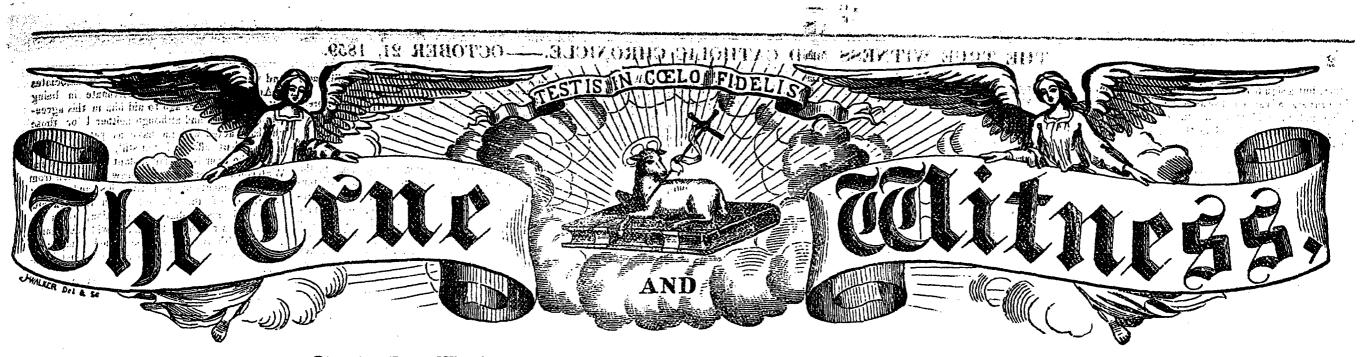
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. X.

SEBASTIEN COMEZ;

THE MULATTO OF MURILLA.

A SPANISH STORY.

The sun had only just risen, and all Seville was still buried in repose, when several youths, the youngest of whom might have been about filteen, and the eldest twenty, met one morning in the month of June, 1558, at the door of a handsome house in the square of the little Cloister of San Francisco.

After an interchange of greetings, one of them having knocked, the door was opened by an old negro.

"Good morning, my old Gomez," said they, almost together. "Is the master up ?"

"Not yet, my young sirs !" replied the negro, speaking in a slow and guttural tone.

"How you drawl out that, Gomez," cried several of them, as they rushed simultaneously into the workshop, each one hastening towards his respective easel.

"By St. James of Compostello, but this is strange," exclaimed Saurez, who had opened his box and taken out his palette. "Which of you gentlemen stayed the latest in the workshop ?37 " Oh 1 the Zonbi is again at work," said Gomez, with every appearance of fear.

"The Zombi ! the Zombi !" said Saurez angrily. "If I could catch your Zombi I would baog his shoulders till he told his real name. It is a very bad joke to play off on me, gentlemen, who am more particular than any one of you in cleaning my palette. My brushes are as dirty as if I had only been using them."

"Stay! here is a head on the corner of my canvass," said Saurez, stopping before his easel. " It is the portrait of the canon Istenby," exclaimed Cordova. "Look, gentlemen, look !"

"The Zombi again," muttered Gomez. "In truth, if it is the Zombi of Gomez that makes all the heads which we find every morning on our canvas," said Villavicemio, " he ought, since he meddles at all, to have the goodness to paint the head of the Virgin in my descent from the Cross. I cannot succeed in giving it the expression which the Virgin-Mother ought to have. For these last eight days I have effaced every evening what I spent the day in painting."

While speaking, Villavicemio had been care-

to Senor Ozorio. Au revoir, my young friends." "Sebastien ! Sebastien ! Sebastien ! At these cries, reiterated a hundred times by the pupils, and in every variety of tone, a poor little mulatto hurried into the workshop. "Here I am, my masters," said he, trem-

bling. "Sebastien, some fresh canvas," said one.

" Sebastien, the oil !" cried another. "Sebastien, my palette "

"Sebastien !" grind some yellow for me."

"And some vermillion for me," said another. "Some ochre for me," said a sixth.

" Come, Sebastien, quick ! quick !"

In the vain endeavor to answer all these clashing and conflicting calls upon him, the poor little mulatto ran about from one to the other, meeting with rebuffs on all sides, for not attending to every one at the same time.

"Well, what is the matter with you all? one would think the workshop was on fire." These words, uttered in a sharp, stern voice,

hushed all to silence, while each one of the pupils bent before the new comer. He was a man of about forty, with a noble but somewhat haughty expression of countenance, and dressed with the utmost elegance.

"Look, Senor Murillo !" said Villavicemio, showing his picture.

" Very well, indeed ; bravo ! Villavicemio." said Murillo. "You are making visible progress."

"It was not I who painted that, master !" said Villavicemio, in a tone of regret.

" So much the worse ; but who was it, then ?" replied Murillo. "Speak, speak," added he, impatiently; "for it is admirable. What tone, what freshness, what coloring, what delicacy of touch ! I am not afraid, geatlemen, to say that he who has done this head of the Virgin will be one day the master of us all. Was it you, Baba ?"

" No, Senor."

" Or you, Saurez?" " Alas! not 1."

"Could it be Gaspard, by any chance?"

"He denies it, Senor Murillo," said Cheves.

"If he does, we must believe him," replied Murillo. "But who can it be, then? This

head of the Virgin has not come and planted itself of its own accord in the middle of Villavicemio's canvas." Senor Murillo," said " By our Lady !

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1859.

Sebastien thinks and speaks to the point." "Just as the parrot, by diut of speaking, sometimes hits upon the right thing," added Tobar.

"Yon are a judge of designs, too, I suppose," said Villavicemio.

"Oh, I only repeat, you know, what I hear the master say," said Sebastien, with a look of such perfect simplicity, that no one doubted but this was the fact. "For, after all, what am I but an ape or a parrot ?"-he paused an instant, then added-" or a slave !" and these last words were uttered in a tone of such deep sadness, that there was not one among the pupils-gay, thoughtless and sometimes inconsiderate, even to cruelty, as they were-that was not touched.

"What a droll little being you are !" said Baba, giving him a friendly pinch in the ear .--"Adieu, Sebastien, catch the Zombi or your back will pay for it."

" Catch the Zombi, or your back will pay for t!" repeated each pupil, as he left the workshop. "Adieu, Sebastien; good luck to you; my re-spects to the Zombi."

"The Zombi ! the Zombi !" repeated Sebastien, gazing after the last who left the workshop. "Will not these Christians have pity upon me?"

Ejaculating these words in the same tone as that in which he had pronounced the word slave. Night having surprised him in this occupation, he lighted a lamp, and, casting a timid but searching glance around him, as it to assure himself that he was really alone, he approached the casel of Villavicemto; and, as he gazed on the head slave, becarse animated, and murmuring between his teeth, " The master said, ' I only wish I had

Long had he stood thus motionless, when a hand was laid upon his arm, and so far had be been carried in thought from the present and the visible, that he started, and uttered an exclamation of terror at the touch.

" Sebastien !" said a timid and broken voice. " Is it you, father ?" said Sebastien, looking at

tali old negro, who was standing beside him. " What are you doing here, my son ?"

"Nothing, father. I was only looking at this

picture."

now-a-days; and why should He work one for us ?"

No. 10.

"Who knows, father? His reverence tells me that a Christian must never despair, But now, dear father, you must go and he down ;-and you may sleep soundly, believe me. You know I am no longer a child. I am fifteen .---Good night, father."

"Good night, my son ; and may God set you free one day."

"You must be first free, father. You said yourself that I was a slave, and must by this time be accustomed to it. Good night, father."

" Good night," said the old negro, at last making up his mind to leave him. "Good night." As soon as Sebastien found himself alone, he ottered a joyous sound ; but, as if suddenly recollecting himself, he exclaimed, sorrowfully :

"Twenty-five tashes if I do not confess ;--thirty lashes if there should be no new figures to morrow ; and twenty-five lashes if the culprit be found out. Poor slave! what hadst thou to do with such high dreams? I will erase all, and it shall happen no more. But, oh! how sleepy I am," added he, yawning. " I will pray to God, and who knows but IIe may inspire me with some means of extrication."

And Sebastien knelt upon the mat which served him as a bed; but fatigued as he was by the labors of the day, sleep surprised him in the middle of his prayer, and falling against one of the marble pillars of the workshop, he awoke not till the first feeble rays of the new-born day had penetrated into the room. The clock of the cloister of San Francisco struck half-past three, and his very joints cracked in the effort thoroughly to awake. " Up, lazy one, up," said he; "you have three hours before you-three hours which you can call your own-three hours in which you are your own master. Avail yourself of them, poor slave ! Time enough, when they awake, for you to resume your chain, and feel it. Courage ! you may do what you like for three hours. It is little enough." The boy, now broad awake, approached the easel of Villavicemio. "In the first place," said he, "I must efface all these figures."

Then taking a brush, which he dipped into the oil, he uncovered the Virgin's head, which, illumined as it was by the dim light of the approaching day, appeared still more soft and sweet .--"Efface it ! They did not dare to do it, notwithstanding all their tauots ; and I-shall I have more courage than they? No, no; a million times rather the scourge-rather death, if it must be so. But this head lives-it breathesit speaks. Were I to effice it, methicks its blood flows-it would be nothing short of murder. No, I will rather finish it." These words were no sooner attered than the palette was in the hands of Sebastien, the va-"I am not much afraid of him, father," said | rious colors mixed, and the boy at work. " After all, if it must be effaced, I shall have tune enough before the master gets up, or the pupils arrive," said he to himself. " Her hair does not wave gracefully enough-there is some hardness here-it wants a softer touch there-I must shade here-this line is too marked-it makes her look old-the Virgin ought to be in prayer, 100-her lips must be a little apartthere, that will do. But, do I dream? Seems she not actually breathing before me? Are her eyes fixed upon me? Methinks 1 hear a sigh from under the veil which is falling over her shoulders. Oht have beautiful, how holy she seems P Meanwhile the sun had arisen, and its rays shining through the window of the workshop, irradiated with their brilliant light all the objects it contained; but Schastien, quite absorbed in his work, perceived it not. He forgot everything-the advancing hour-the hard slavery, and the twenty-five fashes which awaited him,-Wholly carried away by his art (his genus for which, born with him, had been marvellously developed by his stay with Murillo), the young artist saw only the Virgin's face, with the lovely, benignant smile; be was no longer a slave-he was free-there was no bondage in the bright world in which he was hving. Suddenly, the noise of footsteps and the sound of well-known voices broke the charm, and brought him back to earth, once more a slave. Sebastien, without turning round, felt that Murillo and his pupils were beined him. Surprised and confounded, he thought not either of excasing himself or of trying to escape. He wished the floor of the workshop would open and swallow him up. But van was his wish ; and there stood the poor slave with his palette in one hand, his brush in the other; and without daring to raise his head, he awaited, in agonized dismay, the punishment with which he was threatened.

"Yes, master." "And do you sleep here ?" "Yes, master."

"Then tell who it is that comes into the workshop every night, or in the morning before the pupils arrive ?--who ? answer me.'

"No one, master,' replied the little mulatto, in affright, and twisting the buttons of his sleeve in his confusion.

"No one? You lie, rascally slave-you lic. Have you not eyes as well as we ?' And Murillo pointed to the head of the Virgin in Villavicemio's picture.

"Nobody-but-myself, master, I swear to you,' said Sebastien, with clasped hands.

"Now, listen to me !' said Murillo, with stern look and voice-'I must know who has done this head of the Virgin; do you hear me? as well as those little figures which the gentlemen find every morning on the canvas. I am determined I will know, I tell you. Now listen to me; to-night, instead of sleeping, you must watch; and if to-morrow you have not discovered the culprit, you shall receive twenty lashes, laid on by my major-domo, who does not beat the air, as you know by this time. Remember what I say. If you have anything to say, say it -speak-I give you full permission.

" I only wanted to say, master,' said Sebastien, with tears in his eyes, " that if everything Sebastien began to arrange the workshop .remain in its place to-night-and if there is nothing else on the gentlemen's canvas-

"That is another thing; instead of twentyfive lashes, you shall get thirty. Enough said-now, gentlemen, to work." The lesson commenced ; and while it lasted, a profound silence of the Virgin which had so miraculously appearwas observed. Such was Murillo's devotion to |ed on the canvas, the dull, heavy eyes, the slughis sublime art, to which he owed his brilliant gish features, the whole countenance of the poor fame and fortune, that he would not suffer a profane word to be uttered by the pupils while in his presence; and by a profane word the great done it," he appeared lost in ecstasy. master meant every word that related not to painting.

After the departure of Murillo, it seemed as if each pupil were determined to make himself amends for the silence imposed on him. If everything appeared dead while the master was present, his absence was the signal for a return to life ; even the very easels seemed to become animated. As at this moment the minds of all the pupils were occupied with the one subject, the conversation immediately turned upon those little

lessly approaching his easel. He now uttered a ery, and stood motionless before it.

They all rose, one after the other, and advancing towards him, gazed in silent astonishment.

In the centre of Villavicemio's picture, at the foot of the cross, whence the evening before the young Spaniard had effaced his head of the Virgin, there was now another. It was only a sketch, but the expression was so lovely, so chaste, the outline of such great purity, the coloring so soft that it spoiled the picture by its superiority to every other figure in it.

"How beautiful ?" cried all the young people, in ecslasy.

"Indeed, I know not who could have done that head," said Saurez, " unless it might be Gaspard ?"

"Who calls Gaspard?" gayly exclaimed a youth of sixteen, entering the workshop, followed by a man of middle age, whom the pupils saluted by the name of Mendez Ozorio.

"What a close fellow you must be, Gaspard," prefer literature to painting, and now it seems paint by night and study by day.

"Who accuses me of painting by night ?" demanded Gaspard, laughing.

had received an aduntion of figures, heads, or [arms.

Mendez looked, and said gravely :

" Upon my word, gentlemen, this is not Gaspard's doing .!

"What reason have you for thinking it is not, Senor Ozorio ?" said Cheves.

"Sumply because Gaspard is incapable-" "Of playing a trick ?" said Tobar, completing his sentence.

"Of doing so well !" continued Ozorio.

This was haded with bursts of laughter from the pupils.

"Turn it is you, Senor Ozorio," said they.

"I should be right glad to own such touches object than to play tricks on you."

" Then who can it be ?"

"The Zombi," mattered old Gomez again. "To work, gentlemen, to work " sant Gaspard, looking up towards the ceiling. "I hear my father coming down. His toilet is soon made. For my part, I will make my escape, ond get out of his way.

" Where are you going ?"

"To read some verses of my own composition ' night ?"

dova, the youngest of the class, "if Gormez is to be believed, and the little Sebastien-" "Well?"

" It is the Zombi who-" Cordova was interrupted by a shout of derision from all the pupils. " Nay," he added, warmly ; " you may laugh if you like, and make game of me; but nevertheless, gentlemen, you cannot deny that for some time most extraordinary things have occurred here-things which do not happen every day."

" That is true, for it is at night they happen," replied Villavicemio.

"What happens every night?" demanded Murillo, without taking his eyes off the head of the Virgin, so miraculously painted.

Cordova began to explain:

" According to your orders, Senor, none of us could ever leave the workshop until we have put everything aside, cleaned our palettes, washed and dried our brushes, arranged our easels, and turned our canvas wrong side up. Well, Senor said Baba. "Your father complains that you | Murillo, for about a month-yes-certainly it is at least a month, if not more-for the last month, that you reverse the usual order of things, and then, every morning, on arriving, one finds his palette all full of paint; another his brushes is too long. But tell us, Schastien, who is the dirty ; and here and there upon our canvas, one discovered an arm finished which be had only "Look here !" cried at the same instant all sketched; another, in the corner of his picture, the pupils; all of them, at least, whose canvas | a devil grunning at him and showing his horns ;-others find, at one time the head of an angel, some one who had been in the workshop the evening before. In short, Senor Murillo, I pressly to do mischief." should never have done if I were to relate all the supernatural doings that take place every night in your workshop."

" Is Gaspard a somnambulist ?" inquired Villavicemio of his master.

" No; but even if he were, it is not credible that he should work better at night with his eyes shut, than in the day with his eyes open. No, my young friends; he who has produced that head is more than a pupil, more than an initator. as these," replied Ozorio, " but it is not I; I am [It is incorrect, it is unfinished ; nevertheless, the | purpose that you make everything blue ?" not of an age to stay up all night for no other sacred fire of genius is in that pencil. However,

it is very easy for us to find out-Sebastien !" " If you want to find out from Sebasticu, Se-

nor," said Villavicemio, " he knows no more than we do;-but no, I am mistaken, he positively affirms it is the Zombi !"

" We shall soon see that-Sebastien." "Here, master," stid the little mulatto, who had run at the first call.

"Dul Luot order you to sleep here every

creations, so delicate, so sweet, so soft, which seemed to be called forth every morning, and vanish every night-but only to give place to others.

" Tell us now, Sebastien," said Villavicenno, as soon as the door had closed on Murillo, and the sound of his steps had died away in the long corridor. "Tell us why, when the master asked you who had done all these little heads, why did you not give the same answer as to us, "The Zonbi ?"

" Because that answer would have earned for me a flogging. Senor Villavicemio," replied Sebastien, whose tongue, as well as that of the other pupils, seemed to be let loose by the departure of the master.

"All! well, I have good hopes you shall not escape to-morrow morning with your Zombi," cried Mendez.

" Do not speak ill of the Zombi, Senor Mendez," said Sebastien, affecting an air of terror; " for look how he is revenging himself on you by stretching the arm of your St. James-this arm is at least an inch longer than the other."

" Sebastien is right, Mendez," said Baba, Zombi?"

"Yes, do, Sebastien ; tell us who is the Zombi ?" excluimed several voices at once.

"Indeed, gentlemen, I have never seen him invself; but iny father, who never saw him any another time that of an old man, or, it may be, more than I, was told by his grandfather, who body else. Who would put it there if not the the profile of a young girl, or the caricature of never saw him either, that he was a spectre, an Zombi ?" evil spirit that visits the earth every night ex-

"I wish I could do in the day what he does at night," said Tobar. "Hand me some bright leave you. Only think, child, what you are to yellow, Sebastien."

"Do not you think it is yellow enough, already, Senor Tobar ?" answered Sebastien. "Look at mine, Sebastien; is mine too yel-

low ?' inquired Cheves.

deep, dark blue. Your water is blue, your trees be a slave " said Sebastien, bursting into tears. are blue, your meadows are blue. Is it on set

" No, indeed," said Cheves.

"One would think so, then," returned Sebastien.

"It is very odd, but this little slave, with his simple face, is as full of mischief as an ape."

ape ?" said Villavicenno.

Tobar.

" With this difference only-that the parrot does nothing bat repeat," replied Baba, " and

" Sebastien," said the old negro, turning on his son a look of feverish inquietude, "I heard what the pupils said as they went out. Are you going to watch ?"

" Yes, father, replied the boy.

"And the Zombi I" said the old man, with a errified glance around the large workshop, which the feeble light of the lamp seemed only to throw into deeper shade.

Sebastien, with an involuntary smile of incredulity.

"Oh, my son, do not jest thus," said the old man, the reality of whose fears was evidenced by the trembling knees that could scarcely support him. "Do not brave him. Oh! if he were to carry you off, tell me what would become of old Gomez. I will remain with you, my son. 1 am very much afraid-but that is no matter. Let him take us both off together, if it must be so." " My good father," said the young inulatto, there is no such thing as the Zomoi; it is only an old superstition of our country. His reveence, Father Ambrose, who often comes here, has often told you so, father; and you must beleaning over his neighbor's easel. "That arm lieve him, for he is a holy man, and would not say anything that was not true.1

"But these little heads, and especially that head of the Virgin, which has thrown them all into such surprise, that even the master himself was speaking of it at dinner to Senor Mendez Ozorio, to young Master Gaspard, and to every-

"Some time or other it will be known, father ; but you had better leave me now."

"It is vain for you to talk, boy; I will not me. The white men have houses, money-they have liberty-liberty, child / But you know not what that is. You were born a slave; but 1-1 have been made one. I-1 was born free, Sebastien 15

" Oh, it is too true, father. It is horrible to "Horrible !" repeated the old negro. " Horrible! and no hope of ever breaking the chain; certainly no hope for thee, Sebastien !"

"Father " said the young inulatto raising his eyes to the glass dome of the workshop, through which was seen the bright starry heavens, "on high there is a God who is a God for every one, "Atter all, what is the negro but a kind of for the negro as well as the white man ; for the slave as well as the master. Let us pray to " Mixed with a little of the parrot," observed him, my father, and he will hear and answer us." " Bat only a iniracle could help us, my son."

" God can work miracles, father."

There was a moment's silence on both sides ; for, if Sebastien was petrified on finding dimuself ; thus caught in the fact, Murilo and his pupils were no less astonished at what they beheld .----The young men, with all the vivacity of their "Alas! my son, He does not work them age, were about to have expressed their appro

"On the contrary, Senor, yours is blue-a

OCTOBER 21. 1859 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

batton, but a sign from their masterial enced them. Ves. my poor boy, and yours with his," said He gravely advanced towards his, slave, and Murillo; who, unable to restrain his emotion, hiding under a cold, stern air, the emotion which best over Sebastien, then raised him, pressed every true artist must feel at the sight of genius him with transport to his bosom. thus revealed for the first time, he said to bim :==

White the first the state of th

"Sebastien, who is your master?"

2

"You, my lord," replied the boy, in a scarcely audible voice.

"I mean your master in painting, Sebastien."

"You, my lord," replied the boy, still tremb-

ling. "How! I never gave you a lesson, child," replied Murillo, in astonishment.

No, master; but you gave it to the others, and I listened," replied Sebastien, emboldened by the softened tone of his master.

"And profited by it," said Murillo, again. "You did not forbid me," said Sebastien : "I did not think it was any harm."

Murillo warmly replied, "And by the ancient patron of Spain ! you have profited by it as none of my pupils have ever yet done. So, then," added he, after a pause, "you work at night?" "No, master, by day."

"At what hour, then ? My pupils usually arrive at six."

" From three to five, master. I first overslept and then forgot myself."

Murillo smiled. " And did you also forget what I promised you yesterday, Sebastien ?? said be.

The poor slave turned pale and trembled, as though he already felt the threatened lash.

