upon his own con-duct Whilst I was in America I conversed freely with thousands of persons belonging to different classes, and I was told by many of those who work upon steam-boats and railways, that, if they were to take cars of their earnings, they would soon be in comfortable circumstances, but that the nature of their occupation tempts them to dissipation, and that they spend nearly all that they acquire in intoxicating liquors. I am convinced, however, that the number of those who live thus recklussly, bears but a small proportion to those who save money and proa small proportion to those who save money and pro-ceed by gradnal steps—often by rapid advances—to amongst the different sects of Mahommedans as the acquisition of competency. In this country it is almost impossible for a laboring man to raise himself from the condition in which he was born-though some cases, thank God I occur in which men, gifted with great energy and perseverance, raise themselves from the humblest to the highest positions in society -but in America every man who is not afflicted with some special calamity, may hope to obtain an independence for his family and udmission to the highest offices of the State. If my information be correct, the average daily wages of the lowest class of unskilled labor throughout the Union cannot be taken at less than a dollar, that is four shillings per day.-In some districts it would be more, as wages occasionally rise to two dollars per day and sometimes may lay aside' if he be so disposed, half his earnings. On the other hand, land is so cheap that he can according to its quality and, to the amount of capital a new field for his enterprise :- -

THE HOME LONGING. 110.14

I cannot conclude what I have to say respecting the Irish in America, without noticing in terms of unfeigned admiration, the attachment which they retain for the land of their birth. It is shown by their acts, as well as by those vague longings which

THE STRUE SWITTNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE CUL DECEMBER TIES TS SHT

"Got "Hik of Boring to the trampled flower JOTA Jaf-Of light to the milehester rorter sul tobto a bold tout Of glosy todiimidwhoilin dangers hour; av ano esw

Bitter-indescribably bitter-are the pangs which thousands of our brethren in America feel; when they reflect that if freland had been governed, by a wise and beneficent rule, they need not have guitted for. and beneficent rule; they need not may still they, ready to equip and arm 50, men, as fine fellows as ever the land of their fathers. But even still they, ready to equip and arm 50, men, as fine fellows as delight to testify, their attachment to this beloved ever faced an enemy. And if the Bishops of Ireland delight to testify their attachment to this beloved were to order a simultaneous collection in all the state affections, by continual offerings to the home of their affections, by continual offerings to the shrines of their faith, which consecrate the graves of parishes of Ireland on one Sunday, we have no doubt their fathers, and by such an amount of pecuniary that the offerings of the faithful Irish to the Pone's aid to their kindred as in the aggregate extent of its and to such that called forth the admiration of the generosity has called forth the admiration of the most virulent enemies of our race. Let us pray, my friends, that they may be rewarded, here and here-after, for the noble unselfishness of spirit which now leads them to make pecuniary sacrifices, and which, if a fitting occasion should arise, would induce them to hazard even life itself in devotion to the land of their birth (great applause).

NEGRO SLAVERY.

The distinguished lecturer discussed this subject at considerable length, and with statesmanlike ability. He began by declaring his repugnance to slavery in every form. But he felt bound to confess that the physical condition and treatment of slaves in the Southern States was far from being like what anti-slavery reports had led him to expect. The fierce anti-slavery agitation had done vast mischief by exciting anger and exasperation ; and it was retarding, rather than hustening the abolition of slavery. Southern States which had been previously contemplating the gradual emancipation of slaves, had by this unwise exasperation been driven to the other extreme, and now talked of importing more negroes, and even of breaking up the Union.

He acknowledged that no abstract argument-no evidence of kindness could ever induce him to be-lieve that slavery was in itself an institution to desire; but whilst such was his invincible repugnance to slavery, he should say that he saw no evidence of coercion in the slave states. He concluded his observations on this subject by saying, that if his voice could influence opinion on Americans (and he might say he addressed his lectures as much to them as to Irishmen) he would advise the Southern States to cease to talk about separation from the Northern States; to prove to the world that they had been calumniated by earnestly applying themselves to the amelioration of the condition of the slaves; above all, to encourage the acquisition of freedom by such slaves as could purchase their freedom, and to cease to cling to their hereditary delusions as to the beati-tudes of slavery, and do unto others as they would wish to have done to themselves; whilst he would say to the abolitionists to begin by establishing a more Christian state of feeling in the north before they began to anathematise without distinction the slavcholders of the south, many of whom treated their slaves more like children than slaves.

FILLIBUSTERING.

The lecturer continued :-- Among the political topics which engaged conversation, during my tour through the United States, few interested me so much as those connected with, what is called in England, "Filibusterism." I confess that I was much surprised to find how general is the sentiment in favor of extension of empire. Considering that the possessions of the United States comprise an area fourteen times as great as the superficial extent of France, and that this immense territory is capable of sustaining a population at least ten times greater than that which at present inhabits it; one might suppose that the energies of the American people would be directed to efforts which shall render available these superabundant resources, rather than expend themselves upon attempts to produce rican enterprise in the way of internal improvement. In conversation the Americans very justly ridicule the outery which is occasionally raised in England against what is called "Filibusterism," when British writers speak of American aggression upon a hot, rash, imprudent man, at best-that, without foreign nations. They naturally ask what right has any crime or default of theirs, he can hunt them out the British people to complain of any encroachment of the land at his pleasure. This Empire must step on the possessions of their neighbors by other na- in, at last, in self-defence, and shield the peusant potions, when they find that, by the combined agencies | pulation with legislative protection. of force, fraud, and perfidy, Great Britain has during the last twenty years acquired possession of territo-ries which form an immense portion of the globe, grotesque and preposterous as it is cruel and unjust. There is much in the character and in the babits of amongst which territories may be mentioned in particular the Kingdom of Oudo, the States of Berar, of hostile to England have begun latterly to manifest Scinde, and of the Punjaub in India; a large section an amount of interest unparalleled in Irish affairs.--of the Burmese Empire-spots favorable to com- Yea, for four successive publications recently, the if Irishmen would set so quietly and determinedly to merce in China; Aden and Perim, in Arabia; a semi-official organ of the Emperor, the Constitutionboundless region in Southern Africa, with the mag-nel, devoted the first column of its "leading" page nificent Islands of New Zealand in Australasia.--hypocrisy which denounces in regard of other nations, a system of encroachment that cannot compare with the wholesale plunder carried on by England (lond cheers.) But such mutual recrimination ought not to determine our judgment as to the policy or the equity of usurpation. For my own part, I denounce as nefarious usurpation, wherever or by whomsoever it may have been effected. I denounce, as a national crime, the pirate war which has been carried on against China-a war in the guilt of which, alas ! Ireland as well as England is at present participating, and I feel convinced that speedy retribution will avenge these crimes. Even now the fate of England hangs upon the caprice of a single individual (cheers) who may be found more dangerous as a false friend than he would have been as an avowed enemy. It is not difficult to conjec-ture what would have been the fate of the Eastern Empire of Great Britain, if the moment of the Sepoy mutiny had been chosen as the suitable occasion for wiping out the stain upon French honor, which still clings to the memories of Waterloo. If, when a moment even more propitious shall arise, the avenger of Waterloo shall strike a blow at the heart of a power which is hated by the whole French nation -if, at such a moment. the forces of the British Empire shall be scattered, and its resources exhaust-ed in buccancering expeditions, the people of England will repent, when it will be too late, that they lent themselves in the hour of prosperity to a rapacious and unprincipled career of plunder and usurpation (vehement and enthusiastic cheering.) Let the Americans beware, lest they may be tempt-ed to follow this dangerous example. They boast that heretofore they have made no acquisitions, except such as may be justified before God and man. Let us admit that this boast is well-founded ; tho some of the wisest and best of their citizens think that the late Mexican war cannot be defended on the principles of international equity. But the just pride which they now feel in believing that their prosperity has hitherto been attained without a crime, ought to be a ground for resistance to the doctrine, which by many in America is openly avowed-that the interests of the Republic-not the external prin-ciples of justice-ought to govern the action of the authorities and people of this Republic in their dealings with foreign states (cheers.) Even at present there is some difficulty in keeping together the different States of the Union between which antagonism of feeling and interest exists. This difficulty stand amazed at the fact; this is only the execution would be converted into an impossibility if the aspirations for extension of empire, which at present fill the minds of many American citizens, were to be realised.

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Of giory sociality and any ers nour av sholes we that not to the social provided and the literation of the social social to the social social social to the social social social to the social and sustain His Holiness from his plotting enemies. 20,000 young Irishmen could be found in one week to volunteer for the protection of His Holiness. We know one parish not far from Dundalk which is treasury would amount to £50,000. This would be the way to show our love and veneration for the successor of St. Peter. This is what would become Catholic Ireland, the most religious-the fire-tried of the Catholic nations. She owes it to His Holiness to stand up boldly and declare that her young blood and her money are at his service. He is menaced by English peers, who are contributing arms to his enemies, and it would be becoming in her to say,-"I will contribute the strong arms of my sons to pro-tect the monarch of the Catholic world." We do not know what the feelings of the clergy are in the south and west, but we can say that we know a number of the clergy in this and other diocesses who are most anxious to contribute money for the support of the Sovereign Pontiff, and if the hierarchy countenanced the collection of money, thousands of pounds

would soon be forthcoming," The head of the Church is foully assailed by slander and calumny, and the weapons of the flesh, are directed against his authority and throne. If necessary, every effort of the enemy must be met by corresponding action on the part of the Catholics of this country. They must meet calumny by vindica-tion; insult by expression of confidence and declarations of devotion; subscriptions for muskets to put into the hands of rebels and assassins, by subscriptions to arm the defenders of a sacred throne and the most dignified and venerable of all dynasties. And if more be required, it must come in due time.-Cork Examiner.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE .- We understand that Catholic Demonstration is in progress of organisation in this county, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Sovereign Pontiff.-Tralee Chron.

The 7th or 8th day of December, has been at length fixed for a meeting of the Irish Liberal members at Dublin to consider the policy to be adopted in reference to the Pastoral of the Bishops, on the subject of the schools of the "national" system. The more recent Pastoral of their Lordships, in reference to the support and the position of the Irish Catholic University, will be found elsewhere. It is a graceful and very masterly production. As usual, it has elicited little but abuse from critics on the English Press, who do not seem in the least disposed to forgive the Irish Bishops for having spoiled the state experiment of the Godless colleges, pronounced dangerous to faith and morals.

A GOOD EXAMPLE .- Mr. Little, solicitor, who is agent for the estates of the Hon. Mrs. Dean. and the Earl of Granard, is building comfortable slate houses for the poor tenantry of the parish of Screen, who have lived hitherto in miserable mud cabins. What makes the thing better is that the tenants are to be charged a mere nominal rent for these new houses. It is a pity that there are not many agents like Mr. Little in this country, nor landlords like those for whom he is acting in the present instance .- Wexford People.

NOT AN IMITATOR OF LORD DERBY .- The Hon. C W. Moore Smyth recently called all his tenants before him, and made a large abatement in their rents to the extent of over £600 per annum. He also remitted the half year's rent due the 29th September last .- Wuterford News.

The state of things of which Doon furnishes this shameful revelation cannot be suffered to continue much longer. It is, in fact, an imperial calamity (if we would only open our eyes to its real nature) that large numbers of our humble laborious population should be left so utterly at the mercy of one man-

We say, in self-defense ! For we cannot afford It is a startling fact that the journals in France most this unfortunate and unpardonable proceeding of Lord Derby's-carefully pointing at it as the act of one of our most distinguished and powerful statesmen-as a sample of the miseries of the Irish peasantry! This will never do ; for the tu auouuc is a crushing one when our leaders sentimentalise about Italy. And in this stern crisis of Europe's destinies, when any hour may see us plunged into the terrors of a great war, are we prepared to utterly alienate the friendship of Irelard—that nation which at this hour supplies a full moiely of our army-and leave it to seek sympathy from the journalists of France? No, surely we cannot be guily of this suicidal folly .-Our Legislature must hasten to do justice to the peasantry of Ireland, and repudiate that system of mingled cruelty, injustice, and madness, so lately illustrated at Doon. If the Imperial Parliament do this, England will have reason to congratulate hersel that at last, in Ireland's case, she listened to the dic-tates alike of prudence and justice.- Weekly Register.

TRISHOT NT ETTTG ENCE ditto benefit of the Grandson of the spontation of the spontat High Sheriff of Kerry, Daniel O'Counell, Esq., of Derryname Abbey, the grandson of the glorious pa-triot who achieved Catholic Emancipation.-Dublin Telegraph.

HONOUR TO IBISHMEN .- Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A. will move at the next Court of Common Council of the city of London, that the freedom of the city, in a box of British oak of the value of fity guineas, be presented to Captain M'Clintock, R.N., in admiration of his dauntless spirit .exhibited in repeated efforts to rescue 138 of his follow-countrymen, in testimony of his having, after many years of unsuccessful search, ascertained the fate of the intropid Sir John Franklin and the officers and crew of the Erebus and Terror in the Arctic regions.

VOLUNTEERS ! NO ARMS FOR THE IRISHRIE .- The English government, wise in its generation, refuses to consent to the establishment of Volunteer forces in Ireland; and the Orange press is monstrously in-dignant at what it calls an "insult to Ireland." But it is amusing-for the real Irish nation can afford to be amused at this truculent insolence now-to find what that indignant Orange press means when it comes to explain its idea of "Ireland." It does not mean, it says, what it calls "Ribbonmen',-it does not mean "papists"-it does not mean the Ultramotanists-it only means Protestant, that is, Orange Ireland ! There was an entertaining self-importance sublime in its unconsciousness, in the Tooley-street tailors, when they petitioned parliament as "We, the People of England;" but the insolence of the Orange prints, when they write of themselves and their ignorant and nopatriotic readers as the Irish people, is simply shocking, because it covers an underlying condition of brutal and besotted bigotry which seems utterly incurable. In this island of Ireland there are still, at least, five millions of a Catholic people, the strength, the power, the life of the country. Picture then the stupendous impudence, the truculent audacity, of the fellows who call on the English Government (hostile though that government be to our race) to arm some sixty thousand Orange desperadees [for there may possibly be that number of them, of all classes, from the Grand Master down to the raggedest rascal lurking till next election, in wait for his bribe, in some Dublia purlieu] and leave the five millions unarmed and defenceless at their mercy l For this is the latest de-mand, in this the middle of the ninetcenth century, of that anti-Irish rabble whom no kindness can conciliate or nationalise, whom no warning can instruct. Of course, the English government are too wise to follow connsel so wicked and insane. For they know too well that, in the present attitude of Europe, the briefest way to drive the Catholic millions of Ireland into the utterest madness of armed insurrection would be thus to arm that truculent Orange conspiracy against them. Sixty years ago, it was safe to try that policy; for the Catholic population was then in the merest slough of slavery ; and British troops and an armed native Protestant garrison had kept them in bondage. England did try that policy; and history tells in its bloodiest pages of the cowardly ruffianism of the Orange ycomanry and the horrible agonies of the Catholic people. But the three million slaves of that day have been succeeded by five millions of mon, with some of the fire of freemen in their hearts, who having learned some stern lessons of manhood, are not again likely to lie under the blood-stained feet of the thrice-accursed Yeomen. Eugland will not suffer the Irish Catholic people to arm for their own defence; and, from her point of view, she is right. For the English government dares not trust arms, iu case of foreign war, to a population which, lying at the mercy of a rapacious landlord class, has no "property," no "rights" to defend from the invader. But she is not mad enough yet to arm a ruffianly Orange Yeomanry corps, to harass and plunder and slay the Catholic peasantry, and then run away pelmel from the enemy, as they ran sixty years ago in thousands from Humbert's handful of Frenchmen.- The Irishman.

ABM, ARM, ARM!-This is the cry of the English papers; it is more than that-for it is responded to by the English people, not in words, but by acts.— The riflemen are forming, arming, and drilling; the volunteer movement is described by the English There is much in the character and in the habits of

Englishmen that we must abhor and reprobate; but it would be well for Ireland if her sons would imitate

them in some respects. Well would it be for Ireland

work, to prepare themselves for the worst-to defend

miles between the Great Southern and Western Railway and the Limerick and Foynes Bailway. The latter has the advantage of being tangibly before the public, with a most influential directory and a large portion of the capital aiready subscribed. The names of the directors represent some of the leading interests in both the cities mainly concerned. This line, therefore, which will save some six-and-twenty miles of the journey to Limerick, stands apparently upon excellent footing. The promoters of the Kilmallock Railway are to hold a meeting on the 24th, when, we presume, we shall be able to judge of the advantages offerred by the scheme they propose.-When we hear those we shall be in a position to deal with it more freely .- Cork Examiner.

IRISH MINES .- The Wicklow Mining Company held their half yearly meeting on Friday, and it may perhaps be classed among the most extraordinary ever held in Ireland. Not only was a dividend at the rate of 80 per cent. declared, free of income-tax, but, in consequence of the accumulation of fands, caused by more rapid sales, this was, as stated by the chairman, the third dividend paid within the year; so that, in fact more than the whole amount of the capital has been distributed during one year in dividends. After payment of the dividend, a sum of $\pounds1,369$ was added to the surplus fund.

