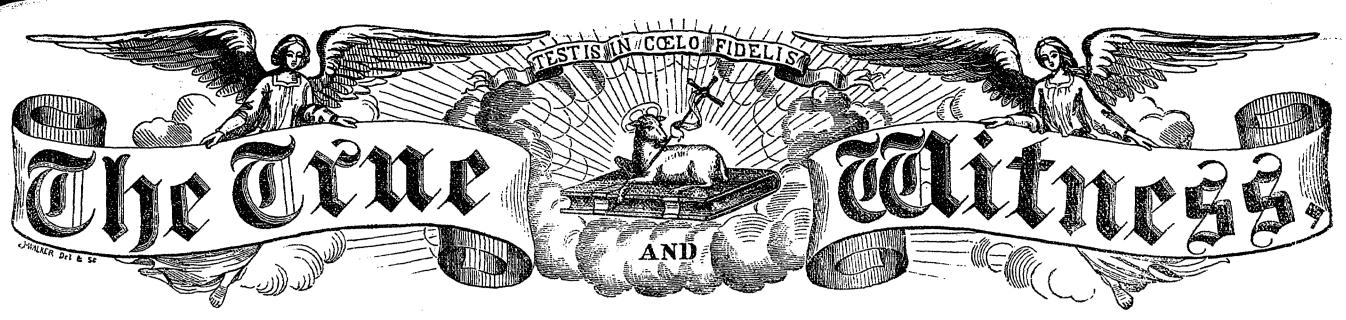
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. IX.

THE TINTORETTO.

(Translated from the Itulian by Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey, for the Philadelphia Catholic Herald and Visitor.)

CHAPTER I .- THE PAINTER'S FAMILY.

Our tale is of Venice. Venice of which the poet sings :---

There is a glorious city in the sea; The sca is in the broad, the narrow streets, Ebbing and flowing; and the salt sea-weed Clings to the marble of her palaces. No track of men, no footsteps to and fro, Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the sea furisible; and from the land we went As to a floating city-steering in, and gliding up her streets as in a dream, Smoothly, silendy-by many a dome, Mosque-like, and many a stately portico, Mosque-inc, and many a sector, portico, The statues ranged along an azare sky-By many a pile in more than Eastern splendor, Of old the residence of merchant kings."

In this splendid and interesting city, in the year 1575, was to be seen not far from the Church of Santa Maria dell' Orta, or St. Mary of the Garden, a house which the long stripes of red and green, blue and yellow, that covered its front betokened to be that of a dyer; while the absence of the piece of cloth or stuff usually hung out as a sign, together with the perfect stillness that reigned in the warerooms, and the idle boilers that lay turned upside down, as plainly told that the trade which used to support its inhabitants had ceased to be carried on.

Evening was approaching, and a fresh breeze had just sprung up to succeed the burning heat of an August sun, when the door of the garden attached to the house opened, to admit an old woman to enjoy the pleasant coolness. Leaning on a stick, she was slowly advancing through the trees, examining with both eye and hand, the fine fruit hanging down from the branches, when the noise of a man's step behind her, made her turn her head.

"Is that you, Jacopo ?" said the old woman, "but what is the matter with you? You look quite cross."

"The matter, Madre bella-the matter is just this, that the night is falling, and I cannot see any longer," said the man, breaking between his fingers, in his vexation as we spoke, one of those small pencils used by painters to lay on their colors.

"The night falls for every one as well as for you, my son," replied the old woman, in a calm and gentle tone.

had just caught the precise tone of coloring

Santa Maria dell' Orta ?" "How could I see it ?" said the Signora. "I do not even see himself; the boy is never at home."

"That is to say, mother, he never stirs from last to rest? When she perceived her father his workshop."

"If that be the case, when I go and knock at the door, why does he never open it, nor even answer me ?"

" Because when an artist is at work, he hears nothing of what is passing around him. I rather approve of that fancy of his, of locking his door ; it prevents his being disturbed. My Dominic will yet be an honor to me, for to his natural talent he unites indefatigable industry, and you been ?" know how much that alone can do. I wish I could say as much for his sister," he added, with t heavy sigh.

" Marietta! Well, well ! what can you possibly have to say against the dear, little girl ?"

" Much, mother, much ; and this among other dedicate them both to the fine arts, I had determined in my wisdom, that one should learn painting and the other music. Dominic has met my wishes, and I have nothing to lay to his charge. But as for Marietta, I never hear her either sing or play on the mandoline. Why is this, mother-why is this ? She well knows, ungrateful child that she is, what a relaxation her sweet voice is to me after all my toils, and how I delight in hearing it."

"Well, Jacopo, I will tell her this, and you will find that she will begin again her singing. -Do not always be finding fault with everything. You grumble at the night for falling ; at the sun | rank." for easting too great a glare; at me because I see no more difference between painting and dyeing than between a white cap and a cap that is white; at my poor little Marietta, who is meckness and gentleness itself, for not singing, when perhaps she has a cold and is hoarse .---Jacopo Robusti, instead of calling you the Tintoretto, I will call you by the name which the dow. Society of Artists of St. Roch gave you-Il

Furioso. (The Furious.) "Aha!" exclaimed the artist, whose countenance suddenly lit up, "I can scarcely help laughing, even now, at the surprise of my rivals, at the unparalleled proof of the wondrous quickness of my execution. The society offered a prize for the best design to decorate the ceiling "Yes; but my colors were all on the palette. of the hall, and though Paul Veronese, Salviati and Frederico Guechero, were my competitors. sketch. What a triumph !---what a brilliant tri- | elevates ?"

St. Ambrosia have ordered for their Chapel of her faded cheek ? Was it toil that had so dummed the brightness of those beautiful azure eyes, rendered so languid the expression of that young face, and made that tall and graceful figure droop as if asking earth to receive her, and give her at

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

and grandmother, a slight color tinged for a moment the paleness of her complexion, and as she quickened her pace, she said in a tone of voice so soft, so sweet-it was music in itself-

" This lovely evening must indeed have tempted you, for supper is on the table and you both still here.'

"We were waiting for you, Marietta," said her father, somewhat gravely ; " where have you

"At the Grimani palace, father," she answered.

" Marietta, Marietta," returned Jacopo, as with his daughter, they took the way to the eating room, " you are growing up; you bear away the palm from the prettiest girls of Venice ; you things. Having but two children, and wishing to | will soon be of age to be married; and the son of the Countess Grimani is a youth of twenty

> "Well, and where is the harm ?" interrupted the mother Robusti, as she took her place at the table, "if the Count Grunani should appreciate the good qualities of our child as they deserve, when Maricuta is of age to be married, where is the harm of all this?

"None in the world," said the Tintoretto ;-I un not one of those fathers who do violence | welcome ; curtisey after curtisy testified her sease to the inclinations of their children. My daughter may marry a prince if she please; but I should prefer her marrying one of her own

"And I would rather she took the prince," said the old mother.

" One of her own rank for me, who would not blush to call me father, and who would not despise her grandmother."

"A Count for me, who would give my darling the title of Countess," said the dyer's wi-

"One of the people, like myself, who would make my daughter happy, mother."

"A Count might make her just as happy, my son."

"We must not be above our situation in life, mother."

"We are nowhere forbidden to rise, Jacopo." "But we must rise by talent and industry." " Does talent raise us in society, Jacopo ?"

Will you not tell me why ?"

. . . .

"Yes," said the Tintoretto, fixing his eyes on the young girl, "I was displeased with you, because there seemed to be something very mysterious in your conduct." " Mysterious !" interrupted the mother Ro-

busti. " Ask no questions, mother ; for 1 would have

spoken sooner, but for fear of making yes uneasy. The conduct of Marietta has been for some time, if not mysterious, at least strange and unaccountable. I never see her now bounding through the house, or pulling flowers, or gathermg fruit in the garden. I never hear her sing, or see her even touch the mandoline. If you are not ill, Marietta, if you have no grief or care, why are you becoming so thin, so pale, as if withering before my very eyes?"

A gentle knock interrupted the conversation, and, happily for Marietta, spared her a reply .-She jumped up, and ran to open the hall door.

CHAPTER HI.- THE CANON OF ST. AMBROSIO.

At sight of a person in the garb of the Canons of St. Ambrosio, the Tintoretto and his mother rose and saluted him respectfully; but as to Marietta, she seemed petrified by the visit .---There she stood, leaving the Reverend Father still in the passage, without inviting him to come in, or even thinking of shutting the door. The mother Robusti, however, was not so slow in herof his presence.

" Will your Reverence have the goodness to walk in, and if I might presume so far as to osk you to sit down and honor us by partaking of our poor supper? Maraetta, child, what can you he thinking about, to leave his Reverence standing so long? A chair sore, girf-quick, a chair !"

Starting from her apparent stupor, Marietta, with a forced smile, apologised for her inattention, and shutting the door, eagerly placed a chair close to the table for the Canon.

" Pray take a seat, Father Ambrosio," said she, " will your Reverence try a little soup or a glass of wine ?"

"Not anything, I thank you, my dear child," said the Reverend Father, whose austere countenance seemed to relax while speaking to Marietta. " Pray, do not let me disturb you, Signora Robusti. Go on with your supper, Signor Jacopo. I only came to-"

To pay us a friendly, neighborly visit?

No. 26.

"You were displeased with me, then, father. emphasis on the last words. "Signora Marietta is quite right; but if in three days I do not get my picture, I must come back to you agam ; remember this, daughter. Charity prescribes us to be indulgent; but too much indulgence is often a mere weakness, by which we become the abettor of faults which a little more firmuess might prevent, or be the means of correcting .----I do not mean this for you my child," added he he lowering his voice, " however, some time or other you may profit by this piece of advice." And with these words he made his parting salutation and withdrew.

and the second secon

" Well, what is he at with his indulgence and his charity, and his weakness and his faults," said the grandmother, with puzzled lock. "One would think he was giving advice, as you ran up the scale to yourself in practice."

" Come, dear grandmother, let us finish our support? said Markitta, with the air of one who had sublealy been relieved from some heavy weight of care.

CHAPTER IV .- THE MORNING WALK.

All were yet asleep in the house of the Artist -even the Tintoretto, usually so carly a riser ; indeed even the sun was not vet up---when a does of one of the rooms was gently opened, and Marietta, pale as the white flawer of the eglanthe, appeared on the thre hold.

" Not a sound," said she, after a moment's listening. "He is not yet come in; for the whole night Unever closed . opes. Brother, brother ! how saily act those or blume." Then advancing on tip-toe, into the corridor, she deseended the stairs, opened the hall door, and darted into the street.

She passed in front of 5 t. Mark's Church, into which she entered; but it was not to admire the interior of it, rich as it was. Deeper and higher thoughts were her's, and her soul went out in earnest supplications for guidance, as the priest at the altar celebrated the boly mystery of the Mass. After the Ita Missa est she hurried out in the direction of the principal canal, where with cager eye she watched each gondofa that floared by, as if to discover whom it bore along the waters. At length a gondola approached the landing place and let out a passenger. She stooped, for a well known voice struck upon her ear; and turning quickly round, she faced a tail youth. whose disordered dress, flushed face and unsteady gait too plainly betokened ins condition. "Dominie !" cried Marietta. How much of

feader reproach was in the utterance of that single word.

and all will be dried up to-morrow, and I shall my picture was finished, approved and fixed in its hitherto been modestly silent, "how can youhave to begin the whole again. Diavalo ! it is place before the others had completed even their the mother of the Tintoretto-ask whether talent hide, under an assumed gaiety, an anxiety which, too bad-quite too bad !"

"Well, what is to hinder you beginning your dyeing again to-morrow ?"

" My dyeing !" replied Jacopo, impatiently. "You are always talking, mother, as if my father were still alive, and you were still the wife of a dyer. You are the mother of a painter, Signor Jacopo Robusti-remember that mother -of the Tintoretto. Painting and dyeing are two different things.""

"Not so very different after all," said the old woman, coolly. " Painting or dyeing, call it what you please, but both must be done with co-

"All the same thing ?" repeated Jacopo, with yet you ask, of what use is painting ?" a momentary gesture of impatience. "I am speaking as a housekeeper, a

"Yes, indeed. I know very well what 1 am saying. I am sure at all events, if there be any difference, it is only in the way of using the colors. Your father, my poor departed Robusti, Heaven have mercy on his soul! used to boil them, and dip the cloths in them, and you lay them on canvas with your pencil; but one way or the other, they are still colors; and I hope you do not think your mother, the daughter, wife and mother of a dyer, born in the very midst of them, wants to be taught at this time of day what colors are."

"Well-well, mother, let us talk no more about it," said Jacopo, endeavoring to repress every expression of impatience : "let us talk of our children."

"Oh, yes-dear handsome little Dominic, and my sweet, pretty little Marietta," and as if there was magic in the very names to soothe her, she now took the arm of her son with a look of gratified affection.

"Little Dominic, indeed ! A great tall young man of twenty; my pupil and successor. He is indeed, I own it, my joy and my boast," said the artist-father, proudly raising his head. "What simplicity and boldness of design !---what brilhancy of coloring are his! Like myself, he has taken for his motto the inscription that I have put over the door of my studio- 'The design of Michael Angelo, and the coloring of Titian.'-Ile will inherit my fame, as he inherits my genius. Posterity will confound Tintoretto the father, with Tintoretto the son. Have you seen his last picture, mother ; the picture which the canons of

* Tintore is the Italian for dyer; and Tintoretto, or Little Dyer, was the name usually applied to Jatopo, the son of old Robusti, although painting, not dyeing, was his profession.

umph !? children are not here, will you give me leave to man-has he got any titles ?" ask one question. Will you have the goodness to tell me of what use is painting ?"

"The noblest art in existence, mother; animating the canvas, and making it live, and suddenly glowed with enthusiasm as she gazed breathe, and move before you. Were it only in on her father. "Grandmother, Venice is proud the power of recalling the features of the object of our fond affections, the snatching from oblivion, and making immortal the beloved image, no other is worthy to be compared with it. And

"I am speaking as a housekeeper, and you are answering as an artist, Jacopo. Painting scarcely affords a levelihood for us; and it is of this I complain. Your father's dyeing brought in hundred times more than your painting, Jacono." "This is all idle, mother ; you know I am not

a tradesman," replied Jacopo, coldly.

" The very thing that I complain of, my son; for we must live."

"But have we not enough, mother? Is there anything wanting in the house ?'

" No; but that is all Marietta's good management, Jacopo. I do not know how our little girl contrives it, but money in her hands lasts a month, when, with any other, it would be goue iu a week."

" Where is she now, mother ?" " She is out, Jacopo."

"Out at summer time! This one of the

charges that I have against the child. I have not time to watch over her, and I confide her to your care. Where is she ?"