"Oh ! Senor Murillo !" cried all the pupils, with suppliant voices, " Pardon for poor Sehastien j"

"I shall only be too glad, gentlemen, but I must go farther. This boy does not so much merit pardon as reward."

"Reward I" repeated Sebastien, now hardly able to stand, while he ventured to lift his timid and tearful eyes to his master's face.

"Yes, Sebastien, a reward," replied Murillo, kindly.

"When I think of all the difficulties you have had to surmount before you could have attained or even such as I have seen on the other easels -when 1 think of the hours stolen from needful ? rest-of the sleep of which you deprived yourself, that you might work secure from discovery or suspicion-when I think of all your attention to my instructions - all your memory in storing them up ... your application in reducing them to practice-I can only say I know not anything 1 could deny you as a reward. Say, then, what shall it be "

Sebastien knew not whether he was awake or asleep. His almost bewildered gaze wandered from the pleased countenance of his master to the smiling faces of the pupils, and he could hardly believe that these kind words were addressed to hun, or that anything that concerned him could make another look so glad.

"Come, take courage, Sebastien," said Vil-lavicemio in his ear: "the master is pleased with you. Ask for whatever you like best-a bright, new ducat. Come, I am sure Senor Murillo will not refuse it you."

"One !" cried Baba - "ten at the very least !"

"Twenty !" cried Gaspard. "I know my father-he will readily give you twenty."

"You are very generous with my purse, my son; but I will not go back of your word, nor of great painter, while closely scrutinizing the countenance of his slave, upon whom the words of the pupils seemed not to make the slightest impression, " every one answers but you, and you are the person whom I asked; say, is the reward named by them sufficient? You have only to speak. I am so pleased, my poor little fellow, with what you have done-with your conception -with your fine and delicate touch-with your coloring - in short, with the whole head; the design might have been more correct, but the expression is lovely, is divine-that I will give you anything you can ask of me; anything, at least, in my power to give." "Oh, master, master !- no, I dare not," and Sebastien raised his clasped hands imploringly, while in the parted and quivering lips of the boy, upon which the words seemed to form and as suddenly expire-in the momentarily flashing eye, in the veins, swelled almost to bursting-of that forebead, with all its impress of genius, might be seen that he had a wish to which timidity alone hindered him from giving utterance.

Loud sobs now became more audible from the

and the start the second of the second

lower end of the workshop, every eye was turned in that direction ; it was the old negro, who was weeping bitterly.

"You are free, Gomez," said Murillo, extending his hand to him.

"Free to serve you all my life, master," replied Gomez, as he knelt before him.

"Ob, master ! my kind master !" was all that deep emotion allowed, Sebastien to utter.

"Sebastien," said Murillo, turning to him, "your pencil has shown that you have genius, your request proves that you have a heart, and this union completes the artist. This very day I receive you as a pupil."

"Yon pupil ! Oh, no ; it is too much," cried Sebastien ; " I, the son of a negro! a mulatto! a slave !--- your pupil !"

"Before God, there are neither negroes, mulattoes, nor slaves !" said Murillo, with pious fervor. "All are men, and, as such, are equal in His eyes-why should they be otherwise with me."

" But these gentlemen," said Sebastien, glancing timidly at the pupils.

"We shall be enchanted to have you for a companion," was the unanimous reply.

"And I, too, to have you for a brother," added Gaspard, pressing the hand of Sebastien.

"Well said, my son," said Murillo. Then turning to the youg mulatto, he added :

" My son has called thee his brother, Sebastien, and I must be thy father. Happy Murillo ! I have done more than make pictures-I have made a painter ! for thy name shall descend to posterity associated with mine, and thy reputation shall crown my fame. I shall be content if, in ages to come, when men tell of thee, they call thee ' The Mulatto of Murillo !' "

And thus it actually was. Sebastien Gomez was better known under this cognomen than by his real name. Admitted among the number of to producing such a head as that of the Virgin, his master's pupils, he afterwards became one of the greatest painters of whom Spain has to boast.

Several private individuals in Seville pride themselves upon the possession of paintings by Schastien Gomez. But the most admired productions of this artist are to be found in the Church of Seville. They are the Madonna and Child, a St. Joseph, and a Christ on the Cross, with a St. Peter at his feet, who appears to be imploring pardon.

Gomez survived Murillo only a few years, and died, it is believed, either in the year 1689, or 1690.

REV. DR. CAHILL,

ON THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, ESQ. - IRISH

EXILE IN NEW YORK.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The late public meeting at Waterford, convened for the object of Petitioning the present Government to grant Pardon to four Political offenders from Ireland, is a movement which does credit to the becoming and just sympathy of the "Urls intacta." The proverbial peaceful character of the County, the long known loyalty of yours, either, gentlemen," saild Murillo, good-humouredly. "Come, Sebastien," added the community there, present strong claims of re- been a valid instrument-were binding alike upon in Gaul) deported no less a number than ten spect on the attention of Her Majesty's Government, in reference to all the parties impeached ; while in the case of Mr. Meagher, the voice of that public assembly is, as it were, entitled to marked indulgence, from the exalted character, the spotless respectability of his venerable father, his own inexperienced youth, and the pressing petition of all orders and denominations of his native city. Without discussing the characteristic essentials of Whig and Tory, there can be no doubt that the present popular demonstration gives a desirable opportunity to the Whig Cabinet to extend a graceful pardon to the eloquent and unhappy young man who is the anxious object of the interesting civic proceedings of last Monday. The admirers of the present Vicerov (shall I say it) fondly hope that this popular act will be executed during his Administration, in order that the universal voice of the Nation, which, during the past year, has sung new odes of praise on his official career, may have an additional fact to justify the correctness of the judgment which all Ireland has stamped on the private and public character of the Earl of Carlisle. I am not much in the habit of lauding public political official men in any country, but I have no hesitation in saying, that if the present Lord Lieutenant would aid in the final accomplishment of the generous efforts of the men of Waterford, in effecting the political release of my old friend Tom Meagher, he would go far to secure still more my humble but firm advocacy, as well as to acquire the lasting support of tens of thousand of the ardent portion of my young fellow-countrymen. As several of the readers of this paper in England and elsewhere may not have an opportunity of reading the Irish journals which have published the proceedings, the names, &c., of the speakers at this public meeting, I cannot do better than extract from the Dublin morning Freeman one or two paragraphs in reference to the chairman, and to the movers and seconders of the resolutions. In reading these speeches and resolutions the reader cannot fail to observe the prudent tone of the language towards the government: the total absence of any harsh expression towards the late Attorney General or the jury : and the considerate phraseology where modera-tion and respect hold (as it should be) the chief place in a petition seeking an indulgent favor .---This is a wise course : and when the Deputy-Lieutenant of the country with a bost of magistrates and clergymen will affix their names to this unobjectionable document, the object of the meeting must be speedily accomplished :--THOMAS F. MEAGHER --- AMNESTY MOVEMENT.

the Mayor upon an influentially signed requisition, chair, but also for the promptitude and willingness land was to seek the foreivinges of his associates was held yesterday in the Town Hall, Waterford, for with which he co-operated in the movement. in A memory in A memory in A memory in the very been fortunate in being the purphes of adopting such constitutional measures. The Mayor in returning thanks said he had merely, called on two years ago to aid him in this agreeas may seem best calculated to procure an amnesty for our townsman, Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq., and others, now excluded from their country for political causes.

Shortly after two o'clock the chair was taken amid cheers by The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Dr. Mackesy.

On the motion of Mr. Blake, M. P., P. J. Smith Esq., was requested to act as secretary to the meet-ing, which he had been active in organising-

The Mayor said he felt pleasure in calling that meeting of the citizens of Waterford, upon the requi-sition which had been presented to him, and which was numerously and respectably signed by persons of all classes and denominations, and political opinions. That meeting, he believed, was more for work than speaking, and he would, therefore, not further occupy their time. He would be happy to hear the proposers and seconders of the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting.

Alderman Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, D. L., came forward to propose the first resolution, and was re-ceived with lond applause. He read the resolution as follows :- " Resolved, that, in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived when the government ought to extend a full pardon to all persons laboring under disabilities owing to political causes.' He said he had been requested to propose the first resolution to the meeting, and he did so willingly, for although opposed, as he had ever been, to any vio-lation of public order or disobedience to the law, still he could not but sympathise, in common with the vast mass of his fellow subjects, at the long punishment those individuals on whose behalt they were then assembled, had undergone, and for whose restoration to their country the citizens of Waterford were about to memorial the government. They took this step, convinced that the preservation of public tranquillity and respect for the laws of the land was the only way to benefit their country, in seeking for any change of legislation or mode of administering the laws that might be thought desirable for its welfare. (Hear, hear.) They could not forget that they were seeking to have restored to his country and friends a fellow-citizen for whom many of them entertained sentiments of the strongest friendship and regard, and that if their movement was successful, they would be gratifying the feeling

of his worthy parent, for whom he (Sir B. Morris) could safely say every citizen of Waterford was im-pressed with the highest respect. (Loud applause.) The subject had been discussed so much all over the country that it was unnecessary for him to make any remarks upon it, and knowing the unanimity of all present on the object they had in view, he would propose the resolution which had been placed in his hands, and which, he had no doubt, would be cordially adopted. (Hear, hear.) For his own part he would say that he was most happy to identify himself with the movement that day recommended, to be crowned, he was persuaded with success. (Loud applause.)

John Power, Esq., J.P., seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Blake, M. P., said that as their meeting was one more for work than talk, as had been wisely said by the Mayor, it would abbreviate their proceed-ings to hear a short statement from Mr. P. J. Smith, who was thoroughly acquaiated with the facts on the subject which had brought them together.

Mr. P. J. Smith came forward amid cheers, and said the statement which Mr. Blake had called upon him to make, and which the Mayor had kindly consented he should make to them, would be very brief indeed. He believed, however, it was desirable it should be made, and that it would materially influence the result of that movement. When the Irish state prisonerc arrived in Van Dieman's Land they were offered a comparative liberty upon the condition that they would undertake not to attempt their escape from the Island. This was the famous parole, about which so much had been said and about which so little was in reality understood. It was a thing unheard of before in a penal colony, and, so far as he was aware of, was wholly without constitutional precedent. It conferred no extraordinary privilege but the reverse. The ordinary ticket-of-leave holders had the range of the whole Island unfettored by parole and consequently were at liberty to effect their escape whenever they could. The state prisoners were limited to prescribed districts, fettered by the authorities and upon the prisoners. He (Mr. Smith) was in a position to prove, if his word was doubted, either there or elsewhere, that the parole were repealed. Mr. John Blake, M. P., came forward to propose the second resolution as follows :- "Resolved --That her Majesty's government, having congratulated the Emperor of the French on the full and unconditional amnesty lately granted by him to the full all political offenders, be and are hereby requested to imitate the example which they so much commended." (hear, hear.) The statement which Mr. Smith had made rendered it unnecessary for him to trespass upon the meeting with any very lengthened observations. He was quite sure that the citizens of Waterford would be very glad indeed to take part in any movement having for its object the obtaining an amnesty for men who happened to labor under dis-abilitics, in consequence of efforts of theirs to benefit their native lad, no matter where that country might be; but when, as in the present instance, the men on whose behalf they were about to appeal to Government were their own countrymen, and the land for which they were suffering was Ireland, he was convinced that their exertions would be stimulated to an increased extent (hear, hear). And when in addition to these considerations they had another important one-that one of the most carnest, most gifted, and best loved of the exiles of '48 was a fellow-citizen of their own, T. F. Meagher, he had no doubt the efforts of the people of Waterford would be redoubled in the movement (cheers). In giving prominence to Mr. Meagher's name he did not mean to underrate in the slightest degree the merits of his companions in exile. It is not unnatural that in the city of Mr. Meagher's birth, in the place where he passed his youth, and oft delighted them with his soul-stirring appeals, that the consideration of him should particularly urge them in this movement, the more so as they hoped it would result in restoring the son to a worthy father, who might well be proud of such a son. He had no doubt that when the application was pressed properly upon Government, as he expected it would be, Government could not refuse to concede what was so reasonable to ask.

done what he conceived to be his duty in the position he occupied.

The meeting soon after separated.

There are grave and, indeed, unanswerable arguments to induce the Cabinet to propose to the Throne the favorable reception of the Waterford Petition. A despotic government can arrest on suspicion and deport their victims on private evidence; but a Constitutional Dynasty cannot deprive a subject of liberty without public investigation and juridicial proof. Again, despotism can forgive on mere good feeling, and recall the exiled from a favorable whim, while constitutionalism cannot bring back its transported offenders without performing nearly the same kind of investigation and trial which were gone through in their original condemnation. England is, therefore, very different in these respects from Austria, Naples, Russia and France .--Hence, in seeking the restoration to liberty of our exiled countrymen, it is judicious to adduce arguments rather than appeal to feeling, and to persuade the intellect more than to gain the heart of the Government. Ship-loads of exiles might return to Russia or France from one soft moment in the affections or sympathy of the Emperors; but as the being, called English Constitutionalism, has no individual heart, no individual eyes, it can neither cry nor feel sympathy; and hence our course in this case is to arm ourselves with parchment, arrange precedents and rules like companies of soldiers, and subdue the concrete Being called Government and Cabinet by a judicious display of facts, which (if the Petition be not granted) might damage our foreign or domestic policy, hurt the cotton-trade, or lower the price of iron and coal. Now, I would suggest to our Government some few of these facts as the logic of Waterford in the contemplated Petition.

Firstly, then, when Hungary rebelled against Austria in 1847 and 1848, and when her Patriots led powerful armies against the Emperor, inflamed Italy to join the Revolution, and spilled much German blood in several fierce conflicts, Austria, on the successful extinction of this reher disobedient subjects with an unconditional pardon ! And in the late war with France, when forced to surrender the richest of her Italian dependencies, she granted a general amnesty to all persons who had joined France and Sardinia!-These thousands of redeemed rebels are advocates in the Waterford petition calling on England to forgive even one man, instead of six thousand !

Secondly-The King of Naples has extended an unreserved liberty to upwards of two thousand cut-throats whom he had been obliged to chain in the galleys for an infamous scheme of successive conspiracies against his throne and his life. These pardoned criminals stand now round | are not likely to be weakened, if it he true as stated the bay of Naples in damaging contrast with the merciless policy of Great Britain; and cry shame upon England to persecute one educated gentleman (who never took the sword in his hand) for a momentary national impulse; while thousands of dagger-men, with perjury on their lips, and duced Scotchman and a Protestant bog-builiff-four blood ou their hands, are the present memorial of persons altogether-this astounding act was crown-Neapolitan clemency!

Thirdly-All the world has heard of the conspiracies, the bullets, the infernal machines which | parish priest of Doon, after spending us he has doue have been concocted, prepared, and carried into execution against Napoleon the Third since the year 1851. For these offences, so heinous before God and man, the Emperor (as they call it makes this announcement :-thousand offenders! but lo ! within the last few weeks he has created a new sun of liberty over Cayenne; he has made it rise over their dark whom suspicion had rested since the murder and dungeons of woe; he has despatched ships of after the inquest." emancipation to spread their joyous sail over the shores of their dismal abodes; and the French observes :-- "This notification, it is stated, has been served on sailors have sung songs of jubilee for their captive countrymen, and carried them home under full bursting canvass to receive the congratulations of their relations and friends, and to do homage to the noble generosity of the monarch Rev. Patrick Hickoy, the Parish Priest of Doon, who whom they sought to kill in the company of his is advanced in years, has been included among those beloved child and his adored wife ! These companions of Orsini and his ferocious associates smile at the ignoble vengeance of Albion pursu- might have been given to his excellent agent to pering with mappeaseable malice the inspired soul of a spotless though mistaken patriot, while ten thousand men (that is the number), of forgiven thousand men (that is the number), of forgiven Frenchmen, now stand round the Tuilleries where licy, as first intimated by the Cloamet Chronicle. the Emperor sleeps, and utter aspirations of prayer and vows of protection for the magnanimous hero who has struck off their chains, and restored them to their families, to their country, and to themselves ! Shame upon English Constitutionalism, to be surpassed by Despotism ; and to expend the whole force of her imperial revenge upon one man, while all despotic Europe riots in great actions of transcendant mercifulness. O'Brien, while she holds in perennial imprisonment Thomas Francis Meagher! England has pardoned a scion of the house of Inchiquin (in modern phrase), while she keeps in bondage the honored child of Waterford industry and unimpeached commercial honor. Yes; and "there's joopardy, but a flame would be kindled throughout the rub" against the justice of England 1 And any one, and every one who sees and meets the unconquerable, the unpurchasable restored exile. -"That we carnestly entreat the co-operation of all the descendant of Irish Royalty, as he lifts his law will insist on the rights and duties, &c., both of proud head above his admiring countrymen and suffering fatherland, will hear the peasant utter a grateful prayer for the pardon of O'Brien, and express a smothered exectation against the munity, of being able to drive his tenant into a duncontrasted mean injustice of the penalty of Meagher ! But let me be not misunderstood. All Ireand is truly grateful for the pardon of Mr. S. O'Brien; and Ireland is sorry that the late Government cannot untie from the triangle one condemned man, while she lays the lash heavily and un-paringly on the naked back of his courade the law is faulty. Volumes of documentary eviin disobedience. This is cruel mercy; malig- dence go to prove that the law of landlord and tenant generosity; persecuting magnanimity. Let aunt is unjust and oppressive towards the people, me not be misunderstood. We are all most thankful for the liberty of Mr. O'Brien; and in felt in some part of the country or another until it order to give further evidence of his noble na- is amended. As every species of coorcion has tern

able enterprise, and although neither I or those who have acted with me have as yet succeeded in our ardent efforts, I am still, however, con-Waterford orator will again draw inspiration from the lofty summits of his native hills, and delight the Mayor of the old city with the graceful images of his brilliant imagination, as in his emanciaated return to Ireland he will offer thanks in the old Town Hall for the valued compliment paid to his name and his character on last Monday.

D. W C. Ballyroan Cottage, Rathfarham, Sept. 29, 1859.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

" THE WAR BOLT ON DOON."

Under the above striking head the Nation announces that on Wednesday last every Oatholic tenant at will on the Doon estate of the Earl of Derby was served with an ejectment. "Wholesale and complete, excepting none, sparing none; every man guilty of being a Cutbolic is marked for the doom. The entire population of a district is to be swept away." According to the organ, we are in again for the reign of terror in Tipperary. The work "will bear bloody, fruit." "We shall soon be once more in the midst of those deplorable scenes which readened the soil of Tipperary; murder by ballot and murder by gibbet will ply their hideous emulation." This is pretty strong writing, and may probably, as well as the notice of eviction, "bear bloody fruit." The following is a copy of the notice served upon the tenantry :---

"NOTICE TO QUIT.

"Take notice, that I, Charles G. Grey, of Ballykesteen, in the county of Tipperary, Esq., as the agent of the Right Hon. Edward Geoifrey Stanley, Earl of Derby, do hereby require you to deliver up to him or his attorney, thereto lawfully authorized on the 25th of March next ensuing the date hereof. the quiet and peaceable possession of all that and those the part of the town and lands of Coogy, situate in the barony of Coonagh and County Limerick, and all other lands, tenements here 'itaments, and premises which you hold from or occupy under himtogether with all and singular appurtenances there, Austria, on the successful extinction of this re-bellion, forgave not less than six thousand of nally commenced at that time of the year, and if otherwise, that you quit and deliver up to him or his attorney as aforesaid, the possession of the said premises at the end of the year of your tenantcy, which shall expire next after the end of half-a-year from the time of your being served with notice. And take notice that in case you shall refuse or neglect then to deliver up to him, or his attorney lawfully authorised, the quiet and peaceable possession of said premises, I will sue you for double the yearly value of said premises, and for all costs and expenses attending such proceedings, pursuant to the statute in that case made and provided, or take such other proceedings against you as I may be advised.

Witness my hand this 19th day of September, 1859." " To-

"C. G. GREY.

Meanwhile the gloomy predictions of the Nation by the Tipperary Vindicator, that the parish priest of Doon has fared no better than the other tenants on the estate. The Vindicator asks :---

"Will it be believed that on Wednesday, when notice to quit was served on all the tenantry, except the relatives of the murdered man, a recently introed by actually noticing, and therefore involving in the imputation of criminal knowledge of the murder that vonerable gentleman, the truly Christianlike upwards of 45 years in the ministry, and who was, at the time the notice was served, and who is at present we understand, at the Spa of Lisdoonvarn? Almost in the same breath the Tipperary paper

"Just as were going to press we have been in-

"Are you a fool ?" suid Gaspard. "Why do you not speak when my father bids you ?"

"Speak, then," added another. "Ask for some gold."

"No, ask for good clothes, Sebastien; your figure is straight, slight, and well-formed, and would show them off well."

"I think I can guess, gentlemon," said Villavicemio; "I think I know what Sebastien would prize most ; it would be to be received as one of the pupils of Seuor Murilio."

A gleam of joy shone for a moment in the eyes of the young mulatto.

" If it is that, say so, my child," said Murillo, kindly.

"And ask him for a place in a good light," said Gonzalez, whose easel was badly placed, he having been the last received pupil.

" Well, is it that ?" said Murillo to him.

· Sebastien shook his head.

" No 1" said Murillo, a little surprised.

"Sebastion," said Gaspard to him, " this is one of my father's good days; you may venture unything; ask at once for your freedom."

With a cry, in which joy and anguish were strangely mingled, Sebastien fell at the feet of Murillo. " Oh, freedom for my father, freedom for my father !" He stopped, his words choked by his tears.

"And your own freedom-care you not for it ?" demanded Murillo.

Sebastion hung his head, and repressed the rising sob.

"My father's freedom first of all," said be.

John Lalor, Esq., seconded the resolution which was put and carried unanimously.

Henry Gallway, Esq., moved the third resolution classes of Irishmen in the efforts we are determined to make to procure from the government an unconditional political amnesty." He should express his great satisfaction at being permitted to take part in the proceedings of that meeting which he hoped would lead to the including to a full amnesty their townsman, T. F. Meagher, and the other political exiles. To bring about this result they required the earnest co-operation of all classes of their fellowcountrymen, and that co-operation he was sure would be given.

Alderman T. Murphy said it afforded him very great pleasure, indeed, to second the resolution. He sincerely hoped the movement would be successful. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was put and carried.