The Freeman's Journal says the most pressing social reform for Ireland is the reform of the landlord and tenant code. For a century the tenure of land has been the cause of the chief crimes, agrarian and personal, which have marked our calendar, and every man who has expressed opinions as to the cause of crime and discontent in Ireland has been constrained to admit that the land question was the ori-gin of nearly all. The near approach of the parliamentary session recalls the necessity of having the question again brought under public notice, and the members for Dungarvan and Tipperary have very properly addressed a letter to the Irish Chief Secre-tary on the subject. We could have wished that the letter was more precise, more definite, more practical; but, as an opening of the question, we are gratified at its appearance, and venture to express a hope that the two gentlemen who have thus taken the initiative will not allow the subject to fall into the shade again, but will press it energetically upon the Government till a satisfactory settlement be ob-tained. The agitation of the landlord and tenant question in Ireland, though recent, is partially forgotten by all save the class most interested, the tenantry and their families, whose homes and whose subsistence are by the present law left at the caprice and mercy of another. The system of tenancy-atwill leaves the occupier defenceless and without protection. His industry is paralyzed, improvement is stopped, and progress stayed. The interests of sothe porsonal interest of the individual tenant, and that which was desired and is persevered in, as a means of perpetuating the power of the landlord over the destinies of his tenantry, becomes in practice one of the greatest evils to society at large. We are not prepared to say with Messrs. Maguire and the O'Don-We are not oghue, that the only cure for this is the conversion of every tenant at will into fee-farm grant, because we believe that it would be far more easy for the tenant at will to acquire the fee absolute than to acquire a fee-farm grant, such as that indicated in the letter to Mr. Cardwell. A revolution might give the occupier the fee of the land he cultivates, and it would not be worth producing if it did less. Nothing short of a revolution could deprive the owner of land of the legal power to resume the possession of it if he once allowed it to pass into the occupancy of another and, believing that the proposition never can be carried, we doubt the prudence of putting it forward now as the sine qua non of a just settlement of the tenant question. It would be as unreasonable to expect if an owner or leaseholder set his farm and dwelling for a year, that the yearly tenant was never again to yield up possession, as it is of the landlords to de-mand and to enforce, as they can now by law, that the property of a yearly tenant, if once placed upon or in the soil, becomes thereby forfeited for ever to the owner of the fee. The capricious evictionsthe proselytising evictions-the evictions of recusant voters-never can be put a stop to by an effort to

system from which a most valuable accession to the In our last impression we had resolutions passed at defences of the country is anticipated. We may say, Kilmallock in favor of a line from that station to indeed, that if the scene in question should prove absolutely successful the Navy will never want men, and that, as far as this arm of the public service is concerned, we shall be prepared for any emergency. at any moment. Already, besides the various mea-sures adopted to insure the ordinary supply, we have a reserve in the Coastguard, and a further support in the Naval Coast Volunteers ; but, in addition to these forces, it was enacted in the last session of parliament that a body of 30,000 trained seamen might be conditionally retained in the service of the country, under the title of "The Royal Naval Volunteers."-The proceedings required for the organization of this powerful force have now been taken, and the 1st of January, 1860, is fixed upon for the day on which enrolment may commence.- Times.

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THE CONGRESS .- The Morning Post BAYS :- " The Italian question occupies the constant attention of the English Government, and especially of the Foreign Office. No formal invitation to take part in a cougress has as yet, so far at least as our knowledge extends, been received by this country, nor is any invitation likely to be conveyed until some agreement of a definite character shall be established between the Governments of France and England respecting those issues of the proposed congress which the two great Western Powers alike desire, and to effect which they are willing morally to co-operate."

The proofs are multiplying daily that, after all, the strength and depth of the reverence and affection felt by the Catholics of the United Kingdom for the Holy Father will overcome all obstacles arising from our total want of organisation and the long disuse of all combined public action. Meetings and addresses are now the topic of every Catholics conversation. Every one has his own notions as to the best form of the demonstration, which every one agrees must and shall be made. There are, no doubt, difficulties in the way of a full representation of the whole Catholic body at any one meeting in London, because at this time of year the great majority of those whose rank and position make their presence desirable, are absent from London. Those, however, who can meet, will meet; and those who don't attend our aggregate meeting, will attend local meetings; and those who can do neither, will sign a declaration of their sentiments. Whatever course be adopted, the feeling will be the same in all, that after all that has been said and written against the Holy Father, silence is impossible, except for those who are willing that their silence should be taken as consent.-Low don Tublet.

CONSUMPTION OF COALS .-- The extent of our demand in this respect is immense perhaps even alarming, for it seems as if the very earth must be exhausted in supporting it. The other day the Revue Independente argued, with considerable plansibility, that the French Government must needs have some important expedition in contemplation when Brest had got its 50,000 tons of conl in store, and Cherbourg as much more. We can only say that such stores would not last one of our great mercantile ports a month. The calculation in the accounts of a single company is, that their vessels consume in a single year as much as Brest is said to have amassed for an extraordinary supply .- Times.

EPISCOPAL PROSECUTION .- The Bishop of Winchester has directed proceedings to be instituted against the Rev. Dunbar Heath, vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, for a volume of sermons published locally by him at Ryde. Under the provisions of the 3rd and th of Victoria, cap. 86, the Bishop has the option of sending the case in the first instance by letters of request to the Court of Append of the province, and this course will be adopted. Mr. Heath is known to scholars by his translation of six Egyptian Papyri previously undeciphered, and is the author of the "Future Human Kingdom of Uhrist," a work which has excited considerable attention in certain quarters. The doctrines impugued by the Bishop are of the same class as those held by Maurice, Jewett, and others, and the point sought to be determined is whether these doctrines (especially that of Atonemert) are comprehended within the limits of our articles and formularies.-lb.

Several of the Protestant Clergy of London have recently become notorious. First we had the exposures relating to Mr. Bonwell, the Stepney clergyman; next, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Rodgers, two other clergymen, have been convicted of assaults on the police. Another "reverend" gentleman, the Protestant chaplain of Wandsworth prison, and described as a popular preacher, has been committed for trial for gross misconduct towards two little girls .-And lastly, a well-known "popular" preacher has been charged with having behaved improperly to a lady in a railway carriage, for which, by-the-by, on arriving at the railway-station, he got a sound thrashing at the hands of the lady's intended. This latter gentlemen it appears, is none other than the " Reverend" R. Maguire, who was so well known as the agent of the Proselytisers, and the clerical secretary of the "Islington Protestant Institute." When we (London Times) resolved to draw in the most explicit and direct manner the attention of the French Government to the manifestations of hostility on the part of the French nation and the French Press, we did so after full consideration of the heavy responsibility we assumed. We knew that we should be accused of fomenting animosities already too prominent, and of seeking, under the pretence of deprecating hostility, to bring about the very evil we deprecated. But we thought that nothing was to be gained by a hypocritical reticence, and that the best service we could render to the cause of peace was to point out how manifestly everything tended towards its interruption. We were not without hope that when it was made manifest to the Emperor Napoleon how entirely he was by opinion in this country held responsible, from his absolute control over the Press and his employes, for the passion which has agitated France, he would see the necessity of acquitting himself of that responsibility by exerting his power in the direction towards which all his avowed and official acts tend. We have been disappointed in neither expectation. We have received as much abuse as our fondest anticipations had led us to expect. One half of the French Press has told us that our statements are false; the other half has admitted them to be true, but has declared that the animosity of which we complain has been brought upon us by our own misconduct in not joining France in that very war from which the French nation itself before its commencement was so notoriously averge. But, if we have been heartily abused, we have also been completely successful. The Emperor of the French has directed his Minister of the Interior to send to the Prefect of each department a confidential circular, in which attention is drawn to the violent and exaggerated language of the French press with regard to England. A SCOTCH EXPERIMENT .- We read in the Inverness Courier :-- " On Sunday the members and adherents of Mr. Caird's Church, in Glasgow, for the first time knelt at prayer, and stood at praise. Mr. Caird an-nounced this as an experiment for two or three weeks." What is meant by experiment? There used to be an idea that an elephant had no kness, but a writer in Mr. Addison's Spectator confuted that idea by reporting an "experiment" which resulted in an elephant's kneeling to take up Mr. Penkethman. Is there the same superstition as to the conformatian of a Scotchman? And as to standing, there are doubtless rather a large number of persons in Glasgow than in any place of similar size, who find it difficult to stand under any circumstances on Sundoy; but this is owing to their, peculiar way of keeping the Sabbath, and they are not likely to be members of of Mr. Caird's congregation. Why, therefore, call decent and orderly worship an experiment ?- Punch.

For these reasons, if I were an American statesmen, I would strive rather to consolidate the re-sources of the mighty empire of the Republic, than to extud its limits at the hazard of extenuating, if not of dissolving its cohesion (applause.)

[Mr. O!Brien retired, loudly cheered.]

LORD PLUNEET AND THE PARTRY TENANTS. - The Rev. P. Lavelle writes from Partry, November 3, 1859 :-

"Fellow-Catholics,- The die is at length cast: and the baliff, with police at his heel, was abroad all this day demanding possession of my poor parishioners. Thus has Lord Plunket kept his word, lately pledge through his solicitor, Mr. Martin; and now begins, in earnest, a struggle-one of the fiercest that ever raged between bigot landlord and papist tenant, in this our oppressed but beloved country.

"Ours is a pure religious case. The war shall, therefore, be one of religion. The pretence is not God's image and likeness'—that 'green crops' would bring a better acreage than even the exhorbitantly increased rents, already exacted—that these rents are not paid. No: no such thing. The sole cause of this crying outrage on the part of one who pretends to hold a commission from the God of Mercy, is the refusal of the tenants to proselytise their offspring.

"Does Bishop Plunket mean to exterminate the poor of Partry-to murder them, not with the weapon of his reverend agents and bible-readers here, the loaded revolver, but with the tyrant landlord's arms, the axe and the crowbar? And let the world of a threat pronounced twelve months ago by the bishop's daughters, when, for the last and hundred th time, they were refused the children of a certain thage belonged to that family. . . village. In their maiden anger they threatened the tenants' with the agent's presence, demanding, not children, but land, the next day; and next day did the agent come (not as last evening, accompanied by the evangelical maidens) demanding the soil in default of the children. To be sure the land wanted to be stripped then, but never before until the parents became fully 'disobedient.'"

their families, their homes, and their lives. Are Irishmen really doing anything of the kind—and if not, why not? Will any one dare to tell the Irish people, that in the midst of such times as these, when the nations and peoples all around are bristling with arms, and no one knows where the storm may burst, they, the people of Ireland alone, shall remain helpless and unarmed, an easy prey to whatsoever party may choose to ravage the country from end to end ? -Nation. THE MCMAHON Sword.-The Nation is of opinion that the MacMahon sword should be fashioned "after the shape of the ancient Irish blade," which is identical in all respects with the Carthaginian swords

found near the scene of the battle of Cannæ. The Nation says :--- "It is beyond all controversy that the Milesian colony was of Phomician or Carthaginian origin. Even were we so disposed it would now be too late and useless to deny it. Our English masters have fixed an imputation of untrustworthiness upon us on account of our Punic origin. When we abpear as suitors or witnesses in their courts of law. their functionaries in estimating the value of our evidence, throw in against us the dead weight of the prejudice of '*Punica fides*' In the Standard Eng-lish work on 'The Law of Evidence,' by Mr. Pitt Taylor, himself a judge of one of the London county courts, a work which has gone through three editions, the last published in 1858, we find him in every edition adopting 'the lamentable neglect of truth' evinced by 'many of the peasantry of Ireland' as a normal phase of our moral and intellectual condition is partially accounting for it by the suggestion. 'The antiquarian loves to trace the Irish blood from a Carthaginian Stock.' (Part I. chapter 4, s. 45, p. 63,

last edition). But if the Carthaginian origin be proved in identity of the Carthaginian and Irish sword, the Nation further says that there cannot be any doubt that Marshal MacMahon's name is identical with that of one of the chiefs who used one of the swords at Cannæe. The identity of the name of Mahon with that of Mago is settled beyond controversy by a great the historical probabilities that the leader of the Phœnician or Carthaginian colonists bere was a member of the House of Mago? His personal or family name is not mentioned by our historians. He is known only as the ' Mileadh Espana,' or hero of Spain which has been Latinised into Milesius. He was no doubt, some Oarthaginian commander, who had distinguished himself in Spain, and probably, therefore, of the House of Mago; for it appears that all the commanders of any celebrity in the service of Car-"The Nation says :-" We apprehend that the

probabilities are 1,000 to one that Milesius or the Hero of Spain, was of the House of Mago. From him all our seauschics agree that the O'Briens, and consequently the MacMahons are descended, and, indeed so very precise and particular are they on this point and 1168 in Roscrea, of whom five are from the that some of them trace the northern branch from Donoughmore, and seven are from Borrisokane his son Heber, and the Southern from his son Heremon. union.

stop all evictions save for non-paymen

THE LIMERICK ELECTION RIOTS .- Mr. Bell, the magistrate against whom a verdict of manslaughter was returned by the Coroner's jury at Limerick, on the inquest over the bodies of the persons shot at the election riots in that city, has applied to the Queen's Bench to change the venue from the County of the City of Limerick to some other. The Court has ordered that the trial shall take place in Clare. Information was received by Thomas P. Peyton

Esq., coroner, Boyle, County Roscommon, that a child, named Michael Waldron, had died after having been inoculated by an unlicensed man, named Roger Kenny. Mr. Peyton at once issued a warrant for the arrest of Kenny, and on Thursday last had the body exhumed, at Kiltullagh, and opened an in-quiry as to the cause of death. Martin Waldron, father to deceased, was examined, and stated that about three weeks ago Rodger Kenny inoculated deceased on his right arm, for which he paid him a shilling, and in the course of five or six days he hecame ill, and the arm very sore, which continued to increase till he died on the 11th instant. The arm became so sore, that the lancet mark formed into a large hole. Surgeon Ouppaidge, of Castlerea, made post mortem" examination of the body, and stated that it was nearly all covered with small-pox. There appered a hole on the upper part of the right arm, which commonly occurs after inoculation; had the child been attacked with small-pox naturally, the hole in the arm would not be there. Here he gave a most lucid explanation of the case, showing that the inoculation was clearly the cause of death. Mr. Peyton, having directed the attention of the ju-ry to the act of parliament, as to the illegality of unlicensed persons practising the art and science of surgery, by inoculating children for payment, thereby trafficking in human life, and where death ensues in consequence, the party so offending is guilty of man-slaughter. Under those directions, coupled with the evidence, a verdict amounting to manslaughter was recorded. A committal against Kenny to Roscom-mon jail was then signed by Mr. Peyton, and handed to Head-Constable Irwin, of Castlerea, for immediate execution. It was stated at the inquest that Rodger Kenny has been doing a most profitable businces in the way of inocalating children for some time past, not only in the above locality, but in the counties of Mayo and Galway, and that recently no less than six deaths had resulted in one week after his inoculation. One of the jurors said it was time to cut short his career, as he was the cause by inoculation of the death of his son, some time ago. The parties whose business it is to look after those deaths will now probably be called to account, and there will be little difficulty in finding a clue to most of them. The above inquest was the only one held in that district for a long time. It is hoped that when the matter goes before the officers of the crown that they will institute an inquiry, and call to account those who are receiving large salaries for not looking after such mattters.

It appears that the extension of the Sligo Railway line on the Sligo quays has been abandoned.

There are 324 paupers in Tullamore workhoure and 1168 in Roscrea, of whom five are from the

THE STRUCT MY UNDESTAND CONTHOLIC CHRONICLE TT LECENTRER 107 1859

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

As an item of the news most interesting to Canada, and to Montreal in particular, we may mention the positive assurance from the highest authority, that a member of the Royal Family, probably the Prince of Wales, or Prince Alfred, will visit this country in the Spring, to inaugurate with due pomp the completion of the Victoria Bridge. In anticipation of this great event, and, it is whispered, of the operation of Knighthood, which, with unhacked rapier, may possibly be inflicted upon the Mayor of Montreal for the time being, considerable excitement has prevailed in town during the past week, with regard to the Municipal elections for the ensuing year.

From the neighboring Republic louder and more shrill rise the accents of discord betwixt North and South. The well known psalm, beginning with the touching words-" John Brown that good old mun is dead"-stirs the hearts of our American friends, as the "Marseillaise." at its first appearance, is said to have stirred up the hearts of the French. The one was a most efficient agent in the Revolution, and the first may yet lead to a dissolution of the Union .--"John Brown" is in short the standing matter of the American press. Able editors write upon him; evangelical divines make him their text; preach and literally pray upon him, likening him --some will say blasphemously-to One Who died on a Cross, and Who gave His life a ransom for many. But we have no right to eriticise too severely the Yankee Protestant pulpit, and no design to curtail its special privileges, to blasphenie, spont fustian, and denounce Popery.