"Your daughter does not require to be watched over by us; she is an angel, and the angels will take care of each other.'

The appearance at this moment, of a third person at the garden door, silenced both mother and son.

CHAPTER II .--- A YOUNG GIRL'S SECRET.

It was a young girl of striking beauty, whom they both now advanced to meet. Her slight and delicate form had the lightness and undulating motion of the reed; her beautiful brown hair, fastened at the top of her head by pins of gold, left bare a forehead on which was the im-Could it be care that had so paled the rose of that makes amends for much."

said Marietta, who had Oh, grandmother."

"Tell me, you little goose," said the mother manner." It is very kind in you, Father-very

"If he has not the nobility that consists in title, yet he has that nobility that genius and talent confer." And the fair face of the maiden of my father; she exults in numbering him amongst her most celebrated citizens; and say, dear grandmother, what name of Count, or Marquis, or Prince will you compare with that of the Tintoretto ?"

The eyes of the Tintoretto were at that moment fondly fixed on the bright face of his child. "This is all very fine," said the old woman, with a contemptuous toss of the head; "but after all what is your father, Marietta, but a dyer, as his father was before him-my poor of making known the object of his visit. In vain | ta?" Robusti, Heaven have mercy on his soul! And did he begin, "I came out this evening at some mind my words, he may paint pictures and apo- inconvenience," and again, "I have come here above his present condition; he will never get | turned to the Canon, saying, "1 beg of you, my beyond dyeing; he will always be grinding and Father, to excuse this little chatterbox of a girl mixing colors-it may be more, it may be less of mine, who has so often interrupted you when me ?" than my poor husband, Robusti----"

"Pray, grandmother, dear, let us say no more honor of this visit." of painting or dying," said Marietta, hastily, "I wanted to see

having perceived a gathering frown on her father's brow, who now exclaimed :---

"You are quite right, Marietta : besides, I his workshop just now, and he was not there .--Do you know where he is ?"

Marietta answered with some embarrassment. 'You must not be uneasy or displeased with you name." Dominic, father ; he went out for a walk, I think -I suppose—with some friends, perhaps."

"There is no harm done," replied Jacopo, with Dominic for that. All work and no play would never do."

" Was I blushing ?" said Marietta, whose enbarrassment increased.

is pale she is, and not red, the poor child." "It is quite true," said the father. "Are you

features, perfect in their outline, were wholly de- | Speak freely and openly. You are a modest, once." void of the downy freshness of early youth .-- | and a prudent, and a well conducted girl, and

quickly interrupted Marietta, who endeavored to in spite of all, was perceptible in her look and "Triumph it may be, Jacopo ; but since the Robusti, " has your father been made a noble- | kind, indeed. But the Canons of your order have do well, a sot, a lazy dog -- am I not ?" always been remarkable for their condescension and kindness."

"Who could be otherwise than kind to you, are a bad son and a had brother." my daughter," answered the Canon. " But I came here to-"

" Did you visit the Countess Grunani to-day, father :" again interrupted Marietta.

"Yes, daughter, but -"

"She has had many trials; but I trust they will soon be over," said Marietta, who, it was evident, had some reason for not allowing their visitor to finish his sentences. The usually modest, retiring girl appeared to have quite changed her character. She talked incessantly, and seemed resolved to let no one but herself utter a word, or at least give the Father no opportunity

you were about to tell us to what we owe the

"I wanted to see your son, Dominic, Signor" said the Canon.

" My brother is not at home just now," said Marrietta, before any one could reply. "But want to ask about your brother. As I passed to-morrow he will wait upon you, if you wish. ful tome, "when to-morrow, may, perhaps this Only tell me your hour, Father, and he shall be nunctual. Yes, indeed, I will answer for him Dominic shall be with you precisely at the hour

" If you would have the goodness to tell me your business with him," said the Tintoretto. An answer was already upon the lips of Father

"I am sure it is about the picture for t'me Chapel of Santa Maria dell' Orna. Am I not right, Reverend Father? It is finished, or r early so; a few touches only are wanting; ar d tomerrow or the day after, at farthest, it shall be "Blushing, indeed 1" said the old woman, " it in its place in your chapel. You may re' y upon me, Father. I pledge myself that you st sall have it." She then added in a lower tone, " I implorpress of artless innocence and modesty; but her [ill, my child, or is there anything troubling you? of you to say no more now, for my sake, this

Father Ambrosio arose. "Thrat was all I wanted, at least just now," said he with some home."

Well, well ! I know all that you would say, Marietta," answered the young man, affecting an ease which the expression of his face indicated that he dd not feel. "I am a bad boy, a ne'er-

"You are still worse than all these, Dominic," said Marietta, in accents of deep sadness; " you

"Oh, there I must stop you, Marietta. I am anything you like but that. I adore, I respect, I reverse my father; and I love you, my sister, more than you believe."

" If you love me, Dominic, come home at once with me."

" I am all obedience you see, dear Marietta, beloved Marietta !" said Dominic, taking his sister's arm, and turning towards home.

On their way home, Marietta said, "Father Ambrosio came yesterday to the house, and I was so much frightened, brother."

"What! alraid of Father Ambrosio, Mariet-

" Alas! not of him, but of what he might have told. If you only knew all my contrivances to theosis, and Adams and Eves beguiled by ser- to say." She contrived always to break in with prevent his speaking of the money you owe him ; pents, until he gets tired, but he will never rise some question or remark, till at last her father and the picture, too, that, in your name, I promised he should have to-morrow. You will go to work the moment you go in, will you not, Domi-

" You wean, go to sleep, Marrietta ; indeed you may rely on it I am half asleep already."

"Sleep, Dominic ! Can you sleep ?"

"You shall see, my dear, you shall see .---Sleep, raye and snore, too !"

"Y ou will sleep," said Marietta, in a reproachvery evening, my father, who thinks you the best of sons, who cites you as a model worthy of all w itation-my poor father will hear that his stu-I jous son passes his days and nights at the tavern; that the pupil who is his pride and his mast, has not touched a pencil for more than a ear; and that the prudent, the sensible youth, horrows money wherever he can get it, to squander in vice and folly. Dominic, oue sentence attered last night by Father Ambrosio made me cremble. He saw through my subterfuges, and as he went away he said-Nay, Dominic, do listen to me-lie said----'

" But listen to me in your tura, my good little sister," drawled Dominic. " If I get no sleep I shall surely be ill, and you would not like to see me ill, I am sure."

" Heaven forbid !" said Marietta, fervently. "Then you must let me go to hed when I get.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

" But the picture for the Chapel of Santa Maria dell' Orta, brother ?"

"The hand which has brought it thus far, will carry it on to the end."

" That is to say, Dominic, that you reckon on my finishing it ?"

"Your penetration is truly astonishing, Marietta."

"And your assurance truly incredible. But it is impossible for me to finish thus picture, and I will tell you why. I am taking a likeness of the Countess Grimani, and she has advanced me some ducats of the price."

"Fie, fie ! Marietta. I am ashamed of you. You ought not thus to anticipate your earnings." " How much did you berrow on your picture, Dominic ?"

" I! Oh, but that was quite different. I had debts which I was obliged to pay."

"And I, Dominic-I had to support my father, my grandmother-and-aud-yourself. Our father gains no more than just covers his expenses, and you know that we must live."

"You should have told me all this, Marietta, and I would have acted accordingly." "I told it to you a hundred times."

"Yes, but at such cross times, Marietta; always at the very moment that I was either going to, or coming from my friends."

"But at what time is it ever otherwise with you, Dominic?"

By this time the brother and sister had arrived at home; they entered and found that no one was yet up in the house. Marietta had scarcely put her foot on the first step of the staircase leading to her brother's workshop, than Dominic, catching her hand, pressed it affectionately and whispering, " Good-bye, dear sister, I am going to bed," disappeared inside the door of a small room which he occupied on the ground floor.

Marietta remained for a moment as if bewildered ; then with the air of one who resigns herself to an evil she cannot remedy, she was turnboard herself loudly called by her father.

(Concluded in our next.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE REFORM AGITATION IN ENGLAND. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Since the battle for Free Trade in England. "the depths of English popular feeling" have Lords, has been ever the sure forerunner of an attempt to crush or circumscribe popular rights, while an extension of members in the Commons has never failed in enlarge and consolidate constitutional liberties. This question, in the presence of Englishmen, possesses an innate attraction, which combines millions of men in its support : its very name, its sound on the ear acts like magic on the multitude : and in fact, makes the people think there are more advantages to be gamed from the successful accomplishment than beyond doubt are contained in the premises.

were undertaken solely on its own individual community, from the successful measure of vote merits, there can be no doubt of its vast claums by ballot. Biblical persecution, landlord cruelon the adherence and active support of the vast ty, extermination, and many of our social and majority of the Liberals of England: but when religious disorders would, I believe, disappear in it is ushered into public view accompanied by a Ireland, if this one healing measure were conced-schievements : and England seems preparing for | Why, therefore, the Irish members or the Irish some mighty conflict. It is like the assault on { leaders have neglected to join Mr. Bright in his Malakoff: great spirits always spring up when late mission becomes more and more inexplicgreat actions are required : and as certain as Bright and his chosen band will measure their view one takes of this paramount question. ground, take their distances, and sink their mines, these two questions will be carried, with a triumphant success. The forces of the old House of Commons have been so often in the field : in personal dispute. Some silent men, but whose their strength has been so often measured by presence would add much to the strength of any anti-reform ministries: and they have been so often beaten, too, by an experienced old tactic- former societies, from preconceived notions of ian, that some aduation to the Liberal forces is their impracticable character ; and an overwhelmescentially necessary in the present posture of ing mass of most valuable members will decline English affairs, to check aristocratic encroachment, and to treat with justice the popular who have guided the late political affairs of this claims. Although Mr. Bright takes care to present to his audiences only the two questions of parliamentary representation and vote by ballot, yet it and critically true, it is idle ever to expect an is evident that a third question of perhaps more vital importance than the other two appears in the background : and that in the hour when the pre-sing present demands shall have been conceded, the church temporalities question cannot be long delayed. Through all history popular and forbearance with the honest opinions of success has never stopped short in its race of others, and an unhesitating submission to the detramph: and the accumulated hatred of the cisions of official authority. church fraud through all England, combined with the grinding oppression of the case itself, will not Mr. Bright's movement which is most distressing, endure this huge swindle longer than the forms is the idea which presents itself at every turnof law will enable the Liberals to carry out its total and final extinction. When it is remembered that that the Protestant Church is at present only one-third of the population of the em- such incredible sacrifices, they are, beyond doubt, pire : und when it is known that the Methodists most perfidiously deceived. If the men who swore and the Independents, and Mr. Miall's party have organised at this moment a most formidable op- be sustained, now present to their constituents position to all state endowments, there can be no broken promises, deluded hopes, visionary results, doubt the popular cry of reform will never be and an immoveable apathy, most certainly the silent till the last vestige of this ancient robbery | Irish Freeholder has been the bleeding victim of shall be turned from the perversion of extrava- a treachery unparalleled in Irish history. There gance and luxury to purposes of public and vir- is no stain on the honor of the Irish Freeholder. tuous utility. The Catholic party are the least | From the year of Catholic Emancipation the boisterous in this public attack on the revenues | courage, the disinterestedness, the fidelity of the of the Protestant Church: it is the English sec- Frieze coat is written on the dismantled village, tarians who are loudest in their denunciations: the uprooted homestead, the lessened Congregawho clamour most for the just distribution of this | tion, the deserted Chapel, the depopulated oncient spoil, and who insist on its speedy and County. Through the years of Emancipation, of miustion of the prisoners in the jail-a private examifinal extinction. Bright through England, what a contrast does it | tics the miscries of the tens of thousands of Freeafford to what would, of late years, occur in | holders who battled for their Country, were ban-Ireland under similar circumstances. Wherever | ished for their courage, and perished for their he went he was surrounded by his own equals fidelity. There are Counties in Ireland where co-operating with him, cheering him, applauding every voter, without exception, who voted against hin. Members of Parliament, Merchants, Pro- | his Landlord has been banished, his house level- | the accused than he did at the moment of their arrest fessional men crowded in his path, and joined the led, and his wife and children, in several distress- How could it be otherwise? Suddenly arrested in a the spirit of clemency which animated him with remultitude in giving the sanction of their names, ing cases, buried for ever in the prisons of the public-house-hauled off to the police-office in the gard to the prisoners : and how does he prove that authority.-Dublin Telegraph.

encouragement of their champion. From the commencement to the end of his career and ovation, no ever heard the treacherous remark of a deceitful friend, the gibe of a concealed enemy, or the wounding mean jealousy of a rival leader. The Liberal Press was all in his favour ; there was no nibbling at his imaginary faults; no cowardly insinuations of his motives; no bilious colouring of his most generous conduct. England chooses her Leader, adopts her Leader, follows her Leader, and will support him and die at his feet till some public fact, on which a jury of his country would find him guilty, breaks down his character; and puts an end to the public confidence. How different in Ireland! Our coutentions have armed us against each other, have banished our friends from our councils, and annihilated our party ! The results of these suicidal bickerings are easily told, namely - scattered forces, wasted strength, hopeless recovery, and a powerful enemy. In these remarks I have no idea of performing the impertinence of setting myself up as the spotless Censor of my less per-

fect countrymen! No, no. I am rather the Historian than the Critic. I am laboring to improve rather than to censure : and to the old observer of Irish parties, it is at once humiliating and heartrending that the popular machine of Iriso libertics is so badly appointed, that at one time it will stop of itself, at other times it will be turned out of way by a single pebble, and not unfrequently it has run into a boghole, while the Drivers were disputing about the right direction.