The Mayor then vacated the chair, and Mr. J. Blake, M.P., was called thereto. Upon the motion of Mr. Lalor, seconded by Alderman Ryan, a cordial WATERFORD MONDAY. - A numerous and respect- vote of thanks was passed by acclumation to the order to give further evidence of his noble na- is amended. As every species of coercion has been able meeting of the citizens of Waterford, called by Mayor, not alone for his dignified conduct in the ture, the first use he made of his arrival in Ire- tried and found of no avail, would it not be well,

formed that two men whose names have been given to us, were lodged in the county gaol last night, charged with the murder of Crowe, of Coogy, upon

The Evening Post, referring to the notice to quit,

the entire of the tenantry of Doon, except four, two of whom were connected with the family of Crowe -the tenant whose murder led to the plan of indiscriminate evictions. It is also mentioned that the served with the notice. Until the last moment we indulged a hope that Lord Derby, after calm reflection would have countermanded any orders that severe with the evictions ; but we fear that the serving such a notice upon the venerable parish priest must be regarded as an evidence of the determina-

A LANDLORD'S DEFENCE OF THE DOON TENANTRY. Mr. Levinge, an extensive landowner of Westmeath, writes to the Freeman the letter which we give. Mr Levinge was (as our readers will probably recollect) one of the first of those honest landlords who protested against the Lynch law which a junta of petty despots, headed by that "model" Lord of Donegal, George Hill, some months ago proposed to impose on the peasantry :--- ' As a landowner in Tipperary I beg you will insert this letter in defence of the Tipperary tenants. One remarkable feature in the case of the Doon estate is that no notice has been taken

Fourthly-England has forgiven Mr. Smith of the acticles on the subject by Lord Derby himself or his agent, either contradicting or affirming the report which has appeared in the newspapers. This gives some hope that there is no intention of clear-ing that estate, which is situate in Limerick, and not in Tipperary; and, indeed, if this were dono, not only would the lives of the new tenants be placed in the country which might even extend all over ireland. The writer of the article which has appeared in the Globe states that what ' the dangerous classes' in Ireland want is some certainty that an inexorable landlords and tonants. This is quite correct in a certain degree, but unfortunately the law not only does not define a landlord's duties, but it arms with a power, which is held by no other class in the comgeou or the workhouse, or to seek a home in a foreign land in a moment of caprice. Why should a landlord be to his tenant as a military dictator, and his tonant to him a very abject slave ? Is this their just position? Is this our boasted land of liberty? As a landowner I openly protest against being vested by the law with such a power, and claim to be relieved from it. The very fact stated, ' that men will

"THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: "OUTOBER 21, 1859.

even for the very sake of novelty, to try what a simple measure. of justice towards the people would effect he English tenantry wore deprived of that protection, which they, hold, by, local custom, and were thus placed in the same position as the Irish tenantry, cases of agrarian outrage would be fully as frequent there as in Ireland. Whilst the newspapers, week after week, contain articles respecting the clearance of tenants and estates; a club of landlords, tenant farmers, and others, has been established in Westmenth for the purpose of endeavoring, amongst other objects, to assist government in effecting an equitable settlement of the land question. It is to be hoped that our efforts will not be marred by the carrying into effect of such an opposite course as that suggested by the writer in the Globe; and I am sure, upon further consideration, that journal will yet stand by the Irish tenantry, as it did so ably this year on another occasion .- Your very obedient servant, WILLIAM J. LEVINGE .- Kilmaglish, Mullingar, Sept 23, 1859."

THE ERRIS EVICTIONS .- The county Mayo evictions of Parson Palmer draw from the Nation these remarks :--- "It is the old story-the old and story still in Ireland-the frightful story without a parallel in any other part of the world-of honest peasant families, the industrious sons and daughters, and true inheritors of the soil, virtuous, peaceful, people, hunted from their homes, rooted out like vermin, and flung in the byways to die. To die; for of all animals that which can worst bear this sudden wreck of its home, and has the least power of retrieving the evil, that which experiences the greatest difficulties in providing for its own support, is the human being, and of all men the tenant farmer deprived of his land is the most helpless. The artisan thrown out of work in one town may find employment in the next; to make his agreement and to set to work agaia may be only the business of an hour, but land. a farm large or small, is not to be procured so easily ploughs and harrows cannot easily be replaced : the want of the little stock of cattle cannot be quickly supplied; the earth, even should he get a plot of land to cultivate, cannot be turned into money within a week, and yet the family are to get food and must have where to lay their heads-else they perish. The most helpless, the most to be pitied of all men, is the ejected tenant farmer. But every day these men are being cast out of their homes and lands in Ireland, by men less worthy than themselves. Every day the poor-house is being recruited from the ranks of men who once were kind and charitable masters of their own houses; every day fondly-reared daughters, gentle, guileless girls, are being driven to beggary, and thence to a darker fate : every day little children, loved as tenderly as those that are born with coronets ready fitted for their brows, sicken for want of food and shelter, and die in the arms of mothers who cannot aid them-all because landlords will insist upon exercising a fanciful right, and the law compels the magistrate to 'administer injustice. In Russia nothing like this takes place : the nobles care for their seris, and do not destroy them; the Government cares for the serfs, and would not allow the nobles to destroy them even if they had a wish to do so : and better than all-the best and truest security-the serfs care for themselves, and would not allow either the Government or the nobles, or both of them taken together, to destroy them. In Italy, whose 'cry of anguish' a king has declared that he has heard and felt, nothing like this takes place. In the Duchics, which have just thrown off allegiance to their rulers, on account of their alleged misgovernment, nothing like this is or ever was going on. Under the Pope's Government, which British statesmen declare would be virtue to resist, nothing like it would be permitted for a moment; the good and kind heart of the foully slandered Pius IX. would not allow one such case to take place within his whole dominions. Nothing of the sort occurs in Naples, whose people have so often been instigated to revolt by British emissaries and British newspapers. Nothing of the sort occurs in France-it is impossible that it could occur therefor there is a peasant proprietary, dating from some sixty years ago. So that wherever olse evictions may occur, it is atterly impossible that they can occur in France-that country which, if British writers are to be believed, is so sadly off for want of the British constitution.

The Evangelical Alliance, now holding its sittings in Belfast, have, as was only natural, devoted a day to the discussion of the vexed question of the revivals in Uister. Thursday was the day chosen, the ancient wells are still dry, or partially so; and it Lord Bishop of Down, a zealous Revivalist, occupying the chair, and his Lordship and several others of less note having detailed their several experiences, the Rev. William M'llwaine, an emineut benficed clergyman of the Established Church, and prime favorite with the ultra-Protestants or Orangemen of Belfast, got on his legs, but as it was quite notorious that the rev. gentleman had presumed to differ from his brethren upon the genuineness of the movement, his reception was not of the most flattering kind .-Indeed, the audience seemed to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Irish reciprocity, which is suid to lean wholly to one side, so that Mr. Milwaine's logic only succeeded in cliciting a storm of hisses. which did not abate until he withdrew behind the curtain. Here is his speech, as reported in the Belfast Newsletter :- " The Rev. W. M'llwaine, Incumbent of St. George's Church, Belfast, then came forward to address the meeting. He had very little to say, as he intended to speak of the physical manifestations; and his friend, Dr. M'Cosh, who from his great powers in mental philosophy was better qualified to speak on the subject than he, had taken it up and treated of the entire question. He would not, however, endorse all Dr. M'Cosh had said nor all that Mr. Seaver had said. Nor would he endorse all that his respected Diocesan had said. He had a right to differ from his Diocesan, and he felt bound to do so. He differed from the views of the whole of those who had spoken on the subject. (Hisses.) As a member of the Alliance from the beginning, he appeared there, and he had a right, on that platform to hold his own opin ons and to express them. He believed there was a great work of the Spirit of God going on, but he believed that the Holy Spirit operated through the means of the preached Word-that was the way the Scriptures pointed out-and would any one tell him that it was the Spirit operated on the man who fell down in his house, the young woman at her work, or a woman behind her counter, in a public house, selling spirits ? He did not believe the Spirit operated otherwise than through the preached Word. '(Ob, oh'.) A great deal had been said about the catholic spirit which the revival had produced. He would like to see that spirit more widespread; but he knew the revival in many cases the medical officer to have been insane on the subwas only made a mode of proselytism. (Cries of 'No, no,' and hisses.) He could give the names of parties if he were put to it. The revival, he would reiterate, was only made a cloak for carrying on proselytism from other Protestant churches. (Cries of 'No, no;' 'You are injuring the cause of God,' and hissing.) He had not much more to say. (' You said too much.') The interruptions did not show much of a Christian spirit; but, notwithstanding, he would say whatever he wished to say, and he would express his opinious although they might differ from all present. He would warn his friends from Eugland and elsewhere not to form conclusions too hasti ly. If they had all the eyes of Argus they could not know as much about it as those who had been living in the midst of the movement. They should therefore, be cautions in forming their opinions,-And to those ministers and others belonging to the locality he would say, - 'Wait patiently until you Since then efforts have been made to discover the see more of the matter.' Let no man tell him that a murderer. In consequence of suspicion in certain few weeks were a sufficient test. (Hisses.) He believed the Spirit of God was at work in this land; but let them be very patient and very prayerful as to the result of the movement. The rev. gentleman concluded amid hisses, and, as he left the hall immediately after, the bissing was renewed at his departure.

THE POTATOS CROP .- The following very satisfactory statement is taken from the Northern Whig of the 24th ult :- "Now that the potatoe prophets have enjoyed their annual festivities, and, as far as possible, revelled in the delights of doleful anticipations, it may be well to say a word or two, if only by way of addenda to their professional reports .--Nearly two months ago, we gave some details of the then state of the crop, so important in its influence on the market for food; and, in the course of our remarks, noted the very abundant promise of yield in this country. More recent experience has not only borne out the test of our observations, but proved that the success of this year's planting of the Celtic esculent has far exceeded that of any season since the faminc, and will almost equal the celebrated turn out of 1832. Those who recollect that season of superabundance will be able to call to mind that in the succeeding spring excellent potatoes were sold in the markets of Belfast at from 8d. to 1s. the hun-

dred-weight, and in the smaller towns of this and the next county the great proportion of sales of in-ferior quality did not exceed an average of 6d, the hundred. Many tons of potatoes were that year permitted to rot in the pits ; in one case that we heard of the owner stored up his extra crop in an outhouse, and left it to bud and grow together until it was afterwards thrown out in a decayed mass into the manure-stead. The lightness with which the potatoe was looked on that year was remarkable beggars at length refuseed tocarry a gift of potatoes and, in more than one instance, laborers declined raising crops left in the field when the payment offered was the total proceeds of growth. These facts now sound like romance; they tell of a state of affairs never likely again to occur; still, they are not a whit more novel than the scene witnessed this week, when 50 or 60 cart loads of genuine 'Murphies' were to be seen on our quays awaiting shipment for New York by the City of Manchester. Denizens of Broadway, regularly republicanised, or more recently imported from the Green Isle, having on their dinner tables samples of Irish potatoes which, three weeks before, had been snugly sleeping in the hill sides of Down or Antrim, forms one of those realities of modern transport which, in times still within recollection, would have been looked upon as incredible. Successful, however, as the culture of the potatoe in Ireland has been this year, the merry month of August was not permitted to pass by without an effort to raise the old song of sorrow about the 'disease.' From whatever cause-whether the great humidity of the atmosphere in that county, or some deficiency in the quality of the seed planted-can hardly be ascertained; but it is a strange fact that in Cork the first cry of failure in the potatoe crop is annually heard-and this season the disease has prevailed there considerably. As we have already stated, the crop has turned out admirably, so far as tosted by raising in the North of Ireland. Very few cases of disease exist; still, it must not be expected that all the crop will prove perfect and sound. That would be to anticipate what has never vet been known. Instances of failure will be found in the present as in other seesons, but that there is, to any extent, the existence of the old disease, where tubers rotted in the ground, and were rendered quite useless, either for cattle food or any other purpose, we must utterly deny. On the other hand, an agricultural millenium, in which every single potatoe and every head of wheat or oats will be full of lusty life and free of all decay, is not likely to come upon us, even in these days of 'Revival' miracles and pretended sootbsaying."

THE DROUGHT OF 1859 -- Although the rains which succeeded some five months of an almost tropical summer came too late to fully retrieve the damage done to grass lands, still there are grounds for believing that the after crops will turn out more remunerative than might have been expected. Nevertheless, it is pretty certain that cattle feeding will be an expensive tax in the ensuing season on farmers' resources, and that prices of all kinds of fodder must rule excessively high for a long time to come. The Northern Whig of 24th ult. thus reports -" Curious is the fuct that exactly as was notified in the southsaying gossip of last year have turned out the atmospheric phenomena of the present one. The oldest springs of water ran less, some totally failed, and to this day, after the middle of September, numbers of farmers are obliged to carry water to their cattle. or else drive the animals to running streams. The Lagan has seldom been so low in the month of June any former year as it is at present ; numbers of the

EMIGRATION. The Irish Exodus is again a theme for a few of the provincial journals to dilate upon. This time the flight is from the south, and one of the Clonmel papers gives a pathetic narrative of the departure from that quarter of a band of well dressed peasants of the better class, all bound for the United States.

On last week a young man named Doyle, who was in charge of the Sleynehead lights, Galway, very mysteriously disappeared, and some grave suspicions are afloat as to his disappearance. On Monday last H. D'Arcy, J.P., and J. Ireland, Esq., S.I., held an investigation into the matter at Ennismore Constabulary Barrack, and on the following day Mr. Halpin, Inspector of Lights, visited the island, and was anything but well pleased with what he elicited concerning the matter.

We are happy, says the Cork Reporter, to say that here seems every prospect that the claims of Cork to selection as a Trans-Oceanic Packet Station are in a fair way to be put forward with the force and perseverance that alone are necessary to render rivalship in the matter fruitless. Several gentlemen interested in the subject had an interview yesterday (Monday), with his worship the Mayor, and discussed in their various bearings the peculiar advantages possessed by our harbor, and the best way of bringing these advantages before those who can forward the project The result has been that the Mayor, in compliance with their request, has promised to convene a preliminary meeting of those wishing to give their aid in the business, for Wednesday, at one 'clock, at the Commercial Buildings, and we have no doubt the whole topic will be then considered in a way that will lead to the best and most satisfactory practical results.

We last week called attention to the resolution of the Belfast Guardians censuring the Oatholic Chaplain, Futher O'Laverty, for having directed the parents, inmates of the workhouse, to object to their children being taught the Bible half-an-hour daily by the Protestant schoolmaster. The Irish Poor Law Board have since expressed their opinion that Father O'Laverty should have made his objection to the Guardians, and not to the schoojmaster-so far they concur in the Guardians' resolutions. They add, however, a condemnation of the Rule of the School Committee, enjoining that the Bible should be compulsory read by the Catholic children under the direction of a Protestant teacher, contrary to the will of their parents and Chaplain. So far, Father O'Laverty has clearly triumphed on the main question : whether he, as Catholic Chaplain, and the pareuts, on the one hand, or the Guardians on the other, are to have the direction of the spiritual training of the Catholic infant poor - Weekly Register. The CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN INELAND. - The Special Committee of twelve Prelates, consisting of the Archbishop and two Bishops from each of the ecclesiastical provinces, appointed by the Synod to fully inquire into and report upon the working of the Catholic University, have commenced their meetings. The most perfect unanimity exists amongst the Prelates in reference to this important national institution, and we have every reason to hope that the contemplated measures of improvement will stimulate the working of every department of the University, so as to enable it to realise a large portion of the hopes entertained by its founders and supporters, the Catholic people not only of Ireland but also of Great Britain, the Colonies, and the United States .- Morning News.

A SINGULAR TESTIMONIAL. - We lately saw, at the establishment of Mr. R. Wallace, an exceedingly handsome silver epergne, with a small filligree cradle arms and motto, with the following inscription :--'The Corporation of Limerick and its officers, according to ancient usage in their old city, presented this silver cradle, with their warmest congratulations to their worthy Mayor, M R. Ryan, Esq., and his fair lady, on the auspicious occasion of the birth of a sou and heir during his year of office, A.D., 1856." -Limerick Chronicle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. NEWMAN AND DR. MANNING .- Mr. Barrow lately one of the Protestant clergy of Kensington, has published two very small tracts-' What is Truth ?'-calling attention to the one great question of authority and 'The Reason why People secede to Rome.' The latter is made very interesting by containing two letters-one from Dr. Manning, the other from Dr. Newman-in answer to the report so ften renewed with regard to them as to other converts (in this case by a Protestant clergyman) that they contemplate a return to Protestantism. Their short letters are highly interesting and characteristic. Dr. Manning says :- "It gives me the joy of saying that from the hour I submitted to the Divine voice which speaks through the ons only Catholic and Roman Church, I have never known so much as a momentary shadow of doubt pass over my reason or my conscience.' Dr. Newman, after tracing the manner in which such reports originates, adds-Thus only can I account for the most absurd and utterly unfounded reports which ever since I have been a Catholic have been spread abroad about the prospect of my return from the Mother of Saints to the City of Confusion.' We are so accustomed to territorial disputes with the American people, in which Englishmen can hardly be brought to take an interest, while their adversaries give play to all the excitement peculiar to them, that we can hardly be surprised at the course which the so-called San Juan dispute has taken. The American papers, and perhaps the American Government, will judge of the course most advantageous to themselves by the tone of public opinion in England. It is to be feared that the people of this country' immersed in the vortex of Muropean politics, will treat the San Juan question as they have treated many others, and that the Cabinet of Washington will find the apathy of British opinion an excellent ally in dealing with a British Minister. It is with no wish to sow dissension between kindred nations, or to be wanting in that courtesy which characterises modern politics, that we express a hope that on this question the Government of Great Britain will be found true to itself, and to those hardy and trusting adventurers who, under the supposed protection of the British flag, have spread themselves over the globe. We are totally unsuccessful in concealing from the world that the habitual practice of the Euglish Government in yielding to every demand of the American Government, and every usurpation of American enterprise, tends to lower the eateem in which the name of Britain is held, and the effect on the dependencies of the English Crown is far more important than any notion which may be encouraged in the minds of Frenchmen or Russians. The fact is, that the Government and people of the United States, by concentrating their whole power and all the vehemence of their disposition on the politics of their own continent, have been able to win advantages over the mother country which, however little they may be felt at home, are not without the very greatest effect on the subjects of the British Crowe in North America. There may be something radically wrong in the relation which the colonies of this country bear to the parent State. They may be suckers, and not feeders, as alleged by more than one disciple of the Mauchester school. There may he no reason why we, the inhabitants of an island on dreadful murder was perpetrated in the townland of the north-western shores of Europe, should trouble ourselves with the concerns of a few islets at the distance of so many thousand miles; but as long as we pretend to the supremacy over a great empire,-us long as Canada, and Oregon, and British Columbia as long as we send out governors and secretaries, generals and regiments, so long are we bound to support the national dignity on the shores of the Pacific as much as if the French Emperor had declared war against us, and we were fighting for the leadership of Europe .- Times.

national defences is now springing rapidly into existence. The Volunteer Corps of the kingdom are already probably equal in numerical strength to the infantry of the Line at home, and they are increasing daily. But it is not only in numbers that this force is considerable. Every man in these many thousands is an intelligent soldier and a skilled marksman. He knows the use of the rifle, and carries it, not as a regulation weapon, but as an arm on which he can rely for faithful service. We predicted at the very outset of this movement that our volunteers would prove the best sharp-shooters in the country, and our words have been literally verified. The best practice at the Hythe School of Musketry was made by volunteer riflemen, nor is the fact at all remarkable. Everything in rifle-shooting depends upon individual aptitude, intelligance, and self-reliance. The reader of Cooper's novels will recollect the astonishing proficiency attained by the backwoods-men of America, and their imitators, the Indians, while to this day we find excellence in the use of this weapon almost invariably proportioned to the general intelligence of the people employing it. In the Austrian army the best riflemen are the hardy and independent mountaincers of the Tyrol. The free Swiss have been long renowned for their skill, and the free Americans took to the rifle before it was known in any European service. Now, as Englishmen are as free as any people in the world, and as the peculiar freedom of Volunteer Corps gives especial scope to their faculties, it is no wonder that we should find this success of the movement so conspicuously proved .- Times.

In reference to the paragraph which appeared in the Globe, and which has doubtless been telegraphed to you, it is true that inquiries of a very particular nature are being made into the antecedents of Smethurst and his brother-the latter of whom formerly held a chymist's shop off Golden-square, Londonrelative to the sudden disappearance, some years since, of a gentleman who had been married to a close connexion of one of the parties. The circumstances which gave rise to the present suspicious, as I have been informed by an official closely connected with the police establishment, are as follows :--About ten years ago a very near relative of the convict lived with a female, to whom he was not at-tached by the legitimate tie of marriage, who became the wife of a rich and foolish old man, whom she had met at Smethurst's house. The old gentleman died in the course of a fortnight after, leaving a large sum to his widow, who subsequently married , the relative in question. Such are the facts which have given rise to this extraordinary rumor now flying about in regard to the doctor, the truth or falsehood of which a little time will determine.-Dublin Freeman Correspondent.

The Home Secretary has come to no decision upon the point whether there shall be a commutation of the sentence of Dr. Smethurst. The delay which has been occasioned arises from the fact that circumstances have transpired which lead to a suspicion that there are other cases of a serious character against Dr. Smethurst, which the police have received instructions to investigate. - Globe.