In the Halls of Congress too, the nasal melody makes itself heard; and grave Senators, as the strain wherein the death and many virtues of the defanct John Brown are set forth, meets their ears, are suddenly metamorphosed into brawling maniaes, who shake their fists in one another's faces, and frantically menace one another with bowie-knives, and revolvers; and as all the deliates are more or less seasoned with John Brown, it may easily be supposed that the spectacle of the Congress of the U. States is not altogether edifying, or calculated to give a " high moral lesson" to the people of those less favored countries within the walls of whose Legislatures spittoons are not, and where honorable members neither expectorate, nor pitch into one another with their fists. As a specimen of the scenes of almost daily occurrence in Congress we take the following from the correspondence of the Evening Post :-

"At last, steady, grave, but determined, Thaddeus Stevens passed his point of order, that but two motions were, or could be, in order-the motion to proceed to elect a Speaker, and the motion to adjourn. He said but little, but even this little was most shamefully interrupted by Crawford of Georgia, who approached him defiantly, swinging his fist in his face. A fight was imminent; and probably, with almost any other member in Stevens's place, would have occurred. Keige who was on the watch, now came up close by the side of Grawford, and placed his right hand on a revolver beneath his coat, ready, doubtless, for any emergency. " This is a foretaste of what may be expected." From the Continent of Europe we have nothing new to report. A hint from Louis Napoleon to the French press to abate somewhat of its acrimonious tone towards Great Britam, had produced the desired result; and is accepted by the Times as a proof of the efficacy of its thunder in clearing the political atmosphere, and in dissipating the storm of war with which the coasts of England were apparently menaced. The Italian question has made no progress towards solution ; but the humiliations or "snubbings" which the King Victor Emmanuel receives from the hands of the French Emperor, are very consoling, and foster houes that the latter is not altogether committed to the cause of the Italian Liberals and cut-throats.

The condition of faith or morels is stragging low? or merely a "lagging loy", surned adrift, wandsell about on the anow, till she was exhausted and shink down. Most probably were any, the slightest,"doubts even upon such a question. In that the Catholic Church expressly recognises the right of the civil magistrate to inflict the penalty of death upon the murderer. there can be no doubts amongst those who recognise her as an infallible teacher on faith and morals, that that penalty is acceptable to God, and therefore advantageous to society.

We have before our eyes at this moment a work which we think our opponent, if a Catholic, will allow to have some weight. It is entitled "Pralectiones Theologice Majores in are committed coolly and with premeditation, as Seminario Sancti Sulpitii Habita," by the Rev. Jos. Carriere, a distinguished theologian, and certainly no mean authority upon the matter is evident that the greater those " risks" the less in dispute, which he treats in full. He too speaks of the philosophers-" philosophi"-of his day, who under the pretence of philanthropy -" sub philanthropiæ obtentu"-argued that "Capital Punishment" should be abolished, as repugnant to the moral feelings of the age, and of no use as a safe-guard to society. It is from the philosophers, we suspect, rather than from the theologians of the Church, that the correspondent of Le Canadien derives his inspirations.

For the theologian, and in reply to the philosophers, unbesitatingly asserts that malefactors may be condemned to death by the public authority; an assertion he adds "which all theologians admit, condemning as heretical the opinions of the Waldenses."-Tom. II. p. 374. Thus it would seem again that our opponent of Le Canadien is in the liabit of keeping very bad company for a Catholic ; and that he must either consent to retract his errors, or submit to being classed amongst the heretics. The lawfulness of death punishment, or the right of the civil mamistrate to inflict that punishment on the murderer, cannot, in short, be called in question without impugning the moral doctrines of the Catholic Church; and we feel therefore that our opponent's insinuation that we have arrayed our selves in opposition to our Pastors, is as unfounded, as his theory that Capital Punishment is not agreeable to God and beneficial to society-is opposed to the teachings of all the most illustrious Theologians and Doctors.

Thus fortified by the explicit teachings of the Church, we assume as incontestable that God has Himself ratified the right of the civil magistrate to punish the murderer with death. But an omniscient God would not sanction that which was prejudicial, or not profitable, to society : therefore we conclude, from the fact that God has sanctioned the infliction of death upon the murderer, to the fact that the infliction of Capital Punishment for the crime of murder is highly beneficial to society. 'To deny this is to call in question the wisdom and the goodness of God Himself; as to contest the lawfulness of the infliction of the " Death Penalty," is to impugn the infallibility of the Church, which expressly recognises the right of the civil magistrate to punish the malefactor with the sword ;and reminds the latter of the warning of St. Paul-" Non enum sine causa gladium portat : Dei enim minister est. vindex in rram ei que malum agit."-Rom. xiii. 4.

Having thus vindicated ourselves from the reproach of opposing ourselves to those whose business and whose right it is to teach us, we would say a few words in explanation of our views on capital punishment, by way of a reply to the charge of blood-thirstiness, urged against us by the correspondent of Le Canadien. In the first place, we would remark that there is no more any necessary connexion helwixt a · blood-thirsty" disposition, and the advocacy of capital punishment for the crime of murder, than there is betwixt a humane disposition and the advocacy of the abolition of that punishment in all cases. Indeed the fact is, that the most zealous and notorious champions of the cause which the correspondent of Le Canadien espouses, have been infamously notorious for their brutality and disregard of human life, and human suffering. -We may cite, as a case in point, a certain well known "green-faced" avocat of Arras, of the last century, who was at once remarkable for his opposition to capital punishment in theory, and for his resource to it in practice. This human beast, who-we thank God for it-partially explated his career of cruelty, falsehood and cowardice on the scaffold, may perhaps be cited by our opponent as an authority on his side of the question; but we confess that, to us, the simple fact that Maximilien Robespie re first distinguished hunself in public life on the same side, is almost a sufficient reason for adopting the other .---Indeed, whenever we come across any of our modern philanthrophists, and hear them declaiming against the use of the gallows, we cannot help shuddering, and thanking God that, as yet, we are not in their power. In the second place, we advocate the death punishment upon the murderer-not because we see sincerely-qui voient sincerement - that thirst after his blood, but because of our aversion to bloodshed, and our regard for the lives of our fellow-citizens. In that God sanctions the the life of the citizen, but the reverse." The punishment, in that the Church enjoins its infliction by the civil magistrate as an act of paramount duty-(sec Catechism of the Council of Trent)-we know that it must be prolitable to society; for God Who is infinitely wise and good, would not have sanctioned it unless it were what its advocates contend it is-a terror to evilduers, and therefore a protection to the innocent. We know too, that, of all punishments, capital nunishment is that of which all criminals - that is all those who compose the criminal class proper -entertain the most profound terror. Few, very few crimes against person or property are the result of passion. The great majority of crimes are committed in cold blood; and alter a long and careful calculation of the chances of de- Police are touching in the extreme. On Friday she tection, and consideration of the nature of the punishment to which they render their perpetra-the Gear Numery but there if her own it the We assert then that the "immolation" of the tors subject. The first, the very first question the Grey Nunnery; but there, if her own state-which personner is not offensive to God or requirement to which instanting to the mean is correct, she was refused. The old woman,

its profession, than is that which furnishes the "dangerous members" of society. Rarely, but very rarely, crimes are committed in a moment. of passion, or under severe external pressure but as statistics shew, these are, when compared with the general crimes of the community, rare and exceptional cases. . To these of course our remarks do not apply; for a man in the heat of passion, or desperate with starvation staring him in the face, cannot stop to calculate. But as the immense, the overwhelming majority of crimes matters of business, and after a careful calculation of all the "risks" attending their perpetration, it will be the chances of their being even attempted. It is this principle that regulates all the business transactions of our Insurance. Companies; and there no fact of sociology better established than this-that crime is as much a regular " business" of one class of society, as buying and selling are the business of another class.

This is strikingly exemplified in a fact which at first sight seems to militate against it, and to which our opponent alludes, though he has evidently no clear views as to its origin, or its bearing upon the question. He adverts to the fact that certain crimes have diminished since the mitigation of the sentence attached to them ; and thence argues, or appears to argue, that the death punishment is less efficacious than are other milder penalties, for the suppression of crime .--We admit to a certain extent our opponent's facts, but we altogether reject his deductions.

The criminal we said is a most careful calculator. He weighs every conceivable chance, in favor of, or opposed to his escape; and when he sees, or thinks he sees, a certainty, or an approximation to a certainty, of conviction, and punishment-even though that punishment be not the extreme penalty of the law-he will he much more cautious, than when he sees that the chances of conviction are small, though the punishment awarded in case of conviction is the gallows .---In other words, the certainty of a minor penalty is more deterrent from crime, than is the mere chance of the infliction of a greater.

Now when death was the legal penalty: allotted to a great many offences, it was difficult, almost unpossible, no matter how conclusive the evidence, to get a verdict of guilty against the criminal. Juries, with that stolidity, and disregard of logic, for which intelligent British juries are still notorious, instead of confining their attention to the simple matter of fact " Guilty" or " Not Guilty," which alone they were impanelled to decide, would persist in embarassing themselves with questions of law with which they had no right to meddle; and with considerations as to the amount of punishment to which their verdict of "Guilty" would render the accused liable; and thus, in their thick-headed stunidity, they arrogated to themselves the functions of the judge, and made abnegation of their own legitimate and equally important functions .---They discussed the question whether the accused before them were worthy of death; and if that nunishment seemed to them too severe, they brought in a verdict of " Not Guilty." Thus the rigor of the law defeated its object ; because by making convictions most uncertain it gave another chance in favor of the criminal, and this chance of course became an important factor m his calculations. When however, by a mitigation of the imposed penalty the conviction of the criminal was rendered comparatively easy, he found that his "risks" had increased in proportion, and in consequence crime diminished. This shows, not the inefficiency of capital punishment to repress crime, but the skill with which the criminal classes make their calculations ; and is, at the same time, a strong argument against the remission of the sentence of death pronounced on the convicted murderer ; because the "chances" of a similar remission of sentence in his favor would be taken into calculation by some other criminal thirsting to imbrue his hands in his pro-ther's blood. Certainty of conviction, and certainty of infliction of the full sentence it convicted, would at once reduce the amount of murder in any society to its minimum; and this is why we, not from blood-thirstiness, but out of regard for human life, would insist upon the duty of the civil magistrate to punish invariably the murderer with the extreme penalty assigned by law. Had the unhappy man who to-day has expiated his offence on the scaffold, foreseen the consequence to lumself of his crime, he and his victum would have been still in the land of the living. We entreat our opponent of Le Canadien to take these remarks in good part; for we ashim that we do not class hun either with heretics or the "Terrorists," and that we believe his only fault to be this, that he allows his feelings to overmaster his judgment.

Yesterday morning the poor old woman was deli-rious; and in this state was sent to prison. It may seem somewhat strange to those at a distance, that in a city like Montreal, where there are so many chari-table institutions of all kinds, a case like this could occur. But cases though not so revolting as this one, do occur every day, and Mr. Coursol and the Recorder, in order to save applicants from starvation are obliged at their own request to send them to jail. The fact of an old woman naked, as well as bareheaded and barefooted, being forced to wander through our streets on a winter's day, is enough to cause the question-is not some better system of relief required than that which at presents exists?

As the above seems to include an aspersion upon the charity of the Grey Nuns, we feel it our duty to lay a full statement of the facts bethe public; as we are convinced that these facts completely exonerate the Sisters of Charity from every imputation.

It is true that on Saturday last a poor old and insane woman was brought to the Grey Nunnery in a sleigh ; the driver of which presented to one of the Sisters a letter from a gentleman at St. Andrew's, wherein the writer requested the Nuns to find some suitable asylum-" for a poor woman, fallen into a state of imbecility, and whom the Mayor of the parish sends to you, in order that you place her in a suitable asylum-dans la maison qui lui convient." The writer evidently knew, as did those who sent the poor msane woman to Montreal, that the Grey Nuns could not themselves furnish such an asylum, since their house is for the poor, for the physically infirm, and for destitute children, but is altogether wanting in accommodations for the insane. However the great object with the St. Andrew's official seems to have been to get the poor woman off his hands, and to leave the rest to chance.

When the letter alluded to above was presented to the Sisters, they were much surprised at the very unceremonious manner in which the good neople of St. Andrew's forced their poor upon them; and they told the driver that it was absolutely impossible for them to comply with the request of which he was the bearer, for two reasons. First, that they had no room in their Asylum for a single additional inmite, every hole and corner thereof being crammed already so as to menace the health of the inmates. Second, that it was against the rules of their establishment to receive insane persons therein, as the latter could not be placed in the same apartment with the other poor, and as there were no separate apartments for the reception of lunatics. They recommended therefore that the insane person in question should be sent to the Beauport Asylum, whither, and not to the Grey Nunnery, she should have been sent in the first instance.

These reasons, we say, are sufficient to exonerate the Grey Nunns from the imputation of want of compassion towards the poor. So numerous, so incessant are the demands made upon them, that it is with the utmost difficulty that they can manage to support the poor whom they have under their charge at the present moment. With their small revenues, accruing from their property and an annual assistance from government, not amounting in all to \$13,000 per annum, eked out by their own labors, and the free will offerings of their fellow-citizens, the Grey Nuns have to support no less than 750 nersons of different sexes and ages. Their means are taxed to the utmost; every available spot in their house has its occupant; and it is absolutely impossible for them situated as they are, and with their limited resources, to meet all the demands made upon them, not by the pauperism of Montreal alone, but by that of remote parishes, whose duty it is to look after their owo poor. As a proof of the overcrowded state of the Asylum, we may mention the fact that in wards destined for 25 persons, no less than 30 are now actually crammed ; whilst from the pres- Protestant reader, are obvious, and clearly insure on their means, the revenues of the Grey Nunnery are considerably less than its expences, though the Sisters stint themselves of every comfort, and barely allow themselves the first necessaries of life, in order that they may have wherewithal to feed their poor. Under these circumstances the Sisters were obliged, and were in duty bound for the sake of the health of their Asylum, to act as they did in the case of the woman Labelle. Blame of course there is attributable somewhere; but it is to the Mayor of St. Andrew's, in taking upon himself to thrust his paupers upon us of Montreal. We have enough, quite enough, to do to take care of our own poor; and it is monstrous that we should be expected to take charge of, and support those of all the rural parishes in Canada. We therefore take this opportunity of telling the Mayor of St. Andrew's that by acting as he has done in the case of Therese Labelle, he has given a great scandal to religion, and exposed the reputation of our religious communities to very painful comments from Protestants, ignorant of the real merits of the case. We trust however that for the future the error may not be repeated; and that henceforward the people in the country parishes will make some slight efforts to support their own poor ; which, to say the least, they are as well able to do, as we of Montreal are to support our poor, and whom we do support to the best of our means. We speak not of our Catholic institutions alone; for though we claim for these an organisation better and more extensive than that of which our Protestant fellow-citizens can boast, God forbid that we should arrogate to ourselves any superiority on the score of compassion for are the especial characteristics of evangelical the poor, or for our liberality towards them .----No 1 it is but an act of bare instice towards our separated brethren to acknowledge their generous efforts, and their warm sympathies with the poor of all origins, and without distinction of creed; and we would only ask of them this :--That, when they hear or see some story which at first seems to cast discredit upon the management of our religious institutions, they would take the pains to make themselves acquainted with the full particulars, and suspend their judgment until the entire truth be before them.

ALL ABOUT, LIEB. When, Touchstone enu-merated in order the various degrees of the Lie, in there was one variety tofin Lie which headorgot for perhaps which was unknown in the days when " lions pursued their prev in the forest of Arden. We propose to rectify the important omission of our old friend Touchstone.

The particular Lie or variety of Lie to which we allude, and which, for want of a better name, we would distinguish as the "Lie Evangelical," is a sub-variety of the " Lie with a Circumstance. It differs from the " Lie Direct" mainly in this, that, directly, it neither asserts, nor denies anything. It is a Lie by " implicaton ;"'and being, therefore, a safe lie to use, and one not easy to relute in that it commits itself to nothing, it is a form of Lie greatly in vogue amongst all modern evangelical writers.

These gentry want to convey to their readers. and to impress upon their minds, that the " Romish" Church, does not teach such and such a doctrine, or that she does teach some other doctrine most repulsive to natural and revealed religion. They, of course, do not desire to commit themselves too openly, and they know that that which they wish to impress upon their readers' mind is false ; they have resource, therefore, to the " Lie by implication" to which as almost exclusively the property of evangelical writers we give the name of the " Lie Evangelical."

Of this particular form of Lie, the following which we clip from a late number of the Toronto Christian Guardian (Methodist) is a fair specimen :---

THE LIE EVANGELICAL, OR THE LIE BY IMPLICArion .- Many, said a speaker at a prayer meeting, think it no use to invite the children of Roman Catholic parents to go into a Protestant Sunday school. There never was a greater mistake. They are not only willing, but glad to have them go. And often their going is an unspeakable good to their parents.

Let me give one illustration. Away in the West lived a Roman Catholic tamily, in which there was a little girl seven years old. She was induced to go to a Protestant Sunday school.-The father became anxious about his soul. His distress increased daily, and one night, at the midnight hour, he arose from his bed in agony. He begged his wife to pray for himself. She told him she " could not pray - no better than he could." 'What shall I do, then ?