Considering, therefore, the just excitement in England, and beholding in the distance the manifold advantages which the success of Mr. Bright will confer on the country, how can it be explained that not one voice is heard in Ireland in support of this popular movement ? I well recollect the past time when our able and departed Leader not only joined every judicious advance made ing towards her brother's workshop when she in England, but also held correspondence and communication with every foremost man in the empire on the subject of popular rights and Irish grievances. Ireland of late has lost her voice, her tongue, her heart, her courage : she is like Lord Byron's Greece, a beautiful figure but dead : possessing all the outlines of strength, vigor, and a divine stamp, but wanting the spirit to give life to her form, vitality to her actions. Ireland never wanted the aid of a friend more than at the present moment: and what more powerful never been stirred from the very bottom with friend can she secure than the hero who once sech carnestness and power as by Mr. Bright's humbled the aristocracy of England in the dust late mission on Representative Reform. An in- and compelled the House of Lords, the Barons orease in the number of Peers in the House of of Runnemede to strike their colors in the presence of the Cotton factors of Liverpool, the Jenny-spinners of Manchester, the miners of Scotland, and the steel workers of Sheffield. If ever there was a time for Ireland to secure a powerful advocate, the past year has been the period, when our co-operation, our zeal, and our fidelity would have attached to our cause a Goliah of political strength, and the practised successful hero of the hardest fought battle known in the Parliamentary annals of English history. Of all the parts of the empire Ireland would

derive more advantages, one hundred-fold more If this popular enterprise (as it may be called) advantages than any other section or class of the second question of still more thrilling interests, ed. There never was a measure which before namely - " Tote by ballot," men's hearts are God and man could pacify and sanctify Ireland terror," the "men" tramping with redoubled ardour,

and, if necessary, their purses, in the support and Poorbouse. Now, if it be true that these glorious martyrs are palpably abandoned ; if their case is shelved by their champions, as can be proved from incontestible documents, would it not be common honesty to put an end to this cruel delusion, to publish before the Nation the necessity of each Freeholder voting for his Landlord at the next Election, and generously extinguish the National mockery of a National party. The noble Freeholders are decidedly betrayed; and I firmly believe that if a vacancy occurred to-morrow in the representation of any County in Ireland, there could be no man found so utterly destitute of shame as to dare to address the Electors in the deceit of the old National tactics, or to venture to make them a promise in the teeth of a perfidy which has never been surpassed .--Tens of thousands of the most valuable men in Ireland share these sentiments with me : I know they do : and let them only have an opportunity of meeting in the Rotundo, and the voice of Ireland will repeat one thousand times over these honest convictions forced on the mind by the neglect and betrayal of the cause of the people. D. W. C.

January 6th, 1859.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ABRESTS IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY .- Last week we announced that no city in Europe could bear comparison with Kilkenny, and what we said of the city was equally true of the county. The Assistant Barrister congratulated both grand juries on the total absence of crime, and even remarked humorously, in a private way, that if things progress in this manner in Kilkenny there will soon be no necessity for a barrister at all I To-day we have a different story to tell. Five "state prisoners" in our county gaol form a startling contrast to the peace and order of last week. And strange to say the prisoners are universally admitted to be amongst the most peaceable men in the community! Who are the peace-breakers? What crime has been committed? What has broken the silence of our gaols, and threatens to fill them with fancied "criminals?" As far as the public can see nothing has happened to produce this extraordinary charge. But the British government has a mission to fulfil, in Ireland as well as in India, and all we shall say is that we hope it is not-to fill gools ! We regret to hear that some arrests, in connection with secret societies have taken place in Callan. Before the break of day on Monday morning, Mr. Coyne, a respectable shopkeeper, was arrested in hed, and removed to the Callan Barracks. Some time afterwards on the same morning, two men named Kavanagh and Manning, nailors, were also arrested and we have good authority for stating that three better conducted men could hardly be found in the town of Callan. The little valley of Lignolin, on the road from Mullinahone to Killenaula, was also disturbed by the tramp of constabulary, and a young man named Sullivan, the teacher of the National School of the village, was arrested on a similar chargo. A great hullabaloo will, of course, be made about this business, and we have no doubt that our local Tory contemporary will spin out three or four dreary columns upon the subject, but the plain facts are that these young men were arrested by the police of Cal-lan on Monday morning; that there was a private gathering of county magistrates, Lord Desart, Mr. Hort, Hr. Poe, and some others, in Callan; that Mr. Lowe, solicitor, applied for admission on behalf of the prisoners-and was refused; that there was what is called an "investigation," and that the prisoners were lodged the same evening in our county gaol .--These are the simple facts of the case. A young man named Hawe, belonging to Callan, but engaged in the leather trade in Kilkenny, was also arrested on Monday morning, and this is the fifth of the "state prisoners" in our county gaol. People were getting on very quietly, and this proceeding, instead of perpetuating the peace which characterized Kilkenny, will, we fear, only lead to a state of alarm, insocurity and disaffection. Even the "Royal Elthornes" paraded the streets at an early hour yesterday morning, headed by their band, for the purpose of striking

evening amid a body of constabulary-hastily eramined before a magistrate and some police officers, the prisoners are thrown into a jail at a late hour at night, and from that moment they are kept in custody for three weeks before the authorities attempt to examine them, and when the examination takes place it is in a private room of the jail from which the press is excluded, and all means cut off of letting the public know one word of what occurred in that secret chamber. These facts we would wish to bring specially under the attention and grave consideration of parties who "rile" up when they hear a single word uttered in dispraise of the British Constitution, which has been beaping disgrace on itself in Ireland more than ever for the last two or three mouths.-The particular nature of the charge against the prisoners is not known, except, as we have said, to the authorities, who will not tell it, and, therefore, we, say, it proves an uttor and entire want of fairness on the part of any journalist publicly to set forth that the accused are members of that wicked and foolish association of Ribbonmen, which, as we have already stated, has been brought into existence by the hated presence of that illegal and secret Orange confederation which has been publicly and solemnly condemned as such by more than one of the great councils of England. No doubt the Orange journals have been trying to scent out with vigilance that would do credit to detectives every statement and rumour in connexion with those arrests which could by any possibility damage the cause of the people, and give the government a pretext for the introduction of measures that would accord with the ideas of those mon who call for the extermination of the peasautry and the slaughter of their clergy. But those Orange prints will be disappointed. The whole business has proved that there has been nothing but a fishing for evidence from the commencement. It would seem that if there have not been willing informers, efforts at least have been made to compel men to become approvers against those who, it is alleged, had conspired along with them. By whom such efforts have been made we cannot say. We leave the public to judge.-Ulsterman.

A SHAMEFUL BUSINESS .--- Despotic and brutal as was the fushion in which all the late arrests were made and the subsequent proceedings conducted by the Government officials, the treatment of the poor young girl who was arrested last week at Fethard surpasses all. From the suddenness of the pounce made upon her, the hurry with which she was sent off to the county jail, her detainment for nearly a week in prison, the secret examination held on the case-the remand--and the re-examination, secret also -one might have imagined that the authorities had in their hands an able conspirator; one who united the daring of a man to the glowing enthusiasms of a woman : one of those dangerous political enemies who, though individually weak, are yet to be dreaded by their foes because of the inspiration they can give to those around them. Patriotism always looks beautifal, but nover more enchanting than when seen in that pure and holy shrine-a woman's heart. Well what manner of person did the Government so determinedly capture in Fethard, and convey to prison under armed escori, and bolt and bar in securely, and try by a solemn and secret inquisition? Was it one of those very dangerous characters? God help us! All this clash of arms and banging of doors, and sucret consultation, was about a little Sanday school girl of delicate constitution and disordered intellect ! She is charged with having written seditious letters, calling on her Majesty's forces to rebel and mutinybut to whom did she address those letters? Was it to some colonel or captain whom she funcied she could influence, was to some sergeant or corporal was it to any one of the privates even, who wear ber Majesty's livery? No. Those letters, written by herself, were addressed to herself, posted to herself, and received by herself, and to complete the round of harmless folly, it was she herself who gave the information which ultimately led to her own arrest !---And this was the poor creature who was so bravely captured and, so closely imprisoned by the officials of the high and mighty and securely established British Government!

A local Tory paper gives the following sketch of the little girl who has thus alarmed the 'authorities' and been subjected to so much cruel treatment :--The young woman, Irwin, alias Walton, lived on the Green, at Fethard, with her sum and her grandfather an old grey-haired man-a pensioner from the constabulary. She was brought up a Protestant, as were also the members of her family, and was a constant attendant at the Sunday school, where she was always greatly liked. Of late, the child had con-tracted the idea of tracing the family history and neighbouring counties will be equally light. From

humapising quality? Why he says he put them to pick oakum 1 Picking oakum is the punishment of a convicted offender. By what authority did this jailer take upon himself the office of judge and jury, and set the criminals ! within his prison walls to picking oskum ! We perceive that at the close of the investigation, Eugene M'Carthy, James Stack, and Jeremiab Driscol were discharged on their own recognisance. It would be matter of interest to the public to know whether these three young men were compelled by the fiat of the merciful Cork jailer to pick oakum in that respectable asylum, whilst the two stipendaries were in communication with Dublin Castle and receiving their private instructions .---Galway Vindicator.

87. T. T. T.

How ENGLAND BULES IN IRELAND .--- There have been more arrests since last we wrote, one in Tip. perary, and four or five in the county Kilkenny. The arrest of these persons is a government trick. The case against the parties previously taken up having been found to be so weak as to be perfectly ridiculous, the Castle authorities think to save their character by making some arrests in new localities so as to give the appearance that they are dealing with "a wide-spread conspiracy." Of course if they choose to go on arresting persons against whom it is impossible that they can prove anything, they can go the round of the thirty-two counties. And if it be a charge against a man that he is not well affected to the rule of England, the authorities had better begin to consider how they can enlarge their prisons so as to take in five-sixths of the people of Ireland, The secret investigation at Belfast has ended by the committal of all the prisoners for trial .- Nation,

The Ulsterman, of Belfast, publishes the following statement, and the Northern Whig calls it mischier. ous and deplorable folly :- " Disaffectation in the Militia .- Sergeants of Militia in the Secret Society. -The great cause of uneasiness with the Government, and the reason why they have carried on their proceedings with so much secresy, is the fact that they have discovered the connection of the militia with the secret organizations! This explains every-thing; for the terrific fact that the militia of lreland cannot be relied on as a defensive force against foreign aggression may justify the widest alarm. The Secret Club arrested in Belfast is connected (it is affirmed) with the Phoenix clubs of the South ; and already it has been discovered that several sergeants of militia were members of the secret organization. This startling fact, which the Government officials have hitherto endeavoured to conceal, is extremely significant."

General Thompson in a letter to the Bradford Advertiser on the supposed designs of the Filibustera on Ireland, says that England need not be surprised ; she by sending piratical expeditions against feebler nations, has set an example. He says that the successor of the Stuarts is alive in America, and though at present ignored by their 'sagacious managers' will not be so when 'he has a French or American three-decker under his foot.' We don't know that the successer of the Stuarts would be received in much favor in any of Great Britain or Ireland .--Wexford People.

We (Catholic Telegraph) have reason to believe that the year about to dawn upon us will be distinguished by a most vigorous agitation against the or -grown Establishment. The eyes of Ireland are fixed on the great Archbishop of the West as the uncompromising leader of the onshaught. The war that now rages in the camp can, and must be, turned to advantage. The scramble for the plunder must be brought to a close by forcing the monster to dia gorge. Let the friends of religion be separated from the friends of Mammon. The tune has errived for the conflict, and we trust every good and true man in the old land is even now determined to fight the patriotic fight to the last."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY .--- Reports, rumours and suggestions to the contrary notwithstanding the country, we are happy to say, continues most peacoable and orderly. The first of the quarter sessions for the Midland District as yet holden, were those of Longford; and, on reference to the report of the proceedings, which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that there were but four custody and three bul cases, all of the most trivial character, and in an way connected with agrarian crime. It is also a remarkable circumstance that there was not a single conviction-if we except the case in which a prisoner pleaded guilty to a charge of personating a pldier, and thereby obtaining a sum of seventeen the ings. We have no doubt the calenders at the calenders at

able: more and more culpable on every nearer

Many persons refuse to join the old association, for fear, as they assert, of being dragged into a newspaper controversy, or being entangled movement, will not even meet certain persons of any intercourse with almost every one of those country. These statements are not made in censure; they are mere matters of fact, and are introduced here as such; and if they be rigidly efficient leading party in Ireland, unless the National Council be constructed entirely on new principles, conducted by new men, and containing the element of distinguished talent, well tried experience and probity, a generous endurance

The only aspect of the silence of Ireland in namely, that the noble Irish Freeholders are betrayed. If no effort is being made in their favor by the men whom they return to Parliament, at at the hustings that the noble Freeholder should

When one remarks the triumphant passage of the Emigrant ship, publish in their dismal status-

We are so accustomed to them in Ireland that both their novelty and effect have passed away. We have been informed on good authority that there is no evidence whatever against the prisoners, and the "informer," who is, we believe, undergoing the process of " pumping," is already retracting all his statements. The defence of the prisoners has been entrusted to Mr. Quin, and it could not be in better bands. Kilkenny Journal.

The local organs which give countenance to the abominable spy system, and justify the nefarious doings of the vile informer, have been for nearly a month past doing all they can to impress the opinion on the public mind that the men who were arrested on the 12th of December last, in a public-house in Great Edward-street. Belfast, on a charge of being members of an illegal secret association, are connected with the Ribbon Confederacy-that, in point of fact, they are Ribbonmen, and that they have aimed at those objects for the attainment of which Ribbonism was called into existence. Deploring and denouncing as we do those secret and foolish combinations, which generally end in the ruin of the persons who engage in them, we cannot avoid calling public attention to the impropriety and want of candour evinced by certain local journals in their efforts lo make it appear, if possible, that the late arrests have taken place directly in connexion with the Ribbon association. This has been done for an object. The aim of the papers that write up the gov system is to disgrace, if they can, those who are opposed to them in political and other sentiments, by trying to prove that the latter are aiding the Ribbon conspiracy, which, along with the Orange organization, should be extirpated from the country, for both are wicked and dangerous. Ribbonism is the offapring of Orangeism and never would have got a footing in the land but for the aggressive and outrageous character of that secret and illegal association, which, displaying "a conditional loyalty," detected in an attempt to change the succession to the English throne, which it professes to support, is a plague to Ireland, and the main cause of the Ribhon confederation. We think this conveys an accurate idea of the relation which Orangeism bears to Ribbonism. We believe that if there were no Urangeism there would be no Ribbonism; and while it is admitted by every impartial man that under the Orange system the most desperate deeds have been committed in this country, the govornment suffer that system to exist, and are hounded on by the journals which champion the spy system to track out those whom the said journals call "Ribbonmen," forgetting that if Orangeism, the cause of Ribbonism, were removed, the effect (which is Ribbonism) would soon be destroyed. But the papers to which we refer in shouting "Ribbonism" in connexion with the late arrests are misleading the public .--We will prove this. Though there has been an exa-Repeal, Tenant-right, does not the Poorhouse, Instion, as the public have heard-what fact has the Emigrant ship, publish in their dismal status- transpired from the star-chamber that would justify journals in stating that the accused are Ribbonmen, or even Orangemen? Not one. We venture to say, notwithstanding the heaps of rubbish, and supposition which local papers have written on the case, there is not a single man in Belfast, or elsowhere, except the authorities and the informers, who knows one iota more of the real nature of the charge against

seemed constantly bent upon following up this genealogical research. This seemed to render her somewhat peculiar in her habits, and, while labouring under this-what perhaps might be termed monomania-she became attached to a sergeant-now serving with his regiment in India-whose release from military life she endeavoured to effect, by some means or other. Some months since she told a respectable party in Fethard that, by the possession of million of cancelled pestage stamps, she would attain the object she had in view, and accordingly she commenced to collect them, in the idle hope of thus effecting his return to Fethard. At another time she waited upon a boy named Larkin, assistant to the postmaster in that town, Mr. Frederick Sayers and requested him to address some envelopes to her Majesty the Queen, which he thought well to decline doing, and in a few days afterwards he was surprised at receiving a letter, which he recognized to be in the handwriting of the girl, Walton Irwin, addressed on the outside to "Sir Jeremiah Larkin," but at foot to "Sir Henry Cole." This letter was received by the clerk at the post office about two months ago, and was written in a very incoherent and mysterious manner." Poor girll She was arrested by the British officials on Tuesday, December 28th, and was kept in prison until Monday last, when it was found utterly impossible to make out a case against her, and she was discharged on her own recognizances !" We ask the panegyrists of British institutions to match this case in France or Naples, if they can.