The progress of events at St. George's-in-the-East fully confirms all we have said of the dangers of allowing Lynch law to find a place among us. The practices complained of, our readers are aware, we consider very foolish, but they had gone on some 18 years, without provoking any opposition worse than sneers. The late riots were provoked by a dispute between the Puscyite rector, Mr. Bryan King, and the Low Church lecturer, Mr. Hugh Allen. To exclude Mr. Allen, the rector fixed his own afternoon service at the time usually occupied by the lecture. The disturbance was at first confined to this service, but mark the progress of mob law-next week it extended to the morning service, in a few Sundays the clergyman officiating was assaulted, and his surplice torn to rags upon his back. Dr. Tait was appealed to by both varties. He replied very sensibly (though it sounds queer to hear such an avowal from a man who calls himself a bishop) that as to authority he clearly could have none which was not given him in the express terms of some act of parliament, but that if the parties liked voluntarily to submit to his arbitration he would give it; at the same time he showed his own leaning by some sneers at Mr. King's fooleries." Mr. King then agreed to leave the whole | yards on the Thames the whole affair might be matter to Dr. Tait, and Dr. Tait's first decision was that to put an end to the riots, the church should be wholly closed for the present. The rioters had now | is therefore likely to occupy much more time than gained their object, and put a stop to Mr. King's was originally anticipated and agreed for in the con-proceedings. They might have been expected to be truct. But these causes only partly account for the quiet. But Mr. King and his Puseyite friends with creditable zeal had opened certain places in the parish for voluntary services, which they of course conducted in their own way. No one need go to them who did not please, and the parishioners could not complain that they were driven from church even if they disliked what was done enough to stay away. Yet no sooner was the church shut up than each of these mission churches was violently assuited; the police in great force repelled the assault, but the clergy and congregation were hissed, spit upon, and assaulted as they left, and only preserved from serious violence by the police. Again, we ask, what prevents these same men from turning their hands upon St. Mary and St. Michael's Church in the Commercial-road ? The true answer we all know :they dare do nothing of the kind, well knowing that hey would get their heads broken. The poor of the church are abundantly strong enough for its protection, thank God, nor would their strength be spared. The poor care nothing about Puseyism, although a small number fed by their bounty may sincerely care for the individual Pusevites. It comes then to this, that in London the worship of a congregating in any unpopular form is safe if the congregation is strong enough to break the bones of all who might attack it-and not else. What is this but Lynch Law? Some of the rioters of Sunday last were brought before Mr Yardley. We were sorry to see that he did not think it worth while to conceal his sympathy with them. However, a charge against some of them being preferred in a form which he could not pouh! pooh I, under an act of William and Mary (the complainants at first had the courage to mention one of Mary !) the hearing came on on Thursday, and one of the offenders was committed to take his trial .-Weekly Reguter. "ANGLO-SAXON" MORALITY .- ALLEORD WHOLEBALE MURDER OF CHILDREN .- On Friday, at the weekly menting of the directors and guardians of the poor of St. Marylebone-road-Mr. C. Beavor in the chair-Mr Potter called the attention of the board to the report, in the papers of Tuesday, of an inquest held by Mr. Wakley, on Monday last, is St Pancras, in which the coroner made the extraordinary statement that in consequence of the defective state of the law, and the facilities given by parishes for the interment of alleged still-born children, there were at that moment hundreds upon hundreds of murdered children lying in the cemeteries and grave-yards of the metropolis. This was a most astounding declaration coming from such an authority, and he would ask their assistant-overseer, Mr. Tubbe, what checks there were in reference to the interment of still-born children in Marylebone. Mr. Tubbs said he kept a record of all bodies brought to the house for burial as still-horn, and would not admit any without the production of the certificate of the medical man or nidwife who attended at the birth. There had been ninety-three alleged still-born children received this year, and five during the present week. He had been in correspondence with Mr. Wakley and Mr. Green well, the clerk to the burial board, and had suggested the necessity of a register of the medical men and midwives, so that in case of doubt they might re-fer to it. Dr. Bachhoffner said this was a most im-portant public question, and so far from Mr. Wakely having overstated the cases of child murder, he (Dr. glect them warms the hearts and braces the courage Buchhoffner) believed he was under the murk. Not of a country's children when they are called upon to only were there hundreds upon hundreds of children 'maintain her bonor or defend her rights.

A most valuable and formidable addition to our murdered at their birth, and then certificates given as being still-born, but there were hundreds of the galieed" murders of illegitimate children, whose unfortunate mothers put them to "dry nurse," as it was called, the moment they were born, with the certainty that they would die. There was a sail deficiency in the registration act, which entirely ignored the re-gistration of still-born children. The mere production of a piece of paper stating that a child was "still-born" would enable it to be buried without further investigation on the payment of 2s 6d. It was the duty of boards of guardians to aid the coroner in his desire to induce an amendment of the law for the better protection of infant life. Dr. Bach-hoffner moved a resolution "soliciting the cooperation of all the other metropolitan parishes in impressing upon the government the necessity of an amendment of the law by inserting a clause in the present births, deaths, and marriages act, forbidding the burial of any "still-born" child without having proper certificate from a duly qualified person. Mr. Potter seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

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A correspondent of the Liverpool Albion says that Sir Creswell Creswell, Judge of the Divorce Court in London, who, an old bachelor, is positively growing young with the pleasure he imparts by uncoupling ill-mated pairs at the rate of thirteeu brace per hour when he is in good divorcing order.

Letters have been received in England from Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller. At last accounts he was at Expedition Island, having witnessed various battles between the Portuguese and the natives of the country, in which the latter were defeated .-In one case the nativos were found in possession of many pieces of bronze cannon.

We have yielded more than we ought on many American questions, simply because the public opinion of the country cannot be culisted in these paltry disputes while the destinies of the world are being decided at our doors. But there has probably never yet been an instance of a spot in dispute between the two nations which has been violently seized by one of them on the sole responsibility of an inferior officer. Such an act requires an explanation from the Government at Washington, and doubtless Mr. Buchanan will at once declare that General Harney acted without his sanction, and that the position of matters has been in no way changed by this ap-peat to main force. Of the island itself we know nothing, nor can we believe that the possession of it is of much value to either party, though it is certainly worth more to us than it can be to the Americans. But the seizure is obviously only the expression of a feeling which exists among the American authorities and sottlers in those parts. They believe that au-dacity and assumption wil prevail over justice and moderation, and that, England being too much bound up in the manufacture of America's staple fabric, Englishmen will be afraid to avenge any indignity. To put an end to such notions is the bounden duty of a State like ours; and, though we should deprecate as strongly as any one any approach to an unfriendly attitude, we think it the duty of the British Government to support its rights undeterred by the bravado of an ambitious officer .- Times.

The repairs necessary for fitting the Great Kastera for son are daily going forward with the utnost diligence and rapidity. Mr. Graces actists are busy redecorating the grand saloon. Coopenters and fitters are incessantly at work removing the traces of the late explosion, and restoring the cabins as they were before it happened. The new funnel has been put together on deck and is nearly finished, and the injured wrought iron beams and bulkheads have been cut out and preparations made for replacing them with others .-Yet, in spite of this activity and the progress that has undoubtedly been made, we should be deceiving our readers if we held out the least hope that the Great Eastern will be ready for sea on the 8th of October, or perhaps even during the month of October at all. Much of this detay is of course due to the destructive effects of the late accident, the damage occasioned by which, though not more extensive than was at first supposed, is of a peculiar nature, and will necessitate the removal and relitting of a good deal of iron work. This work cannot be hurried over. In London, and with the immense facilities offered by the great alipping easily managed, but this, of course, is not the case at Portland, and restoring things to their former order delay which it is now almost certain must be incurred before the vessel starts. The others are due to the fact that the fittings of the ship and all matters conneeted with her sea-going equipment are now entirely in the hands of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. With a passenger ship of such gigantic magnitude, and which when complete will go to sea literally with a population equal to that of many towns, it has been felt that no possible precautions which the greatest experience and mo t jealous vigilance can suggest should be neglected. In this matter the directors and Captain Harrison are cutirely agreed, and have, we believe, asked the Board of Trade to make any suggestions which they think can in any way conduce to the safety and convenience of the vessel .- Times. The successful expedition under Cuptain N'Ciintock was equipped in 1857 against the recorded opinious of the Admiralty, and the expense of it has fallen heavily upon Lady Franklin. It is suggested to the Treasury to refund to her the sum, and to move Her Majzety to graat the widow of the Admi-ral who fell in the execution of his duty a home for her declining days in her palace of Kensington. It is not certain that Lady Franklin would accept the one, or that her failing health, which now detains her in Southern France, would allow her to avail herself of the other, but the offers would he none the less graceful, or better expresses the warm sympathies of the world at large for her noble sacrifices and exertions. Captain M'Clintock should, by order in council, be allowed sea time as a naval officer while he commanded the Fox, and receive his well-merited knighthood. The officers and crew of the Fox ought to get the remaining £10,000 reward for solving the fate of the lost expedition." There seems a general indisposition to continue the search for the missing Arctic expedition. The Guardian remarks that if the only object of all these expeditions had been to discover the personal fate of Sir John Franklin, it would be true that their object is accomplished. If the only person whose life was cared for was Sir John Franklin, there would be no use in forther scarch. But it is not so. He was a noble and celebrated man, and be gave his name to the expedition; but the fate of the expedition is as great a mystery as over; and it is certainly not impossible that some of the bundred aurvivors of June, 1848, may still be living. Nay, it is even probable that traces of them can be found. One thing is perfectly clear, that no reliance whatever is to be plac-ed on Esquimaux narratives. The story of the expedition dying man by man in the sight of the Esquimnux, the last survivor going day by day to watch the sun go down into the sea, is certainly not true. And we cannot but hope that either the Government or the Hudson's Bay Company (who may do it without difficulty) will institute a search, in a locality now definitely pointed out by a record which cannot deceive, for traces of our gallant and unfortunate countrymen. Something may surely he discovered, and the value of these things cannot be estimated in money. If it were, the whole history of Arctic ad-venture is a history of miscrable waste. But we cannot think so. Heroic gallantry becomes part of a nation's most precious possessions; and the knowledge that their country will never forsake or ne-

ves not unusual, in flax row or districts, to see men carting the straw five or six miles to get places for steeping. The extra trouble thus thrown on the shoulders of farmers will, in many cases, be a serious item in the cost of preparing fibre for market. To the most extensive graziers, the loss created by the drought has been considerable. Cattle purchased in the early spring were sold at less than the original cost in the month of July; and, even to the present, the sale of half fat stock has gone on at serious reductions from the estimated value. In the country districts, where there are large numbers of dairy stock, it is usual to see the milch cows driven morning and evening, to the nearest streams, the fields formerly well-watered, not having, as yet had sufficient to supply the cattle. It is remarkable how well the pastures have held out; and those especially, which had been thorough-drained, throw up herbage nearly as abundantly as in ordinary Dry summers have been heard of in the seasons. older annals of the country, but we do not believe that any living man recollects a time of drought equal in intensity to that of 1859."

LUNACY .- A communication from the north supplies some information upon the progress of lunacy which cannot be without interest at the present time. From this it appears that the number of persons committed to the gaols in the counties of Ulster, where the revival movement has been more than usually successful, are to be taken as an index to the condition of things in other counties. It should be mentioned that the following counties belong to asylum districts, affording insufficient accommodation and that those lunatics only are committed to gool. who are actually dangerous themselves or others. Taking the period between the 1st of June last and the present time, the numbers committed in 1858 to the gaols of Belfast, Downpatrick, and Monaghan were in all 22; while in 1859 they amount to 45. Of the 22 committed in 1858 only one appeared to have his mind overturned from religious causes, while in the cases occurring in 1859 the religious element largely predominates. Thus of 19 committed to Belfast gaol no less than 13 were certified by ject of religion, and the remaining six might per-haps be traced to a similar cause. The same observation may be safely applied to the other cases mentioned, but as the men in Downpatrick and Monaghan had not devoted as much observation as the Belfast doctors to the psychological bearings of the movement, the exact proportion of cases of incanity produced by such religious convictions and other causes cannot be exactly ascertained.

A large conventual building has been erected at Enniskillen. It is three stories high, and immediately adjoining the school-houses, with rooms \$4 feet by 24 feet, for the education of girls.

MORE RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE .- About a year ago a Knockagore, close to Kilkee, of a man of the name of Clanchy, in consequence of a family feud about land. Since then efforts have been made to discover the quarters, notice to quit, we have heard, has been look up to the protection of our fleets and armies, served on all the Clanchy family by the landlord, Richard Stuckpoole, Esq., of Edenvale S me of the parties heretofore hore an excellent character, and it is suspected that the party who actually committed the murder was from a distant part of Clare .---Limerick Reporter.

CTHE IT BUELOWITNESS AND/CATHOLICOCHEONICLE

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Italian Question seems to be as remote from solution as ever; and still the general impression is, that the knot, which the diplomatists have bitherto failed to undo, must be cut by the sword. By the Treaty of Villafranca the restoration of the banished Grand Dukes was expressly stipulated, and Austria seems determined to insist upon the bond. The plan of a Central Kingdom of Italy, with Plon-Plon for its ruler, if ever seriously entertained, has now, in the name of the French Emperor, been formally repudiated. The addresses of the revolted Duchies, and of the Legations, to the King of Sardima, have not been as yet formally accepted by Victor Emmanuel; though by a Decree of the insurgent subjects of the Sovereign Pontiff, it is enacted that every public act shall henceforward be headed-" Under the reign of His Majesty the King, Victor Emmanuel;' whilst in consequence of the countenance given by the latter to the insurgents, the Sardinian Ambassador at Rome has been presented with his passports. In the meantime the Zurich Conference has done nothing, and seems the Catechism of the Protestant Church of Engto be incapable of doing anything, towards a settlement of this polytical chaos. Neither Austria nor France can accede to the spoliation of the Pope of a portion of his domains, and both are bound to the restoration of the exiled Grand Dukes. The ambitious King of Sardinia may be well disposed towards another appeal to arms : but single-handed against Austria, the contest would be but a short one ; whilst Louis Napoleon could not again interfere, without either abandoning his pretensions as Liberator of Italy, were he to join his forces to those of Austria; or else incurring the hostility of the Catholic body throughout the world, were he to give active support to the Revolutionary, and anti-Papal party in Italy. Thus it will be seen that the position of the French Emperor is one of considerable embarrassment; and that the wreath of laurels won by him in his short but brilliant campaign is plentifully interspersed with thorns. This fact has been most happily brought out in a Pastoral Letter from Mgr. Parisis, Bishop of Arras, wherein His Lordship enjoins public provers in his Diocess for the Holy Father, and the submission of his rebellious subjects. " What adds to our sorrow"-says the venerable Prelate in this remarkable and suggestive document-" and our alarm, at the sight of the social decomposition now taking place in countries so rich in Heaven's blessings, is, that by an unfortunate coincidence, it attaches itself in our despite to the glory of our facts by us adduced in our last issue are concernarms; inasmuch as a war, undertaken with a nothe disinterestedness to give to this brilliant part of Europe (Italy) an organisation more in ac-

iteis evident that they shad the sympathics, not only of the public, but of the Protestant maginto be feared that, emboldened by impunity, the antism of the XIX. century.

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The Europa from Liverpool, 8th inst., arrived at Boston yesterday. The latest report 15, that a treaty between France and Austria was to be signed on the 12th inst, Austria yielding on the Lombardy Question. This however leaves the state of the rest of Italy unchanged. Breadstuffs are reported firm, and provisions steady.

Under the caption " Zcal without Knowledge of Converts," the Montreal Herald, in its usual sprightly, and at the same time, logical style, takes us severely to task in as much as-being an " Ex-Protestant," as he styles us-we have presumed to quote the official criminal statistics of the British Islands; and to show from the figures therein contained that, in proportion to their several populations, Protestant England and Wales furnished a far larger number of criminals, than did Catholic Ireland. Our cotemporary accuses us indeed of "error in our facts;" but as he deigns not to indicate any single one of those errors; and as whether true or false, accurate or erroneous, those " fucts" were by us gathered from Blue-Books published by authority; we have the right to assume that, until the contrary shall have been established, the facts by us adduced in support of our thesis remain unimpugned.

With regard to the personalities of the Montreal Herald we need say but little. If we are an "Ex-Protestant," it is ungenerous upon his part, for him to reproach us with that which was but an accident of our birth. He too by birth, by nature, and before baptism, was according to land, an enemy of God, the object of His aversion, and consequently a child of the devil. This was not his fault, but the fault of our common parents ; and it would not be fair or generous on our part, for us to speak habitually of the editor of the Montreal Herald, as of an " Ex-Child of the Devil." Yet the said editor is every whit as responsible for the original sm of Adam and Eve, as we are for the apostacy from the Catholic Faith of our immediate ancestors. That he was born a Protestant is a misfortune with which it is most ungenerous to tax any man; and if in the fact of our having been so born, the Herald pretends to find any good reason for condemning us because of our return to the Church from whence our forefathers apostatised, we would remind him, that the same logical process would, if strictly applied, be conclusive against baptism; seeing that no one is born a Christian, or is a child of God by nature, or can become so except through baptism; and that, according to the Herald's logic, every one should remain in the condition into which he was born, that is to say, a " Child of the Devil."

But this " Ex Child of the Devil," the editor of the Montreal Herald, is not content with reproaching us with our "Ex-Protestantism," which though true, is ungenerous-but he must needs accuse us of "error in our facts," and with want of knowledge. This, in so far as the ed, is both false and ungenerous.

Every fact, every figure by us adduced in support of our thesis, was by us taken from an exorganisation which baffles all calculation." That ment, and the columns of the London Times, an this would be the inevitable result of the late undoubted Protestant authority. If in error fidelity largely obtains, must needs be morally inwar, was patent from its commencement; but therefore in any of our facts, the blame lies at no one has as yet ventured to tell the French the door of the Protestant authorities by us quot-Emperor such an unpalatable truth, or to speak | ed; and it is thefore most unreasonable and unto him with the courage of the Bishop of Arras. generous on the part of the Herald to reproach Louis Napoleon is morally responsible for the us with an error into which we have been betrayspread of revolutionary principles in Italy; and ed by a too implicit reliance upon the truth of cannot indicate, cannot lay his finger upon, a single error in our facts, we have the right to assume that he is as regardless of the dictates of truth, as he is of those of reason and honor .----Could he convict us of error in our facts; could he show that in one single figure we had misquoted our Protestant authorities, he would do so; and in that he does not attempt even to do so, we have, we say again, the right to assume the strict accuracy of those facts, until such time, at all events, as the Herald shall have pointed out pics of discussion by the press on both sides of wherein they are erroneous. This we challenge But though we deny the Herald's right to tax us with our "Ex-Protestantism," or to reproach us with the accidents of our birth-either with original sin or with heresy : though we maintain the strict accuracy of the facts, or data from whence our conclusions as to the relative merits of Catholicity and Protestantism were deduced; we of course admit that those conclusions are open to criticism, and that the process by which we arrived at them is a legitimate subject for our cotemporary's comments. We will therefore say a few words in defence of our conclusions, against his strictures, and endeavour to explain to him the process by which we arrived at them. If he can indicate any error therein, and as we are always open to conviction, we shall be how easy a thing it would be to renew the atro- prepared either to make good, or to retract, what we have advanced respecting the influences of Catholicity and Protestantism upon their respective professors.

54But in ; spite; of all the stuff that is spoken about the natural superiority of; one race over trates before whom they were arraigned. It is another, we deny that the people of England are in any respect naturally inferior to the people of Catholic churches and clergy may be the next any other country in the world. On the convictims of the enlightened and tolerant Protest- trary, we maintain that no people have ever given more, or more exalted examples of the practise of the natural virtues, than have the people of Great Britain; and that in no one natural endowinent have they any superiors amongst any other race that ever existed. Therefore, if the greater criminality of England as compared with the criminality of Ireland, is not attributable to any natural deficiency on the part of the English,-and since that greater criminality must be the effect of a deficiency either natural or supernatural-we conclude that it is to the latter, or a deficiency in the supernatural order, that the fact itself must be attributed. In other words, it ligious questions-i.e., questions into which enis in its Protestantism that we find the explana- ters a religious as well as a secular element.tion of the phenomenon revealed to us by the Blue-Books, quoted in our last.

Neither is there in this hypothesis any such amount of antecedent improbability as would justify the Herald in rejecting it without further in his opposition to, or protest against, that enquiry. On the contrary, the presumption is, and from the very nature of Protestantism must be, that Protestant communities are morally inferior to Catholic communities.

For by Protestantism we mean, not the profession of any form of religion in particular, but simply the rejection of, or protest against, the Roman Catholic religion; and this whether the Protestant remain an Anglican or an infidel. By Protestant, we simply mean a baptised person who is not a Catholic; and by Protestantism, the rejection, in whole or in part, of Catholicity, or of the Catholic Faith. In other words, the vital principle of Protestantism consists in the repudiation of all authority in the religious order. and in the assertion of the right of private judgment. It is true that some Protestants, conscious of the absurdity, and the dangerous consequences of the assertion of this pretended right in the supernatural order-an order in which, as super-natural, natural reason must be impotenthave attempted, but vainly, to limit and define it. But the attemnt is and must be hopeless. The right of private judgment, if a right at all, is absolute; if limited it is nothing. If good as against the Church, it is, at the very least, equally good as against the book called the Bible and the writings of the Evangelists ; and thus we find that in practise, the rejection of the principle of authority in religion, leads invariably to the " Suspense" or " Eclipse of Faith"-in other words to practical infidelity.