"Perhaps," said she, "our little Mary can pray." So the father went up to her chamber, where she was fast asleep, and took her up from her bed in his arms, and bore her down stairs, and putting her gently down, he said to her, with great earnestness : "Mary, can you pray !"

"O, yes, father, I can pray !"

"Will you kneel down and pray for your poor father ?'

"Yes, I will pray for you."

So she kneeled, put up her little hands, and said. " Our father who art in heaven."-going through with the Lord's Prayer. Then she prayed for her father in her own language, asking God to love him, and have mercy upon him, and to pardon all his sins for Jesus Christ's sake.

When she had finished her prayer, her father said to her, "Mary, can you read in your Bible ?" "O yes, father, I can read. Shall I read to you in

my Bible?" "Yes, read to me."

She began at the third chapter of the gospel according to St. John. She read along till she came to the verse-

"As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Min be lifted up, That whoever believelh in him should not perish, but have eternal life."

"Oh, Mary, said he, is that there ?"

"Yes, father, it is here. Jesus Christ said so." "Well, that is just what I need, -what your poor father needs."

"Yes, father, and hear the rest of it-

" For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

"O! that is for me-for just such as me: whoso ever believeth in him. I can believe in him-I de

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT .--- A correspondent of our Quebec cotemporary, Le Canadien, accuses us of entertaining "a burning thirst-unc soif ardente-for human blood little honorable to Christians of the nineteenth century, and well calculated to excite the indignation of men who the immolation of the murderer is neither agreeable to God, nor advantageous to the security of same writer attributes to absurd or dishonest motives our article of the 2nd instant, and instanates that we therein set ourselves in conosition to the heads of our Church; who, if we rightly comprehend the drift of his argument, look upon Capital Punishment inflicted upon the murderer, as disagreeable or offensive to God, and not profitable to society. We feel that the writer in question has herein not only been unjust towards the TRUE WITNESS, but that he has certainly misrepresented those in whose name he professes to speak.

Is Capital Punishment, for the crime of murder, repugnant to the Divine Law, and offensive to God? This is the first question that presents itself to us upon reading the Canadien's correspondence; and to this question we will first address ourselves.

* The agrarian crimes of Ireland furnish a few of these cases.

In the Montreal Herald of Monday last, we find the following paragraph, the substance of which is repeated in the Commercial Advertiser :--

THE UNPROTECTED POOR .- On Saturday morn-ing we published a letter from a "Oity Incum-' in which he complained of the manner in bent,' which the unprotected poor are thrown upon individual charity. The case we are now about to publish will furnish even a sronger plea for the establishment of some institution like a House of Refuge. On Saturday morning an old woman, named Therese Labelle, was brought before the Recorder, having been found in the streets in a destitute condition, and no other place of refuge existing than the common jail. Thither the Recorder was forced to send her. The circumstances under which this old woman was given into the charge of the murderer is not offensive to God, or repugnant to which presents itself to him who meditates a with no clothing except a petticoat, a handkerchief * This does not include the millis Laws. The Catholic Church, our sole in- crime, is as to whether it is what is called a over her shoulders, and a pair of stockings, thus Sisters give relief out of dors.

* This dues not include the multitude to whom the

believe in him."

And from that hour the father wept on his way re-joicing in Christ Jesus with great joy. So gather in the children—all children into the Sanday schools of all classes—from all conditions.

The object of this story, and the impression thereby intended to be left on the mind of the dicated by the passages we have ventured to italicize. The story is intended to convey the idea -that Romanists, in general, are not accustomed to pray; that private and family prayer is not a duty imposed upon them by their religion; that even of the "Lord's Prayer" Romanists are commonly ignorant; and that the doctrine of the Atonement, through the life, sufferings, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, is altogether unknown to them. It would not do for the evangelical writer to state all, or any of these things in so many words; for the first book of Catholic devotions that he might take up-for even the child's Catechism, which contains the rudiments of Catholic doctrine, would suffice to convince him of wilful and deliberate fa'sehood. He has resource therefore to the" Lie by implication" or " Lie Evangelical ;" and that which he is too prudent to affirm directly, he cunningly insinuates under the garb of an interesting evangelical anecdote.

And the lie thus insinuated, finds ready acceptance amongst Protestants. They have been taught to believe that, somehow or other, Romanists do not pray for themselves, but leave the priest to do their praying for them; that Romanists place their hopes of salvation, not on Christ, but on the priest, and rely rather upon the due performance of certain quasi mechanical religious acts, than upon a holy life ; and that the doctrines that it is by the blood of Christ that their sins are washed away, and that without the application to them of that all cleansing stream, no acts of their own can avail to the remission of their sins-are doctrines altogether strange to the Romish system, untaught to its votaries, and Protestantism. This, we say, is the belief prevalent amongst the great mass of Protestants ; these the notions respecting Popery that are assiduously inculcated at "Anniversaries" and " Evangelical Tca Parties" by sleek-faced ministers - as they style themselves - of the Gospel of Christ !

Here again is another specimen of the " Lie by implication," or " Lie Evangelical," taken from the Montreal Witness. The retailer, if not the author of the Lue in this case, is the notorious Kirwan, otherwise known as the Rev. Nick Murray of New York. The reverend gentleman was himself a Catholic we believe, in

THE TRUE WATNESS AND CATHOLIC CHBONICLE DECEMBER 26, 1859.11

his youth, and therefore in his case we cannot at-tribute the 1746 to material of the star out one at tribute the 1746 to material of the star sail bloded

s plous gaus or unquici 1 mute: Lney are so addinted of to s gambling and drinking may be excused on the ground s that it is the custom of their order. If But: they do ex-order somest plous wighting over the children state they may not bes tainted with the damhable heresy of Protestantism. And why should they not in view of the sadievils it has inflicted on the Holy Oatholic Church. Those svils are alarming; and they are mul-iplying at a fearful rate. At a place called Clogher in Ireland there is a National school where all the in ireland short as a maximum sonori where all the children were sent for instruction. A good pious priest, who hates the primer next to the Bible, became slarmed for the lambs of his flock. If the children were tanght to read, they could read the Bible. What they could do they might do. And the reading of the Bible leads directly to heresy. So he resolved to do something to rescue them from danger. He went to the school, and in the lofty and pious tones of St. Hildebrand, of blessed memory, he demanded the names of the children. This demand the teacher resisted, with that cool but decided spirit which renders Protestants so unamiable to pious Priests. He then ordered the teacher out of the school. But he even refused obedience to that reasonable request of his reverence. Finding the teacher would not go out he went out himself, and waited near the school for the dismissal of the scholars. He then, with a zeal worthy the age of the pious, Mrs. Hicks, who raised a storm in the heavens by pulling off her stocking and making a lather of soap, declared that if they ever went to that school again, he would change the one half of them into rats and mice, and the other half of them into cats and dogs, and then set them to chase each other over the whole country! And this occurred in Ireland within the last few months ; proving beyond all doubt that the piety of the thir-teenth and fourteenth centuries of the Obristian era is yet alive in the hearts of these reverend priests. is yet alive in the hearts of these reverend priests. at the three warehouses, unloading, weighing, and No doubt some of the children staid away, lest they shipping grain for the Chicago market in order to be changed into mice, and be devoured by cate !-Kirwin in New York Observer.

intelligent and enlightened Protestant public, that the Catholic peasantry of Ireland are igno- three! Again, we have a good county poor-house, rant and superstitious; and that the teachings of where honest or dishonest poverty can ever be sure the Catholic Church are morally and intellectu- of a good home, a warm welcome, and plenty to eat, ally degrading. Even Kirwan, unscrupulous liar ally degrading. Liven and the state of the poor for the town of St. Ann though he be, would hardly dare to assert directly stated to Mr. H. S. Hall, a prominent citizen of this that the Romish Church teaches that her priests place, that he had but two or three applications for have the power to transform human beings into relief this season! cats and mice ; or that the peasantry in Catholic countries believe that their clergy possess any such power. He has resource therefore in likemanner to the " Lie by Implication," or " Lie Evangelical," and insinuates that which he ritable Christians of New York and Philadelphia.knows even the majority of Protestants would at We would not, for a moment, question the veracity once reject, if directly propounded to them as a of the statements so industriously circulated in the East, but would merely suggest that they savor fact.

There is also the well-known story of the marvellous conversion of Luther. How one day he chanced to fall in with an old and rare !!! book, views expressed by the Catholic press as to the long neglected in the library of his convent ; how he took it down and commenced to study it; how as he read, his heart burned within him, and his as he read, his heart burned within him, and his work, and so low in the scale of morality as to is the aim of the enemies of all authority; it is evi-brain reeled at the strange doctrines therein re- allow themselves to be purchased for "a few of dent that it is not the temporal power of the soveand how at last he discovered that that book was-THE BIBLE!!!!!

This we say is an excellent specimen of the particular class of the " Lie Evangelical;" and one perhaps that has had a greater success in its day than any other Lie put forth by the Reformation Societies of Europe. It will be seen by as with most other Lies-requisite that they the following description of a hebdomadal occur-

is youth, and therefore in his case we cannot at-is youth, and therefore in his case we cannot at-ribute the tract of merce in an and the second of the second se

ladelphia and Baltimore, followed immediately by the arrival of "material aid." Is it not strange that a place of 5000 inhabitants, and having daily commu-nication with St. Ann, should know nothing of the terrible sufferings, especially as from ten to twentyfive teams are here every day selling wood and various produce from that pluce? There are two wellverge of starvation, do not make known their wants at home, where they would be met by a proper respouse, if they were found deserving, on inquiry; but they have their heart-rending tale published hundreds of miles away, while we, at the immense distance of nine miles, were not apprised of their wants, much less given an opportunity to assist in supplying them. Really, we feel slighted, and not without reason. The farmers in this, and to some extent, the adjoining counties, have suffered for the past two years, in consequence of a partial failure of their staple crops-viz., wheat and corn-but we were not aware, until so informed at the East, that St. Ann and vicinity had suffered so much more than other sections of the county. And when I state to you the fact that thousands of bushels of grain are received at the warehouses here, and shipped to Chicago daily and weekly, and that for the last four weeks there has been such a rush of grain here for shipment that they have kept hands at work a part of the time after night, and before daylight in the morning, make room for more coming, you would smile at the idea of suffering existing to any extent in a country The purport of this Lie is likewise obvious that is daily exporting grain of all kinds, to keep you from starving in the East! The general opinion here is that none are obliged to subsist on one meal a day except those who are too lazy to cook How many inmates has it ? Why, seven, all told !-

Knowing these facts, you may well suppose we were not a little astonished and amused to see twelve thousand dollars' worth of goods landed at our de-pot last week, en route for St. Ann, the freight on which-\$200-was also paid by warm-hearted, chastrongly of Pike's Peak gold stories, J. M. MACK. Kankakee City, Illinois.

The above amply confirm the truth of the exciting cause of the Chiniquy schism. Its promoters and adherents are fellows too lazy to is the testimony of Protestants who have personal knowledge of the facts by them deposed to.

In extenuation of our offence of having characterised the scenes which sometimes occur in Protestant places of worship, as better suited to by to fulfill his diviue mission. This is why they the above specimen that nothing is so easy as the the atmosphere of the grog-shop than to that of strive to wrest from him those possessions which for manufacture of these kind of Lies. It is not- the house of God, we may be permitted to cite should bear the least resemblance to the truth. rence in the church of St. George's in the East Anachronisms, self-contradictions and palpable in London. The Rector, Mr. King, and seve-absurdities do not detract from their value in the ral of his clerical assistants are what is called absurdities do not detract from their value in the rai of mis perical assistants are what is caned persecution, to retire within the catacombs, or like evangelical market: and hence it is that any fool, High Churchmen; given to intoning the psalms the Saviour Himself to seek a place whereon to lay provided he but be a knave, is fully adequate to -bowing to the place where the altar would be, his head-would nevertheless continue to steer the their manufacture. The consequence is that the if there was an altar in a Protestant church- bark of Peter through the shoals, and amidst the their manufacture. The consequence is that the indiversity of the said market is, as it were glutted; and great as and wearing quantily-cut coats with Roman col-said market is, as it were glutted; and great as indiversity quantily-cut coats with Roman col-is the demand for the "Lie Evangelical," the lars, designated by the Saints—"M.B." or most perflous tempests. But we know also that if cannot dispense with the world, the world, the world, the date of the report, and probably are still, 249 specimens of the "Lie Evangelical" by us weeks, but it was opened again a few Sundays given above, would be a loss of time. Upon ago, when the following ludicrous scenes occurthose who believe them, argument would be red. In that we copy from the London Times, faith in the manifest falsehoods of a Kirwan it any design to misrepresent, or poke fun, at the THE CECRCH OF ST. GEORGE'S IN THE EAST.-Last night again, at the evening service in this church, there was another of the unseemly exhibitions of popular feeling which for some time past dice against Popery, argument would be equally have brought the religious service there and all concerned in their ministration into public notoriety. For the present, at least, the recent mediation of the Bishop of London has utterly failed, and at length the civil power has stepped in to put an end to the M. CHINIQUY EXPOSED .--- The Protestant disgrace, but, so far as yesterday's proceedings are concerned, with little or no effect; and no man can have witnessed those proceedings without being convinced that, now a fresh element of resistance the inevitable result. Yesterday the interference of haps, also for the first time in this or any other civilized country the spectacle was seen of a number of police-constables deliberately stationed within the precincts of a place of worship for the maintenance of the public peace, and as many more guarding the entrance to it with the same object. Some time before 7, the body of the church was filled with people, and an excited crowd, composed for the most part of young men and boys, took possession of the open space in front of the communion rails. At first it was not thought advisable to open the galleries, but the people arrived in such numbers that this inten-tion was abandoned, and on the doors being opened there was a rush into that part of the building, and a struggle for places similar to that which occurs at popular theatre on a boxing-night. Mr. Mackonochie, the officiating clergyman, and the choristers were escorted from the vestry to their sents in the chancel through the crowd. On arriving there, and throughout the whole service, they were literally hemmed in on every side by a mob. The police who were dotted over the building in all directions, looked belplessly on, unwilling to exercise their authority without some fair pretext, and Superintendent Howie, under whose orders they were, occupied a seat in the churchwardens' pew in company with those gentlemen. Inspector Alison, who was stationed in the chancel, sought by gentle persuasion to divert some part of the crowd from that point into the galleries, but with little effect. Why, indeed, the police were present it was difficult to say, unless they were intended to awe by their presence possible offenders into decent behaviour. The truth would seem to be that they appreciated the delicacy of their novel position so completely and evinced so much temper and forbearance on the occasion as almost to expose them to the momentary suspicion of winking at, if not cheapest goods at their establishment, No. 87, vicinity. conntenancing, the surrounding excitement which at MiGill Street. W. W. ROBERTS, Druggist, La Port, Ind. times and for a moment broke out into open uproar. M'Gill Street.

The crowd in the chancel was not wholly made up of the opponents of the officiating clergy. It was com-posed of the partians on both sides, who scowled at each other with a hatred which only religious party Chiniquy: Worker Strict being upon the same cording to the side on which they were, the responses in an opposition chorus with hideous profacity. To bear the Lord's Prayer and some of the subject as the ane hand. in an opposition chorus with bideous profabity. To phia Ledger (Protestant) and reads as follows: The first intimation we had here of any suffering in St. Ann was the statements in the Eastern reli-factions bent on thring each other down, mingled gious journals, and appeals made in New York, Phi-ladelphia and Baltimore, followed immediately by the and jeering, was an outrage on all public decency and decorum, and a scancalous desecration of a place of worship which requires to be felt and witnessed to be fully understood. There were features in the spectacle verging in the ludicrous. For instance, a man sat on the pulpit stairs, close behind Mr. Mac-konochie, who conducted the service, and bawled conducted journals here, and yet these people, on the out the responses at the very top of his voice into the rev. geutieman's car throughout the whole of the prayers. A policeman several times gently attempted to moderate his ardor, but he paid not the slightest heed to the admonition, and continued shouting as hard as before, without moving a muscle of his face. At the conclusion of the prayers, Mr. Mackonochie ascended the pulpit and preached an extempore sermon of some length, which was at first so often interrupted by the coughing and stifled laughter of part of the congregation that he was obliged to pause and ask them whether or not they would grant him hearing. To this appeal there were con-tending cries of 'Yes, yes,' and 'No, no,' from differ-ent parts of the church. The 'Ayes' appeared to have it, and the rev. gentleman taking fresh courage from this decision in his favor, proceeded with his discourse, which was simply a fervid exhortation to a blameless life, containing not the remotest allusion to the bitter contention now raging between the cler-gy and the parishioners. At its termination he turned his back upon the audience and his face to the east, and uttered a short prayer, a circumstance which elicited a hiss from a portion of the audience. Turning again towards them, he pronounced the blessing, and then left the pulpit, from which, with

the choristers, he was again escorted by the police to the vestry. The congregation slowly departed, but a number of them lingered outside, as usual, to hoot the clergy and choristers as they passed from the church to the parsonage, and it was some time before the police could clear the adjacent street.