MISS WALTON'S CASE -- Monday last, Miss A. Walton, otherwise Irwin, the young lady whose arrest, on the charge of having written seditious letters, was reported in our last issue, was re-conducted back to Fethard, where an investigation was instituted into the charge alleged against her. The proceedings-which were presided over by the Hon. M. J. Ffrench, Mr. Millet, and Mr. Barton, J.P.'s-were hold with closed doors, the press and the public being refused The following facts, however, have admittanco. been elicited :- The only witness examined to prove the charge was Constable M'Mahon, who deposed that on the day of her arrest he observed the accused standing at the post-office window, close to the receiver ; whilst watching her movements he saw her extend her hand in the direction of the receiver, and his suspicions being aroused he apprehended her, and with her entered the office. The letter box being opened, on the top of the pile of correspondence lay letter as if recently dropped in, and addressed to Color-sergeant King, of a militia regiment, informing him that the time for action had arrived, and that at the end of a fortnight he and his companions would be compelled to doliver up their arms. The constable refused to swear that he had seen her place a letter in the box; and there being no clue to the identity of the handwriting, the magistrates agreed on dismissing the prisoner.-Tipperary Examiner.

THE GOVERNMENT ARBESTS .- From the commencement of those arrests the rights and persons of Irishmen have been flagrantly violated. Young men have been treated as guilty before investigation or trial. Their imprisonment was arbitrary. They were left in ignorance of the charge brought against them. There were no copies of information furnished them ; and the Cork jailer came out with a letter

what we hear, the country generally was never more free from crime.-Mulland Counties Goverie.

DIMINUTION OF CRIME.-In contrast with the etaggerated ideas of the state of Ireland, which vail in the sister country, we may mention care det. The Killarney Sessions were yesterday opened by Mr. Coppinger, the new Assistant Barrister for the county Kerry, when the whole business of the Grand Jury was found to consist of two bills of indictment arising out of one occurrence. Of these two, one, for riot, was ignored, and the other, for common assault, found. Considering that the sessions for the district take place but twice a year, we should think this was not a very terrible criminal calendar, nor can the people of the district be the lawless, truculent savages they graphically described in English writings .- Cork Examiner.

IRISHMEN IN INDIA .- A citizen of Dublia has received a letter from his son, Mr. Richard Vicars Boyle, one of the gallant defenders of Arrah, stating that Government has authorized a grant to him of land to the value of £1,000, per annum British for life, free of all charge, with a reversion to the value of £500, per annum to his heirs ; accompanied with a recognition of his "very valuable services" rendered in his fortified house at Arrah in July, 1857.

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY .-- We have learned with much satisfaction that the works for completeing the line of railway between this city and Voughal are about to be immediately commenced, and they will be proceeded with till the undertaking be finished. This must confer very great advantages on the extensive and important district to the east of the city through which the railway will pass, and the branch to Queenstown must give further impetus to the trade and progress of this locality .- Reporter.

The SUB-INSPECTOR AND HIS HAVRICE.-In the course of last month a rick of hay, belonging to Sub-Inspector Caulfield, of Bantry notoriety, was burnt, and at the same time the windows of his neighbor, the Rev. Mr. O'Halloran, Protestant curate, were broken. Of course this double "outrage" was put down to Ribbonism and the Phrenixes. The Cork Examiner of Wednesday, however, gives a very startling account of the matter. It states that Margaret Moran, who was charged with having com-mitted both offences, is the servant of Sub-Inspector Caulfield, and the wife of his orderly. It appears further that a fellow-servant of the said Mrs. 3 loran has declared upon oath that the said Mrs. Moran broke the window and set fire to the rick of hay, ro-marking afterwards that "it would be thought the Phonixes did it." The Examiner introduces its very pertinent observations on this singular case, by saying that Sub-Inspector Caulfield requested the editor to refrain from comment upon, till some decision had been come to with regard to Margaret Moran's guilt or innocence. With this request the editor complied, until the Stipendiary Magistrates of the district deeided the other day to take informations against her. The whole affair is another instance of the misrepresentation and calumny to which the Irish people are subjected. The breaking of the Curate's windows, and burning of the Sub Inspector's hayrick have, of course, figured amongst the Ribbon outrages of the last month, in the Orange journals, from which they have been copied and commented upon in the Engin the newspapers in which he endeavoured to show lish papers. We shall have to revert to this case when it has been properly sifted before a competent

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

The Earl of Listowel has subscribed thirty pounds wwards the eraction of of the new Catholic church Dusgh, County Kerry .- Freeman.

CONVERSIONS .- The following persons a few days ago renounced the errors of Protestantism, and were ago received into the bosom of the Catholic Church by Archdeacon Brown :- William Einsworth, John Bouston, and Bridget Byrne.-Castlebar Telegraph.

Mrs. Gavin, the wife of Major George Gavin Kilpeacon House, was yesterday received into the Cath-olic Ohurch by the Rev. Father Plunkett, of the Redemptorist Ohurch .- Limerick Reporter.

Since New Year's Day upwards of 1,000 persons have abjured the dreadful vice of drunknness by taking the pledge at the hands of the Rev. Dr. Spratt. The rev. gentleman still labours in this good cause with the same zeal he has continuously displayed in it for now more than twenty years ; and the friends of sobriety amongst the people will be gratified to learn the success that has attended his mission within the first fortnight of the new year .- Freeman.

The sole liberal act of the Napier and Whiteside administration has after all ended in nothing bat words. Mr. Morris, we hear with real satisfaction, has declined the Professorship in the Galway Godless Oollege, and those distinguished gentlemen may still assure their brethren of the Orange lodges that as a matter of fact, under their rule, every Catholic has always been excluded from every situation of trust in Catholic Ireland. - Weekly Register.

The Castlebur Telegraph says :- Much inconve-nience having been caused to the inhabitants and neighbourhood of the vastly-improving and rising town of Swineford, from the want of a Spring fair, the gallant proprietor, Major Brabazon, with a view to remedy this great defect, and with his usual regard for the interests of his tenants, has determined to establish a fair, to be held on the 1st March next, and each succeeding year-custom free. We wish it every success.

THE SOUPERS .- The Kilkenny Journal publishes the following :- From the declaration which we append of Mary Johnston, who, in a moment of weakness. bent her wandering steps towards the little Church of Ballytobin, it would appear there will be quite som enough for the 'elect.' It is at the awful moment when the shadows of death come lowering over the affrighted soul, that the sincerity of religious conviction is best tested, and the mask of hypocrisy drops on the confines of eternity. There is no record of a man becoming a Protestant on his deathbed-a fact which we strongly recommend to the consideration of our dissenting brethren.

Declaration of Mary Johnston .-- I, Mary Johnston, did some nine years ago, yielding to the temptations of the devil, conform externally to the Protestant church, but never believed in its teaching, which I now abjure, denounce, abhor, and reprodute. I am firmly convinced it is not the true church. I believe most firmly that the Roman Catholic Church is the one true church established by our Lord Jeans Christ out of which there is no salvation. I now repent sincerely of what I have done, and heg most humbly to return to the old fold and the one the faith. This true Catholic faith, without which none can be saved I do, at this present moment, truly profess and sincerelyhold, and I promise most constantly to retain and confess the same, entire and inviolated, with God's assistance to the end of my life. I hope for pardon of all my sine from the infinite mercy of God through the merits of my Redeemer Christ Jesus. If able 1 would make this profession of my faith in the parish of Dunamaggin, in the presence of the congregation. and I wish that this declaration be made as public as can be, that the people who were scandalised by my fall may be edified by my repeatance, and pray for my poor soul.

her MARY M JOHNSTON.

mark. Witness-Patrick Function.

Feast of the Holy Innocents, 1858.

The poor woman then summoned to her bedside her son, Thomas, a fue young man of eighteen years of age, and appealed to him in the most touching language to return to the true Church and save his soul.

Declaration .- I promise God, in the presence of my dying mother and the priest, never again to go near the Protestant Church as false and teaching error, and I promise and propose with Gad's grace to use all diligence to be fully instructed in the Catholic religion, in which I am fully determined to live and die

THOMAS JORNSON. Witness-Patrick Funcheon.

taxation, the law forbade it; but the Brothers could | terlogged district, it became pre-eminently necessary not be permitted the luxury of having a domicile, although under the same roof with the schools, and forming part of the premises, without being taxed for it: hence the Commissioner valued that portion of the building at £24. The Brothers appeared against the manifest injustice of this rating, and, sfier the question had been ably argued before Mr. O'Hagun question had been ably argued before Mr. Utingin in chamber, by Mr. Lawson, Q.C., for Sir Richard Griffith, and by Mr. Lynch, Q.C., and Mr. Devitt for the appellant, the learned Barrister confirmed the ap-further,' and probably 'to fare worse.' I quote from The Catholic charity has won the costly fight ; peal. the Commissioner who resisted its claims at the pub-lic expense has been defeated. What I complain of is, that these poor Christian Brothers, who have no means except voluntary contributions of the charitable, should be put to the expense no doubt very considerable, of thus establishing their legal rights, while a public officer, paid liberally out of the public purse, expends the public money to resist their rightful claim. I make no charge of bigoury against the public servant, but ascribe rather to defects of the law the difficulties in the way of establishing what ought to be the legal rights of the Catholic Communities-the Christian Brothers and Religious of various orders-who, in several parts of Ireland, afford gratuitous education to the poor, namely, the exemption from taxation which the Valuation Act contemplated affording them. If these difficulties are caused by the public servant, he is evidently not the right man in the right place, and should be removed; if the law is the cause, the law should be amended. But who is to amend laws which injuriously affect the Catholics of Ireland ? The Legislature, which consists of some 480 Peers and 658 Commoners, of whom probably the majority is hostile to Catholic interests in Ireland, and nine-tenths of the remainder atterly indifferent? Parliament is not likely, except through pressure from without, to take the trouble of redressing our wrongs. English Pro-testants are inimical or careless, Scotch Presbyterinns " canna he fashed wi' sic things," while our own Protestant members are bitterly antagonictic to our clains, and our Catholic members-with the bright exception of a few-oh, how few 1-imitators of Abdiel's faithfulness-are unfaithful to their trust. Such at least is the impression on the minds of the great

bulk of the people of Ireland, and which causes the appearance of indifference which "Cosmopolite" in his impartial, but in some respects inaccurate, correspondence with the Times, erroneously ascribes to our peasantry, but which appearance merely veils an ardent wish for other means than British legislation for the redress of their grievances. I would not dwell upon this subject of the Christian Brothers persus the Commissioner of Valuation, were it not that I think the feelings it excites afford an illustration of the injustice to which Cathelicism in this country is still subjected ; we rejoice that a Charitable Catholic Institution has obtained a legal recognition of a paltry right, while no Protestant in Dublin thinks it a matter for exultation, but rather regards it as a thing of course, for a formidable number of Protestant Institutions-some of them not even nominally charitable, and many of them centres of proselytism and, as such, nuisances of the most intolerable sort to flourish in this city without the Commissioner of Valuation attempting to rate them for taxation .--Cor. of London Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EMPERON ALEXANDER .- We have very good reason to believe that the Emperor Alexander will visit our Court about the month of May. Our Quent: and his Imperial Majesty are well acquainted, Alexander having visited this country as Cesarovitch a year or two after his father, the late Emperor .-Court Journal.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR ROME. -Preparations are being made for the departure of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for Rome. which will take place on the 10th or 11th inst. The Prince will be accompanied by Mr. Tarver, his two equerries, and his medical attendant. The Prince will take with him three carriages and a suitable number of horses and servants. His Royal Righness will pursue his studies at Rome for about five months, when he will return to England.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON. -It is remotived in unval circles that the Government have it in contemplation to make a considerable augmentation in the Channel squadron by the addition of twelve sail of the line .-The greatest activity prevails at all the dockyards in instemus forward the completion of those line-of battle ships which have been on the stocks several most of which are nearly completed, in ord that they may be commissioned and made ready for ses. During the present year several first-class screw steamers will be launched at Portamouth. Chatham. Devouport, and Pembroke, when other line-of-battle ships are to be immediately Isid down on the same slips. - Express. The anoual return of the names, number of guns, and tonnage of the whole of the vessel in the navy was published on Saturday, from which it appears that the British navy, at the commencement of the present year, consists of 523 vessels, including screw steamers of every description exclusive of which there are 167 gunboats. Of the number of vessels composing the navy no less than 176 are in commission, and doing duty in every part of the globe. THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS. - On Sunday week an Independent Minister, while officiating in a Glasgow West-end chapel, publicly prayed for the newspaper press of the kingdom, and more especially of that city, that it might be guided to take a correct view of all matters affecting the public interest.

to drive a large leading drain at considerable depth right through Marston-moor. Instructions were given to avoid, not only the tumuli as indicated in the old maps of the district, but also the legendary localities of sepulture. However, long before the completion of the work the navies came upon the Golgotha of the battlefield. There was nothing for it but to go shead. To make a detour in the drainage either to the statement (confirmed by numerous witnesses) of the intelligent foreman of the work :-- 'We cat 12 yards long and about eight feet wide, through the grave, and found most bodies about four feet from the surface, but I consider that we got to the bottom of it, as we took two " draws" (diggings) through it after, and the ground below scened untouched. At one place bodics, about 20 or 25 of them, were laid one over the other in all directions and postures-the form of may were left in the clay. At this place there was much of a sort of deposit that looked like sout, not slime, but damp; the smell at first was intolerable, and could be felt at some distance ; it was so had the men could only work short spells.' The skulls had preserved their shape, but crumbled away when exposed to the air. One poor fellow's passport to eternity was picked up by the foreman. He says -'There was a bullet in one skull, which dropped out when the skull fell to pieces ; the hones, especially the large ones, did not crumble away, but were very brittle when touched with the spade. The teeth were quite perfect, and many of them taken away by the drainers.' This is true with regard to the teeth which were sound at the time of death, but the carious teeth in may jaws gave unmistakeable evidence that toothache was in the ascendant and dental surgery at a discount in those days."