And the religious statistics of England and Wales, show that such is the case, and that an immense portion of the population are, to all intents and purposes, heathens; ignorant of the name of Christ; unconscious of the existence of a God; and dead to every sense of religious or of moral obligation. Nor is this practical heathenism confined to the lower classes of society. It is the crecd ! of the intellectual and the learned amongst Protestants; openly professed by the most eminent Protestant divines,-by a Strauss, a Newman, and by the Rev. Theodore Parker, as well as by the mechanic, and hard-fisted son of toil. ' God is dead :" this is the last word of the Protestant Gospel of the XIX. century.

the supernatural order, is therefore the natural, logical, and inevitable consequence of Protest against the authority of the Church ; and even the somewhat sluggish intelligence of the Herald justify us in our language of the 14th ult. with cordance with certain modern ideas, has, up to clusively Protestant source; from the Statistics is able, we trust, to grasp the truth that, infidelity respect to the test whereby we proposed to try the present moment, produced nothing but a dis- published by the authority of the British Govern- implies a supernatural deficiency ; and that an infidel community or a community amidst which inferior to one in which Christianity is still a vital nrinciple. And so we contend that, as a very large, and, in numbers, rapidly increasing mass of the people of England and Wales, are mfidels; and as they are so in consequence of their adherence to the vital principle of Protestant-Protestant witnesses. But since the Herald ism or Denialism, so also to their Protestantism ests of their Church, or Protestants cease to must be attributed their moral inferiority to the neonle of Catholic Ireland. The passage from Comte de Montalemhert's letter which the Herald cites against us, is nothing to the purpose; and has no bearing, however remote, upon the facts revealed to us by the criminal statistics of the British Empire. The interests of the Church, and allying themselves with Count says :---"I have already shown in these pages, and I hail again with joy the most significant and most consoling symptom of the actual state of England-I mean the persevering ardor of the flower of the English nation in the pursuit of the social and administrative reforms; of amelioration in the state of prisons, and that of unbealty habitations; in spreading popular, professional, agricultural and domestic education ; in the augmentation of the resources set apart for public worship; in the simplification of civil and criminal procedure; in toiling, in every way, for the moral and material well-being of the working classes, not by the humiliating tutelage of uncontrolled power, but by the generous combina-tion of every free agency, and of every spontaneous sacrifice. All this may be true; though as the Count was writing with a special political object in viewthat of depreciating the political institutions of France, by exalting those of England-even the Count's statement must be taken with a pinch of salt. Yet we can readily admit, that many noble-mir.ded men and women in England at the present day, are earnestly casting about them to find, if possible, a remedy for the moral pestilence which rages all around them. There are, we can readily believe, in public and in private life, many Florence Nightingales, walking to and fro, through the wards of the world's vast hospital, amongst the sick and maimed; but their exertions, their presence, do not disprove the fact of the existence of pestilence, or of its wide spread ravages. Indeed the Count only makes the case stronger against Protestantism. For, how deleterious must not its influences be, when, in spite of all the "ardor of the flower of the English nation," the actual state of the people is what it is-what its criminal statistics reveal it to be?

before him. We do not complain because the Montreal Gazette, objects to that test, and scouts the introduction of God and His Justice, as an element in buman politics." Thoughts of God, according to the majority of the Protestant world, are all very well on Sundays, but are altogether out of place on other days of the week. But we do complain of the Gazette when it taxes us with want of charity towards our fellowcitizens of all denominations ; of " having no desire to coalesce and live in peace and on equal terms with our fellow countrymen of other persuasions." Never have we said a word to authorise the Gazette's interpretation of our language upon the duties of the Catholic statesinan or publicist.

The Gazette must remember that the TRUE WITNESS deals exclusively with politico-re-Upon these questions we have said that there never can be any unity of sentiment betwixt the Catholic and the Protestant ; so long as the latter is faithful to his Church, and the other constant Church. According to the one, that Church is "the Kingdom of God," whose interests he is first and before all things to seek ; according to the

other, it is the kingdom of the devil, which it is his duty, to strive by all means to subvert and eradicate from amongst the nations of the earth. We maintain, therefore, that on politico-religious questions, or questions involving the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, there can be no unity of sentiment, no community of policy betwixt Catholics and Protestants; and that the professing Catholic whose policy upon such questions wins the approbabtion of Protestants is, and must be a knave, and a traitor to his religion. We could fill our columns, were it necessary so to do in order to establish our thesis, with the names of living examples of this self-evident truth.

Who for instance amongst the so called Catholic statesmen of the present day, is the most popular amongst Protestants of all nationalities? Count Cavour, we reply is the man; and if there be a statesman or publicist whom above all others the Catholic should hold in detestation; if there be one whose entire political life has been one gigantic treachery towards the Church of which he calls hunself the son-it is that same Cavour. Amongst modera Sovereigns who are the most admired by Protestants ? whom do they most frequently cite as models for the Catholic Sovereign and his Ministers to imitate ? Again we replytraitors to their Church, such as a tyrannical Joseph and Leopold ; oppressors of the Church, such as those Plantagenet Kings of England, whose whole policy consisted in hostility to the Papacy, and the determination to enslave the Church by making her the creature of the Civil Power. The one virtue which Protestants insist upon in their political leaders, is a taste for " worrying pricess"-as the Times Florence correspondent in a recent letter very naively admitted ; whilst if a Prince like the present Emperor of Austria manifests a disposition to repair the injustice of his prederessors, he is singled out for the honor of bring abused and misrepresented by the entire Protestant press. We might contime the list ad infinitum; we might cite the Infidelity, or the Protest against all truth in approbation universally lavished by Protestants of all sects, upon the spoliation of the Catholic Church on this Continent by miscalled Catholics like Juarez ; but we have surely said enough to the merits of Catholic statesmen and publicists in Canada. And as it ever has been, so must it be to the end of the chapter. Upon all politico-religious questions, as a general rule, Catholics have been, and must be, arrayed on one side. whilst Protestauts have been, and will still continue to be, arrayed on the other; nor can this issue be averted until Catholics cease to seek first the inter-Protest. As a general rule we say; for it has repeatedly happened that, for party purposes, and in order to secure the Catholic influence against their political opponents, Protestants have acted and voted with Catholics ; just as in Canada, we have seen Catholics recording votes hostile to the her bitterest enemies, with the object of thereby promoting their private ends, and securing their advancement in political life. But what does the Gazette mean when he ells us that he has "for years nast labored to avert this issue, striving to secure fair play to all, unfair preponderance to none?"-Gazette, 15th inst. When has the Gazette even said one word in support of Catholic demands for justice on the School Question ?- When has he ever endeavored to secure for them equal rights with their Protestant fellow-citizens; or to place the Catholic minority of Upper Canada in as satisfactory a position with regard to the Protestant majority, as are the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, with reference to the Catholic majority of that section of the Province ? Never, in any single instance that we remember, has the Gazette, or any Protestant paper in the Province, dared to utter one word against that Protestant Ascendency which it is the avowed pohey of the Upper Canadians to establish; never, to our memory, has a Protestant journalist, dared to advocate the prayer which the Catholics of Unner Canada have for years been offering to the Legislature, to he delivered from the degrading incubus of State-Schoolism. If the Guzette can instance one paragraph, one line, in which he has insisted upon justice or fair play to Catholics on the School Question, we undertake to reproduce it; and to make our cotemporary the amende honorable for whatsoever may appear harsh or uncharitable in the above remarks upon his and his cotemporaries' policy. The Gazette pretends to dread that the country is about to be "distracted by religious strife." He deprecates such a columity; and with the frankness of a Joseph Surface, groans in spirit "Seek first the Kingdom of God, and His like a true patriot, "looking forward to such a

naught to fear. We at least are, and ever have been nurely on the detensive, you, and your friends alone are the assailants. The remedy is therefore in your hands; it is in your power, at any moment, to avert strife, and to secure peace. For this all you have to do, is to be just. Act towards Catholics, as Catholics are always ready to act towards you; for we ask nothing for ourselves but what we desire to see enjoyed by all. and would scorn to ask for, or accept any privilege. We ask that we and the members of all other religious bodies be allowed to manage all our ecclesiastical affairs as we please ; that without interference of any kind from the State, we be left free to educate our own little ones, without being taxed for the education of our Protestant neighbors; and that the rights of our religious institutions to enjoy unmolested the property given to them by charitable citizens be scrupulously respected. If Protestants will but accede to these, not exorbitant demands; and if with regard to our religious institutions, and their inmates, they will but keep their hands from picking and stealing, and their tongues from evil speaking, lying, and slandering, there is not the least reason to apprehend that Canada shall ever be distracted by religious strife.

THE REVIVALS .- We have repeatedly and pretty clearly, expressed our opinions as to the origin, and probable result, of the pseudo-religious excitement raging in the North of Ireland. Judging from the past, from the well-established records of these fierce outbreaks, we anticipated that the Great Irish Revival of 1859, would, like its numerous predecessors, leave behind it many a melancholy token of the evils which flow from misdirected religious enthusiasm; and whilst its friends were revelling in fond dreams of the speedy advent of a Millennium, when the intermperate man should cease to make a beast of himself, and the Orangeman should sit down to smoke the pipe of peace with his Popish neighbor, we ventured to prophecy that it would be chiefly notorious for the impetus thereby given to drunkenness, debauchery, and all manner of filthiness ; and that its results would ere long be manifested in a great increase of illegitimate births.

Of course we were warmly assauled for thus freely expressing ourselves. We have been denounced as an infidel ; we have been held up to obloquy as a traducer of the Holy Protestant Faith ; whalst the Montreal Witness yied with the British Whig in its reprobation of our manner of treating the "Irish Revivals." We waited patiently, however, and endured with a good grace all the vituperation of our cotemporaries; for we knew that time, the great averger, would ere long do us vengeance on our enemies, by approving the truth of all our statements, and the perfect accuracy of all our predictions. We have not had long to wait; for here-whilst scarce four months have clapsed since the breaking out of the "Revival" epidemic in Belfast-is the testimony of the Northern Whig, a staunch Protestant journal, as to its moral effects upon its victims. It will be seen that our cotemporary deals not in vague generalities; that he states particular facts; and supports his statements by appeals to the criminal statistics of Belfast-where the disease has raged with greatest intensity, and where its effects are most readily discernible. What are these effects then ? Increase in crime of all kinds; increase especially in drankeaness, roudyism, and above all " in uncleanness of every description ;" whilst another result may be stated as consisting in an immense accession to the numbers of the inmates of the lunatic asylums. These facts, and the Statistics of the Belfast Police Office on which they are based, we respectfully commend to the attention, not only of those who have attacked us for our strictures upon " Revivalism;" but to those honest, but misguided people who, we have reason to believe, are striving to reproduce in Montreal the hideous scenes of which since last May, Belfast has been the theatre. Here is the article from the Northern Whig, whose allegations the London Times admits, indeed, to be "startling," but at the same time to be supported by evidence "of a very simple and matter of fact nature" :---We have "says the Northern Whig" now before us a return of the criminal cases disposed of at the Belfost Petty Sessions for the eight months of 1858 and 1859, ending on the last day of August in each year, and the following is the result :- In the months of January, February, March and April, 1858, the number of persons brought before the magistrates amounted to 2,890; while, in the same four months of the present year-those immediately precedent to the revival manu-they amounted to 2,761 cases, being a falling off of 129 cases in the four first months of the present year. In May commenced the revivals, spreading and widening, and over-running the country with their infectious violence up till the present time; and let us now see how far they have been promotive of pence, social well being, and a healthy tone of morality. In the four months from May to August, 1858, the number of prisoners brought before the magistrates of Belfast amounted to 3,457; while, in the same four months of this year, the number of parties, male and female, seatenced to pupishment for being druck and disorderly,' mu up to the goodly sum total of 3,939 ; being an increase of no fewer than 482 offenders against God and man in the months during which the 'roligious manifestations' were in their full swing ! Is not this a striking, a most suggestive fact? Night after night are places of worship filled with young men and women, preached to, thundered at, frightened out of their senses by threats of eternal con-demnation, and lurid visions of a place of torment; and night after night is our police-office, as a sort of compensatory retribution, crowded with 'drunk and disorderly' inmates. We suggest nothing, we affirm nothing, we leave these statements to produce what impressions they may. The present figures are beyond contradiction ; let them stand for whatever they are worth ; let them be contradicted if they can. There is one view of the extraordinary increase of criminal offenders in the four months last past that should not be overlooked. It may be recollected that in May and June of 1858 occurred the desucrate street riots which for so long a period disgraced our town, and cousigned a more than usual number of individuals to prison ; and yet, in despite of this, we find that in the month of June, of this wonderful year of grace, there were brought before the magistrates 79 persons more, than in the same turbulent and alarming four weeks of 1858 The fact is, that just now the police accommodation is insufficient for the numbers brought in every night, and especially on Sunday nights. On Monday, the 19th inst., 50 per-sons, mule and female, were on view of the magic-

it is to the victories of Magenta and of Solferino, that the insurrection of the subjects of the Holy Father is directly attributable.

A conspiracy at Constantinople, having for its object the assassination, or perhaps only the deposition and perpetual imprisonment, of the Sultan, has been detected, and the chief conspirators have been arrested. It does not appear that the Russian Government was in any way implicated in the intrigues.

Lord Derby, and the notice of eviction by him served upon his Doon tenantry, form the tothe Channel. The conduct of his Lordship is him to do. almost unanimously condemned as impolitic, arbitrary, and fraught with peril to the peace of the country. There is not the slightest evidence of any kind to show that the unfortunate creatures. menaced with criction from their homes, were privy to the murder of Crowe, or had any knowledge of the guilty parties; and in the absence of any such evidence, or even reasonable grounds for suspicion, it is felt that the act of the landlord, though legal, is one of extreme cruelty and injustice. It is still hoped, however, that Lord Derby does not intend to carry his inhuman threat into execution.

The Sunday riots at St. George's church, in London, are strikingly illustrative of the nature and tendencies of a Protestant mob; and indicate cities of another set of " No-Popery" riots, were there but another Lord George Gordon to be found to head and direct the rioters. St. George's church has, in deference to the anti-Catholic fanaticism of the rabble, been closed by order of the gentleman to whom Act of Parliament awards the title of Biskop of London; but the Protestant feeling not being satisfied with this triumph, the riots have been renewed against two private manner savoring-so the rabble opine-of Popery. These chapels had been opened for the service of the poorest classes in the most wretched

That in proportion to its population, crune is far more abundant, and of a far deeper complexion in Protestant England than in Catholic Ireland, is a fact beyond dispute ; because established by the criminal statistics of the several countries, published under the auspices of a Protestchapels, wherein the services are conducted in a ant Government; and which therefore cannot be suspected of having been cooked in favor of Popery, or to depreciate Protestantism.

Now there must be a cause for this ; and the part of the great metropolis; and their offence in cause must lie either in the natural, or in the the eyes of the many headed Protestant beast, supernatural order. In other words, there must consisted in certain altar decorations, in which the exist a deficiency, either natural or supernatural, charitable and well meaning proprietor had seen amongst the people of England, which is the fit to indulge. A savage attack upon these cause of that greater amount of crime, as complaces of worship was the consequence; and pared with the people of Ireland, which statistics though several of the rioters have been arrested, 'declare to exist amongst the former.

justice ;" this is the rule that Christ Himself contest with feelings of the most profound appregave to His disciples ; this the test which, as we hension and regret." Be comforted, good Gaventured to assert in our last, the truly Catholic | zette ; unless Protestants provoke that strife by | trates in the Court-House for being 'drunk and disstatesman should apply to every question brought persisting in their injustice towards us, there is orderly;' and yesterday a further allotment of 48

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCTOBER 21, 1859.

filled the prison dock, to repletion ! The numbers are weekly increasing ; and yet we are told that Belwherein, morality and godliness and household amenities are enthroned and honored. But we see no proofs of these things-we firmly believe none can be found. We have shown, by unquestionable returns, that the Sabbath-day is now more desecrated than it has been for years that drunkenness and uncleangeas of every description are on the increase; that immorality of a revolting nature is to be seen nightly in our streets. We believe that the same may be said of crime throughout the country-not merely in some of its rural districts, but in the very localities where these Revivals first sprung up, and are now culminating into the most absurd extravagances and the most melancholy delusions. At another time we shall take up this portion of the subject. Sufficient now is it for us to exhibit what they have done for Belfast; to what extent they have improved the morale of the people; and how far they can be relied on as safe indices of the mental and moral condition of our population. Let the projectors and abettors of this movement show us some tangible, practical results of their labors ; let them give us names, dates and localities; point out to us the publichouses closed, the drunkards reclaimed, the parents reformed , the homes regenerated ; but, in the meantime, we shall hold up these criminal statistics before them, and challenge them to refute or explain them if they can."

Here then are the facts, the figures, to which we appeal in justification of those remarks upon Revivals which have drawn upon our heads the wrath of our cotemporaries. 'The Montreal Wainess may deal with those facts and figures as he pleases; but it is not by abusing the TRUE WITNESS that he will neutralise their value, or invalidate the conclusions of the Northern Whig, who, be it remembered, is a Protestant, not a Popish, witness.

Though some, with the London Times, look upon the facts brought to light by the Police Statistics of Belfast as "startling," there is nothing therein for which we ought not to have "Revival" epidemic. " The excesses of enthusiasm," says Robertson, in his History of Charles sensual gratifications, the same constitution that to see my countrymen, to inform mycelfas an eye-witis susceptible of the former, being remarkably prone to the latter." This remark, whose accuracy subsequent experience has confirmed, was by the historian applied with immediate reference equally applicable to the "Revivalists" of Belfast, and to the Protestant enthusiasts of all ages and of all countries; and it is was our knowledge of this well-established physiological fact that prompted us to speak of the Belfast Revivals as them, and conveying the thanks, the gratitude of afford some seven feet additional to whatever depth likely to result in a great increase of impurity, and consequently of illegitimate births. Our prediction has been verified.

EVANGELICAL CHARITY .-- A writer in the Montreal Witness of Saturday last, plainly insinuates that, in his opinion, the calamity which has lately befallen the family of Sir Edmund Head, in the death, by drowning, of their only son, "is a very striking providence;" a wellmerited judgment upon the father for having once made a sketch of the scenery about the City of Ottawa on a Sunday; and upon the son for having desecrated the Sabbath by bathing on that day. The writer tells us that he has looked into the various papers giving an account of the circumstances connected with the drowning of Mr. Head, in the hope of finding the subject "improved," but that he has hitherto looked in vain. He adds, " that he has heard ministers, and other pious persons"-God defend us against such piety-" friends of the Witness, and some of them friends of the editor of that journal, express surprise and regret that the Witness had passed over the reproof which might have been administered in all kindness to the Governor General. In fact," concludes the pious and evangelical writer in the Witness-" many believe that much good might be done to him, if he were reproved as Nathan reproved David."-Montreal Witness, 15th inst. We must do the editor of the Witness the justice to add that he does not endorse the remarks of his correspondent. This is a specimen of the good taste, and Christian charity of the majority of our evangelical friends. A father, a mother, are plunged into the deepest affliction by the sight of their only son, drowned almost before their eyes; and whilst non-evangelical men of all parties, and of all denominations, in the presence of this great grief, for the moment forget their political ani-mosities in profound sympathy for the weeping parents your "movie mersons" forsooth your parents, your "mous persons" forsooth, your saints find therein an occasion for insulting those whom God hath stricken, and for inculcating, as Divine precepts, their own ridiculous and grovelling superstitions! We need not enlarge upon this topic ; for we are sure that every Christian, every houest man, who can respect the grief of the father weeping over the corpse of his only son, will join with us in reprobating as anti-Christian, as cowardly and heartless, the conduct of the writer who has presumed to arrogate to himself the functions of the Judge, and to represent the Father of Mercies as a cruel and capricious tyrant. No wonder that religion should be held in contempt, and indeed in hatred, when the God who is its object, is held up as treating as a crime, and as punishing with death, the simple act of bathing on Sundays! No wonder that the conscience or moral faculties of persons who can seriously entertain such degrading notions of God, and of God's actions, should be confused and impaired. It is in this confusion that we find one cause of the immorality so generally prevalent in evangelical communities.

ORDINATIONS .- We learn from the Courrier du Canada that at Quebec, in the Chapel of St. Anne's College, His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, conferred the following Orders, on Sunday, the 9th inst :---Priests-M.M. Joseph Hudon, and Joseph

Sirais. Sub-Deacons-M. M. Prudent Dube, and

Achille Pelletier. Tonsure-M. M. Louis Fournier, Xavier Bosse, Achille Vallee, Louis Bernier, and Oc-

tave Michaud.

The Nuns of the Hotel Dieu celebrated yesterday the anniversary of the foundation of their community in this city. In the year 1641 Mulle Jeanne Mance, a native of Nogent-le-Roi, in Bassigny, came to this country to labor among the savages. In 1650 she returned to France to ask of M. le Royer for nuns from his institute to aid in the work, and administer the hospital she had founded in Ville-Marie, and in the next year, 1659, she returned with three nuns, the superior of the convent. They left France in tober, taking immediate possession of the Hotel Dieu.

THE REV. DR. CAHILL'S VISIT .- By the following letter copied from the Boston Pilot, and addressed to the Rev. P. Cuddy, of Milford, Mass., it will be seen that the Rev. Dr. Cabill. Dublin, September 23, 1859.

My DEAR OLD FRIESD-So minny facts and circumstances of a long, dear, and valued friendship have cemented our mutual attachment that I make no apology for making my first claim on your support, when I shall have arrived at New York in the course of next month. I have decided on been prepared from the first outbreak of the leaving iroland for America on Saturday, the 22d of October, or, at farthest, on Saturday, the 29th .-In the meantime I shall inention to you the pre-cise day at least two weeks before I leave here. -V., " have been observed in every age to lead to I intend to make a tour of the States and of Canada, ness of the flourishing institutions of the American republic, to transmit to the poor Irish at home a weekly report of the condition of their relatives and friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and to point out those parts of the Union where labor is most reto the licentiousness of the Anabaptists ; but it is | warded and where a settlement is most advantageous.

My letters to Ireland shall have no reference, directly or indirectly, to politics, international or domestic. I shall be a mere Irish traveller, cheering my fellow-countrymen, wherever I happen to meet Ireland to America for her protection and her matchless hospitality to the wandering emigrants from this country.

During my passage through the towns and cities I shall deliver public popular lectures on Astronomy, not giving mere exhibitions on machinery, but rigidly teaching the science as far as courses of tea or twelve fectures can accomplish this object. As soon as all my arrangements shall have been finally and fully made, you shall again hear from me, when I fancy I can say that I shall embark on the 22d of Octuber .- My dear old friend, Faithfully and ever vours.

D. W. CARILL. Rev. P. Cuddihy, Milford, Massachusetts. P. S.-My apparatus and diagrams on Astronomy are executed with artistic perfection.

OPENING OF A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .--The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, situated on William Street, was yesterday (Sunday) opened with the ceremonies proper on such occasions by Bishop Charbonnel. A large congregation was present to whom the Bishop, in dedicating the edifice to the services of the church delivered a solemn ad-The Church is an unpretending wooden structure of considerable size, and capable of accomodating a large number of people. There is no architectural beauty displayed in the building of it being apparently constructed in the most economical manner. It will,

SENTENCE OF DEATH RECORDED.-After a protracted trial before the Court of Queen's Bench, His Honor Judge Aylwin presiding, the i Bench, His Honor Judge Aylwin presiding, the 1 6 byte, 115 62, Dollardan, Rev Mr Information, 12 accused Beauregard was found guilty of the wil-ful murder of the deceased Charron, at St. Hy-acinthe, upon the 2d of April last. The evi-Fortin, 175 61; Deschambault, Rev N Belanger, £1 dence upon which the prisoner was convicted, 5; Napean, R Doyle, 10s; St Cuth. de Fossam, was for the most part circumstantial, yet such as Rev J O'Grady, 10s; Toronto, M Dowd, 13s 6d; was for the most part circumstantial, yet such as to leave no doubt upon the minds of those who heard it, of the guilt of the accused. Judge d'Halifax, Rev C Fournier, 10; Richmond, Rev Mr Aylwin accordingly passed capital sentence upon | O'Coanell, £1 23 6d ; Granby, Rev G S Kortson, £1 the prisoner, appointing Friday, the 16th of December next, as the day for its execution.