MANDEMENT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BI-SHOP OF TLOA .--- Mgr. Baillargeon, Bishop of Tloa, and Administrator of the Archdiocess of Quebec, has addressed the following letter to the Clergy and laity of the Diocess :-

" in learning the news of the Peace concluded at Villa France betwixt the Emperors of France and Austria, we conceived the pleasing hope that calm would be restored to the Papal States, and that all fears for the Temporal Power of the Sovereign Pontiff were at an end. But the tidings which reach us raised against the august successor of Peter far from calming, becomes day by day more fierce and that the spirit of insubordination and revolt, fanned by the enemies of religion will communicate itself to the Provinces which have, as yet, remained faithful. "It is not necessary to inform you N.T.C.F., what

vealed; how he took counsel of his superiors; the necessaries of life." This, be it remembered, reign that they chiefly menace, it is the dignity of assessment rolls are made. the Pontiff that they fain would pull down ; it is his spiritual power that they desire to overthrow, because it restrains their detestable ambition, and imposes an obstacle to the progress of error and impicty. They know that the temporal power is service-able to the Chief of the Church to assure his indedependence, and thus to enable him more efficaciousmany centuries he has held, and which are guaranteed to him by many numerous and incoctestable titles.

THE POPULATION OF CAMADA.—The consus will be taken again¹⁹ in a very short lime. In the next Fail the preparations, as fixed by law, will be made; and there is every probability that the "correct onu-meration of the people will set. at rest many of the vexed questions which have for so long troubled our political atmosphere: In anticipation of this time, it is certainly inter-

esting-it may be advantageous-to make some approximate estimate of the number of the inhabitants of the Province, especially as there are several ways of calculating it with some exactness.

The best means of arriving at a conclusion, in this respect is by deducing the population from the number of children between the ages of 5 and 16-which must by law, be returned to the Educational Department by the School Trustees.

In Dr. Ryerson's report for 1857, the number of children between the above ages, in all the school districts of Upper Canada is given ; and the total swells up to no less than 324,850.

are given, and by supplying the omissions in a well understood proportion, he gives the total number of children between 5 and 16 at 308,000.

Now it was found by the census of '51, that the total population on the 1st January could be discovered by multiplying the number of children (registered the previous year) between 5 and 16 by 41. Performing this operation in this case, we find the number of people at the beginning of 1858, and as the increase from natural causes and the slight immigration of the last two years is probably about soven per cent, we have the following table :-

No. of children between 5 and 16 in U. C. as per report of 1857, Do in L. C.... do

do in the whole Province. Multiplying each of these by 41, we obtain-

Population of U.C., January 1st,

Do do

Do

Population, 1st January, 1859. Upper Canada.....

Total.....

Population on 1st January, 1860,

Times	Constant and a
	Canada
Lower	Canada

2,988,806 There may be slight errors in the above ; the rates of children to the whole population may have changed a little ; the incacase per annum-7 per cent-may not be correctly estimated, and Mr. Chaveau every week from Italy apprise us that the storm may have committed similar errors (although this is more unlikely). But I feel pretty confident that the calculation is not 10,000 wide of the mark, menacing. Already has one important part of his either way. In any case, our legislators, when they States rejected his authority; and it is to be feared meet in February next, may feel that they have the dignity and the responsibility of directing the affairs of three millions of people.

The figures given above may be verified-and have verified them -as far as regards Upper Canada, by deductions from the Assessment roll. In Lower Ganada, unfortunately for the present purpose, no

The Voter's lists-as completed by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at the order of the House, on Mr. Mackenzie's motion - are not to be relied upon as furnishing any statistics whence to calculate the population. They, however, give this corroboration of the close approximation in numbers of the population of the two parts of the Province, that they shew the number of votes polled in Canada East and Canada West at the last general election to have been nearly equal.

The next data for computations are to be found in the report of the Adjutant General of Militia, for 1856. In this we find the total number of 1st and 2nd class service men (between 18 and 40) and of reserve men between 40 and 60) put down thus :-For Upper Canada..... 117,958

118,465

155

293

For Lower Canada.....

Total..... 236,427 But in both or these corrections where Chinada, at B omitted returns. There were in Unper Chinada, at B

Tr. We, are requested to state that the St. Patrick's Society intends holding their Annual Soiree on the 11th January next.

5

VICTORIA BRIDGE. - The great work is at length accomplished. On Monday next the Victoria Bridge will, if no unforeseen accident interpose, be opened for traffic and the general depots of the Grand Trunk Railway will be removed from Longueuil and brought to Montreal. the fact so long deemed weil-nigh im-possible is now accomplished. What revolution it will work on trade remains to be seen. Great results are anticipated .-- Montreal Cazelte.

We have been requested by the writer to publish the annexed proposal for a Christmas diamer for the poor of Monircal:__

Sin,-The Christmas festivities are about to commence, amidst the peace and plenty with which a bountiful Providence has favored us. At such a In Mr. Chaveau's report, of the same date, most of time, and under these circumstances, does it not bethe returns from the Lower Canada school districts come us to shew our gratitude by taking thought in some substantial manner, for those who, from misfortune or otherwise, have no such pleasant anticipations connected with Christmas?

In reply to the enquiry into the manner in which this may be done, I beg to submit the following suggestions, which I trust will meet with the warm and bearty co-operation of our citizens generally. Its feasibility will be made apparent by the intimation that the number of our poor has been carefully esti-mated at two thousand. Calculating the value of the food consumed at one shilling each, inclusive of all expenses connected with its preparation, the whole amount necessary would be only one hundred pounds; and none who remember the munificent amount of six thousand pounds which our city contributed for the railway dinner, can for a moment entertain the idea that one hundred pounds could not be raised for a Christmas dinner for our poor

Nor will the influence of such an act be lost upon other cities, nor its example fail to be followed ; and when we sit down to our Ohristmas dinner, it will I feel confident, lose none of its zest from the satisfaction of knowing that, through our liberality and the influence of its example, thousands of our destitute fellow-creatures are also discussing their roast

beef and plum-pudding. Soliciting a favourable consideration of the follow-1.433.842 ing suggestions by the officers of the National Benc-1,359,435 volent Societies and the public generally. 1 am, Sir, yours very truly, 2,793,277

Montreal, Dec. 12 1859.

1. That a public dinner of roast beef and plum pudding be given to all the poor and destitute of 1,534,311 Montreal in the City Hall on Christmas Day,

HUMANITY.

1,454,595 2. That to carry out the necessary arrangements the officers of all the National Societies meet together at an early date.

That to defray the expense, donations be re-3. ceived by all the officers of these societies, and collection boxes (properly secured) be placed conspicuously in all the principal thoroughfares.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesd y last.

The weather, after a succession of snow-storing, has set in very cold, thus giving promise of good winter roads and active husiness.

Inactivity continues in every branch of wholesale and produce business in this city ; although we learn by advices from the West, that there is great activity and excitment in the pork business.

The senson has closed with, we believe, very fow losses of consequence on this side of the lakes, although there were several very severe storms. The attention of consignees of produce should, however, he drawn to the possibility of loss when the whole or a part of the transportation is by water. In this case consignees, at all events, if under advances, should be always directed to insure.

The grain market has been quite inactive, Flour being nominal at former rates or rather less. Asnus continues as last quoted,-Pots 27s 3d. to

27s 6d, and Pearls 27s 3d PORK is rising here, though not so rapidly as in the interior. The Toronto quotations being higher than any here, sellers are holding off.

BUTTER-A small shipping lot has been sold at previons prices, say about 15c for good Store-packed.

HONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETP. Wheat-None in market.

Oats may be quoted at 2s. Supply very fair. Barley 3s 6d to 3s 7d are the prices for to day. Sui-

Multiplying for each successive year, by 1.07, we have-Lower Canada.....

1858..... 1,340,039 of L. C. 1,270,500 do of the whole Province. 2,610,539

324,858

308,000

632.858

supply is fully equal to, even if it does not exceed, "Mark of the Beast" collars. In consequence throughout the universe it is of great importance that battalions, from 80 of which nothing was beard, of their indulgence in Romish proclivities, and the domains of the Holy See remain intact, so that in Lower Ganada, there were 178 battalions, from 80 of which nothing was beard.

thrown away, and with the dolt who could put we trust that our cotemporaries will acquit us of would be useless to reason ; whilst to those who, holy Protestant faith :--conscious of the absurdities of the evangelical anecdotes of the Protestant press, yet avail themselves of those anecdotes to intensify the prejuuseless; for with them it is the heart and not the head, that is in fault.

press of the United States is at last beginning to find out and to confess the fact, that the Rev. M. Chinquy is a humbug, and his "interesting converts" a batch of lazy loafers, whose religion difference of lazy loafers, whose religion consists mainly in a devout worship of their bellies. The following extracts will speak for them- the police, on anything like an organized scale, scluss, and as coming from Protestant Sources, was, for the first time, called into action; and, perselves; and as coming from Protestant sources, are not liable to the reproach of having been dictated by sectarian animosity. The first is from the Kankakee Weekly Gazette, and exposes the falsity of the statements put forth by M. Chiniquy respecting the privations under which the poor "Saints of St. Anne's" are alleged to be suffering :----

"Now all these begging stories found in the Eastern journals, these appeals to the pockets of Chris-tians from the Rastern pulpits, these urgent solicitations by sympathetic women, are uncalled for and en-tirely out of place. There are not within the limits of our county as many deserving poor as can be Chiniquy, to make the world believe that he is a great and persecuted apostle of Protestantism, and to secure to him, in his half-way espousal of Protestantism, followers, by means of furnishing them with an easy and comfortable passage through the 'freez-The larger portion of those who have lug term." seen fit to follow their excommunicated priest into a partial esponsal of the Protestant faith are so notoriously shiftless, their intelligence so limited, and their ambition so low that a hulf-worn and untiquated gorment and a few of the necessaries of life will pro-selyte them to almost any religious belief. The shrewd Chiniquy knows as well as any man how to profit by this state of affairs, and hence he appeals to Pro-testants for aid, travels the country over preaching in large cities, detailing the beggarly condition of his un-pricet-ridden followers. The Protestants in turn, thinking they have bagged large game, a se-cond Luther, set to lionizing Chiniquy and raising funds and clothes for his perishing followers. The goods and money are daily arriving; and judging from the amount already received, quite heavy drafts

To expose the absurdities, the disregard of the continual disturbances thence resulting, the life Vicar of Jesus Christiany freely exercise that of which no returns were received. Thus the Up truth, and uncharmableness displayed in the few Bishop of London closed the church for some divine authority which he has received from above for the safety of all, and without which the cause of ; to 329, and the Lower Ganada figures in that of civilisation throughout the world would be imperilled.; to 207. Performing this calculation, we have :

"Thus we see that at the spectacle of the fresh attacks against the Supreme Pontiff of the Church, Christendom is profoundly stirred. In every Catho-lic country the faithful, obedient to their pastors, hasten to address their fervent prayers to heaven, that the subjects of the Holy See, recovered from duty, and may again submit themselves to that be-neficent authority which for the moment they have ignored. Let us imitute NTCE ignored. Let us imitate, N.T.C.F., the unanimous zeal of our brethren in the faith, and let us hasten : Population in 1856to unite to their's our prayers and supplications .-Let us implore the powerful aid of the Holy and Immaculate Virgin Mary, so that by her intercession we may obtain from the sovereign Shepherd of souls, that He will deign to abridge the sufferings of His Church, to soothe the grief that oppresses the head of his representative on carth, and to restore joy to the : Catholic universe. "For these reasons, the Holy Name of God invok-

Pro Papa. 2. "The litunies of the B. Virgin with versicle and prayer, shall be recited publicly at the end of High Mass or Parochial Mass ou Sundays and Festivals, in all the churches.

the prones of all parochial and conventual Masses, and in the Chapters of the Religious Communities, of Hamilton Spectator. the first Sunday, or Holiday of obligation after its reception.

"Given at the Archiceche of Quebec under our sign and the seal of the Archbishopric, and the coun-tersign of our Secretary, the Thirtieth of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Nine. "† C. F. BISDOP OF TLOA,

By His Lordship,

Administrator. EDNUND LANGEVIN, Pre.

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE. - We beg to call the attention of our readers to the above establishment, where they will find the very best goods, and one of the largest assortments to select from in the city. We under-stand that Messrs. Donnelly & O'Brien are clearing out the balance of their Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing and out-fitting at a great sacrifice, in order to make room for their Spring J. J. Hayes, F. Curran, J. A. Rafter and W. H. Cunimportations. We can confidently recommend ningham. all parties wanting anything in the clothing or

outfitting line to try the Grand Trank Clothing ness transacted there, and the favorable reputation of the firm, that they will find the best and

Canada figures must be increased in the ratio of

Male population betweeen 18 and 60, registered by the Militia enumerators. Upper Canada..... Lower Canada.....

Upper Canada..... Lower Onnada.....

Total.....

These results are, of course, only approximative.-They are unfuir towards Lower Canada, for, on looking through the returns from that section of the country, several are to be seen where the names of officers only are given. When later and more pered, we have decreed and decree as tollows :- fect tables are made available, I will endeavor to 1. "From the date of the present Mandement every make more reliable calculations, although the mili-Priest shall add to the prayers of Mass, the prayer tia returns, which exclude the seafaring population, must be always disadvantageous to the Lower, as compared with the Upper Province. These I merely bring forward as in some way corroborative of the first one, and to show that, even on the most unfavorable view, there is not so great a difference be-"This Mandement shall be read and published at tween the population of Upper and Lower Canada as the prones of all parochial and conventual Masses, some mob-orators are in the babit of stating. - Corr.

> It is our melancholy and painful duty to record the death of the Rev. Terance Smith, Parish Priest of Smith's Falls. The late hour at which we receiv. ed the intelligence of his demise, prevents us at present from paying that tribute to his memory which his earthly career, so characteristic of the minister of Christ, and the gentleman, so justly deserves. Requiescut in peace - Ottawa Tribune.

At a meeting of the "Erina Snow Shoe Club," held at its rooms on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the present BCBSOD

President-Mr. Joseph Curran. lst Vice do-Mr. John Robinson. 2nd do do-Mr. Wm. Rigney. Sec. and Treas.-Mr. John Cox. Committee of Management-Messrs. W. J. Cor,

In Justice to Davis' Pain Killer, I must say that J Store, as we are satisfied from the immense busi- never sold an article which gave such universal sadicine which met with such a rapid sale ; its virtues | able reference. are the topic of conversation in many places in this

111, 242	i. j Densterr,
ud. So.	Indian Corn 3s 9d to 4s. Supply small.
from 29	Pens 3s 8d to 3s 9d. Supply very fair.
Upper	Buckwheat 2s 9d to 3s. Supply very small.
of 249	Flax Seed may be quoted at 5s to 5s 6d Very
of 178	Senree.
e :	Timothy Seed 10 6d to 113. Very Scarce.
	Bag Flour los to 16s.
	Oatmeal 10s 6d to 12s.
	Butter-Fresh, 1s 3d to 1s 4d ; Salt 10d to 11d.
155,850	Eggs 11d to 1s.
137,770	Potatoes 4s to 4s 6d per bag containing 11 bush-
	els.
293,620	Remarks-The weather being very cold, the at- tendance of farmers was small.

Births.

In this city, on the 6th inst., the wife of Alfred 1,246,858 1,102,160 Pinsonnealt, Esq., of a son. In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. P. J. Fogarty, of a son. 2,349,018

Died.

In this city, on the 10th of December, Edward Patrick, infant child of Mr P. J. Fogarty, At Rawdon, on the 1st inst., Catherine Daly, daughter of Luke Daly, Esq., P.M., aged 17 years.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on NONDAY EVENING next, 10th inst., at EIGHT o'clock, to Debate the subject-

" Should the Use of Intoxicating Liquors be prohibited by Law?"

By Order,

EDWARD WOODS, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

THE COUNCIL of the above Association beg to announce that they have concluded arrangements with Mr. Crozier, in virtue of which that celebrated Musician and Vocalist will attend in the Hall of the Association, at Eight o'clock, on every Tuesday Evening of the present Session, for the purpose of giving instruction in Vocal Music.

WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, for the Parish of St. Colombian, for the Catholic School on the Front Concession. A salary of Forty-five Pounds Currency-will be given, with a free house and firewood. Apply to Mr. George Welsh of the same place. December 15,

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON.

THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respect-

P. TUOKER, Collector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

AVAIDA GAVIETO DI GAGE I TOMA GEORGENIA DE GUALITAR CANADA SU DE CANADA CANADA

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STATISTICS SALES

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We rejoice (says the Times) that the Emperor of the French has given couclusive proof that what ever Imay; have , been this feelings, a he does . not mow, wish to stir up any ill-will in the amind; of France towards: Englandide Hetchasugiven ustan assurance which it is impossible to misunderstand, that, so far; as he is concerned; he wishes all causes of irritation between the two countries which lie within his control to cease, and we willingly accept this declara-tion as the first faint streak of the dawn which may be the herald of a day clear from the clouds which have been so long gathering round us. What may have been the feelings and intentions of the Emperor up to this time we will not inquire ; suffice it that he has taken a step in the direction of conciliation, and taken it in a manner equally frank and courteous.-The future must show whether this step is to be followed by others which will restore to us a cordial understanding, not only between the two Governments, but between the two nations; or whether. it is the result of a mere momentary impulse, to be recalled with the same facility with which it has been taken.