CONNITTAL OF & MAN WITH SEVEN WIVES .- AL the Alerkenwell police-court, London, on Friday, Gloucestor Gale, the polygamist, was placed at the ber, on remand, charged with feloniously intermarrying with Celina Marion Wye, his wife, Elisa Cecilia Gee, being then and now alive. It was stated that since the remand the pocket-book found upon the prisoner had been examined, and was found to contain the particulars of the whole of the marriages, and of the parties whom he had proposed to. From the entries in the book it appeared that he corresponded with four of the wives on the same day, and was also "asked" in three different churches to three different females on the same day. The depositions having been read over, the prisoner said he was guilty, but he should reserve his defence for the jury ; there were several little articles which he had belong ing to the young ladies which he should like to be given up to them, and for that purpose he wished to see his wife-bis first and proper one. He was committed for trial. Mr. Coleman, clerk to the Board of Trade, who made the application to the Lord Mayor in the first instance, said that another lady had seen the prisoner, and stated that she was married to him about two years ago.

THE "TIMES" ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.- The public manifestation of displeasure against the Government of Austria the other day by the Emperor Napoleon gives but a mournful presage for the destinies of the year on which we are just entering. If we put aside all momentary topics of irritation, and look merely at the position and interests of the great Powers, there is no little room for apprehension. The resuit of the Crimean War has been undoubtedly to She place Austria in a position of much isolation. has little claim on the good offices of the Allies, whose outlay of blood and treasure she might have saved had she been so minded ; she had but to speak the word, and the swords, already half-drawn, must took part enough in the subsequent proceedings tho-roughly to alienate Russia and make her bitterly repent the assistance of 1849. The memorable events of their year left no doubt as to the vulnerable side of the Empire, and pointed out Hungary and Galicia as fields for future operations where, if the opportunity is well chosen, the attack is easy and conquest al-most certain. On the other hand, the traditional policy of France, which dates from the invasion of naturally leads her to consider the possessions of Austria in Italy with incarable envy. France, within living memory the Queen of all Italy, cannot view with complacency her accupation reduced to the narrow precincts of Rome, while Austria, in additiou to her own dominions, occupies the Papal Legations, and reaches her hand to protect the odious domination of Naples. Nor is an excuse wanting. It seems to be the character of the Lombards to be

doubt, full of difficulty. His vast army pressess for outside of his boat on its deck or sides, and proceed action; bat if he makes war he is making reputation and popularity for others, and must himself bear the discredit of its unpopularity and its burdens. He cannot, like the first Napoleon, conceal the pressure of his Government under a halo of military glory; he cannot make war maintain itself; he cannot offer emancipation; he can only proffer one despotism instead of another. How long France would endure the weight of war taxes, the derangement of her industry, the ruin of her rising commerce and manufactures, how long Europe would patiently submit to the spectacle of a new French Empire recommencing its career of conquest, remains to be seen. The liberation of Italy might serve as a pretext to begin the war, but would soon be lost sight of in the dread of a war of aggrandizement, the effects of which Europe has not yet forgotten. Austria might make peace with one of her antagonists, and be found fully a match for the other. War, as has been truly said, is inte a ball,-you know with whom you begin the lance, but cannot tell with whom you will end it.

Now and then, amid the confusion of events, we discern some glimpses of retributine justice in the fitting chastisements which descend, unexpectedly, ipon the reckless speculators in human crimes. Apart from all sentiments of revenge, there is in the sight a certain pleasurable satisfaction in which we may lawfully indulge; and the penal consequences are so patent, so intimately connected with the sin, that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion-Digitus Der est hic. Astute and veteran statesmen, who think they can control the providence of God, must, from time to time, be a little shaken in their confi-dence; and even Lord Palmerston himself, who thinks drains better than prayers, can hardly be satiefied on all occasions with the success of his efforts

to govern the world according to his own conrenience. The policy of that profound theologian, and the Whigs who applauded him, begins to show symptoms of the barvest. The seed was sown profusely, yet carefully, in the proper soil, has been duly watered, and now the reaport are preparing sickles and southes for the or o, which promises a speedy ripening. There is one drawback to the universal pleasure-the sowers and the reapers are not likely to be the same persons. The sparrow has built her nest, but the cuckoo batches her own egg in it. The Whigs sowed with joy, but the reaping is likely to be in grief, and the harvest home will be celebrated in due time, not by those who ploughed the land, sowed the crop, and watched it while it grew, but by : hand of maranders without respect to the rights of property. The Whigs have, for years past, by an in-same and detestable policy, stirred up the Sardinian Government into a veritable danger to the rest of Europe. That ambitious little people is no longer satisfied with its own, and having thrown aside the authority of the Holy See, is disposed an imager to do England's work in the Whig way. The result of our diplomacy in Italy is a chronic sedition and an imminent war, by which we shall gain nothing, but by which we may lose a good deal. Lord Palmer-

ten was a "judicious bottle-holder" for some time ; but the combatants will now dispense with his services, and the Emperor of the French may take in hand the Italian question, and settle it is his own sense. We have brought this upon ourselves by our own acts in italy; and the present terror into which the speech of the Emperor has thrown us, is neither more nor less than the feuit of that wretched mission entrasted by the Whigs to Lord Minto, when he scattered fitebrands throughout the Peninsula. The Whigs have encouraged insurrection in that country or more than ten years, consciously and deliberately They have done it with their eyes open, but they do not sea or do not care for the consequences, it being enough for them to yex the Sovereign Pontiff and have been returned to their scabbards, and yet she haves Austria, with whom they were on good terms, took part enough in the subsequent proceedings the-according to the hypoerisy of their sect. Itelian roughly to alienate Russia and make her bitterly re-un ty is a file phrase, but it has not, and never had meaning. The partizans of Sardinia pretend that the country will be benefited by the repulsion of the Austrians, the exile of the Pope, and the general sapremacy of the House of Savoy. But before these events can be brought about a French army must be employed, and a French army is not likely to retire without its share of the spoil, and that share will be Naples by Charles VIII, now almost 400 years ago, much larger than that which will fall to the lot of the Piedmontese. The English Whige, in and out of Parliament, will applaud any measures hostile to the Holy See and to Austria, but probably only for a time, because by and bye, when it shall be zeen that the Italians cannot govern themselves, they will see that France has been the great gainer, and England the great loser. If we now indulge ourselves in talking against the domination of the stranger in tame an not be able to do ry long we shall not find it very easy to justify our possession of Malta and Gibraltar, our despotism over the lonians and others, when we reject the same arguguments made use of by Austria in defence of her occupation of Lombardy. When the Emperor of the French shall become the protector of the Lov Italian republic, and the House of Bayov his humble servant, we shall then be better able to appreciate the services rendered so ostentationsly by Lord Minto to the cause of Italian freedom and progress. The discontent feat-ated throughout the Peninsula by our diplomatic agents and consuls, by our protection of Mazzini and his crow of murders, must come to something in the end; and it is a visible act of retributive justice that we should suffer for the evil we have done. The Emperor of the French alone will profit by the catastrophe; some of his troops are already on the spot, and there is no difficulty in increasing their number. The Whig policy led that army into Italy originally, and the same policy will augment its battaliona. The Emperor of the French will be able to divert the attention of his subjects from the acts of his Government at home, and to saisfy a devoted army by sending it into pleasant quarters, where there will be plenty of plunder and of good cheer. Altogether the prospects of France re better than those of England, because it is about to ceap the harvests which we had sown. Our declaunations against the Holy See, Naples, and Austria, will be taken up by other and hostile orators, and we may have the unutterable pleasure of refuting our own arguments against had government when the Meditorranean shall have been converted into a French lake, and our possession of Malta called into question in connection with the "oppressed nationalities," and the dominion of the stranger over a free and enlightened people .-- London Tablet. SUBMARINE BOAT .- AD American invention has ust been brought to this country, with a view to its being disposed of either to this or any other European Government, and which, if it does one-half of what the patentee guarantees can be done with it, will make such a change in the mode of carrying on a naval war as will put etcapiers of the question, and render of no avail the tremendous forts of Cronstadt or Cherbourg. It is nothing less than a submarine the Emperor of the French an importance which boat made only for working under water, in form much resembling the shape of a porpuise, but capable of being made large enough to contain 8, 10, or even 15 men, if necessary, with a proportionate quantity of explosives In a kind of specification which has now been laid before this and the French Goverament the patentee says he bas invented and coastructed a submarine bost, weighing about night tone, in which he has, with others, sunk in Lake on that occasion the heat thing I had heard since Michigan, and remained under water for four bours , without any air tubes or other communication lead- it which never arises from mere schularship, but only Austria to part among them the dominions of the ling from his boat above the surface of the water, and from the severest literary discipline. At the same propelled the boat in and near the bottom of the lake for several miles, at the rate of about three miles an hour. He has, while in his boat and under water, by means of machinery working through its from its seven theusand surrounding chumbers. Out side, sawed off timbers 14 inches square. He can sink of his coppa, the Archbishop is much laved. With his boat from the surface almost instantly, either to a few inches or feet of the surface of the water, or to 100 or more feet, and again rise quickly or very slowly to or near the surface; go forward, back, or sideways, or come up bows first or otherwise, as may

under water out to sea, in any weather, to an enemy's ship in sight, fix or anchor the torpedoes under the ship's bottom, set in motion clock-work to fire the torpedoes, simultaneously or at intervals, and retire, still under water, out of danger from the explosion and out of reach of au enemy's guns. He can also convey powder torpedoes inside his boat of 1001b. (or more) weight, and when under an enemy's ship, pass them out of the side of his boat through his patent hatch, and fasten them to a ship's bottom and ire them as above named. He can enter an enemy's harbour under water and make surveys, only showing above the surface a sight tube, no more than one half inch in diameter, and retire still under water, and proceed outside to sea and make his report to the commander of a fleet or shin. He can go out to sea, meet a hostile fleet, go under their bottoms, fix torpedoes to go off by clock-work, or bore holes in their bottoms, and come away unseen. With a large boat he can carry a 12 or 24 pound (or even larger) gars in the forward end of his boat near the top, so rigged that he can load in one hundred feet depth of water, rise near to the surface, sight the horizon for an enemy's ship, and if one is in sight take the course for her and proceed towards her, even within a stone's throw, rise quickly, so near the surface as only to show the muzzel of the gan through the out-side porthole valve, sim at the ship near her water line, fire, then instantly sink to reload, and rise at another point to fire again and repeat. If required, with a large bont, he can remain under water with several men with him, and do service at sea off or in harbours for several days, without landing or showing one inch of his boat above water. If the boat is re-quired for pearl fishing he can work all day on a pearl bed, raking up and taking in pearls and suffering no inconvenience from impure air, and as the boat is provided with light for deep water work, he can move about on the bottom like a fish and see pearls where a diver would not. If the boat is required to visit wrecks and remove treasures or goods, it is so constenered that he can saw, hore or make fast chains or reposito any point of a wreek, and if required, one more persons can, while under water, go out of the hoat through the side batches, enter a wreck or do other service, and return juside of the boat again without inconvenience.

Curiously enough, the gentleman who has come over here with this invention, and who, though not the inventor is part proprietor of the patent, was instructed not to offer it to the British Government until it had first been offered to the Emperor of the French. The reasons for making such a distinction across from the notion which our Transatlantic cousing entertain of the red-tape system of the English Government, and their slowness to adopt any sudden or great improvements. That this idea is hardly well founded is shown from the fact when the invention was first brought under the notice of the Secretary of the United States' Navy, he murely wrote to the inventor to say, by way of hardinane, that the American ships were required in the water and never wanted to go under them. The proffer to the Empercent the French received even less attention, as to answer was returned to the letter. Contrary to American expectation, when the invention was broache a few days since ander the natice of the English Board of Admiralty it received full and prompt attention, and S'r Baldwin Walker his ulendy had interviews with the gentleman to whom care the distant of the patent is intensted. Nothing definite has yet resulted from the patentine has in a as the cost of building the submarine heat is very small, we believe that one will excitually be constructed in this country, and if it only fulfile half what the patenter expects of it the invention with he purchased by the British Government, - Times

This Auchiesnor or Subset ... A recently publiched work of a most interesting character, hearing the title Southern Lights and Chadracs, commins the folowing pen and ink portrait of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Polding, O.S.E., Architehop of Sidney .--The author of the above work (Mr Frank Fawler), it should be borne in mind, is a Protestant ; --

" Let me sketch the Archibidiop in a stained glass light. No monk ever looked more like a monk that he. There is scarcely a secular sign in his face. It is a benign, loveable countenance shaded, but not sombred, with the dim religious light of the monaruc atmosphere of other days. It is a face duting long before shilling-pieces and 'Fid Def.' Look at the long trailing grey tasir, tumbling down his back, like the snow about the head of a brother of St Bernard. Look at the large deep eyes, blue, yet burning as the 'twin orbs of Leda.' The mouth, too, is a study. Power and patience, an almost terrible reo-titude with an almost feminine sympathy -a mighty tenderness and a tender might - meet as at a giance in the fine Fra Angelico visage before us. The double chin is a great point : it prows a buch of home and every-day passion into the face, like - to borrow a figure--the wine cellars under an old Rhenish cathedral. What a world of good feeling and geniality there is about that chin, Drop the Cowl over all the rest of the face, and one might swear upon that feature he was Falscuff or Brother John at once. A glorious thing this index of flike passions with ourselves' in the countenance of an coelesisstic whose religion has smothered all weakness, as the plumes of the albatross snother the down ap a ins breast. So far as that chin guess as being doubie it goes a good way -- this is the kind of wan to have blessed the soup dispensed at the monostery wicket, but to have first written the recipe on which the broth was compounded. The bearing of his Grace is particularly courtly. Here is a man, you say at once, who has moved in papaces, supped from Tabbia repsels of the magnificant horenzo, and hob-a-nubbed with Cardinale and Popes. One almost looks for the embroidered slupper of a Mazarin beneath the robe ; and certainly in the fine full outline of the form we get a hint of his mighty and massive Eminence, who terrilies all Protestant Christendom from his gloomy little house out there in Golden-square. They say his learning is fine-the light of the scholarly lamp without its smoke. It smacks, perhaps, rather of Suarez than Sallast; but still it is not with him, as with two many of his class, that the robe of the scholar means merely a robe of beads. His preaching is of a high order. The merits and specialities of the style are described in a phrase, when we call it elegantly ferrid. It is an delicately manipulated as the crux-hilt of a Venetian poignard; the true light, however-the light that never was on laad or ecu-plays lambently upon the blade. In light and shade it is like an old crucifix, where the figures of ivory are laid upon a background of chon. His elaborations are particularly chaste. They are never heaped on, but grow out and form part of the subject itself, as the glowing arbe-ques in an old migsal. The same lofty qualities meet us in his literary. autresses. A splendid sobriety and a sober splendoor mougle and charm us. The cloister is carred in marble, while a cierge of purest flame swings from every groin and pillar. I first heard him at the Untholic Institute in Sidney-listened and dreamed ustil the little room, garaiched with green flags, became a medizeral orator, and troops of monks, with pale high faces and long dark robes, set with iron crucifixes and clattering resuries, moved to the sound of solemn chantry before me I thought his address Talfourd. There was that precision of touch about time the power of the scholar 2008 a parent ; it stole through the chinks and creaties of the discourse as the light streams into the great hali of the Vatican him a gracicut and delicate hand plays almoner to a large and liberal beart. I heard the most lavish praises bestowed upon him, and never during my residence in Sidney heard a single disapproving word. In his own church he is adored-in ours be is ad-