The best, the only use that can be made of a murderer is to hang him; and all experience approves the wisdom of the Divine decree which L1 10s; St Urbain, C Delinette, 10s; New Glasgow, ordains that he who sheddeth his brother's blood shall have his blood shed by man. In this case the guilt of the prisoner has been fully established; not one mitigating circumstance has been, or m- John Chrysostome, Ray Mr Beaumont, 21; St Isisister Judith Moreau de Presolles becoming first | deed could be, pleaded in his behalt ; and it re- | dore, Rev Mr Poulin, 100 ; Quehau, Rev Mr Secours, mains now for the Executive to do its duty, as 10s; Somerset, Rev D Matte, £1; C Cormier, 10s; June and reached Montreal on the 20th of Oc- judge and jury have faithfully discharged theirs.

From the Herald we learn, that within twenty four hours after sentence of death had been pronounced against Beauregard, no less than four applications were addressed to the jailor, in which the writers volunteered their several services as hangmen; actuated, apparently, thereunto, not by any zeal for the vindication of the intends visiting the United States and Canada: law, but simply by a hankering after the profits which attach to the office of Jack Ketch.

COURT OF QUELX's BENCH. - After a very lengthened sitting, the September term closed on Thursday, with the sentences of the prisoners. There is a large amount of business yet left unfinished, to complete which we understand that a special term will be held in January.

Henry Stewart, whose case has been so long before the public, and who has been acquitted upon several charges brought against him, has been admitted to bail by Mr. Coursol, himself in 259 and two sureties of £25 each.

OUR PORT AND RIVER .- We had yesterday the gratification of announcing the safe passage to Phree Rivers, on Saturday last, of the good "Pride of Canada," while drawing 18 feet, 8 inches -we may safely say 19 feet,-the depth of water in Lake St. Peter being at the time only 11 feet 9 inches. It is thus domonstrated that the deeponed channel through the Lake Flats will, at all times, of water may prevail on the Lake; and that the dredging operations of our Harbor Board have proved eminently successful, the practical benefit they will confer upon the business of our part being placed beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil. This departure of a ship from the Montreal harbor for cea, drawing so great a depth of water, at a time when the unimproved channel is almost at its lowest level, no doubt, marks an important epoch in the commerce of our port The simple fact proves what well considered enterprise, judicious and skilful management and indomitable preseverance can effect, in surmounting the natural obstacles to our attainingwhat our geographical advantages indicate it is in our power to attain-the position of the great scaport of Western America, at which the vessels navigating our vast inland seas and rivers may meet and exchange cargoes with the ships from the ocean. The mere fact, we say, is in itself sufficiently significative especially when we bear in mind that, while another year will give us a low-water, minimum depth of 20 feet between our harbor and the ocean, there is nothing, beyond the cost of the work, to prevent that depth being increased, the character of the soil in the bed of our noble river being eminently favorable for dredging operations-a clay, easily excavated,-while, from the purity of the St. Lawrence water and

the absence of any silting currents from its tributaries in the neighborhood of the channel, it is secured from the effects of earth deposits and, when once week that is past, to record no less than two differmade, may be considered as permanent as if it, were

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

L'Originel, Rev Mr O'Malley, 128 Gd; Gananoque, J Doyle, 178 6d; Longueuil, Rev Mr Tuibault, 128 Hamilton, M Culhane, 10s; Quebcc, Rev Mr Lemieux, 15s; St Irence, Rev M Mailley, 15s; Isle Ferduand the prisoner, appointing Friday, the 16th of De-ember next, as the day for its execution. We sincerely trust that no maudlin cant, no we sincerely trust that no maudlin trust trust that no we sincerely trust that no maudlin trust trust trust Curran, 10s; Whitley, J Tunney, 10s; Queboc, Z Bouille, 5s; Quebec, Rev. Mr. Clark, 21 10s; Lougueuil, Rev Mr Lavoie, 10s ; Prescott, T Dissett, C. M.Kenna, 10s; St. Anicet, J. Funn, 5s; North Georgetown, D. O'Mallan, £1; St. Urban, C.M.Gill, 10s; Richmond, C.E., J. Murphy, 10s; St. Raphael, J. McRae, £1 5s; St Hyacinthe, B Flynne, 10s; St II Jutras, 10s.

Per Rev L & Bourret, St Anne de la Pocatiere-Self, 10s; Very Rev Mr Gauvreau, 10s; Gollege, 10s; L'Islet, Rev F X Delage, 15s; St Denis, Rev Mr Polvin, 10s; Rev E Quertier, 19s.

Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews -J M.Donald, 10a D.J. M'Donald, 10s.

Per Rev Mr Paradis, West Frampton -M Fitzgerald, Gs 34: T Daff. 104

Per Rev. E. J. Dauphy, St. Johns, N. B. Rev. A Gosselin, 15s.

Per J Boyd, Antigonish-Self, 14 78 64; Rev. De Cameron, 198; St Andrews, Rev. R. McGitveny, 12s 6d.

Por J Doran, Perth-A Mcheilan, 10s. Per D M'Henry, Marysville -Self, 10s; Lousdale, J

Blewitt, 53.

Per W M'Manamy, Branford --E M'Gregor, Cl. Per M M'Namara, Kingston -- Self, 10s; P Nowlan, 12s 6d; J M'Kinty, 10s; M Wafer, 5s; J Hickey, 10s. Per W Key, Summerstowo-- A M'Donald, 12s 6d.

Por M O'Leary, Quebec - Rev B M'Gauran, £1 10s; Rev L J Casault, 155; E Quinn, 155; I. Madden Ss 6d; M Plunket, 185 94; Est. of the late T Bogue,

168 3d; Mrs Backle, 78 6d; D Nelligan, 68 3d; Rev J B L Hamelin, £1 178 6d; B Bennet, 128 6d. Per P Casey, Burlington-Very Rev T Lynch, 10s.

Per A M'Donald, Alexandria - Self, 21; A M'Kin-non, 53; St Raphaels, J Kennedy, 123 64. Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills - A Bathurst,

Per J Birmingham, Tyrone, C W-J Kelly, 10s.

Per Rev J J Chistolm, Lochiel -- D A MDonald,

Per W J M'Dowell, Brockville-Mrs 11 Jones, 408

Per P Furlong, Brockville -P Murray, 10s.

Per P Doyle, Toronto-Cast M'Namara, 108: P Walsh, 108; Rev Mr O'Reilly, 11 58.

THE COLOSIAL BASK, OF CASADA -- We understand that an extensive fraudulent issue of notes of the Colonial Bank of Canada has just been discovered. t seems the bank was projected about four years ago; but after all arrangements were made for commencing operations, something interfered, and suspended it until the recont start, (made about a year ince, we believe,) when new parties took it in hand. The notes issued by the bank have been struck from he plates obtained in the first instance, and it seems that old notes from these genuine plates have been obtained in some way by dishonast parties, fraudulently signed, and put in circulation. The bogus notes are mostly, we believe, of the larger denominations. Caution must needs be observed with regard to all the notes of the Colonial Bank until the facts of this matter are fully known .-- Pilot,

SPREAD OF YANKEEISM IN UPPER CANADA .-- It has ent attempts at manslaughter-one man, as will be

remembered, having been shot near the Carlton race

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Wilness of Wednesday last, 9 🧐

The weather has been changeable, frost, heat and rain alternating. It is now said that the Potatoe rot is worst in the vicinity of Montreal, and that other parts of the

country are not so much affected.

The reports from our wholesale merchants respecting the Fall trade are very encouraging; most of them seem to think that it was never better in Montreal. A large portion of it is now over, and stocks are much diminished, but excellent assortments can yet be made up, and some merchants are still receiving new gouds.

The extension of the circuit from which business comes to Montreal, is remarkable this year. Probably in no former year did half as many morchants visit this city for the first time to purchase. A good deal of this has grown out of the extension of Railroads and the Commission business Merchants in remote regions cousign their Ashes, Butter, or other produce direct to Montreal, without ever having seen their correspondents, an l after a while they na turally come to the same center of business to pur

chase their goods. Attention is invited to the following extract from the Butter Inspection Act :--

"The weight of each package shall be branded on the outside of the firkin or key, at the centre of the stave or bilge, with the name of the maker thereof." Waeat .- Good samples of Spring Wheat have been

sold at \$1 by the car load, delivered in town. A large sale of Spring Wheat free on Board, with freight at 5s , has been made at \$1,05.

Peas, Oats, Barley, Corn-No alteration.

Flour is rather dull. except for Extras, which go freely at \$5,30. Fancies are about \$5, and Super. about 4,80. The conress grades are scarce, and in demand at full prices. Rye Flour we note a sale at \$3,571.

Outmeal and Indian Meal-No transactions.

Ashes .- The favorable news from Britain has produced more competition in this market, but we hear of no sales yet over 28s for Pots, and 27s 9d for Pearls.

Butter has been more languid, and consigners are endeavoring to press sales at 154c., while some have accepted 15c. These figures may be considered the range for this grade, whilst Dairy is about 16e.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Wheat-None brought to market.

Oals-The supply not very large ; may be quoted at from 1s 101d to 2s per minut, weighing 35 to 42 lbs.

Barley-The supply small ; meets with ready sale at 3s to 3s 3d per minot of 50 to 52 lbs.

- Peas--Large supply ; prices ranging from 3s 6d to 3s 9d per minot of 66 to 70 lbs.
- Buckwheat-The supply small, and the quality in-ferior. Prices 23 3d to 23 9d per bushel. Fluxseed slow of sale at 65 6d to 75 per bushel.
- Timothy Seed-Little brought in ; selling from 9s to 93 6d per bushel.

Bag Flour 128 6d to 15s per quintal; slow of sale. Outmoni 11s to 12s per quintal of 112 lbs. Butter-Fresh, 11d to 1s 1d; Salt, 8d to 10d.

Eggs 9d to 10d. Polators 2s 6d to 3s 3d per bag containing 11

bushels.

. Apples bring from 10s to 153 per barrel.

Married.

At L'Assumption, C.E., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. P. F. Dorval, Mr. William Booth, of this city, to Rose, daughter of Hector M'Mullin, Esq., of the former place.

Died.

In this city, on the 17th inst., Mr. John Dier, aged 70 years, deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Dyspepsia can be, and is cured by the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. This is the most wonderful and valuable medicine over known for this discoso, its action upon the system is entirely different from any other preparation ever known. The patient while taking this medicine may eat anything the appetite craves. Sold by all medicine dealers.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a numbeen our paintal duty, during the course of the last ber of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell

ship de 3d.

Per P Gatteney, Erinsville-T Hayes, Jr, 10s; J Cavanagh, 10s; D Byrne, 10s.

Per J Pidgeon, Cobourg-H Cabilly, £1 5s.

Per P Doyle, Hawkesbury Milis--- J Garr, 5s.

STARTLING DISCOVERY .- Our erudite and veracious cotemporary, the Montreal Witness, copies from an English paper some particulars respecting Ribbonism, which will certainly be new to our readers. The writer says :--

"This-Ribbonism-is really a Jesuit institution, recoving orders from, and executing them for, agents of Rome. The order assumes various phases in different localities, but in all the Jesuit element prevails.

Won't all the old women of the conventicle congratulate themselves upon their discrimination, when they thus find their worst suspicions of Jesuitism, confirmed by such high authority !

we believe, be regularly opon for service every San day in future .- Toronto Leuder.

CIVIL AND RELICIOUS LIBERTY .--- It is very difficult to say what Protestants mean by these words. Indeed, in their mouths they would almost seem to imply the duty of persecution towards Catholics, and the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property. Thus we find in the columns of the Toronto Christian Guardian (Methodist) an extract from the N. Y. Observer ; wherein the writer, who gives " thanks to God" because "liberty of conscience and of worship has gained something in Italy of late," relates the following anecdote in illustration of his thesis :---

"The Jesuits have been expelled from Milan, Loyloa were no longer protected by the Sabre of the soldiers they were forced to depart. We do not pity the fate of the Jesuits. They deserved a hundred times to be driven out. Intriguing, headstrong and treacherous men, continually busy in persecuting the worthy citizens, implacable enemies to all liberty, and oining to love of absolutism the most immoral maxims, the reverend fathers out to leave as soon as the public voice could be heard. What a disgrace and misfortune to mankind is this company of depraved monks, whose only aim is to prevent the progress of right, justice and civilization I

This is as if the TRUE WITESS were to publish an account, of how the Methodists had been expelled from Toronto by a mob of " Irish Romanists;" how Methodist meeting-houses had been pillaged ; Methodist preachers outraged and prevalent. insulted; and how the Rev. Dr. Ryerson had been driven forth a wanderer on the face of the earth, minus that article of wearing apparel which has of late years superseded the fig leaves of our common ancestors. A " thanks to God" from the TRUE WITNESS for such a glorious vindication of the principles of "civil and religious liberty" would, we think, give its readers a strange idea of the morality of the writer ;--and such the Christian Guardian may be assured is the impression produced upon Papists by the nerusal in his columns of articles announcing the brutalities of a vile mob against the Jesuits; coupled with hypocritical and blasphemous "thanks to God" for the growth of "liberty of bar of church members found at the Hula has, howconscience and of worship.

THE POTATO ROT.-We regret to state that since of the evils resulting foon the Hula. he hate rains the rot has injured a portion of the po- This letter will doubtless surprise many who the late rains the rot has injured a portion of the potato crop, in this vicinity ; we believe, however, t at the disease is only observable on low and heavy lands. The yield of this esculent is greater this year than for many years past, and the quality of the truth, and they ought to know the truth how much sound tubers is much better than usual.-Prescalt soever it may conflict with cherished ideas and hopes." Telegraph.

the result of natural causes .-- Montreal Herald.

opened on Monday last, 17th instant. A train startthe Hon. Siz Etienue Tache, Mr. Starke, and a number of others connected with the Grand Trunk Railhaving been only laid temporarily for the occasion. At every station there were large crowds, who gave the company a bearty welcome, cheering with a right good will. Next spring, the road will be formally opened.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS .--- If the Toronto Colonist takes exception to the TRUE WITNESS for stating that Protestant Missions to the heathen have been, in so far as the interests of Christianity and morality are concerned, miserable failures, though doubtless very profitable in a pecuniary point of view to Protestant Mussionaries -what will our cotemporary say to the following from a correspondent of the New York Independent, writing from Honolulu ? -

" In the reports of the different stations there was little to encourage-much to try the faith and patience of the laborers in this part of the great harvest. The population is almost everywhere diminishing. The number of scholars in the schools decreases, and schools are given up. The preaching of the Gospel seems to have very little influence on the young, and very few of them give evidence of having been boin again; while licentiousness is learfully

In addition to other discouragements, there has been manifested by many a disposition to return to their heathenish practices, especially on the island of Oahn. One of these is the Hula, or dancers. The whole influence of the IInla is most demoralizing and degrading. The dress of the performers, the dance, and the song are all alike debasing. The dress of the dancers is most shameful, their movements abominable, and their songs lascivious.

The prevalence of the Hula has been quite general on Oahu, and overywhere with like re-sults. To attend the Hula, the native has left his poteto patch uncultivated, and his cattle uncared for, and his house, through which the rain found its way, unrepair d. Children have left their schools, and church members the religious ever, been comparatively small. The price of poi, the staff of life among lifewaiians, has risen one hundred per cent; but this has been one of the least

have been accustomed to regard the Hawaiians as a Christian people, far advanced in civilization ; but the friends of these islands wish to know the soever it may conflict with cherished ideas and hopes." brutal exhibition, instead of levying a toll on the -N. Y. Independent. -N. Y. Independent.

course, on Tuesday last, and then two others, on Thursday evening, at a tayern at the head of Spadi-FIRST THE TO REVEALE OF LOUP BY RAIL .- The road | na Avenue. We are glad to hear that in meither from Quebec to Riviere du Loup was informally ease are the consequences likely to be fatal; but, whether fatal or not, the moral of the sad tale reed from Quebee at half-past six in the moraing, mains the same. Two shooting cases in our imme-reaching its destination at elevon. Mr. Blackwell, date neighborhood within the space of one week! Alas! We fear the bag example of our neighboursof " revolver" and " bowie-knife" notoriety -- south of way, went with the train. The road is not quite the lase, is beginning to have a most degrating and completed, the raits for the last eight or ten miles deleterous effect upon Canadian morals -at least, among a certain class of society ; although far be it from us to insinuate that British subjects, either in this or any other colony, could over beome as corrupt and debased, so long as British hearts bent within their breasts, or they continue to remain under the blessing and protection of British law and order. But woo botide the time, if ever it comes, when Canadians thoroughly Americanised, shall have nothing but their name to distinguish them from the godless infidels, gamblerz, and assassing of California. And, certes, it is not very difficult for us, even now thus to picture to our imagination the peculiar " advanlages" (!) which would most surely accrue to us troin Clear Grit "onnexulion" to the United States. We have had one or two pretty gennine "tasting sumples" lately of what that would be, it - no longer the more delusive chimerical theory and war-whoop of certain levelling and unprincipied, yet personally ambitions political demagogues-it were to become a sud and degrading reality, and the result of our foretaste is that we don't want to hear any more of it; we have no wish to try what it would be like It is a species of modicine that we do not think would cure or mend either our gocial or political health. In the United States, if they ever had any moral, social, or political standard of principle to go by, it is nearly forgotten - And in Canada, it is to feared that it is growing weaker every day .-- Toronto Colonist.

> AMARICAN PRIZE FIGUTERS IN CARADA .- OUT AUthorities ought certainly to do something to prevent this country from being made the areas on which all the ruffians of the United States enjoy those brutal sports which they cannot without interruption celebrate in their own country. Another prize fight, like that disgusting exhibition between Heenan and Morrissey, has again been fought at Point Albino on the northern shore of Lako Ontario, within the territories of Her M jesty, and has been witnessed by the blackguards who thought they would not be allowed to do so quietly on the American territory. What did the Canadian Government and authorities do in the matter? Took 50 cents duty on the stakes and ropes with which the gladiatorial arena was to be fenced in. It seems that the rowdies were not satisfied to enjoy their bratal amusement only. They pitched upon the land of a respectable farmer, prohably for the sake of the turf, broke his fences, tram-

pled his crops, abused his family, and stole his hay; a one ventured to interfere with them. This is an indignity which onght to be put a stop to. Every one knew that this fight was to come off at this place, and a company or two of volunteers might certainly have been sent to the spot to prevent the

cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage o defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be speccened by quick sules and light profits.

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ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.



A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION will be holden at their HALL, 87 M'GILL STREET, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 27th inst., at EIGHT o'clock, for the FINAL ADOPTION of the CON-STITUTION and BY-LAWS.

Mar A fall attendance is requested.

October 13.

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The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

THE TRUE WEINESS AND CALIBER OF CONCLASS SCHOOL STREET

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"The Moniteur of Thesday contains the following :" -"Under the pretence of proving that the press is not free, several journals direct against the decree of February, 1652, attacks which exceed the utmost limit of the right of discussion. The Government might make use of the power which it possesses against such an abuse ; but it does not wish to do so immediately after the entirely spontaneous act which relieved the press from warnings. The government, however, faithful to its principles of moderation, can no longer fail in its duty of enforcing respect for the law. It therefore honestly warns the journals that it is resolved no longer to endure the polemical excesses, which can only be regarded as the manœuvres of parties.

The Moniteur of Wednesday says :- "Foreign journals have asserted that the solution of the affairs of Italy has been impeded by the desire of the Em-peror to found a kingdom for a prince of his house. Such reports do not require refutation. It is enough, without speaking of the engagements of Villafranca, to refer to the acts and words of the Emperor before and since that date."

The Echo de Vesone says that the military divisions and subdivisions of France are about to be organised on a new footing, and that the government intends to make every great port a centre of a division or subdivision, in order that at a given moment the action of the land and sea forces may be more prompt and efficacious.

The following fresh details are given by a Paris journal respecting the projected expedition to China. Three generals are, it is said, proposed for the command of the expedition - General de Martimprey, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Algeria, General Trochu, and General Wimpfen. The number of troops appears to be fixed at 12,000, chosen from the best men of every corps, and to be formed into marching regiments. It is evident that for so distant an expedition all the men of a regiment are not equally capable of supporting a sea voyage and the influence of the climate. A depot is to be formed in one of the stations nearest to Hougkong or Shanghai to replace the deficiencies in the effective force. In consequence of the preparations to be made the departure cannot take place until the first fortnight in. November. It is, moreover, the most favourable season, in consequence of the monsoon. The French Government, as I have mentioned some days since, when displaying its flag in the heart of the Celestial Empire, wishes to give a high idea of his military power and to show that at present it can strike bard and far when its honor is concerned.

One or two foreign papers, and notably a Belgian print which is more renowned for the hardihood of its assertions than the courtesy of its language, lately sneered at a statement I sent you respecting the increase going on in the French navy, and treated it as absurd. Porbaps those journalists, so prompt and confident in contradiction, will put greater faith in the statements of the Monileur de la Flotte. In that semi-official organ of the naval interests of France, the following passages appear to-day :---

"There has just been terminated at Lorient the Couronne, ship-of-the-line of the second class. This vessel is one of 10 now in construction, and which are to be finished within a year from this time." The Armoricain of Brest says-

Our port has just put upon the stocks the ship-of the line Magenta, the construction of which has been ordered by the Emperor, and the plans of which have been made by M. Dupuy de Lome, Director of Materiel at the Ministry of Marine, after the Emperor's own ideas. This ressel will be blinds (steel-plated). Its length will be, it is said, 100 metres (328 English feet), including the large iron spur which it will bear in its front. It will be a pattern vessel of a new model."

Letters from the provinces confirm what I recently wrote to you respecting the general armament of the French ports and coasts. I am assured that, on the Provencal coast, the Government has purchased pieces of land at very high prices, for the purpose of erecting fortifications upon them.