The Treaty of Zurich is duly reduced to a diplomatic record. It has been signed and scaled at Zurich, and now, by the hands of the Marquis do Banneville, it has been duly delivered in Paris, to be laid up in the Imperial Chancery. Thus closes one act in this Italian drama, which has pressed heavily upon the attention of the spectators, and which has done but little towards the development of the plot. Through all the smoke of battles and the something like chicane of diplomacy we see hitherto only one tangible fact. It is this-Austria has sold Lombardy to Piedmont for ten millions sterling.

The following is from the letter of Times' Paris correspondent, dated 24th ulto. :- The delay which has occurred in expediting the letters of invitation to the Governments for the Congress has not arisen, I am assured, from any difference between the English and French Cabinets, but is rather owing to some difficulties started by Austria on the Regency question. The letters have been made out for several days past, and the date speci-fied for the meating of the Congress was the 15th of December. In consequence of the delay it is considered that it would not be possible for all the Plenipotentiaries to be here by the 15th, ready to sit in Congress. The same letters will be sent, but with a longer date. Such is the explanation given in official quarters.

A letter from Rome, in the Journal de Bruxelles, speaks of serious disagreements between M. Rouland, the French Minister of Public Worship, and the Pa-pal Nuncio at Paris, Mgre. Sacconi.

M. de Montalembert is to have the honor of a prosecution. The French Government has formally announced this determination. The delay is granted, on account of the domestic affliction which has recently befallen M. de Montalembert in the death of his brother, the Colonel de Montalembert, in Africa. The Ami de la Religion has also been marked for prosecution, and the Courrier du Dimanche has received an advertissement.

The number of deaths from cholera in the French expeditionary army during the 20 days' campaign against the frontier tribes of Morocco has been 2,160. As the total of effectives has not been given. it is impossible to ascertain with certainty the rate of mortality, but if we suppose it to have been 10,000 men, the death-rate will have been 21-6 per cent in less than a month.-Times Cor.

A recent letter from Boulogne says :- The town of Boulogne-sur-mer is, as it was in the days of the Cassars, the chief port of embarkation for Britain, and it may be called the advanced out-post of Catholicity. Lying at the very gates of Protestant Albion, Boulogne, like all attractive watering places, contains a large floating population of strangers who are non-Catholics or irreligious; and yet the good town has kept close to the faith and devotion of its fathers, in soite of the temptations within its own walls, and amidst the declensions of a lukewarm age.

At Boulogne the Catholics have become habituated to the sight of a variety of sects, and hitherto no separatist has had to complain of the slightest breach of toleration either socially or legally. Five Eng-lish chapels, *i.e.*, four Episcopalian, and one Wesleyan or Methodist "place of worship," have successively been built : there is a Jewish synagogue; and two or three years back a Mormon congregation from America, via London, attempted to beat up for recruits here. As the efforts of these particular he-eating his proud heart in silence and solitude in his retics were directed almost exclusively to the perversion of the English, it was the English Ministers who undertook to refute them and drive them back again across the Atlantic, or at least across the strait. So we had the curious spectacle in our music-hall of a theological tilting match, Protestant on both sides. The English Protestants, who owe their reformation to Luther, Calvin, and Henry VIII. fought the Mormons on the ground of authority !-They examined the origin, and proved the falsehood of the doctrines of Joe Smith and Brigham Young by the same arguments with which Catholics overturn the foundation of Protestantism. "Who are you that you presume to improve on the Bible, or to interpret it for yourselves? Whence come you?-Give some proof that you are sent of God"-The good people of Boulogne viewed the controversy with indifference. It concerced them about as much as one on the origin of the pyramids, or the interpretation of the arrow-headed literature of Persepolis. Amidst many temptations to the contrary, Boulogne remains thoroughly and sincerely Catholic.

mand could only be prevented from falling into utter disorganization by immediate action; committed, as. he saw himself, in the eyes of, his followers, to some decisive course by the resolute language be had always held to them, and the headlong faith they vested in him; tempted, finally, by the magnitude and yet facility of the enterprise, Garibaldi meditated a sudden onset on the Marches and the Abruzzi, by which he felt confident he could open his way to the conquest of Naples, and unite that wealthy and populous southern kingdom to the destinies of Northern and Central Italy.

It seems he communicated his venturous plan to Fanti at Bologna, and that the latter, without disapproving it, submitted it to the decision of the Turin Cabinet ; this led to the successive call of both Generals to the Court of Victor Emmanuel, and to that four hours' interview between the King and Garibaldi, at the end of which this latter, sacrificing both his own convictions and projects to his affection for the King and deference to his advisers, clearly saw that nothing was left for him save an immediate withdrawal into private life. He went back once more to Bologna, prohably to resign his powers into the hands of his superior, Fanti; he thence returned to Turin to bid a farewell to the King, and was last heard of at Genoa, whence he will, in all probability. proceed to his rural retreat at Nice, or to his lonely islet off the shore of Sardinia.

With Garibaldi's retirement I am afraid the Romagnese legion is but a loosened faggot, soon to go asunder. Nor are the Tuscan troops, although most of them consist of old soldiers, subjected to sound military training, much more to be depended on .--Among the officers of the choice regiments, cavalry, artillery, and grenadiers, there are not a few Retrogradists, who never made a mystery of their attachment to the departed Lorraine dynasty. Absent from their homes for the last functionths, they know nothing and believe nothing of the change that has come over the spirit of their countrymen. They describe the vote for annexation as the mere result of a movimento e rumore di p'azza (mere street cry and riot). They protest they had only gone forth to fight the Austrians; their only subject of quarrel with the Grand Duke was his Austrian tendencies; that they would on no account bear a hand in a counter-revolution ; but neither would they draw a sword against their lawful Prince, if he disconnected his cause from that of Austria, and attempted the recovery of

his throne by legitimate national means. Under such circumstances, it would be no wonder if the Retrogradists began to look up. The promise, so often repeated by France, that the restoration of the Central Italian Government is to be effected by no armed interference, deceives no sensible person here. There is such a thing as a "spontaneous choice" per force. As the only out-spoken newspaper in Italy, the Diritto, amply illustrates the subject, if you put a loatbsome dish of food before a starving man, it is but little consolation to say to him that he "needs not cat it, if he does not like it;" for hunger and the lack of any other nourishment will in the end overcome his repugnance. The public apprehension for the present is rather aroused by the "Reds" than the "blacks," us the "Pale Greens," or Moderates are lately losing all ascendancy, the Mazzinians are ready to step in their place; and is it to be wonder-

ed at if the Italians, who read in the Moniteur and the Emperor's letter what is to be their ultimate fate prefer to submit to it at once rather than arrive at it through all the made phases of the rampant auarchy which disgraced their cause when they trusted the democrats in 1849.

What, in the meanwhile, would be ridiculous, if it were not too melancholy, is the utter helplessness and apparent apathy of the Tuscan rulers in the midst of this fearful emergency. They send telegram upon telegram to Turin, writing in vain for orders from the Sardinian Government to embrace resolutions which their own heart should dictate.

As I began this letter by telling of Garibaldi's ' disgrace," I may just as well end it by relating what I hear of the state of mind of the only other man who took the Italian cause really to heartnouncing those , who attack his rights. In addition to this, M. Hurter, of Vienna, a writer of history, proposes that addresses to the Pope shall everywhere be drawn up, and that a subscription similar to that of ' Peter's pence' of old shall be opened for his Holiness."

Austnia .- An Imperial autograph letter orders the Ministers to grant a full amnesty to all persons compromised by the part they have taken in Italian affairs. This annesty will apply to civil as well as military persons. Criminal offences of no political character are to be excepted.

From Mantua, say the Times' correspondent, we learn that Austrian garrisons are about to occupy Revere, Sermide, and Gonzagn. The Austrian territory on the right bank of the Po will be divided into the districts of Revere, Sermide, and Gonzaga, and incorporated with the province of Mantua. A glance at the map will show you that the Emperor Napoleon was out-manœuvred at Villafranca. Austria being a cheval of the Po, will be as completely master of Modena and the other Central Italian States as she was before the war. A few days ago a Sardinian patrol of 15 men passed the first line of circumvallation a: the fortress of Mantua, and would probably have advanced as far as Fort Gorizkowsky, if it had not been stopped by an Austrian picket.-At first the Bersagliori displayed an inclination to have a fight, but eventually they retreated, railing at the Austrians as they went. Soon after this vio lation of the Austrian territory, the Governor of the fortress of Mantua informed the Commander of the Sardinion troops at Brescia that, if the offence was repeated, the persons committing it would be punish ed according to their deserts.

The Trieste correspondent of the Vienna Presse states that many of the Lombard soldiers, who are now dismissed by the Austrians, "allow themselves to be recruited by Roman and Neapolitan agents." What share Austria has in the affair I am unable positively to say, but it is by no means unlikely that she plays into the hands of Rome and Naples. In the diplomatic world it is said that there are still many and great difficulties to be removed before the Congress can meet.

The Austrian Government is excessively angry with the Emperor Napoleon for permitting N. Buoncompagni to be regent in Central Italy; but for the moment it is powerless and must needs dance while the French Monarch pipes. The prevailing impres-sion in England evidently is, that the Emperor of the French will grievously disappoint the Italians, but it is my firm belief that the party which will be duped is Austria. A person, who during three or four years was very frequently in the company of the Emperor of the French, has more than once told me that he was much struck by his Majesty's singular custom of making a conversation which had begun at Timbuctoo or Jericho end at Waterloo or at St. Helena. "He never hinted that he was to be revenged on England for the downfall of his uncle, but he was continually meditating on the past, and the impression produced on my mind was, that he would sooner or later pick a quarrel with England.

SPAIN.

A private letter from San Sebastian, of the 22d, mentions as follows :---

"Great news! Last night a telegraph despatch announcing that on the Queen's Saint's day (St. Isabel or Elibabeth, the 19th of November) our fire opened against the Moors. Echague captured the Seraglio (a depot containing 700 cannon balls), and routed all those who defended it. The casualties were one man wounded. At this moment the news is announced to the inhabitants of this place by proclamation. We are requested by the crier to set about preparing lint, &c. Days ago we began to do When I heard this I tore up a quantity of lin-90, en, for lints, baadages, &c. The enlistment lists are preparing in all haste. At Tolosa there are 127 volunteers to the present date ; and in San Sebastian 17. A person set out yesterday en posie for Vitoria, charged by the War Commission to concert with the Captain-General. One Carlos Torre has been named by the Government to command the Basque ter-cios; they arrived yesterday at Vitoria, and they are forming in all haste to be ready in time. The whole nation is in a state of effervescence, and the greatest disgust is manifested against the Ministry for not having corresponded to the general activity; and every one is indignant that in the notes exchanged with the English Government they permitted the latter to put so many questions to them, and that they should have given guarantees not to occupy Tangiers. Public opinion will be brought to hear trougly on our Ministers in spite of the English .-Against the English every one is crying out. They compare these islanders to fish, which, the moment you deprive them of water, die [alluding to your naval supremacy]. Wonkened as they are in India, and humbled as they are by the United States, they ought to take case not to make too much noise, for fear Napoleon should show his teeth. We also may have in our turn a question to put to them about what they are going to do in China ; for, if Gibraltar gives them the right to dictate to us, we also have the Philippines in their neighborhood .- Times Cor.

The of the second set of the s absence that he heard of what had been done the tablishment, and the hallowed authority under the day before. He finally offered to pay any amount auspices of which it was inaugurated. With all these from a lac upwards-for a commutation of his sentence, and begged that the proposal might be communicated to the Chief Commissioner before he was hanged. The death warrant was then read to him ; after which the handcuffs were removed, his bands were pinioned behind, the cap put over his head and face, and himself assisted to mount the platform .--He throughout maintained the most perfect composure, repeating to himself some prayers. As soon as the noose had been adjusted, Mr. Carnegy, in an

audible voice explained to the crowd around that the criminal on the gallows before them was the Rajuh Jeyloll Singh, who on that very spot, where stood before an outer gateway of the Kaiser Bagh, had stationed himself on the top of it, and caused in its immediate vicinity the cold-blooded murder of some 22 or 23 Europeans and other Christians-that he had been tried and convicted of the deed on the clearest and most conclusive evidence, and that he had been sentenced to death-to be hanged at the "scene of massacre." He then gave the order for the withdrawal of the props, and a single jerk left the culprit swinging in the air. He died very hard. It was a good five minutes before life was extinct. The body was left hanging for about an hour, after which it was taken down and buried outside the gaol. Thus ended the days of Rajah Jeyloll Singh. He was a middle-sized man, well-built, rather above the middle-age, and of a dark complexion, with certainly nothing villanous in his countenance.-Oude Gazelte, Oct. 4.

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS, TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Dearly Beloved Brethren in Jesus Christ.-In the Pastoral Letter which, in our just and earnest solici-tude for your temporal and spiritual welfare, we lately addressed to you, the Catholic University was one of the subjects to which we deemed ourselves bound to direct your attention. The topics which we believed it to be our duty in that letter to touch were so many that, without exceeding the limits to which such a document should be confined, we were not at liberty to enter as fully as we desired into the consideration of the several matters which demanded its publication. We avail ourselves of the present occasion to address you upon one of the most important subjects to which it referred-the Catholic Univer-

sity. This is a matter of grave importance, whether it be viewed in relation to the intellectual culture of the Catholic youth of the country, or their moral and religious training and character, or the peace, the order, and the happiness of society. The advantages derivable from a wisely constituted and judiciously administered university are varied and signal. Some persons seem to be of opinion that a university is merely a large academical institution, designed solely for the education of the youth in the higher grades of society, and that the beneficial influence of a University is confined within a comparatively small circle. Such a notion of the nature and purposes of a university appears to us to be not only inadequate but erroneous. An university is a species of corporation furnished with the means, and charged with the obligation, of promoting generally, and in a proper manner, the diffusion of learning. The design, the organization, the high literary and scientific pursuits of such a corporation enable it to exalt and extend the education of a country. The advantages arising from the University are open not only to the more wealthy, but to many, also, in whom the absence of wealth is abundantly compensated by the presence of industry, energy and talent. But even if the higher ranks only entered the halls of the University, much benefit would accrue from it to society. An enlarged and enlightened education of rentlemen who occupy a prominent position in the country is highly conducive, not only to their own happiness, but to that, also, of the community of which they are distinguished members. They will, contempt or made the subject of misrepresentation necessarily, exercise a great influence upon the and frequently of sacrilegious obloguy and ridicule. circles of which they are they centres. If their The Catholic neople were compliment by the distance action be in favor of order, of knowledge, and of virtue, the effects of it will be hallowing to society ; but if such action be adverse to truth and upright ness, it would be calculated to produce disastrous results in the community. Then, the proper education of the upper ranks will marvellously facilitate the due training of those who are in a different social nosition : so that. even if the latter did not derive advantage immediately from the University, the benefit which eventually would be shared by them would be truly great and valuable. However, not only will the more wealthy, but they also whose pecuniary resources are slender, be able to avail themselves of the advantages of our University. To render it more easy of access to the latter class, we have lately made certain regulations which we expect will be hailed with much and general satisfaction. The reduction of fees and the establishment of burses-one for each diocese in Ireland--- to which burse the bishop of the diocese will present-are calculated to stimulate the talent and reward the laudable industry of the Catholic youth. These regulations we consider to be in perfect harmony with the spirit and practice of the Catholic Church, which loves to befriend and develope the talent of the humble as well as of the high. We cannot be surprised if the defects ordinarily incident to infant establishments of human institution were to be found in our University; but these, we trust, will be completely removed by the measures we have now been enabled to take. The constitution of the University has been maturely considered by us; we have carefully examined in what respects it may have suffered from its past organisation and government. The result of our deliberations has been to take into our own hands the immediate control of everything that relates to legislation, expen-diture, and appointments. We have chosen a board of our body, to which, in the intervals of our general meetings, its government and supreme direction are entrusted. The devoted attachment of the Catholic people to our holy faith, and their thirst for knowledge, lead us confidently to expect that they will zealously avail themselves of the admirable opportunities which the Catholic University presents to them for acquiring literary and scientific learning without endangering their faith or their morals. The want of such an institution in Ireland was great indeed. The cause why it did not exist is clearly and painfully revealed by the chequered and mournful history of our afflicted country. We sincerely desire to avoid awakening the feelings which the recollection of grievous injustice and oppression tends naturally to excite. Hence we will not unrol the volume of our sorrows, though even a slight reference to that record of the sufferings and the Christian fortitude and patience of the Irish Catholics would be sufficient to put to shame the ignorance of foolish men, who, making liberty a cloak for malice, misrepresent our views, distort our statements and deny our rights. When relieved by the relaxation of the penal code, the Oatholic people evinced their zeal for learning and for religion by the erection of churches and schools, and religious houses. for the honour of God, for the diffusion of Ohristinn knowledge, and for the promotion of Christian piety. In every part of the country we see churches rising up that rival in beauty of design and elegance of execution the proudest monuments of the zeal, the

auspices of which it was inaugurated. With all these things you are familiar, and to the value set apon the institution and your reverence for the authority which directed its erection, your cordial and generous support bears ample attestation. The Catholics of Ireland have contributed liberally; the Catholics of Great Britain, of the colonies and of America, mindful of the fidelity and suffering of the Irish people have co-operated by their contributions to obtain for us the advantages which flow from a Catholic University.