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THE REV. VLADIMIE PETCHERING .- This country, indeed the whole of this kiegdom, will learn with mingled gratification and regret that the eminent clergyman of the Redemptorist Order, Father Petcherine, has been called to Rome, to afford there to the many and distinguished Russians, his own countrymen, who visit the Eternal City, the advantages of his ability and piety as a preacher and a priest. The call from the highest ecclesiastical authority will be regarded as an appropriate compliment, judicionaly offered and thoroughly won ; whilst the loss of his services and his edifying example will be regretted by the Catholic people to whom, for his zeal and holiness, and the persecution he once underwent from sealots and bigots, he was endeared. It is rumored that the rev. gentleman will be raised to the episcopate after his arrival in Rome, where it is stated he will be a permanent resident; but whatsoever the dignity that may await him, we are convinced he does not leave Ireland without great regret, and thorough regard and lasting affection for those among whom he so efficiently administered. It was only on the day before Christmas that the rev. gentlemen and three or four other clergymen of the Redemutorial Order terminated their mission in Kilkenny, where the cathedral was crowded by thonsands of people morning and night.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTERES' SCHOOLE. -- IMPORTANT DRCISION .- The report of the able judgment delivered by the eminent Chairman of the County Dublin. Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., at the opening of the Quarter Sessions in Kilmainham, on Tuesday week, in the case of Mr. Thomas A. Hoope, Principal of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Kingstown, appellant, against Sir Richard Griffith, Chief Commissioner of valuation, respondent, which I sent probably too late for last week's Tablet, is of more than local importance: all friends of the education of the poor by means of the Christian Brothers in Ireland, must be interested in a decision which authoritatively sets at rest a long-disputed question. Without legal discussion, or entering minutely into this particular case, I may state that in Kingstown there is a schoul under the care of Mr. Hoope and five other Christian Brothere; that these Brothers are merely permissive occupiers under the lessees, who are themselves, I helieve, merely the trustees of a charitable committee of the Catholics of Kingstown, who organised the collection of funds for the erection of these Brhools that in these achools four hundred children receive a gratuitous education ; that the Brothers have no salary or income for devoting their lives to the daily and nightly tuition of the poor in these schools; that the schools are supported by the charitable offerings of the Catholics of Kingstown, and none, except the poor recipients of a most excellent Christian education, and society generally, which is benefitted by the training into good and useful citizens of so many boys, who might, if denied that education, grow up a terror and a nuisance, derive any benefit, peruniary or otherwise, from these schools. One would think this was a clear case for the exemption from taxation which the Act expressly gives to all buildings " used for charitable purposes;" but the Commissioner of Valuation thought otherwise, because the Brothers sleep on the premises, and have bed-rooms, diningroom, parlor, and library, separated from the school, though under the same roof. The portion of the premises in which the children receive their education,

Emonation .- The emigration from the Mersey to all parts of the United States, British North America. the Australian colonies. Cape of Good Hope, ke during the year just ended, numbered 80,722 souls, against 155,652 in 1857, being a falling off of nearly 50 per cent.

RIBBONISM IN NEWOASTLE .- It is no longer, we believe, a secret-or, for the purpose of justice, necessary to be a secret-that there is a Ribbon Society. bound together by an unlawful oath, and for purposes which, we fear, it is also unnecessary to indicate, in full operation in this town. From documents obtained in Ireland, the Government became aware of the fact which we now feel at liberty to announce; and if our information be correct, the Home Secretary has had some correspondence with the Major of Newcasthe on the subject. We need scarcely add that the police are upon the stort - Northern Express.

CEINOLINE TOLLED -At the foll-gate between St. Anthony's and Pity-me, near Newcastle, the other day, a fair handlady, extensively hooped, was brought to a stand, being unable to force her way through the inrustile. Though used to stand at the bar, she was not disposed to be detained on this occasion, and demanded to have the gate opened, upon which the tollkeeper told her that if she had the gate opened she must ray 2d., the same as horses. We be-lieve, however, his gallantry eventually prevailed in Russia and France animosity strong enough to and the fair envalcade moved on - Kelso Mail

THE BURIAL PITS OF THE SLAIN AT MARSTON HOOE. -The following are extracts from a letter which has appeared in the Morning Post :-" Without another word of preface, let me, in these days of sanathrial progression, state 'facts, which are stubbora things' -namely, that the mal-odorous debris of animal matter, and especially of human bodice, may be subterraneaually buttled up and hermetically sealed for more than a couple of conturies in a clay soil and afterwards let loose, as from Pandora's box, upon the world. In confirmation whereof I turn at once to burial-pits of the slain at Marston-moor. in the Ain- ped, fully equal, man for man, 10 any army in Busty of the county of York, and, without touching upon the tug of war between Old Noll with his Roundheads and Rupert with his Cavaliers, A.D. 1644, I shall simply mention that once upon a time to hope, if she could only be brought to that convic-(213 years after the battle, consequently little more tion, from internal progress than external conquest. and which he valued at £36, he could not rate for than a year ago,) with a view to relieve a large wa- The position of the Emperor of the French is, no be required. He can attach powder torpedoes to the mired."

gentle in war, but noisy and turbulent in peace : and just now, perhaps owing to the confidence inspired by an attempt of the Austrian Court to conciliate their good will, they are more than usually vielen in their demonstrations, and have done enough to cause from a more warlike race the apprehension of

a serious outbreak. Then there is the Kingdom of Sardinia, with its hopes, its ambition, and its revenge ready on any intimation of support to throw the dis once more, and strike boldly for the Crown of Italy. Such heing the position of Austria, placed between the two greatest military Empires of the world, both avowedly hostile in feeling, if not in act, it does not innear in what quarter she is to look for allies .-There is, indeed, Prussia, which would naturally be unwilling to see France commence that career of conquest which might lead to another Jens. But there re powerful considerations on the other side. The frontiers of Prussia are exposed both to France and to Russia. The Italian dominions of Austria are to Prussia a matter of indifference, and she might view without dissatisfaction the humiliation of a Power which has so arrogantly asserted her superiority in the internal politics of Germany. There remains, then, Eugland, whose relations towards Austria at this moment are of a friendly nature, and who certainly could not wish to see the partition of Poland acted over again by France and Russia at the expense of her firmest and most persevering ally in the creat struggle against Napoleon. But Austria must well know that from England she can expect no help in a war waged for the maintenance of her Italian dominions, and that no stateman, whatever might be his views as to maintaining the balance of power would venture to make such a proposition to

the popular branch of the British Legislature. From this review it would appear that, should France and Russia come to an understanding with each other as to a concerted attack on Austria, Austria must look forward, at least in the beginning of the war, to an isolated position, and the defence of her extended dominions with no ally on her own, and with large teases of popular disaffection on the side of her assailants. It is the knowledge of the dangerous position in which Austria is placed, between powerful enemies abroad and disaffected subjects at home, that gives to the language and demeanour of they would not otherwise possess. We see the angor, tempt them to act if there were no opportunity, and opportunity easy enough to suggest the enterprise there were no unimosity. Yet, well and wisely considered, the part of true prudence would assured ly he, on the the part of France and Russia, not to yield to the temptation which offers itself. A hundred years ago France and Russia combined with Great Frederick. Yet it was their destined victim, and not they, who came triumphant out of the Seven Years War. Austria has at this moment in Italy an army well disciplined, well officered, and well equiprope, and directed by very different heads from those of Beaulieu, Wurmser, and Alviusi. Russia is in the very crisis of a great social revolution, and has more

FEBRUARY 4. 1859. THE TRUE WITNESS' AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FRENTRD AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES

True CHitness.

FOR GROEGH E. GLEBE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TRRMS:

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1859.

To OUR READERS .- The sudden and severe indisposition of the editor, will it is hoped be acmepted by the readers of the TRUE WITNESS as an apology for any short-comings in the present insue.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The affairs of the Western Continent, by the last advices, remain unchanged, in spite of the quasi-official explanations of the Monitcur .--Italy is to all appearance in unmediate danger of revolution, and Austria seems again destined to lead the Conservative and Catholic army of Europe ; her refusal to join with the Emperor of the French in urging certain so-called reforms upon the Pontifical Government, and in the threat, in case of the Sovereign Pontiff's refusal, to leave Italy to the mercy of the cut-throats or patriots, has, if it has led to a rupture betwixt the Emperor of Austria and Louis Napoleon, raised the latter in the estimation of the Catholic world.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

TOBONTO, JAN, 29 .- On Saturday, at three o'clock P. M., His Excellency the Governor-General pro-ceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliamont Buildings : the Members of the Legislative Council being assembled His Ex collency was ploused to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, Ilis Excellency was pleased to open the second session of the sixth Parliament of the Prowinces of Canada with the following speech from the Throne :

Non. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council : Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

It is my duty on the present occasion to call your attention to the question of the Seat of Government of Canada. The Legislature of Canada having resolved that a fixed Seat of Government should be solected, solicited our Gracious Queen by an addrass of either House to exercise Her prerogative in making such selection. An Act moreover was passed adopting before hand the decision of Her Majesty and appropriating the necessary funds.-This Act of the founadian Parliament and the decision of the Queen are binding on the Executive Government of the Province, and it will be their duty to carry out the understanding which existed at the time when the reference was made, by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed. The correspondence with Her Majesty's Govern-

Atty. Gen. Oartier said-I regret very much that the intervention of Sunday between the day before vesterday and to-day has prevented the printing, at an earlier hour, of the resolution in answer to the Speech from the Throne. I understood that it would be ready at the opening of the House to-day; but such is not the case. With regard to the Government, we are ready at any time to enter upon the discussion. I do not, however, think that it is proper to discuss so important a subject until the resolution is brought up.

Hon. Mr. Brown-I apprehend, Sir, it was for the Government to have said when the resolution they intended to propose to the House would have been placed in our hands; but though it has not yet eached us, as far as I know the feelings of the members on this side of the House, I think I may say that we are quite prepared to go on with the debate at (llear, hear.) The business of the country once. demands instant attention. Not a moment should be lost. But if the hon, gentlemen on the ministerial benches desire time, the Opposition will throw no obstacle in their way. At the same time, I hope it is distinctly understood that we are perfectly ready today. (Hear, hear, and ironical cheers from the Minis-

terial side of the House.) Mr. Chapais said that the delay asked for by the Ministry ought to be conceded. He moved that the House do now adjourn.

The Speaker having put the motion of adjournnent. Hon. Mr. Brown said, before it was carried, he

ought to inform the House when copies of the resolution would be distributed to the members. Atty. Gen. Cartier replied that he had expected the printed copies down at three o'clock; but they

had been delayed. The motion was then carried, and the House adjourned until three o'clock on the following after-

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, February 3. Last night the following resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Desaulies :-- "That while this House feels and expresses the most profound and loyal respect to our Gracious Soveroign, who, in no part of her dominions, commands more sincere homage than in Canada; still, this House feels it due to it-self, as representing the people of this great Province; to put on record its conscientions opinion that in view of the present and future interests of the whole Province, the City of Ottawa is not the most advantageous position for the permanent Capital of United Canada : and, therefore, this House will deem it its duty to their Gracious Sovereign, at the earliest opportunity, to approach the throne with an humble ddress renewing the assurance of our respectful attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government, and, at the same time, humbly praying Her Most Gra-cious Majesty to believe that, in presuming to differ in opinion from Her Majesty's Imperial advisers, our only aim is to promote the harmony and consolidate the interests of this Province, in laboring for which objects we feel that our highest reward will be found in the approbation of our Gracious Sovereign."

After a long debate the resolutions were negativd :- Yeas :- 12; Nays :- 23. The main motion was carried. So were the 3rd and 4th paragraphs. The consideration of the remainder was postnoned till to-day

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIA-TION.

REV. MR. O'FARREL'S SECOND LECTURE. (Specially Reported for the True Witness.)

On Thursday evening last week, the reverend gentleman delivered his second Lecture, before the St. Patrick's Literary Association, in the Bonaventure Hail, and before a crowded audience. On the platform we noticed the Very Reverend Superior of the Seminary, the Rev. Director of the Association, and several others of the Clergy.

The Roverend Gentleman, immediately after making his openance upon the platform, commenced his discourse by saying that when he had last the pleasure of addressing them, it was to love of the Faith. The light of faith was long

learning and science, which she had encouraged

Gospel in those parts ;- how they were indebted

to her sous-men of piety and learning-for

much of the learning and science that could then

be imparted to them. He had shown that the

Irish Church had a beginning different from that

of any other; not after years of persecution and

suffering did she appear to come forth triumph-

ant; but she appeared all at once dazzling and

brilliant. It was not thus that other national

churches had their beginning; on the contrary,

they had to endure many trials and persecutions ;

and it was only after years of such persecutions

that their followers began to appear everywhere

free to preach and practise her doctrines. Thus

in Europe it was that the Church only advanced

step by step at various intervals through the per-

secutions of her children, to freedom; not thus

with the Irish Church-her children had no ner-

secution to endure in defence of the new doc-

trine which they had embraced. But, notwith-

standing this, suffer she must in after days, sooner

To use the touching language of the Scripture,

career of the Irish Church in succeeding ages.