The Echo Agricole has the following paragraph :-"The War Department has just sent to Cherbourg, St. Malo, and other points of our coast the plates which are to serve for the establishment of revolving batteries. Those plates are broader and stronger than those employed on railways to change the saggons; li direction of locomotives and last, they are composed of various pieces which fit into each when mounted on the wooden framework which gives them motion. Thus a cannon placed on these new platforms may be targed in an instant in any direction at the will of the gunner." A letter from Boulogue says that a floating battery is about to be constructed there, with a double tier of guns. It is to be iron-plated, without masts or sails, navigated by steam, and armed with rifled guns The latest and most accredited report respecting the settlement of the affairs of Italy is that the Grand Duke Ferdinand will regain his throne, not by forcible means, but by an appeal to universal suffrage, accompanied by the grant of a constitution and by a general annesty; that the Duchess of Parma will have Modena, and that Parma will remain annexed to Piedmont. As regards the Legations, people say nothing, or as little as possible, for they see well that there is the chief difficulty. Extensive reforms are urgent, say some, and must be obtained : but how to obtain them in presence of the steady, passive resistance of the Papal Government is a question none can answer. On the other hand, after the height to which their hopes have been raised, it is not a small measure of reform that would satisfy the Ronngnoli-nor anything, probably, that was short of their complete deliverance from the detested government of priests.-I observe that some of their warmest and most sanguine partisans here seem to have given up hopes of their being emancipated from Papal rule .- Cor. of the Times. Mgr Perisis, Bishop of Arras, has addressed a nastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocess for the publication of the oncyclical letter of the 18th of of June, 1850, complaining of the disturbances in the Papal States, and also directing prayers to be said for the Pope. He expresses the utmost confidence in the intentions of the French Government towards the Holy See, but he indulges in severe strictures on the events accomplished in the Romagna. The Bishop deplotes the untoward coincidence of such events with the success of our arms; he cannot get over his astonishment at the fact that a peace which appeared calculated to add another gleam of glory to the Pontifical diadem should have been followed by an outburst of violence, treason, and blasphemy ; and lastly, he stigmatises the actual condition of the Legations as a state of social decomposition. The Senator Edouard Taylor, who recently died in France, made his abjuration of Protestantism a few days before his death. His wife and brother had been converts for several years. He was taken into the Church by the parish priest of his village, and received with admirable sentiments of piety conditional Baptism and all the last Sacraments. He had called around his bed all those whose faith he might have shaken by his example or his advice, and humbly begged their pardon, declaring aloud that he wished to live and die in the bosom of the only true and Catholic Charch. Ifs expired a few days after this moving scene .- Univers THE REVIVALS IN INSLAND AND THE " CONVULSION NAMES" IN FRANCE. - From the Paris correspondent of the Deblin News: - It has been remarked, and not without good cause, that such a degradation of the human species as that witnessed in the north of Irehad just now, has nearly always been followed by some great event-some sanguinary revolution .-France, in the reign of Louis the Fiftcenth, witness-

ed the same follies, and, in spite of the efforts of the Government, they actually lasted thirty-five years Hundreds of volumes were written in favor of the unfortunate "Convulsionnaires" and against them, and the subject become at court and in public, for several years an all-absorbing one. It may be teresting for your readers to compare the folly of the people who soon after made the revolution of '89, with that of our unfortunate countrymen in the north. They will find them in many respects identically the same. The following particulars I gather from works written on the "Convulsionnaires" of Paris; some of the volumes are old and very rare :-In the pastoral letters of Jurien, it is affirmed that in the Cevennes, young Protestaut girls, exalted by religious persecution, were attacked by convulsions, and their conduct was in every way similar to that described in the 'cases' of the Catholics during the reign of Louis XV. The little cemetery of Saint Me-dard was the scene of the first of those ridiculous and degrading scenes. The temb of François Paris, a pious and good man, was the place where the first victims of this sort of madness, which became soon contagious, was enacted. It soon spread like a plague, and the discase was reduced, or rather made into a sort of science The disciples of this strange sect were classed into different orders, of which the following are the names with the functions they had to perform. 1st. The 'Discernants,' who were the prophets of the sect, and in their madness talked wildly on every subject. 2nd. The 'Figurists' were those persons who, during their convul-sions, performed different scenes of the Passion or of the Martyrdom of the saints. 3rd. The 'Secourists,' or lay brothers, who administered to the 'Convulsionnaires' what was called the little and the great succour ; the former consisted in agitating the patient, in preventing dangerous falls, convering the patient's nudity, and the latter consisted in striking rudely the patients, in trampling on them &c. Although the convulsions were most frequent in young girls, goung men and adults were also infected with it, and their actions were the must extraordinary imaginable. In 1731, without ceasing to be ridiculous, the sect carried their folly to utter madness; the 'grand secours' was no longer sufficient, and the 'secours mourtrier' was invented. The unfortunate young girls prayed for the severest treatment as they would for a favor. They wished to be beaten, trainpled upon, tortured in every way possible, and such was the revolution that took place in their system, that they received the worst treatment with seeming pleasure and gratitude. The Secourists' were strong young men who beat them

trampled on them with apparent rage. The Govern-ment in 1732 ordered the cemetery, St. Medard, to be closed, and guards were placed to repulse the infatuated people. The day after the decree was issued, some farceur, probably a disciple, placarded the following epigram on the wall :--

on the breast, on the back, and on the head, and

De par le roi defense a Dieu, De faire miracle en ce lieu." AUSTRIA.

It has been hinted to me that the Zurich Conferences are likely soon to come to an end. It is impossible to get any positive information on the subject, but there is reason to believe that a definitive peace will be concluded between France and Austria alone, "as Sardinia is so extravagant in her de-mands that it is impossible to come to terms with People here declare that there is no truth ber." whatever in the report which has been in circulation relative to the duke of Flanders. The Austrian Government is resolved, even though Sardinia should not fulfil the conditions of the peace of Villafranca, to give a liberal and self-acting Government to Venice. As a matter of course, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximillian will be the representative of the Emperor.-Times Corr.

The London Herald's correspondent says that Austria and Piedmont are about making warlike prepa-rations, and that the French army of occupation in Italy is about to receive reinforcements. The renewal of hostilities are apprehended by many.

The choicra has broken out at Frederickstadt, in Sleswick; this is its first appearance north of the River Eider. ITALY.

On Saturday at Monza the Romagnese deputation was received by the King of Sardinia and the following is a summary of the reply of His Majesty to not interfere in their behalf. I remember the time the address presented to him by the members of the when the whole nation seemed to be sitting in armdeputation :-"I am grateful for the wishes of the chairs and with folded hands, waiting for the ad-people of the itomagna of which you are the inter- vent of our fleets. "Well, and what are you going preter before mc. As a Catholic Sovereign I shall myself always retain a profound and unalterable respect for the superior Ilierarch of the Church. As an Italian Prince I am reminded that Europe having in view the state of the Romagnese people, who demunded prompt and efficient measures of reform, has accepted formal obligations towards your country. I receive your good wishes, and, strong by the rights conferred upon me, I will support your cause before the Great Powers. You may rely on the gonerous love of our country of the French Emperor, who will accomplish the great work of reparation which he has so powerfully begun, and who, assured of the gratitude of Italy, and seeing the moderation which has characterized your resolution during the late moments of incertitude, will recognise that in the Romagna the mere hope of a national Government suffices to put an end to the civil disorders .-When your numerous volunteers arrived, during the days of the national struggle, to enrol themselves under my flag, you knew that Piedmont would not go to war for herself alone, but for our common country. To-day the unanimity of your wishes, and the order which you observe at home, is very gratifying to my heart, and nothing better could ensure your destiny. Europe will recognise that it is her common duty, and also to her common interest, to finish the era of disorder, and thereby satisfy the legitimate desires of the people." In Lombardy if we may believe the Times, the patriotic spirit was fast cooling down. Sardinian rule is, it would appear pleasanter in anticipation than in reality. " The Milanese (writes the Times correspondent) " who formerly talked with enthusiasm of the Sardinians, now complain bitterly of their exactions" Even in Venice, we are informed, "lament-able accounts are received of the state of things in Milan. Austria, meanwhile, has raised the state of siege at Venice; the Archduke Maximillian has been appointed Governor, and there seems every disposition to make such concessions as may not be inconsistent with security If the people would show a little prudent resignation, and politic Loyalty to the powers that he, they would have, we believe but little to complain of. It must never be forgotten that the peasantry are attached to Austrian rule; that its administrative excellence is unquestioned; the country has flourished under it in material prosperity; Vonetia has, no doubt, her grievances, but she has not that of being compelled to support an alien church, and of seeing the power and wealth of great country bent to pervert her children from the Faith. Had there been wholesale evictions and wholesale starvation of the helpless agricultural population of Lombardy, we should no doubt have heard

out issue, might perhaps, for a valuable considera-tion, consider bis territories to Tuscaby, but the European Bowers will induit exceedingly difficult to persuade the house of Hapsburg-Lorrainel to; reg. linguish its. claims to that Grand Duchy, Great numbers of Venetians, cross, the frontiers into the Legations and Modena; although some of their on great numbers who needed the last far more fellow-countrymen, who, were engaged in the than the first, has produced the results that war against Austria, and have returned to their homes, tell lamentable stories of their sufferings during the campaign. An officer of rank, in whose verneity implicit confidence can be placed, states, that day after day considerable detachments of the troops recently dismissed at Parma arrive at Verona, and demand protection against the revolutionary army, which persecutes them because they refuse to take service under the present Government. If the military fugitives are to be believed, the country people would make a demonstration in favour of the Duchess-Regent and her children if they had any one to lead them .- Cor. of the Times.

In his allocution on Monday, the Pope declared annulled all the acts of the pretended Government of Bologua. But for the Catholic Press Euglish readers would be left to the implied conclusion that the Pope had, in some sense, recognized those acts. The attitude of his Government towards the rebellion, was perfectly firm, and its forces, which were daily augmenting, had been pushed as near to the enemy as they could be without immediate collision. It must be the devout wish of every Catholic that the miguided movement may subside, and the rebels return to their allegiance without the necessity of armed compulsion. Should they unhappily persist, there is no doubt that the last resort will be appealed to, and that ere long. The Romagna was given to the Pope by the united voice of Europe for the purpose of enabling him to remain a temporal prince. Its relinquishment will be equivalent to a surrender of that position. Both the Supreme Pontiff and his enemies know this. The cooler reception given by Victor Emmanuel to the deputation from Bologna may tend somewhat to simplify matters by opening the eyes of the disaffected, by showing them how strong must be that cause which can force them from the most anti-Papal government of Europe, under the most mortifying circumstances, a declara-tion of loyalty to the Pope.- Weekly Register.

The Morning Post's Paris correspondent writes that, according to despatches from Rome, the troopa of the Pope are waiting for reinforcements, when they will attack the federal forces concentrated at Rimini and elsewhere. The Papal government is understood to have applied to Austria and other Catholic powers for soldiers. Bloodshed must be looked for before long in Central Italy, and Austria will assuredly bring about hostilities. The same writer is assured that great efforts are being made to persuade the Emperor of Napoleon to draw his troops from Italy as the only solution of the Italian question. The hostility of Austria towards Piedmont is augmenting daily, and as soon as she can get the French out of the Peninsula the war in Italy will be resum-Cd.

At Bologna, the conflict between the Government and the Cardinal Archbishop becomes very serious. The Government has attempted to withdraw from the Archbishop's authority primary and superior education, the administration of charities, and the Ecclesiastical tribunal. The Government also claims to subject the orders and Pastorals of the Archbishop to a preventive censure.

Naples is at the present moment, very tranquiltoo tranquil, indeed, to allow the hope that it can last. In the first place it is the season of Villiggiatura, and all the Neapolitans are rushing into the country. In the next place, the general conviction is that the fate of this country must depend on that of the Duchies, or will, to a considerable extent, be decided by it. If independence is assurred, it is felt that the Government of this country must needs yield to the influence of that of Piedmont, so strength ened and enlarged, however Austria may strive to maintain her influence in Rome and the Two Sicilies. Besides the Neapolitans, like the rest of the Italians, have learnt a good lesson, which is this, that order, moderation and union will serve their cause a vast deal better than bluster and partial emeutes which have but too often given new force to despotism in this country. There is, too, another vast improvement in the tone of the people, and it consists in this,-that they are not eternally asking for intervention, and wondering why England does vent of our fleets. "Well, and what are you going to do for us, and when are you going to set about it ?" were questions asked commonly enough. -- Times Corr.

what of "the enemy who soweth tares. That all the movement i may be thoroughly explained by human or natural causes none have the nourage to arow; but, that, something, of Satania, influence is at work some are found to declare. Long continued excitement, that proscribed instruction, acting might have been expected. And there has been witnessed in this ultra-Protestant and enlightened community a series of visionaries, wonderful sleeps and trances, deafness and dumbness, spiritually induced; and, worst of all, cases of evident, but clumsy imitation of the grossest kind .: Sacred names and words were marked on the bodies of women. The "marks" said to have been made by the Spirits have been exhibited for money, and some of the filthy alleys and courts of Belfast have just reproduced scenes rivalling the impostare of the Cock-lane ghost. These things at last caused alarm; up to a certain point everything was done calculated to excite the mind to the pitch that when extreme terror is infused into extreme ignorance is certain to end in physical prostration. That prostration was bailed as the sign of deep conviction and a necessary step to recovery through the sense of pardon received. It was considered a special interposition, therefore, to a certain extent, miraculous. By the most fervent prayer people were exhorted to seek this assurance of grace. But in this direction it is impossible for pastor, teacher or exhorter to restrain the feeling they have roused, or fix the point at which it must stop, and be a saving influence. They cannot even give it health; employment, and these cases of scandal have been the result of religious excitement operating on ignorant minds in a class without much moral restraint, and on iudividuals with more than an ordinary share of cunning. Any degree of mere excitement, though it prostrated the body and shattered the mind, was encouraged, and sought by prayer as the work of God. It was right the wretched scenes of religious craze, mingled with greed, should be exposed and checked. If the clergy had not done it the civil power must have interfered with them, as with a public nuisance.

As it was, the denunciation of religious imposture was too long delayed. Nor did it then come from a Belfast pulpit, but from a minister in a small country town-a Mr. Breakey, of Lisburn A Belfast journal, breaking ground on the subject, afterwards says, "There is at this moment such a species of terrorism exercised where revivalism prevails that honest men are afraid to speak their sentiments." Writing on the 16th inst., Mr. Breakey says, "Lust week it was at great risk I dared even to question the reality of these 'wonders.'" But previously to so doing he had visited and scrutinized five such cases. They had drawn "thousands" to see the "signs" The friends of one of the cases boasted that 2,000 persons had been to the house in one night. Vast numbers flocked in on cars and on foot to see "the wondrous, miraculous words and images stamped on arms and bosoms." Mr. Breakey "saw at once that the people were fast becoming fauatics, and the great revival movement becoming unmanageable." So he exposed the scandal by preaching in his own locality and by a letter of warning to the press. One woman persisted to his face that she had the Saviour's name stamped on her breast, while "something like a photograph image of Him" was printed on her hand.-Ten witnesses were there ready to prove they had seen both; on examination all was a blank. But the reason given was that the examiner was unworthy to see the images, "he had not been stricken down." In short, " such was the furor, and such the sympathy with these parties, that it required a good deal of moral courage to dare to contradict or even question the reality of these fictitious miracles." In other cases, reported from other quarters, the marks were produced by scratching and puncturing the skin, or a kind of rough "tatooing." One girl was exhibited for some days in one of the low streets of Belfast, who showed (for money) the name of "Jesus" scratched on her breast. The report adds that the spirit by which it was said to have been written, had been at fault in its orthography, as the word was spelt "Geasus;" and that the writing was in the vigorous but illiterate style of "Jack Sheppard's name cut on the beam," in Cruikshank's engraving. In another case, there were words inscribed on the arm; but they were so clumsily done, with "blue bag," that

a little water sufficed to expose the imposition. All this is very shocking, more from the ma

denominations, and remark only the same d egree of seriousness and decornin, we are accustomed to in England, without, any special, "awakening" to cause it. If the, present behaviour, at, public wor-ship in. Belfast is an improvement to be noted, what could Belfast congregations, have been before they were improved ? In external appearance and behaviour a London congregation differs in nothing from one of the same class in Belfast, and it is only of externals I speak, as externals are cited. It is of exercises in the local vice of drinking At the police-court yesterday there were 40 cases of "drunk and disorderly," the previous day having been the Sabbath. Almost any London district police-court deals with the same vice in a larger population than that of Belfast. At what London court were the cases of drunkenness, heard on Monday last, as having occurred on the Sunday and Sunday night, in excess of the Belfast number? It is not seldom that a day passes in a London policecourt without a single case of intoxication to record. Yet we have had no great revival to trumpet forth as a means of improvement; a local journal, in giving the number of cases of drunkenness on one day of the previous week, says distinctly that intoxication and disorderly conduct have "been rather on the increase than otherwise during the past 12 months in Belfast :" that is, during the time of the "revival." From another vice Bellast can claim no exemption, and, if there has been an " improvement" lately, things must have been bud indeed before.

UNITED STATES.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES .-- We cut the following from the New York Herald. Ou special despatch from Washington states that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has been instructed to demand of our government explanations of the conduct of General Harney in occupying the Island of San Juan. It is also stated that General Cass is preparing an answer to the demand which will completely vindicate the action of our government, if it does not satisfy that of Great Britain. The State Department has received, through Lord Lyons, a communication from the British Government, requesting that their acknowledgments may be conveyed to Minister Ward and Commodore Tatnall for their friendly conduct at the battle between the Allies and Chinese at the river Peibo.

SINGULAR CHARGES AGAINST & CLERGYMAN, - A council of ministers of the Christian Baptist denomination was held at Warren, R I., on Wednesday last, for the purpose of examining into certain charg-es against Rev. S. K. Sweetman of Swansen Mass. The charges are : The publication of an unchristian and unclerical pamphlet; making false representations to a Bristol church in order to hurry it into closing a bargain; borrowing a shirt and not returning it; sermon stealing, and advertising for a wife while the third one was still living.

PREMIUMS FOR RAT KILLING .- Part of this State is so terribly infested with rats that one of the County Agricultural Societies-that of Logan-has offered three premiums of \$50, \$30 and \$20, for the three largest exhibitions of rat scalps at their fair. A great many persons are competing for the prize, and the show promises to be large and interesting. A Mr. Gordon, of Kickapoo Creek has already secured 1,113 scalps and intends running the number to 1,500.

THE DUEL BETWEEN BRODERICK AND TEARY .-- The San Francisco Times of the 14th ult., says, that in accordance with our anticipations the expected duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry took place yesterday morning, in a small valley ten miles from Merced Lake. The parties went out of town the night previous, passing the night in separate localities. At a quarter past six Broderick and Terry arrived on the ground, attended by their seconds and physicians, Hon. J. C. McKibben and Mr. Coulter for Broderick, and Calhoun Benham and Thomas Hayes for Terry. On descending from their carriages the parties seemed to be in the best spirite, neither appearing anxious or nervous as to the result. About half an other was occupied in the arrangements. Ten paces marked off, and the principals took their positions. The seconds divested them of their outside coats, white collars, and other articles which might present prominent targets ; also of their watches and the coin in their pockets. One of the seconds read aloud the code duello, which occupied a short time. Mr. Goulter then addressed the two gentlemen, saying he wished it to be understood that he should count "one, two," after the word "fire, after which he would say "stop;" and no shot must be fired after that. During this time the principals maintained their positions, and listened with composure to these details. Judge Terry stood with his head thrown slightly back, looking towards his antagonist. Each held a pistol in his hand pointed to the ground. Each was dressed in black clothes, and wore a slouch hat. Mr. Broderick stood ereci, but with his head rather down. The positions of the two were somewhat different. Judge Terry maintained that of a practised duellist, presenting only the edge of his person, keeping his left hand and shoulder well behind him. Mr. Broderick, on the contrary, though at first assuming a position somewhat similar to that of Judge Terry, seemed to prefer a careless and less constrained one, and gradualy presented more of his body to the fire of his opponent; he held his pistol rather awkwardly, and seeming to feel this himself, he once or twice turned the wrist of his pistol arm to the right with the left nand, as though endeavoring to comply with some prescribed directions previously given him: From that time he did not raise his eyes until the word was given to fire. Once his right foot got a fraction beyond the line, when Mr. M'Kibben replaced it .-The bearing of Terry, though he assumed a more practical and motionless attitude was not one jot more of an iron-nerved man than was that of Broderick. At a quarter before seven Mr. Coulter pro-nounced the words "Are you ready ?" "Ready," respunded Terry, and "Ready" was uttered by Broderick. Immediately after, "fire, one, two," was pro-nounced in moderately quick time. Broderick raised his pistol, and had scarcely brought it to an angle of forty-five degrees from its downward position, when, wing to the delicacy of the hair trigger, it was discharged ; the ball entering the ground four paces in advance of him. Terry fired a few instants later, taking deliberate aim. There was a perceptible in-terval between the two reports. At that instant Broderick was observed to clasp his left hand to his right breast, when it was seen that he was wounded. He recled slowly to the tent, and before the seconds could reach him, fell to the ground, his right leg doubled under him, still grasping his weapon. Terry, upon discharging the pistol, folded his arms, holding the pistol still smoking in his hands, and did not move from his position. Broderick's seconds ran to his aid, and the doctor commenced to staunch the wound. The bullet entered just a little forward of the nipple, and lodged, as was supposed, under the left arm. He was soon afterwards horne into town in his carriage. Previous to this Torry and his friends had left the field, driving rapidly into town, and started at once from the north beach, where a boat was waiting, and proceeded to Oakland, where they took private conveyance to Benecia; on their arrival at Benecia they took an overland conveyance to Sacramento. Mr. Broderisk was taken to the house of Leonidas Haskoll, at Black Point, where he was visited during the day by hundreds of his friends He was able to speak during the afternoon, but owing to his wounded lungs his articulation was indistinct and unintelligible. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, says that at fifteen minutes past nine this morning [16th] Mr Broderick breathed his last. Gloom and sorrow pervade the whole community. Flags are at half-mast, union down -The stores are closing, and all the public buildings and even private houses are hung and dressed in

of it. - Weekly Kegister. Non-official politicians appear to be convinced that a European Congress will soon take the Italian question in hand, but I am convinced that the Austrian Government will persist in its refusal to become a party to it unless the questions to be discussed are previously determined. Little is heard of

Prince Metternich's mission, but you will hardly be in error if you believe that Austria has consented to make some concessions in respect to Lombardy, and positively refused to recognize the validity of the deposition of the Sovereigus of Tuscany and Modena .-The Imperial Government will continue to insist on their restoration, but it will not have recourse to violent measures in order to facilitate their return to their States. The Duke of Modena, who is with-

RUSSIA.