Your generous charity, dearly beloved brethren is to us, amid our cares and solicitudes, a source of consolation and of joy. The kind aid of the Oatholics of other countries challenges our grateful remembrance of their thoughtful and effective sympathy. We bow our souls in humble thankfulness to the Fa ther of Lights, and the Giver of all good gifts for the dispositions which, in his bounty, he hath bestowed npon you, and we confidently rely, under the divine blessing, that you will continue to co-operate in the great work commenced for your advantage, for the honor of religion, and for the glory of God. There were, it is true. Universities already in Ireland, and hence the Catholic University may seem to be unnecessary. Why even if the universities existing in Ireland were sufficient, the establishment of another would obviously have a beneficial rather than an injurious effect upon the interests of learning; there would be a greater and more noble emulation created, which would increase the energy and efficiency of these institutions. And even upon this ground, a liberal and enlightened policy would dictate not only the expediency but the wisdom of encouraging and fostering the Catholic University. Protestant Universities are not suited for a Catholic people. If we be asked, why? the answer is plain. We esteem our faith above all our possessions. For its preservation We esteem our our fathers sacrificed everything upon which this world sets a value. We desire, under God's blessing, to preserve that faith ; and hence we will not expose it to the danger to which it would be liable in Protestant or mixed colleges or universities .-Some Catholics, we are free to admit, have passed uninjured through such places. We ought to bless God for his merciful protection of such persons. But how many have been seduced by the blandishments of the place, and bartered their holy faith for the wealth and honor which the Protestant University bestows. How many, without staining themselves with the base and fearful crime of apostacy, have come out of Protestant or mixed colleges with their religious sentiment weakened - with heir minds clouded by prejudices which obscure the brightness and beauty of Catholic truth-and ignorant of the history of the church, and her services to mankind. How many, under the influence of the educational training in such places, become enslaved in spirit, and regard the concession of some of the just claims of Catholics as a sufficient and full restoration of their rights. In truth, the servile tone and manner and sentiments of some of the Catholics who were educated in Protestant or mixed colleges painfully illustrate the want of a Catholic University.

It is exceedingly difficult to resist the action almost imperceptibly exercised by the spirit that pervades any system of educational training. If this spirit be objectionable, it is the more dangerous because it silently, slowly, but certainly produces its effect. The existence of Protestant or mixed universities renders the Catholic University the more necessary. If it be not in existence some Catholics will be induced to enter those universities notwithstanding the obvious dangers. Then a university is a centre of literature. It will radiate its spirit : that spirit will give its character to the teaching, at least in all the schools associated formally or substantially with it. Hence, in this empire, whilst the universities were exclusively Protestant, the literature and the teaching in the schools, and in the press general-Iy were Protestant to a great extent insentiment and tenor. The Catholic Ohurch and its doctrines and practices and history were either treated with silent The Catholic people were sometimes, by the distress in their circumstances, necessitated to employ books which had received a complexion from the Protestant belief of their authors. We have not yet had time or means to provide fully in the English Innguage a literature written in a Catholic spirit. Within the short time since we were even allowed without penalty to educate ourselves, we have done much; but without aid, and above all without the organized literary power the Catholic University will furnish, we could not hope in a brief space to accomplish so important and desirable a task as a complete course of educational works, free from the misrepresentation which is conveyed in some school books, either directly or by implication, of the history and the principles of Catholics. The desire of Irish Catholics to have a Catholic University is so natural and so just, that no enlightened and impartial person can find fault with it. The state has incorporated, endowed, and enriched the Protestant University of Dublin; the state has established a mixed university and mixed colleges, which repose upon principles that tend to indifference and infidelity. Mindful of our stringent obligation to take heed to the flock entrusted to our care, we desire to preserve our people from the dangers to which they would in either university or colleges be exposed, and we are hence most anxious, and justly so, to maintain the Catholic University. If we asked that it should be incorpor-ated and endowed by the state, we would claim only what is fairly due to us. We contribute to the public taxes, we share in bearing the public burdens of the country; our people shed their blood for its defence, its honor, and its rights ; and besides, the property which was given by our fathers for religious educational institutions have been taken away and and appropriated to objects widely different from the sacred purposes intended by the charitable donors .--If the government do not accede to our most just and reasonable demands, and if, upon flimsy and plausible pretexts, we are like our fathers, to be persecuted so far as the spirit of the time will permit, we trust that God will enable us to bear our grievances with Christian patience, and in His own good time move the hearts of our rulers to hearken in just consideration to our fair and reasonable claims, It is so just to grant a charter to our university, we cannot easily believe that upon reflection it will be denied; but even without a charter the university will, to a large extent, realise the advantages we expect. We do not deem the charter so absolutely indispensable as some seem to imagine. A charter does not increase the abilities or the learning of the professor or the student. If a university be not well organised and well administered, a charter cannot bestow the high literary or scientific education which it is the function of a university to impart : and if the institution be well sustained, its services will not be neutralised or paralysed by the absence of a charter. If the engineer, the magistrate, the member of parliament, and the country gentleman avail themselves successfully of the advantages of a university, no one stops to enquire whether they obtained degrees in arts or not. The world sees, in their ability and learning, ample proof of their useful and enlarged education, even though this be not attested by a degree. We trust then, that the Ca-tholic University will overlay the whole community with rich and varied blessings; it will increase and foster a Oatholic literature, convoying what is useful in learning, without any debasing alloy. A Oatho-

ITALY.

Florence, Nov. 15 .- The Emperor Napoleon is said to be a man of nerve, and perhaps even the most timid of us think but little of dangers so long as they only loom in the distance, vague and unsubstantial. Nevertheless, it is my duty to state the real disposi-tion of men's minds about me, whatever importance persons conversant with the working of the Italian character may attach to it. This town and Leghorn and the districts beyond the Apennines, are swarming with Mazzinian agents, male and female, Italian and English; and, what is more, with people who go a few steps further than Mazzini himself; men, who, like the author of the attempt at the French Opera-house, charge the chief of young Italy with "moderation" and faint-heartedness. I believe I must have written to you a hundred times that what King Victor Emmanuel loses in Italy, Mazzini is sure to gain; and the day may come in which Mazzini himself shall not be considered as the greatest of evils in Italy. The Emperor Napoleon, as wise men foresaw, is bent, in pursuance of his own private aims, upon letting mischief loose in this country; and, no doubt, he feels quite confident that none of the random shafts the monster is sure to hurl will ever attain either his throne or his person. Yet that there is "mischief astir," I have not the slightest doubt, and all I can say is-" Look out!"

Painful as this prospect may seem in the eyes of thinking Italians, I have no doubt but many of them will cry out " Would the worst soon come to pass ! Would the deliverer who came to enslave had revealed his mind from the first; would that he had dictated his law when, by a coap de guerre he remained master of the situation at Villafranca! That promise of non-intervention was a snare laid before the Central Italians It was by a deep design that the Duchies and the Legations were allowed, and all but encouraged, into a path without issue; they were led step by step into resolutions from which they could not recede without injury and disgrace ; they were committed to a course which, by arousing their passions, by setting parties against one another. could so endanger public order among them, as to enable the nearest and mightiest despot to step in as a peacemaker, as an absolute umpire and arbitrator, free to settle their destinies, not merely with the con- | may expect from you."

palace; in so sullen and savage a mood that his most jutimate friends dare not accost him. Strange that their King should be so downcast, while his would-be subjects at Florence are tuning their fiddles for a dance.

A letter from Pesaro, in the Univers, dated Nov. 4th says :- " Discontent against Piedmontese tyranny daily increases in Romagna. Citizens and country people, all make the comparison between the paternal Government of Rome and the despotism of Turin. They perceive that reforms empty their stores and their collers. Owners of property have been required to pay eighteen months' taxes in ad-The country populations have sent to the vance. Holy Father the demand to be allowed to act against the towns, and to drive out the Piedmontese. A hundred thousand peasants, assisted by a few regular troops, would have restored Romagna to its legitimate sovereign and their Pontiff in eight-and-forty hours. But the Pope, in his tender solicitude, fear-ing the excesses and bloodshed which whould have resulted from such a movement, did not think it good to accede to the wish of the peasants."

ROME.-A letter from Rome in the Univers says : -" The arrivals at Rome exhibit no sign of decrease. The courage of Messieurs les louristes sets at naught all the alarms of the political situation, and the holy serenity of the Supreme Pontiff has given confidence to ecclesiastical travellers, and to Catholics generally. The English are coming the same as ever .-The hotels in fact are filling, and lodgings are looking up. Fright had made the landlords rather easier in their bargains, and some of the English had got the singular stipulation admitted, that their agreements were to become void in case of the removal of the French troops! This puerility of our 'dear Allies' is significant. These frigid, white neckclotned sons of Albion, these stiff Anglican parsons, who come to crowd our temples and galleries with their wives and children, would be delighted enough to see 'Babylon' in flames, and they would prefer viewing it afar off."

General de Kalbermatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical army, has issued from Pesaro the following order of the day to his trooos :-" Soldiers,-During the last seven months you have found yourselves exposed to the most infernal seductions and machinations. The chiefs of the revolution have constantly endeavored, in their proclamations and in the journals, to calumniate the Pontifical army,-At present, changing their tactics, they seek by the most insidious means to induce you to desert and swell the ranks of the sacrilegious aggressors of the States of the Holy See; they invite you to abandon your colors-that is to say, to dishonor and debase yourselves; it is a gross insult which they address to you. Those felons ! they dare suppose that Catholic soldiers who have so long waited impatiently for the moment to combat for the noblest, and most holy of causes; could betray their God, their sovereign, and their oaths | Patience, soldiers | the day of justice is at hand. Be proud of the important services which you have rendered to the State, and of your admirable discipline, your good conduct, and your perfect union, for they have attracted the particular attention of the Holy Father and the admiration of the Oatholic world. Your general is proud of commanding you, for he knows your worth and what he

INDIA.

It has been reported that Nana Sahib was dead and this coming after a rumour to the effect that his family and that of Bala Rao were unweil, bore a look of probability. Both rumours came through the Lahore Chronicle, that of his death appearing in its impression of the 13th Oct., on the authority of an Oude letter, dated the 7th ult. Hand-bills were also circulated, one of which was brought to Mr. Herbert Williams, of Her Majesty's 5th Fusileers, at Allahabad. But Mr. Williams, in a letter of the 16th ult. in which he mentions having received this hand-bill adds that it was not believed at Allahabad, but pat down as an invention of the Nana's to prevent the winter campaigns, which, Mr. Williams says, "would be sure to puckerow him." He adds that "once driven out of Nepaul, he has no place to retreat on except Tartary, and at this season of the year it would be impossible for him to cross the high plateaus of the snowy range." The belief that the report is a forgery is strengthened by the fact that while the Lahore Chronicle gives it on the authority of the Oude letter above-mentioned, and dated the 7th October, the Oude Gazelle, dated the 11th, says nothing about it.

EXECUTION IN INDIA .- Rajah Jeyloll Singh paid the extreme penalty of the law on Saturday morning last, the 1st Nov., at the "scene of massacre."-The trial of this man reflects the highest credit on the officers who conducted it, while his execution decidedly constitutes the most vigorous act of the local administration. There is not a single dissentient from the sentence-native or European ; all are agreed as to the guilt of the Rajah, and we have had too much of the fallacious clemency policy to have looked for an expiation of crimes such as Jeyloll Singh had been convicted of in any punishment short of that of the gallows. and it has been fearlessly meted out. The example is a terrible and an awful one, but justice has been avenged and society satisfied. By 6 o'clock the arrangements for the execution were complete, under the immediate superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner, assisted by the Assistant Commissioner. To the police was confined the duty of preserving order. No other troops were out. The assembly of spectators was particularly scanty. There could not have been Lic spirit will uniformly pervade the teaching; the Oatholic popth will not be penersyith imminent dan-ger to their faith and morals in their scholastic or cate microscore, of the Oatholic will be well and ac-durately, versed in the firstory of the chirch, and her laws, and her jurispridence, and her services to li-berty and itolearning. Oatholics will easily, at the bary and itolearning is catholics will easily, at the bary in the senater tox elsewhere; be canabled to ex-plain, to defend, and to vindicate our creed and reli-gions principles and rights; which are so often; and even in high places; where truth and knowledge onght to dwell — misunderstood, misrerreart THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 16, 1859. T.IOHOMIC OLIOHT WITNESS 3327 WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS ! CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.BOATABUILDBR. INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK LYONS. who, left. Montreal for New York about nine years ago, and has not since been heard of. Any informa-BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to. Urder: Several Skiffs always on tion of his whereabouts will be thankfully received hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. United States papers will confer a favor by Kingston, June 3, 1858. copying the above. N. B .- Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my acought to dwell-misunderstond, misrepresented, and maligned.4 (To completely achieve what we propose, count. EVENING SCHOOL. HAS REMOVED TO we require your co-operation, for that aid we appeal GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., MR. A. KEEGAN'S Scleet English, Commercial and Mathematical EVENING SCHOOL, No. 109, WEL-LINGTON STREET. Number of young men or pu-178 NOTRE DAME STREET, with the firm confidence which our knowledge of you FOR SALE, inspires. Neither the sophistry of the bigot, nor the fears of the timid, nor the srtifice of the selfish, nor the cupidity of the sordid will, we are assured, ever (Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.) At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID aspils limited to 12. sortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. Lessons from Seven to Nine each Evening, for five be able to beguile you into a forgetfulness of your be able to beguine you into a forgetuiness of your hereditary devotion to your religion and country.— We do not wish to limit the generosity of those whom Providence has blessed with abundance; but a small regular contribution from each one, what it shall well please him to give, will be amply sufficient. TEAS (GREEN) nights each week. Montreal, October 13, 1859. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECT. GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. ED and most varied assoriment of FANOY GOODS, Toys, Perfumery, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles. IMPERIAL. MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. TWANKEY, extra fine. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY. IF Special attention given to RSPAIRING and No. 2, St. Constant Street. The knowledge of the benefits the institution is de-BLACK TEAS. signed to confer cannot fail to awaken in the brensts SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. THE duties of this School will be Resumed on of Catholics the deepest sympathies for its interest and the warmest wishes for its success. Our fathers, THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. CONGOU. TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent work-OOLONG. men, under his personal superintendence. dearly beloved brethren, stood firmly together in the SUGARS. No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be dark hour of their tribulation ; neither the persecu-LOAF. Warrunted. tion of the sword nor the persecution of seduction could disturb their union. We are sure that we, un-der God's blessing will imitate their calm firmness DRY CRUSHED. BUSINESS DEVICE : Scrofula, or King's Evil, MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. IF Quick Sales and Light Profit. COFFEE, &c. is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, and inflexible fidelity, and hand down, unbroken, and Nov. 17, 1859. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. undiminished, and unalloyed, the precious deposit of weak; and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may LAGUIARIE, do., faith which those holy and intrepid confessors transmitted auto us. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. LAND FOR SALE. ail. Amen (2 Thes. 3 c.) + PAUL, Archbishop of [+ JOHN, Bishop of Gal-RICE. TWELVE HUNDRED AORES, in the County of INDIAN MEAL. not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously HASTINGS, Canada West, with Water privileges, E. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. Dublin, Primate of Ire-land, and Delegate of † THOMAS, Bishop of caused by mercurial disease, low living, disand in the midst of good Roads and Scillements, will be SOLD in SMALL or LARGE LOTS, to suit ordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. What-CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES--Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY--Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, the Apostolic Sec. Ferns. the Buyer. + JOHN, Archbishop of † JOSEPH, Archbishop For particulars, apply to 292 Notre Dame Street. ever be its origin, it is hereditary in the conof Armagh, and Pri-mate of all Ireland. Tuam. stitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I in hhds, and cases. + PATRICK, Bishop of PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Raphoe. † JOHN, Bishop of Meath † CORNELIUS, Bishop of Döwn and (Connor) † WILDIAM; * Bishop of f PATRICK, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly. CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT. Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c., -Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-rants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, THE subscribers has in course of construction a numwill visit the iniquities of the fathers upon † JAMES, Bishop of Kilber of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as their children." more. Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Custile Soap, and English Its effects commence by deposition from the † JOHN, Bishop of Limcheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Cork. † JOHN, Bishop of Clonerick. Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do. : Sweet Oil, in quarts tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on المسلم ال Clogher. fert. the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul cor-ruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitu-+ WILLIAM; Bishop, of MICHAEL, Bishop of and pints Machines are completed. In price and quality they STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. Oloyne. Dromore. will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth EDWARD, Bishop of + PATRICK, Bishop of and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c.-Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Caycune Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sargoverned by quick sales and light profits. tions not only suffer from scrofulous com-Achonry. PATRICK, Bishop of FRANCIS, Bishop of Kilfenorn and Kilmac- Titopolis, Apostolic plaints, but they have far less power to with-stand the attacks of other diseases; conse-WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS. E. J. NAGLE, quently, vast numbers perish by disorders dusgh. + JOHN, Goadjutor-Bish. + UDHN, Bishop of Ar-Sewing Machine Manufacturer. which, although not scrofulous in their nature, 265 Notre Dame Street. are still rendered fatal by this taint in the op of Dromore. † JAMES, Bishop of Kil-dare and Leighlin. dagh. † DAVID, Bishop of Ker-Oct. 20, 1859. system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; ry. † DOMINICK, Bishop of in this scrofulous contamination; and many ACADEMY Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages ;- † DANIEL, Condjutor- | † DOMINICK, Bishop of Bishop of Raphoe.
† LAWRENCE, Bishop | † MICHAEL, Bishop of destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, OF THE Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. are aggravated by the same cause. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking in-fection, and their health is undermined by it. of Elphin. Ross. † MICHAEL, Bishop of at the lowest prices. lessons. KINGSTON, C. W. J. PHELAN. Killaloe. March 3, 1859. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of children. the Congregation, and is well provided with compe-tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attenthe blood by an alterative medicine, and in-ENGLISH CANNON FOR FRANCE .- The London corvigorate it by healthy food and exercise. respondent of the Waterford Cilizen says :- " Everytion to form the manners and principles of their pu-Such a medicine we supply in one who does not wish to perform the eccentric lopils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the gical process of arguing himself unknown, will admit AYER'S same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the his admiration of the artistic knot which Beau Brum-Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, mell used to evolve on his necktie. You remember the account of that distinguished person's toilette, usual requisites and accomplishments of Female the most effectual remedy which the medical Education. where, after his physiognomy had been embellished skill of our times can devise for this every School, to the pitch of perfection, one of the ministering SCHOLASTIC YEAR. where prevailing and fatal malady. It is com-bined from the most active remedials that have valets produced a magazine of the kerchief of the TERMS : last mode, and all the intellectual ingenuity and been discovered for the expurgation of this foul CHAMBER FURNITURE manipulative delicacy of the Adonis of Pall Mall were employed in a series of experiments, until that disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the COTTAGE system from its destructive consequences. famous wreath, which drove so many dandies to des-Washing..... 10 50 Hence it should be employed for the cure of mir, was laborated. In the chambers of my friend, Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 not only scrofula, but also those other affecthe admirable Orichton, I happened to take up the Music Lessons-Piano..... 28 00 tions which arise from it, such as ERUTTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, other day a perfect rendering of that much more justly famous than the Gordian knot. It was ex-Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29. Rose, or ERVSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, ecuted in the by no means plastic or indeed appro-BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER priate material of cast iron. ""That,' said my and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DIS-COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, 'is the Low-moor iron, supposed to be the friend. finest iron in the universe. The knot is the test to