The war in the Caucasus being now almost at an end, says a letter from St. Petersburg, the Russian Government will be able to direct all its activity to Central Asia, to construct the railway to unite the Caspian to the Sea of Aral, and to improve the narigation of the rivers Amoor and Syr-Caria, and then, by the construction of fortresses along the 264 wersts (five-eighths of a mile each) which separates the Cuspian from the Aral, Russia will acquire a sovereign influence over the petty States of Central Asia, and the commerce of England with India will be greatly interfered with.

CHINA.

In the south of China all is quiet, and, apparently, likely to continue so. As we said at the time the news of the repulse first reached us, neither Chinese authorities nor Chinese people are disposed to believe that we have been defeated, unless we ourselves assure them of it; for, in the first place, they deem any report of fighting which they receive from their countrymen as of the usual stamp-viz., one grain of truth to nine of falsehood ; and, in the second place, the fact of the northerns being able to to what they could not, implies a superiority which they are not ready to admit. Everything, without doubt, happens for the best for some one or other :and for the Hienfung dynasty the success of the Emperor's arms on this occasion has dono more than lifty victories over, and the expulson from Nanking of, the redoubtable soldiers of Tai-ping-Wang. But t was not for this purpose Admiral Hope came to China; and all that we have to do is to lose no time in wiping the tarnish ftom our arms. Unless this is done quickly, foreigners in the south have no security; there is no guarantee, beyond fear against sudden treachery at the command of the Emperor. -To take Peking and garrison it is the only end. If we find the Russians aiding the Chinese, then we had better declare war against Russia, and keep at war with the bear till he finds it to his interest to promise not to meddle with our political movements whatever they may be. Such declaration of war must come some day, and the sooner the better, before the autocrat has had time to recruit his Treasury, pretty well exhausted by the Crimean war."-Friend of China.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN IRELAND. (From the Times' Correspondent.)

BELFAST, SEPT. 20 .- In the latest summary of the progress of the " Revival" it is stated that its results continue to be " satisfactory," though they are not publicly manifested by such obvious symptoms of mpression." Then a sermon is quoted, in which the preacher warned the congregation that the "presence of God was not always experienced in the outward manifestations." There are other indications in the many reports of the movement that the regular ministers are beginning to see a necessity of restraining and checking some of the later developments of the spirit. The literature of the revival is producing pamphlets, sermons, and letters, elaborately attempting to analyze the last and worst forms of physical manifestations, and determine what portion of them is of God, what of man, and than formerly. I go into many churches of several mourning.

credulity it indicates, by the number of pilgrims ready to visit such shrines, and offer their money on them than from the wrotched imposture itself.-It ought to teach this lesson, at least, that there is a certain peril in attaching a spiritual importance to any physical manifestation whatever; no one can tell into what hideous forms the physical affection may be developed; thousands will be found ready to believe that "the spirit" has produced the 'mark," as well as the "prostration," and that the more evident is the sign the greater the amount of grace. However, the peril lying in this direc-tion appears to have been perceived. There is an evident wish to discourage the cases of "manifestation," and remove those who exhibit premonitory symptoms of *hysteria* from the meeting, instead of making them "objects of interest" in the face of a congregation. But in the revival reports from the country towns and districts, the "stricken down" cases are still dwelt upon with exulting emphasis where they occur; and where they cannot be recorded there is a tone of regret, as of a work imperfectly done. A feeling has grown up with regard to these external signs of mental disturbance akin to that of the Mahometans, who reverence madness as an inspiration. It is fortunate that the average of mankind possess nerves of "perdurable toughness," and that those disposed to hysterical and epileptic maladies are Those "deculy comparatively few in number. affected," to every degree of intensity up to the crisis of being "smitten down," are by no means the greatest sinners. It is equally failacious us a measure of sin, or a test of grace. There will soon be a disposition-growing out of these exposures. and the warnings of the ablest ministers and medical men-to disown the physical phenomena of revival, as "non-essential." But that they have been, and still are, in many circles a main feature of the movement is certain. The cases of " prostration," in which the patients are temporarily deprived of their ordinary senses, are spoken of with a satisfaction according to the number. They have been counted as so many trophies of victory in the war with Satan, much as an Indian computes his riumoh by reckoning his scalps. How all elevated ideas of Divine mercy are degraded by direct association with such physical manifestations must be evident to any calm reflection.

Much has been said of the moral improvement -ffected by this "time of refreshing," throughout the community. The amount and degree of such improvement will depend on the state of that community before the change. By how much is vice or crime, which is rarer than vice-to be lessened by the religions agitation? Thousands on thousands of this specially zealous and pious province were, it may be assumed, of "good life and conversation" before the awakening A deepened religious feeling in all, from this line upwards, will not lessen the amount of gross public vice, drunkenness for instance, or less apparent sins, inasmuch as they contributed nothing to it before It is in thuse beneath the standard in these respects that improvement must be looked for. The agitation has been going on for nearly a year. One visible offect of it is an increased attendance on public worship .--This is quite true; another is an improvement in the demeanor of the congregations, it is said to be more serious, more decorous, more "impressed"



it is its duty, as it appears to us, to say, "Let the dead bury their dend." The report of Capt. M'Clintock will close this sail and eventful history. We must learn that there are yet powers in nature too strong



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CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING

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RESPECTFULLY announce to their Patrons and the Public generally that they have now completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS; and are prepared to offer for Sale the

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READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING

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Their Out-Fitting Department contains, amongst others articles, Fancy Flannel Shirts ; Australian and English Lambs' Wool do.; every description of Hosiery; White, Fancy French Fronts, and Regatta Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c., of every style and quality. Also a great number of French, English, and Ame-rican India Rubber Coats-Reversable and other-

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ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. To give an idea of how cheap we Sell our goods,

price of a lew	Struche		_
Coats from	\$4.00	to	\$25.00
Do. "	1.50	to	12.00
11	0.75	to	00.8
"	0.75	to	10.00
	Coats from Do. "	Coats from \$4.00 Do. " 1.50 " 0.75	Do. " 1.50 to " 0.75 to

N.B.-A liberal Discount made to Wholesale pur-

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN,

S7 M'Gill Street. Montreal, April 14, 1859.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber has just OPENED his Office at No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, for the SALE of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, manufactured by himself. These Machines are adapted to Family and Manufacturing purposes, and, in point of utility, durability, and cheapness, surpass any of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public.

Mr. NAGLE has had long experience in the construction of Singer Machines, both in Singer's Fac-tory and in Buffalo, N. Y., in which latter place he has made over \$20,000 worth, all of which have given the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers.

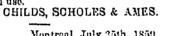
The following TESTIMONIALS have been re-ceived from the principal Boot and Shoe Manufacturers in this city :--

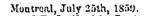
Montreal, July 23, 1859. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had one in use for the last two months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the

BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1859.

We have used R. J. Nagle's Sewing Machine in our Factory for the past three months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal we have several in uso







BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal pa-tronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same. IP R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

NARRATIVES OF THE JESUIT FATHERS

LAST year the French reading part of the Canadian people were edified and delighted by the publication of the original Narratives of the Jesuit Fathers, who were the pioneers of religion and its attendant civilization in Canada. This work, important as it is to the French Canadian, is not less so to the English-speaking part of the population of North America.-All inhabitants of this great Continent, especially all Canadians, will assign it an honored place on the shelves which bear the stirring uarratives of the first English and Dutch adventurers. It is fit, therefore, to make its reverend authors

speak with an Euglish tongue.

The early history of Cauada is at this moment at-tracting much attention. The French Government has made large and precious contributions of histori-cal matter to our Provincial Library, both manuscript and printed, relating chiefly to Canada, its settlement and wars; the Government of the United States has been ever zealous in collecting documents relating to the acts and sufferings of their hardy and adventurous founders; and the encouragement which our own Government could afford in aid of enterprises of the same character, has always been promptly and effectually granted.

The publication of authentic and interesting historical records has been favored and promoted by all enlightened governments and literary bodies : because they supply either the best evidence of the truth of history, or the best materials for us composition. It has even been asserted, that the chronicles and private memoirs of cotemporaries are of higher value than the polished periods of linne and Mezeray.

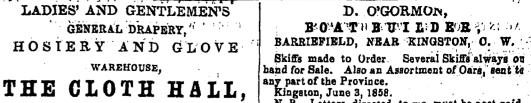
The Narratives now sought to be presented to the public are of great value to all classes. To the re-ligionist, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, they afford precious evidence of the zeal of those servants of his Holy Religion who devoted themselves to its propagation among the heathen, and went forward through many a fiery trial, to find too often at last the crown of martyrdom. The ctimulogist will find in them faithful descriptions of a race now much degenerated and rapidly approaching to extinction, written amongst them as they lived and moved, hunted and fought, married and died, receiv-ed baptism or ferociously murdered the man who sought to bestow it on them. Ordinary readers, from the intelligent scholar to the untaught peasant, will peruse with interest an account of men who trod the soil on which they now move, -- who were the lords of the forest and the river, now smilling with the rich harvest or glittering with the vessels of commerce, -and will learn with some emotion that they live and sleep in security on the self-same spot which has been often drenched with the blood shed in warfare or massacre.

The publication of so voluminous a work will depend entirely upon the support received from the public. The first volume has been translated by one of the best translators in the Province; and it will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to defray the cost of translation

and publishing. The work will make 3 Volumes, Royal 8vo., of about 750 pages each, in Long Primer Type. Sub-scription Lists will be found at the Book-stores in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Kingston, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, &c., and at the Office of the Publisher, in St. Nicholas Street, Montreal; also at Ste. Anne Street, Quebec.

Price in paper covers per volume, \$2.75, Publisher.

Canada Directory Office, Montreal, Sept. 1859.



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-OCTOBER 21, 1859.

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Best West of England BLACK CLOTHS. Brown Drab Oxford, Moscow and Beaver Cloths, &c.

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Worked Muslin, Sleeves and Collars in sets.

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Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, Gent's Scotsh Scarfs,

Wrappers, &c. The cuttre stock is marked off with the selling

rice in plain figures on each article. J. IVERS, Proprietor.

Montreal, October 13, 1859.

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hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent is any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

D. O'GORMON,

BOMANTH BOTH LED BOR SOLLOA

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!

THE undersigued hegs 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.

llis 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., Easkets, 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 House, consisting of Writing Papers, from the lowest to the highest grades : Packet, Commerclaf, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instands, Pens, Penholders, States, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Leads, Rulers, Senting Wax, Wafers, Wafer Stamps, Rubber, &c. &c. &c.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Eill Books, Pass Books, Copy Books, Maps, Diaries, Portemonuales, Wallets, &c. The National Series, and a good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools.

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Childrens' Books in great variety.

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

Ϋ́Υ.	Ledger	Scottish American
	Weekly	Musical World
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	Frank Leslie	Stants Zeitung
	Harper's Weekly	Augusti-che Blatter
	Picayune	Herald
	Police Gazette	Tribune
	Clipper	Times
	Brother Jonathan	Frank Leshe's Magazine
	Tablet	Irish News
	Phoenix	

Youth's Magazine, Church Journal,

Christian Inquirer,

Independent, And all the Montreal Daily and Weekly papers.

Additions from vince to time will be made to this department as the public demand may require.

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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 Periodicals of the day can have them Bound in a style of excellence appropriate to the work. Particular attention will also be paid to the Binding of Music.

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September 22.

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

EVENING CLASSES,

No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street.

for man te overcome. The dauntless soul dies out smid frost and snow; the spirit is never quenched though the body may perish. But what avails it all if the physical obstacles remain the same for ever, and leave to us only the barren glory of always lighting the fire which was extinguished? We retire now from the contest with honor, if with grief, and we leave the name of Franklin engraved on the furthest pillars which the evergy of mankind has dared to crect as the landmark of its research in the dull and lifeless region that guards the axis of the world. - Times.

CUNNINGIAM'S MARDLE FACTORY, No. 77 BLEERY STREET. -- William Cunningham begs to inform the public, and particularly those who carry on the Manufacturing of Mariole, that he has opened a Wholesale Trade in addition to bis large Retail busi-ness, where Unwrought Marble of various descriptions and quality can be bought as reasonable, if not cheaper, than can be purchased claewhere.

N.B .--- All persons wanting manufactured Marble will find it greatly to their advantage to call and exsmine the great assortment of work on hand. They certainly must buy, in consequence of a reduction of 35 per cent .--- Sco Advertisement.

Р. К.

We clip the following from the Providence General Advertiser, Sept. 12 1857.

At this season of the year, when cholera, cholera morbus, dysentry and other kindred complaints are sure to provail, everbody should be liberally supplied with Perry Davss' Vegetable Pain Killer. Persons leaving home, whether it be for a day's excursion or a trip to Europe should be in a condition to place their hands on it at a moment's warning. Many dis-cases incident to the summer months, which will prove fatal if not immediately checked, can be promptly cured by one or two doses of the Pain Killer. On more than one occasion have we been relieved of intense suffering by the timely use of the above-named preparation.

Sold by all druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

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

EVENING SCHOOL.

Mn. A. KEEGAN'S Select English, Commercial and Inthematical EVENING SCHOOL, No. 109, WEL-LINGTON STREET. Number of young men or pupils limited to 12. Lessons from Seven to Nine each Evening, for five nights onch week. Montreal, Octobor 13, 1859. Church, Factory and Stoamboat 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

I have been using one of E. J. Nagle's Sowing Machines since the beginning of June last. It is giving full satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public.

E. THOMPSON.

Montreal, July 25, 1859. I have been engaged in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes for a number of years, during which time I have used Machines manufactured in the States and here, but consider those manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle the best adapted to manufacturing purposes. They do coarse and fine work equally well, and I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public.

PIERRE DUFRESNE, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer 128 Notre Dame

The undersigned have had in continual use, for the past three months, one of the machines manufactured by E. J. Nagle, and they do not besitate in recommending them for general use.

L. BENJAMIN & CO., Clothiers, 166 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. July 26, 1859.

I have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines for the past two months in my Boot and Shoe Factory, and I find it to be all that the manufacturer claims for it-a good machine. J. LINTON,

317 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

July 26.

Street.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal, July 26, 1859. I have two of E J. Nagle's Machines in operation for the last three months, during which time I have thoroughly tested their working qualities, and feel satisfied they are all Mr. Nagle represented them to be-perfect Machines. DAVID PELLETIER.

The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satis-fied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have used up to the present time.

A. LAPIERRE & SON. Montreal, 26th July, 1859.

Montreal, July 20, 1859. E. J. Nagle Esq. Dear Sir,-The machine which I bought of you some two months ago has given entire satisfaction. I consider it an excellent article, and I believe that

nothing better can be produced. Yours truly, T. O'BRIEN.

All Machines purchased from the subscriber will be kept in good running order for twelve months, provided they are not damaged by accident or design.

E. J. NAGLE. N.B.-Binders, Shuttles, and Needles constantly

on hand. Factory over BARTLEY & GILBERT'S Canal Bosin

Frothingham & Workman. October NEW HISTORY OF CANADA.

THE members of the Bookselling Trade, and the public of Canada in general, are respectfully inform-ed that it is intended to publish, by Subscription, a NEW HISTORY OF CANADA (founded on that of Mr. F. X. GARNEAU), as soon as an encouraging number of subscribers can be obtained.

The recent appearance of a third and much improved edition of L'HISTOIRE DU CANADA, by Mr. GARNEAU, has given rise to a wish, expressed to Mr. LOVELL by several of his friends and commercial connections, that he wauld undertake to publish a counterpart, in English, of the above work-the best Canadian History extant-with such modifications as would make it acceptable to the entirety of our people, whether of British or French origin. Accordingly, responding to the desire thus expressed. Mr. LoveLt has engaged the services of Mr. ANDREW BELL, Member of the Glasgow Archeeological Society, also of the Canadian Institute, Monteral : author of "Men and Things in America;" Historical Sketches of Feudalism, British and Continental;" "Lives of the illustrious;" "New Annals of Old Scotland," and other works — a gentleman of great literary experience-as translator, compiler, aud editor of what he proposes to entitle "The New AND COMPRENER-SIVE HISTORY OF CANADA," from the foundation of the Colony till the year 1840,-to be based on the third and latest edition of L'HISTOIRE DU CASADA of Mr. GARNEAU. Furthermore, Mr. LOVELL having made application to the latter for his sanction to the proposed work, is happy to say that his special approbation has been obtained; so that the translation of his labors now proposed (with modifications and additions, as aforesaid), becomes the only authorised reproduction of the French version of the work.

It is proposed that the "Company Sive History OF CANADA" shall form three handsome volumes, in demy octavo, and be printed in a superior style, on paper of the best quality. Each volume will comprise from 400 to 500 pages. Price \$1.50, or \$4.50 for the whole.

Gentlemen taking an interest in the early history of the Colony, are now respectfully called on to fur-nish, for the Editor's use, any unpublished or littleknown historical, antiquarian, or other rare materials Honey Soan, E.W. S as they may have lying by them. The donors of all such may be assured that special acknowledgment Lines, Shoe Thread, will be made in the work of every favour thus obtained. | Peel, Orange and Ci It is hoped that the Publisher may be enabled to and pints. bring out the work, complete, early in the Fall of

1860 Subscription Lists will be found at the Book-stores in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Kingston, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, &c., and at the Offices of the Publisher, in St. Nicholas Street, Montreal; also at Sic. Anne Street, Quebec.

JOHN LOVELL. OSNADA DIRECTORY OFFICE,

Montreal, September, 1859.

JAMES MALONEY,

SMITH AND FARRIER,

BEGS to inform his numerous and kind patrons that he still curries on his business, at No. 23 BO-NAVENTURE STREET. Montreal, Aug. 4, 1859.

March 3, 1859.

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All losses promptly and liberally paid.	FUR
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INDIAN MEAL.	ST. SULPICE, and of the
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CHEESE, American (equal to English.)	THE CENSITAIRES of the SEIGNIORY of MON-
WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.	TREAL as well in the City and Parish as in the rest
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PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal	TAINS, who owe, either personally or hypothecaire-
Porter and Ale, in bottles.	ment, any Arrears of Lods et Ventes or Cens et
-	Rentes above \$100, are notified that, by the Seignio-
PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-	rial Tenure Amendment Act of the 4th May, the said
rants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds,	arrears are payable-
Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English	Un2-Fourth in 1859,
do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth	One-Fourth in 1860,
Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon	One-Fourth in 1861,
Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts	One-Fourth in 1662,
and pints.	Unless some arrangement has been come to before
STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.	the 4th of May, 1859 ; and that, in default of making
	any one of these payments at the time fixed, the
BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth	entire sum may be demanded and will bear interest
and Shoe Brushes.	from the end of the year.
SPICES, &c Figs, Pranes; Spices, whole and	All who do not ewe more than \$100 must pay
ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White	without delay, and are requested to conform to this
Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper,	provision of the law.
Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego,	
Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table	JPII. COMTE, Pire, Prog. of the Seminary
Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sar-	Proc. of the Seminary. Montreal, October 13, 1859
dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet;	
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Cream Turtar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;	· · ·
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The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices.	THE duties of this School will be Resumed on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCTOBER 21, 1859.

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Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

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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, an as not to deprive them the benefit of any of these lessons.

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

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 English will procured

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tions which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, Rose, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DIS-EASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITLA-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.

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

are so composed that disease within the range of 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 ritalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with min ar thesical detailty is activited to find his

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 discases. 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-press. Headburn, Headache arising from disordered ness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appo-tile, Jaumdice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its and even despirate discases of the lange by the use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidate to employ for the superior the superior of the public no longer nestiate what antidate to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmon ry organis 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 alliend these cur payor forget and preon the afficient they can never forget, and pro-duced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

Lyman, Sovage, & Gog at Whote-ale and Retail; and by all the Denggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.



We here present an accurate diagram of the double lock stitch as taken by this Machine. The stitch being magnified to show the direction of the two threads more accurately, it will be seen that the threads are firmly twisted and interlocked with each other, making it impossible to rip though every fourth stitch be cut. Clothing sewed with this stitch can never give out.

Having for some time been solicited to open a branch in Montreal, we have now complied by taking the elegant and spacious Store under the Grand Trunk Offices, opposite the Ottawa Hotel. In opening so extensive an establishment here, we but repeat the requirements of our business in other cities, and we trust we may be encouraged to place in the household of every family one of our Sewing Machines. We know by actual experience that no family can afford to be without one. The difficulty of managing other and more complicated Sewing Machines has heretofore prevented their general use in Canada : WE GUARANTEE the Management of this Machine as simple as the common Coffee Mill. Three thousand Families in the States who have purchased and used our invention during the past year, attest to the truth of all we here assert, for not one muchine has been reurned to us, yet we wish it, and will return the money if it does not give entire satis-

ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your residence or at our Establishment. Servants taught at our Rooms.

We Hem any width without previous basting; Stitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sew in Cord ; likewise Embroider with the lightest or heaviest silk or French working cotton. You may complete your entite Fall and Winter Sewing in a few days by taking a few lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines.

Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnishcd almost upon their own terms.

Understand us, we will sew the coarsest Bagging or the finest Silk, Satan, or Lawn upon one and the same Machine. We work from two common spools of Thread or Silk, just as you get them from the

Agents wanted throughout the Canadas. SCOVELL & GOODELL. September 29.

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SHOW ROOM OPEN THIS DAY (THURSDAY) with a splendid Assortment of the FINESF and CHEAPEST GUODS in MILLINERY. Oct. 6.

ranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may 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 bosiness, 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 Chair 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; Sofas 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 Leaf Mattrasses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per lb Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus. A fresh supply of Shirley's Tolish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Black walnut 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 M'GARVEY

Whotesale and Retail No. 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

August 28.



WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

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WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TUMES, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAF-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cont from the former prices N B - There is no Marble Factory in Ganada has that he is now perfectly well

so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon-ful; children from five to eight years, ten spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, nke enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT. TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

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

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenint.

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

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

For Sore Legs : this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

mmediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Boston :----

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

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

> ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER.

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very, sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W.