1.45

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ZENYTUN NO. 19 COTE STREET. PROGRAMME OF' INSTRUCTION IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY - OF

OATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL; UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. MR. U. E. ARGHANDAGHI, I. Mapa. MR. P. GARNOT, Professor of French. MR. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English.

The Course of Education will embrace a Period of Five Years' Study.

FIRST YEAR: TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

Preparatory Class: Religion; English and French Reading; Oalligraphy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion ; French and English Reading ; Etymology; Calligraphy; The Elements of French and English Grammar; The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Goography explained on Maps ; Sacred History ; Object Lessons in French and Eng-lish ; Vocal Music.

THIRD YEAR :

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading with explanations; Etymology; Calligraphy; Arithmetic, (with all the rules of Commerce); English and Prench Syntax; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

FOURTH YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTE. Religion ; French and English Reading, with reasonings; Etymology; Calligfaphy; General Gram-mar (French and English); all the Rules of Arithmetic; Geography; History of Canada, under the dominion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English;— Book-Keeping (simple entry) ; Vocal Music.

FIFTH YEAR:

TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion ; Elocution, English and French ; French Religion; Mocution, English and French; French and English Literature; Calligraphy; Book-Keeping, by Double Entry: Commercial Economy; Geogra-phy; History of Canada under the rule of the Eng-iish; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Geometry; Algebra; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Vocal Music.

N.B .- As the most important lessons are the first of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of these

Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of their

The Religious instruction will be under the direction of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a-week in French and English. Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of Esglish will procured.

17 The duties of the School will be Resumed at Nine A. M, on MONDAY next, 22d current.

For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the general public, that he has OPENED the Premises No. 3, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, (Dr. Nelson's Buildings,) with a large and well selected STOCK of FANCY GOODS, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., &c. &c. and that he is now prepared to Sell the same at LOW PRICES, for CASH ONLY. His Stock of Fancy Goods, &c., comprises everything usually found in an establishment of the kind, including also Cutlery, Jewellery, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy Soaps, Carriages of imported Willow, Cabs, do., Baskets, do., and a great variety of Toys. This Stock having been selected by a gentleman of more than twenty years experience in the trade, the style and quality of the Goods may be relied on. The STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will be found replete with everything essential to a First Class Stationery Ilcuse, consisting of Writing Papers, from the lowest to the highest grades; Packet, Commer-cial, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instands, Pens, Penholders, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Leads, Rulers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Wafer Stamps, Rubber, &c. &c. &c. Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Bill Books, Pass Books, Copy

KINGSTON, C.W.;

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev



temper, and cobesiveness The specimen in your hand is of the quality used in casting the new artillery. The particular artillery in question, some of which I saw cast from the same iron, was an order for 400 heavy guns from the Emperor Napoleon." From the Emperor Napoleon I' I said incredulously 'Pray, does his Majesty cast his cannon in Stafford. shire?' 'Certainly !' responded my admirable friend. 'All hands were at work at the foundries, when I visited them a week ago, casting as I told you, 400 heavy guns for H. I. M.³ 'For Ohina, said I, 'doubt-'Very probably' rejoined my intelligent friend 'Fery probably' I continued. But did you remark, or did the enterprising and deservedly prosperous cannon-founders of Low-moor inform you, whether there is any peculiar difference between the colebrated Cannon Nupoleon and its English rival, the Armstrong Gun?' 'I asked the question, of course,' my friend pensively responded, 'but strange to say I could not get any information on the point, about which knowing your weakness for artillery, I was of course particular.' (I bowed Beau Brummell's best bow.) 'But the fact is, you see, that the guns are only cast or wrought in the rough at Low-moor. They are then shipped to the imperial arsonals at Cherbourg or Brest. They are there rifled and otherwise finished in that style with which the Austrian reserves became so unpleasantly ac-quainted at Solferino. His Majesty thus secures' for his guus the finest iron in the world; and, with the aid of his own foundries, a stock sufficient even for the exigencies of the war with-Chinal But the iron bore is drilled into the Cannon Napoleon in the secret ateliers of the French artillery department, which Marshal Neil, I suppose, still superintends. Do you comprehend,' said he. 'I rather think I do, anid I. 'It will take a sword of keener temper than Damascus ever wrought to cut that Gordian knot." And I laid down the iron loop."

which it is subjected, in order to test its density,

 $r \sim 2\pi$

nnehr Millerichter Sternte Brechen der Konstein under Brechen Brechen Brechen und der Brechen der Brechen und Alle 1972 – Eine Brechen under

NOT WELL DONE, BUT BARS .- An artist showing his picture to a customer, received the following sharp retort, "Well, I don't think much of this," said the customer, holding up the picture before him.

" Don't think much of it! Why that's a very rare print-very rare print, indeed, sir !"

"Rarel I've no doubt it is rare-it certainly is not well done !"

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

No medicine is more prompt in its action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom falls if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.

Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly officacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other disenses to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwhole-some style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c.

Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burmah. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

 $\mathcal{F} = \{ e_{i} \in \mathcal{F}_{i} \mid i \in \mathcal{F}_{i} \}$

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

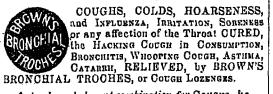
THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health,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

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payah hal early in Advance.)

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



A simple and elegant combination for Couans, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston. "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSE. N 883."

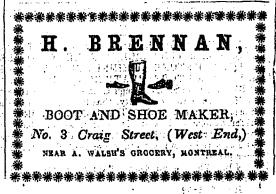
Rev. HENRY WARD BRECHER. "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York. "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPRAKERS and SINGERS."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS SO as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest in-convenience."

Rev. E. B. RYCEMAN, A.B., Montreal. Wesleyan Minister.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box. 1 - I



AND TO OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST.

0N M'GARVEY'S SPLENDID STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND

NO TERMS OF PEACE.

Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support extended to him during the past nine years, wishes to inform them that his Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE now on hand, consists, not only of every style and q adity but in such quantities as has never before been exhibited in this city, and got up exclusively 1 r cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article warranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be returned one month after being delivered, and the money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000 worth, all of which must be cleared off before the 1st of January, in consequence of extensive changes in his business, and as after that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot longer accomodate his customers by both his Wholesale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Ohair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th August, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices, and will consist of every article of House Furnishing Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3 ; Beadsteads, from \$3 to \$50 ; Solas and Couches, from \$8 to \$50 ; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chestnut and Enameled Chamber Sets, from\$16 to \$150 Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45, with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea Grass, and Palm Leat Mattrasses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Rolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per 1b; Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies' Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Hureaus. A fresh supply of Shirley's I olish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Blackwalnut and Mahogany Veneers, Curled Hair, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for

the Trade, constantly on hand. All goods delivered on board the Cars or Boats, or at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll gate, free of Charge, and with extra care.

OWEN MUALCONY Wholesale and Retail, No 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. OWEN M'GARVEY August 28.

indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITA-TED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

EASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them

Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organ-ism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costice-ness, Hearbourn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pann and Morbid Inaction of the Boweds, Flatulency, Loss of Appa-tite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or oustruction of its functions.* of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hourseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so nu-merous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alar and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and pro-duced enters too numerous and too remarkable to the forestrue. be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AVER & CO.

LOWELL. MASS.

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

Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells. JUST RECEIVED, ex SS, "North American," a Consignment of "CAST STEEL" BELLS, a very superior article, and much cheaper than Bell Metal. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

Books, Maps, Diaries, Portemonnaies, Wallets, &c. The National Series, and ~ good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Catechisms of all denominations.

Childrens' Books in great variety. The undersigned also announces, that in order to meet the requirements of that important section of the City, he has connected with his establishment a DEPOT for the Sale of the popular American Periodicals and Newspapers, amongst which the following may be mentioned :-

Scottish American
Musical World
Musical Friend
Staats Zeitung
Atlantische Blatter
Herald
Tribune
Times
Frank Leslie's Magazine
Irish News

Metropolitan Record, (Catholic.) Youth's Magazine, Do.

Church Journal,

Christian Inquirer,

Independent,

And all the Montreal Daily and Weekly papers. Additions from time to time will be made to this department as the public demand may require.

The undersigned will also receive orders for every description of PRINTING and BOOKBINDING, which he will execute with taste and despatch and at reasonable rates.

Subscribers to the various Illuminated Works and Puriodicals of the day can have them Bound in a style of excellence appropriate to the work. Par-ticular attention will also be paid to the Binding of Music.

Postage Stamps for Sale.

The undersigned hopes by unremitting attention in all departments of his business, equitable dealing and moderate charges, to receive, and respectfully and moderate cuarges, to account, as solicits, a share of the public patronage. W. DALTON,

No. 3, St. Lawronce Main Street.

September 22.





THE SEMINARY. JPH. COMPTE, PTRE. APPLY AT No. 1 Machine...... \$65 00 scrofula. dred machines per day. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful Procr. du Seminaire. per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon-Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859. ful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, DRY GOODS. take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. -all unite in recommending them for general use. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases We here present an accurate diagram of the dou-READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES WRITTEN BY THE TWO LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-ERS IN CANADA :--St. Lawrence House, 93 M'Gull Street, No. 87 M'Gill and No. 27 Recollet Streets, ble lock stitch as taken by this Machine. The stitch of Scrofula. Second Door from Notre Dame Street. being magnified to show the direction of the two MONTREAL. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, threads more accurately, it will be seen that the TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE threads are firmly twisted and interlocked with each The undersigned, OLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS, respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they have now completed their Fall and Winter Importa-MEDICAL DISCOVERY. Montreal, July 23, 1859. other, making it impossible to rip though every JOHN PAPE & CO. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfourth stitch be cut. Clothing sewed with this stitch For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES' CHEple working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had two in use for the last two can never give out. immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag tions, and are prepared to offer for Sale a very large NILLE HAIR NETTS, all colors. Having for some time been solicited to open a when going to bed. and well assorted Stock of For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859. branch in Montreal, we have now complied by tak-READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c. any of our acquaintance of the kind. ing the elegant and spacious Store under the Grand Also, English, French and German Cloths, Doe-For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-BROWN & CHILDS. Trunk Offices, opposite the Ottawa Hotel. In openskins, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and ing so extensive an establishment here, we but requality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freizes, very suitable for Montreal, 23rd July, 1859. peat the requirements of our business in other cities, ent. For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in We have used E. J. Nengle's Sewing Machine in and we trust we may be encouraged to place in the household of every family one of our Sewing Mathis season. to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-GENTLEMEN, our Factory for the past three months, and have no DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. hesitation in saying that they are in every respect chines. We know by actual experience that no fa-SEND YOUR ORDERS Nov. 17. equal to the most approved American Machines, -of mily can afford to be without one. The difficulty of ventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid managing other and more complicated Sewing Mawhich we have several in use. chines has heretofore prevented their general use in Canada: WE GUARANTEE the Management of oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES. IF YOU WANT THE CLOTH HALL, Montreal, 26th July, 1859. The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satis-THE VERY BEST COOKING STOVE this Machine as simple as the common Coffee Mill. are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply 292 Notre Damc Street, (West). That can be got for money, ask for the Three thousand Families in the States who have purthe Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. chased and used our invention during the past year fied with the work done by them; and we certify For Sore Legs : this is a common disease, more so YOU will find a most Fashionable Assortment of "QUEEN'S CHOICE, than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes that these machines go quicker than any we have attest to the truth of all we here assert, for not one Woollens to select from. A perfect Fit guaranteed. FIRST PRIZE COOKING STOVE, machine has been reurned to us, yet we wish it, and used up to the present time. The charges are exceedingly moderate, and the sysforming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, will return the money if it does not give entire saus-A. LAPIERRE & SON. Manufactured by tem is strictly one Price. laction If you want a Machine, making a Stitch which can-not be either ravelled or pulled out, call at WILLIAM RODDEN & CO., ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your residence J. IVERS, Proprietor. but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives 91 William Street. or at our Establishment. Servants taught at our Montreal, Nov. 10. E. J. NAGLE'S Rooms. Sewing Machine Establishment, We Hem any width without previous basting immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Stitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sow in Cord ; likewise Embroider with the lightest or beaviest silk or French WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S Price, 28 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265. It is the only place in Canada where you can buy ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States working cotton. You may complete your entire Fall Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt and Winter Sewing in a few days by taking a few FRANKLIN HOUSE, Bosom to a Horse Collar. and British Provinces. lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines. All Machines bought of me are warranted for Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnish-Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the (Corner of King and William Streets,) Twelve months. ed almost upon their own terms. readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-Understand us, we will sew the coursest Bagging N. J. NAGLE, MONTREAL, or the finest Silk, Satur, or Lawn upon one and the same Machine. We work from two common spools ton :---IF OFFICE AND SALE ROOM, IS NOW OPE, N. ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, of Thread or Silk, just as you get them from the Boston, May 26, 1856. And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. MONTREAL. Mr. Konnedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-lum your most valuable medicine. I have made shous. Agents wanted throughout the Canadas. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po-pular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED FACTORY, SCOVELL & GOODELL. not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-OLASS HOTEL; yet September 29. Over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canul Basin. use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors MARBLE FACTORY, so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the N.B.-Needles 80 cent per dozen. prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.) November 16, 1859. pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. REGISTRY OFFICE ers, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it FOR to their advantage to try the Franklin. WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. WM. OUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMES, and GRAVE STONES; OHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE SERVANTS. [Established in 1826.] MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, PATTON & BROTHER, SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam- of the large Spinning Top. boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School- September 22. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE. BELLS. TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens ANOTHER. BELLS. boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, you of the benefits received by the little orphans in MRS. MUIR, our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen 42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-283 NOTRE DAME STREET. by any person wanting anything in the above line, particular suffered for a length of time, with a very ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS. and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the forsore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you Sign. MONTREAL. BELLS. SHOW ROOM OPEN THIS DAY (THURSDAY) mer prices. /escription of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel con-BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address N.B.-There is no Marble Factory in Qanada has, with a splendid Assortment of the FINEST and and, or made to order on the showest notice at that he is now perfectly well. A MENEELY'S SONS, Agents. CHEAPEST GOODS in MILLINBRY. so much Marble on hand. SISTARS OF ST. JOSPEN, . . . E t. s. West Troy, N. Y. -1 6, 1856. Oct. 6. June 9, 1859. Hamilton, O. W.