The traveller who has just traversed some foreign

country, beautiful beyond comparison for its

scenery-having beheld at every step the mo-

numents of its greatness-having admired its

stately temples of religion-having seen all its

magnificent wonders of civilization, of art, and of

science-cannot enter all at once into some

dreary scene without feeling some degree of aver-

sion or disgust by the contrast; so it is with

our subject. Having dwelt with so much plea-

sure on the fair aspect which the early Irish

Church presents to view, it is with difficulty that

he could follow her through her sufferings. There

is another motive which impels me to speak of

her-that is, the firmness and devotedness of her

happiness and prosperity attend us that we can

not then the true qualities of such can be seen ;

no, but when adversity and misfortune hefall. So

it is with the followers of the Church ; her glories

ground, we cling to her with the warmest love-

with more devoted affection. In view of what

of existence down to the English invasion .----In the next, we shall speak of all that she suffered from that time to this. The lesson which he wished to inculcate was to avoid dissensions and fellow-countrymen, knowing full well from past experience, the baneful effects of a contrary for success; for it was disunion and discord that thing of her early struggles and sufferings, it would be necessary to go back to the time of the an island on the north coast of Ireland, and quickly after reached the mainland; then the lrish began to suffer from their attacks and ravages. The Danes, or Norsemen of that period, were a race of men cruel and fierce in their sake; all Europe felt the edge of their sword .themselves-that is Normandy. Whilst the Saxon her sons, too, should feel proud-that she disin defence of their pative land. (Applause.)-Though finally subdued, the effects of their depredations were long after deeply felt-they were the greatest curse that ever afflicted any country. In vain had the greatest chieftains, time after time, defeated them, the places of the fallen were soon supplied by others burning to avenge their defeat. But it was principally against the Sacred Institutions that their fury was directed; everywhere could be seen traces of their devastation, and it was their boast that they stabled their horses in the Chapels of Kings. It is painful to read the records of those timesof the wide-spread devastation perpetrated throughout the island by them. A few notices of their ravages will suffice. During the 9th century Armagh was burnt no less than eleven times. In the same century the celebrated Church of Kildare was burnt six times, and the surrounding country laid waste. Glendalough, Kells, and Cloninacnois suffered, too, very severely from their ravages. But why attempt to mention all their deeds of a like description ;it would be a useless task, besides a painful one to continue to enumerate their many ravages; every place had its tale of woe to relate. So terrible was their remembrance that the name of the Danes was still used by mothers, long after their expulsion, to frighten their children. With the faith and energy of true Christians, the Irish labored for the restoration of the religious edifices given to destruction by the invaders; as soon as destroyed, they hastened to repair the damages, until faith and love proved too strong

for the attempts of the foe-until the invader found there was something stronger, some deeper motive than they knew of, which animated them thus to persevere-that was their unalterable

which befel the Irish Church in her second stage churches were abolished, there the subject of the others who have studied the history of the payment of tithes were introduced and decreed times, the solution will be found easily. Dr but, nevertheless the matter never became a general law. In the 12th century the distinguished men of the Irish church were very remarkable. Popes were the uncompromising foe of the opdivisions, to advise union and concord among his Some of them were praised by St. Bernard; and others by Gerald Cambrensis, the historian of the English, who says of them that they were men the dark ages, but which he would designate a experience, the baneful effects of a contrary English, who says of them that they note they ages of faith. Of their customs, their laws, and course. It is in trusting in themselves in resolv- eminentifor their learning and piety-among these ages of faith. Of their customs, their laws, and ing to confide in each other that they might hope | were Gilbert, Gelasius, Christian and Malachy the great reformer and the restorer of church with individuals, so even in kingdoms we see the has ever been the bane of Ireland. In order to discipline. But the greatest of all that goes beunderstand the history of Ireland and learn some- fore him, the one that overtops all others-who appears everywhere as the genius of the Irish Church is St. Lawrence O'Toole. Among all Danes. It was in the early part of the ninth those who had shone conspicuous about this pe- the other. Now if a prince fell into the crime century that the Danes first landed on Rathlin, | riod, there is none whom we can love with greater love than St. Lawrence O'Toole. His example is a bright and shining light to point would abandon the faith of the State; she out the path wherein Irishmen should tread.-Alas! in the heart we feel there are but few spots in the history of Ireland wherein we can nature to the utmost degree-men who issuing rest satisfied, or come to bring ourselves to confrom the North of Europe, and roving about | template with any degree of complacency. Yet every known land and sea in quest of plunder bis life is an oasts in the desert, the green and and spoils-spread devastation and terror where- fertile spot wherein we can take delight. You not obliged to obey him any longer ; resistance ever they went-men loving danger for danger's all may have heard of the vale of Giendaloughit is a wild and rugged spot in the County of England felt their power ; and France, too, had | Wicklow. Here nature seems to sit enthroned | tiff came to enjoy so much sway in Europe ; his to yield up to them some of her fairest provinces; in her wildest and most fitful mood, surrounded voice was everywhere heard with docility. If to one of which they gave a name derived from by mountains stretching away in the distanceon their sides grow the wild fern, and from their and Frank had to bow down before the Danes, sides, too, shoot huge precipitous or overhangto the praise of Ireland be it said - a fact for which | ing rocks, dark, fearful, and gloomy, lie piled, torn, and scattered about ; long ranges of hills, on puted every inch of ground with them, until they | which a few scanty shrubs may be seen here and were finally defeated on the plains of Clontarf by there to grow-which can scarcely draw nourish- claim an impartial decision. No person poi the brave Brian Boru, monarch of Ireland; thus ment from their barren soil. Further down, showing how irresistible Irishmen are when united mountains of granite arise, towering in vast and rugged proportions-which afford not nourishment to any thing ; so darkly rising over that lake sung by Moore that the lark has never yet been known to sing his matinal song above it-

By that lake whose gloomy shore Skylark never warbles o'er-

near to which still exists the remains of some ancient churches-the whole scene is impressive and solemn in the highest degree. Nine years are past since, for the first and last time in life I gazed upon that beautiful vale; yet its remembrance can never be effaced from my memory. There it was that the young St. Lawrence was born and educated; and here, too, it was that he imbibed that love of freedom which so much distinguishes him, and which endears him still, long years after his death, to every good and true man. Born in the year 1132, on the eve of troublesome times, he was soon to be an reign Pontiff's influence on his behalf for such a actor in those scenes that were about to happen in his native land. When he was scarcely ten years of age, his father was attacked by McMurrough, King of Leinster, and in order to save himself from ruin was forced to give him up St Lawrence as an hostage. Badly treated, and almost kept naked in the most inclement weather. his health began to suffer ; his father at the recital quickly flew to arms, and Mc Murrough was soon obliged to give up the child to the hands of the Bishop of Glendaloch. Some years after he entirely devoted himself to God in the Monastery of the Two Lakes, where he was in a short time unanimously elected Abbot of the place, and would have been chosen Bishop of the place if he himself had not opposed the nomination. He was afterwards appointed Archbishop of Dublin, in which office his zeal and charity was conspicuous. He acted in it with much disinterestedness-especially towards the poor, so that every day he sneak of the Losh Church-to direct attention to kept burning, unfading and undimmed, by her fed between thirty and forty persons, sometimes path that was left unguarded lay over the double the number. He had soon to appear in low mountain; it was thought from its dangers a wider sphere ; here I allude to the invasion of and difficulties that no enemy would attempt to Ireland, in the year of our Lord 1169, and in which St. Lawrence was called to play a prominent part. Ever since the invasion and conquest of England by the Normans, her Kings had meditated an invasion of Ireland. Hanmer relates in his chronicle that William Rufus, stand- | they were completely taken by surprise, and aping on a high rock and looking towards Ireland, said "I will bring hither my ships, and pass over and conquer that land;" and on these words filled with terror and confusion. There was one, of the English monarch being related to Mortogh-O'Brien, King of Ireland, he replied, "hath the King in his great threatening said. if it please God :" and when answered, " No." " Then." said the Irish monarch, " I fear him not, since he putteth his trust in man, and not in God."-Henry II. only now awaited a proper opportunity to put the long cherished project of his predecessors on the throne into execution-to seize and invade the Kingdom of Ireland. He resolved to cover his design under a show of zeal for the Church. For the first and last time the chair of St. Peter was filled by an Englishman, Nucholás Brakspeare, known by the name of Adrian IV. Henry failed not to fill with complaints the mind of the New Pope about the Irish Church and people. He professed the atmost zeal for the conversion of foreign nations; lamented the outrages of the barbaric land of the Irish against the See of Peter in refusing or neglecting to pay tythes. With these and many other forcible arguments, he endeavoured to obtain from the Pope permission to invade Ireland, to grant him a Bull investing him with a title to its sovereignity, a right for its invasion and submission, and the none too willing 1-tened to his representations, at last yielded to his wishes. The Pope was brought into that design against the Irish from a different motive than that which actuated the English monarch-the preservation of the Church from abuses or scandals. The crimes of the Irish might then be said to have no existence, save in the imaginations of their enemy. -to be all a fantasy, for no complaint had reached the throne of Peter from any ecclesiatic, against abuses and scandals. This power of the Pope in the middle ages, is capable of explanations as to its extent, and the various modifications of which it is susceptible. He intended to St. Lawrence, rising up like the Macabees of old, explain the power of the Pope as it existed in the muldle ages. [Here the speaker explained live home. With incredible exertions he traversat length this subject;] saying that the Sove- ed the Island from end to end, from east to west, reign Pontiff in the middle ages possessed great from north to south, from chief to chief, from Kells 1152 under Cardinal Paparo, the degree | temporal influence or power is a fact which will clan to clan encouraging and urging them to take not admit of a dispute. But how did they ac- op arms -gainst the invaders ; advising union and she suffered from the first, he should now proceed extend to the seventh degree as on the Continent quire this power? Was it by pandering to the concord among the various conflicting elements to discuss his subject under two heads. The and not to the fifth as there: ofore, the differences passions of the great? hy sowing dissensions ?- of interest and discord ; this undertaking was to

many Protestants with a logic which does honor to their head and heart, it is proved that the pressor and the supporters of the injured and fee ble. Here is the explanation of their power h their language, faith was the main spring. As same results produced on a grander scale. Faith was the groundwork of every state. Faith was so intimately connected with the constitution that, to weaken the one was to weaken, if not destroy of heresy he lost all right and title to the throne; just the same as if the sovereign of England would by her people be compelled to resign. In Sweden, in modern times, Christing, the Queen of that country, on being converted from the reformed faith, abandoned her throne, in or. der to be enabled to become a Catholic, It then a Prince fell into heresy, the people were was the duty of the subject. This fact being presupposed, it is easy to see how the Sovereign Ponthen the ruler of the State violated the Const. tation of the country, what was to be done ?-Certainly not to appeal to the people who were not qualified to judge of the matter in dispute, or to give a decision. It was at once to have recourse to some competent person to judge, to sessed the qualification so eminently as did the Pope-the head of the Church-an independent Prince, and from the reverence which all felt for his person. To the Popes then the people apnealed to decide any such cause of complaint, as to whether the King had fallen into heresy or not. Thus may be explained all that we learn

of the Popes dethroning Kings in the middle ages; and this arose from the necessity of the case. The Popes became the guardians of their liberties and the upholders of their rights. Let us now return to Ireland. The Irish King had committed no crime that merited chastisement as to dethronement. The Irish people had not sought the protection or decision of the Pope against their sovereign; no abuses or scandals were complained of, and wherefore could the English monarch lay claim on the score of religion for interference, much less the possession of the throne ; or seek the exercise of the Sovepurpose. But be that as it may, a Bull was obtained, the Pope ratifies it, and the fraud remained for 20 years useless. You all know thu principal outlines of the lastory of those times. and of the events that then fell out. In the month of May, in the year 1169, several barks were seen approaching the Irish coast, and arrived in Bannock bay, in Wexford. The invading forces of over 500 men were commanded by Robert Fitzstephen. Soon after their landing, Fitzstephen was joined by more troops from England ; soon after Dermod M'Murragh hastened to his succor, and then all advanced to the siege of Wexford. All the tribes on their way were mercilessly plundered. Arrived at Waterford in the following year, the city was soon taken ; it being principally inhabited by Danes. Roderick O'Connor hastened with a large force to protect Dablin ; every avenue to the beleagured city was strictly guarded, except one. The march by it. This was the very road of all others that the invaders took. Passing along the brow of the high Wicklow mountains, they approached to the attack of Dublin unopposed .--At the sight the Dubliners were panic stricken ; peared as much thunderstruck as if the enemy had fallen from the clouds. The whole city was however, who was not dismayed, who fled notand that one was their Archbishop, St. Lawrence O'Toole. Lawrence now undertook the mission to proceed to their camp to endeavor by earnest remonstrance to conclude a treaty with them .---Meanwhile, all are in hopes of a speedy peace; stillness hovers over the city; hushed is the noise of strife and turnult; the sentinels have all left their posts; all have abandoned themselves to security ;--- on a sudden, strange cries are heard, groans and shricks. The English have burst into the town by a secret passage, and are slaughtering the defenceless inhabitants. The groans and cries have reached the ears of the Archbishop ; he flies to the scene of carnage and death; he snatches the victims from their merciless assailants to administer the rites of reilgion ; the bodies of the dead from slaughter and ruin, to bestow Christian burial. Wherever cannage became more deal ly, there is St. Lawrence to be seen, discharging the duties of religion, until he at length, by his courage and intrepidity, won the admiration and respect of the Normans. Thus it was that St. Lawrence showed his constancy and courage to his native land and the duties of his religion; and thus too it was he sustained the rights of the people and the temporal rights of the Church. When the enemy attempted to deprive the native clergy of the benefices which they enjoyed, St. Lawrence rose to oppose them; not once did he think to discharge his obligations with apathy or indifference to his fellow-countrymen; there are times when the priest must support and guide his country. He may not, it is true, take up arms hunself, but he can stir up the heart of the country to strike for homes and freedom-(cheers)thus he shows too no truer or more patriotic heart may beat than under a Cassock or Soutane. So de ermined to strike one other blow for his na-

ment will be laid before you, and I cannot doubt that you will recognize a selection made by Her .---Majesty at your own request, and that you will duly acknowledge her gracious compliance with the Addresses which you yourselves caused to be presented to her.

It affords me much satisfaction to state that the Commission for the settlement of the Seigniorial Tenure will shortly close its labours, and that a moderate outlay beyond the appropriation of 1854 will satisfy all reasonable expectations on the part of the Consilaires.

The municipal laws of Lower Canada require revision and consolidation. A measure for this

purpose will be submitted for your consideration. The possibility of uniting by some tie of a finderal character the British Colonies in North America, has formed the subject of a correspondence which will be placed in your hands.

l will also cause to be submitted to you. Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State in relation to questions affecting the Hudson's Bay Company.

Oentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

The accounts for the year just expired shall be Inid before you as soon as possible. I regret that the financial and commercial depression which has weighed upon us in common with our neighbours, has not wholly passed away; but it is gratifying to me to state symptoms of amendment have begun to show themselves, and ! trust that should Providence bless Carnon this year with her usually abundant harvest, she will recover her former or later; for such is the decree of Providence. prosperous condition. The exercise of a sound and rigid economy in every department of the public the Almighty had filled her with bitterness. It ervice, will, I hope, again enable us to bring our is no pleasant task to enter upon the subsequent whole expenditure within the limits required by our ravenue.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that an arrangement respecting the debt due to the Imperial Government and the sinking fund connected with it of a character highly advantageous to the Province, has been effected in England. The papers relating to this matter shall be laid before you. In asking at your bands the supplies, for Her

Majesty's service, I desire to assure you that every thing will be done with a view to placing the tariff on a satisfactoy footing, the principle of ad valorem duties will be proposed for your adoption in all orses in which it can be properly and advantageously applied.

Har. Genilomen and Gentlemen :

The important work of the revision of the statutes a, I am happy to say nearly completed, and Parliament will soon be required to pass such a measure of consolidation as you may see fit to sanction. believe that I have summoned you to meet on the present occasion at the time most convenient to yourselves. So much beneficial legislation on important subjects have been dealt with in the last few sessions that I shall hope to congratulate yon on your release at a time somewhat earlier than usual with this hope I now leave you to your parliamentary labors.

The House then adjourned till 3 o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE OF ASSMMBLY .- JAN. 31.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the session having been called,

sons, amid sufferings and persecutions, to cheer her during every portion of her early career + to and animate them in their strugglesdescribe her plaries, and to point out the benefits that foreign nations had derived from the seats of

Like the lamp that barnt bright in Kildaro's holy shrine,

and nurtured from her missionaries who went [Through long ages of darkness and storm." forth from the land to spread the light of the Moreover, to free their own land from the vileness of the Danes, some of them spread themselves over Europe; and there there might be found Irish priests, distinguished for their piety and learning. It was Irish priests at this period that principally directed the establishments of learning and science on the Continent. (Applause.)-At Glastonbury, for instance, there was a monastery of Irish monks, where St. Dunstan received his early education. Throughout the Continent, at Metz, Cologne, and in the Netherlands, Irish priests were found at the head of religious establishments. It is true that several abuses crept into the Irish Church during this period of persecution. The cruelty of the Danes was the cause of the relaxation of discipline. The primatial Chair of Armagh for instance was occupied by no less than eight persons of the same family in succession, who had come to look upon its occupation as their inalienable right-as a sort of heirloom in the family, and what was worse, none of them were in orders, but all were laymen. Of them be it said, however, that although these persons thus retained nossession of the See, they attempted not to discharge any of the functions. Yet they possessed all the real power; exercising all right over the temporalities of the See, of selecting and appointing the priests, refusing to yield their sanction to any others than those of their own choice. Enjoying all the revenues that could be derived from it, they were enabled to control th-See in every possible way. It could not be supnosed of Ireland, taking this circumstance as an example, that under such a state of things that the nation or her church could be prosperous .---Several times the Irish Bishops attempted to remedy this abuse, but without effect. However. this state of matters was not destined to continue for ever, as in the days of her greatest prosperity, before the close of the eleventh century, she once more shone forth brilliant-all these abuses were children in less prosperous times. It is not when reformed. Synods were held in various places, new laws and regulations were enacted for the know the real from the pretended friend; it is government and guidance of the church. A great national movement was then inaugurated, our annalist tells that in the year 1111 at Usneach, a synod was held at which were assemblwe admire; but when we see her struck to the ed 50 bishops and 371 priests. In the Synod of of consanguinity as to marriage was decreed to first part comprises the troubles and disasters in points of discipline from the Continental Some will attribute it to this reason; but by some extent successful, there soon assembled an

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

army before Dublin to the number of 30,000. | fluonce of the Bull was also felt; and although it It was a glorious sight this mighty array of chiefs and clans. How much must Lawrence have felt gratified to behold the success of his past labors. But, alas! there was no head to that mighty force. O'Connor could but ill command the respect of those fierce Chiefs who had consented to act under his command. For two months the City of Dublin was beseiged by the Irish, who hoped to tain-some ruler, who knew how to take advantage of reduce it to subjection by starvation. Now his position, arose, we see their exertions soon crown-ed with success. Thus it was with Donald O'Brien. This example of O'Drian's with Donald O'Brien. severance. The distress of the beseiged was very great. At last driven to despair, knowing that disgrace and poverty awaited them if they returned to England, defeated and driven out; sallying forth, when the army had become remiss on its duty, they made a furious attack on the beseigers. So sudden was the surprise, that they spread confussion and terror throughout the camp; and on this occasion the conduct of Roderick was unaccountable. He fled from the seige with the remains of his army, without effecting the object for which they had assembled. With this defeat, the hope of united action on the part of the various Chiefs were for ever blasted; many of the Chiefs, after this surprise, betook themselves home, again to renew their intestine feuds; and St. Lawrence saw no prospect of rallying them against the foe. How his heart must have bled to see the consummation of his labours thus blasted. The independence of Ireland was gone, and when afterwards attempts were made to place the Irish Church under the English Hierarchy, he applied to the Pope against the contemplated injustice; and when these attempts were continued in, and his remonstrance failed; he sought an interview with the Pope, he pleaded the cause of the native Clergy, he showed how much the Church was indebted to the children of the Irish Church for their labours ; how much other nations had benefitted from them, and then asked, was this be to the reward of their services, that the Irish should be delivered, bound hand and foot to an English tyrant. He succeeded in averting for ever these attempts. It is recounted that when Henry the 2nd landed in Ireland, he immediately called together a synod; at the same time you will remember that the Irish Church was said to have fallen into the greatest abuses, while we learn from the English historian that it was intended by Henry, that he should have the glory of their reform. Now these mighty abuses were those that are mentioned in the Council of Cashel. -1. The degrees of consanguinity as regards marriage; 2. To provide that children should be baptized in the Church; 3. That all the faithful should pay the tythes of corn and other articles. If they did not as yet pay their tithes or ffirst offerings, are these the mighty abuses for which a whole country was to be given into bondage .---But as to non-payment of tithes, the clergy would not accept, but refused them when offered by Cardinal Paparo. Dynasties have changed and Kingdoms have fallen since then, but these rulers still love the tithes; what the people would not give to their own clergy they refuse to offer to strangers. We cannot believe that if their crimes had been real that such Prelates as directed the Church would have allowed them to pass unnoticed; no, they would have gladly welcomed the invader to purify the Church, instead of seeing a St. Lawrence opposing them .---But Providence willed it to be otherwise. Plunder and murder have marked every page of her history since then. Afterwards, the Reformation came to add to be, ne v struggles and trials. As to St. Lawrence, he ever preserved the character of uprightness and integrity. Henry was now in Normandy, and Ge. Lawrence set out to seek an interview wells him. When he had reached England. Henty gave orders for him to remain there, and not to return to his native shore. But hoping to remove by his presence some unlounded prejudices and suspicions entertained against him by the King, he set out to meet him, and had just reached the little town of Eu, when he was seized with his last illness, and feeling that it was his last illness, he said when near his end, and thinking of the misery that was about to be brought on the people-" Ah foolish and insensate people, who will now warn thee to flee from the wrath that is coming upon thee, who will council thee in thy distresses, or labor to heal your dissension and discord." Thus he died, as great as he had lived; he went forth to be an exile from his own home, and to find a grave in the land of strangers. But that grave was not an ignoble one; for the children of the French soil, near the place, assemble every year at his grave to do him honor. St. Lawrence was the last of our canonised Saints; although three or four eminent Samts laved immediately before his time, whose names have been enrolled in the caleader. It would seem as if eminent sonctity had fied from the island on the invasion of the English, or as if a people, unable by their dissensions to preserve their freedom, were unworthy to have Saints any longer among them. Before closing, he would point out what could have led to the ruin of the country. Let us examine a little further. When we see a small number of English adventurers overrun a country without almost opposition, it is easily explained .-The first, the greatest, the strongest of all causes was, that each of the four Provinces was governed by a Prince or King, with numerous other Chiefs, each claiming the right of making war or peace at his pleasure. The Leinster Prince strove to regain his throne from which he was driven ; and the people of that Province wished to sustain their native Prince, MacMorrough. No where do we see the Chiefs take alarm at the stranger. and no where do we see a national stand taken in the beginning. Thus do we explain the fact. that a people naturally brave, whose forefathers had often driven out the foe, were obliged to bend before the invader. They were conquered by themselves, and not by the stranger.

obliged not to obey, yet there were timorous people, as there are always in such cases, who scrupled to disobey, there were those among both priests and people who did not like to act in opposition to the will of the Sovereign Pontiff. However they were able to maintain a long and glorious struggle for their independence. Eugland has been conquered in a day, but 400 years must clapse, ere they could be obliged to surrender. Whenever some mighty Chief-This example of O'Brien's will suffice-although he submitted to the English after their arrival. In the year 1174 Strongbow set out from Waterford to attack O'Brien, and ordered large reinforcements from Dublin. To oppose him O'Brien assembled his tribo. He attacked very briskly the English forces-the struggle was obstinate, the Irish fearlessly attacked those mail-clad warriors, though their breasts were bare of armor and their bodies had no defensive covering ;--- the battle-age and skean wielded by strong and vigorous arms went coashing through iron and steel and the foemen fell beneath the well-directed blows, cloven down with irresistible force. (Cheers.) 1700 of the English were left on the field. (Applause.) When the news of this battle was brought to Strongbow, he hastily fled to Waterford, shut himself up within its walls, expecting every moment to be be seiged ; and such too was the consternation that it was soon expected to hear of the surrender of the garrison ; but the victory was not followed up; inaction suc ceeded, and so the opportunity was lost. And now when the Irish seemed to take a new spirit from this success, when both clergy and people, disdaining the yoke that was striven to be put upon them, took courage to resist; then it was that Henry brought forth the Pope's bull, then it was he called an assembly of clergy to read the bull, and at that synod a decrea of excommunication was issued against all who would oppose it. From this we shall see how this Church so brilliant became dark; and how afterwards, by her sufferings, she added another gem to those with which she has been adorned. The Rev. Gentleman concluded after some remarks npon the necessity of uniting together, and of rallying round the new St. Patrick's Literary Association, which he trusted would be the means of spreading amongst all classes a love for knowledge and for instruction; a greater esteem for eace other, and a greater desire to assist and help each other, and that the name of St. Lawrence O'Toole might be a watchword and a ral-

lying cry. Then here's his memory, may it be For us a shining light To cheer our strife for liberty,

And teach us to unite. The Rev. Gentleman sat down amid loud applause.

BROWNSON'S REVIW, JANUARY 1589 .- The

present number of this excellent periodical contains articles on the following subjects :---

- " Usury Laws." 1.
- " Catholicity and Civilization."
- III. " The Humanists."
- IV. " Primitive Elements of Thought."
- V. "Conversations on Theocracy." VI. "Popular Amusements."
- VII. "Literary Notices and Criticisms."

'The first article on our list examines the policy of "Usury Laws" from a Catholic point of view; and the Reviewer argues that the "Free-Trade" theories of Joremy Bentham with respect to the repeal of those laws are certainly not sustained by the results, and that therefore their repeal would be of very questionable policy; he shows that it would be repuguant to the spirit of the teachings of the Catholic Church-which if faithfully followed out promote the temporal interests of society, and insure the spiritual welfare of the individual.

In his second article the Reviewer maintains that there is not only no incompatibility betwixt Catholicity and Constitutional Government, but that the Papacy ever has been the best friend of liberty; and that to its influence are due those vestiges of civil and religious liberty which out-

THE "SALLE D'ASSILE."-The Bazaar in aid of the funds of this essentially "Romish" mstitution, closed on Saturday last, with complete success. The sum realised amounted to no less than \$1,400, which together with the monies previously collected, will go a long way towards defraying the expences of the building wherein the classes are to be held.

We have been requested by the Rev. M. Rousselot, the indefatigable director and promoter of this glorious work, to return his thanks to the Ladies and others who by their generous co-operation, have largly contributed towards the happy results above enumerated.

ORANGE COURTESIES .- What the sentiments that Orangemen entertain towards us, and what we have to expect from any kind of political alliance with these gentry-may be easily ascertained from the following " Notices of Motions" by the notorious Gowan.

"Bill to prevent the creation or erection of any additional Separato School Sections, endowed by grant from the public treasury, and to provide for the closing those now in existence in Upper Canada, as any one or more of them may at any time cease to be occupied and used as a public Separate School 's

"Bill to provide for the general incorporation of all Religious, Benevolent, Literary and Scientific Bodies and Associations, and to declare inexpedient all special Acts and special privileges."

The first of these notices evinces the feelings of, the Orangemen towards our Catholic Separate Schools; and the second, their design to renew Mr. Drummond's infamous Bill of 1856. It should, at all events, be moved in amendment thereunto, that " Ribbon" and " Orange" Lodges be by name excluded from the benefits of any general incorporation Act; and that all clauses imposing restrictions upon the right of the individual to dispose at pleasure of his own, be omitted.

ADDRESS

THE BRURREND OLIVER KELLY. REVEREND SIR-We, the undersigned inhabitants of Brockville, members of the congregation over which you presided with so much banefit to them and credit to yourself, as well as those of other religious persussions, avail ourselves of the present occasion to give expression to the feelings of affection we entertain towards you of our regret for your departure from our town, and of our admiration of the many excellent qualities we admired in you during your long sojourn amongst us.

The good understanding, amounting to friendship, which has prevailed between other persuasions, yourself, and congregation, was, to a great extent, attributable to your conciliating deportment, which, without compromising your own position, or the interests of those confided to your care, secured this desirable result.

The splendid edifice which contributes one of the principal ornaments of our town, will ever stand a substantial monument of your zeal for the honor o God and for the dignity of Divine worsnip. We are awaro that your departure has not been o

your own choice, and this consideration increases our regret for the event.

Receive, then, Reverend Sir, the homage of our best wishes for your future welfare, and our prayers that the Almighty may long spare you to make, by your preaching and example, the same salutary inpressions that in us will never be effaced.

(Signed) Patrick Murray, A. Sherwood, Sheriff; Robert Fitzsimmons, Mayor Henry Walsh, William M'Cauley, A. B. Dana, Reeve. &c., &c., 20. 80. Brockville, Jan. 1859.

GENTLEMEN-I accopt with every feeling of grateful recognition the kind address with which you are pleased to honor me, and assu ambition is more than satisfied by the evidence you give of my having won your esteem. The exaggerated picture you draw of my deportment during a protracted sojourn in your midst is, in one respect, essentially truthful, for I always admired and wished to perpetuate that mutual forbear ance and kindly feeling I found to exist between other religious denominations and the congregation given to my charge, and when you are seen on the present occasion acting in concert and commingling your sentiments of kindness towards an unworthy Priest, you supply an evidence that religion beget no rancour in the men of Brockville. The New Church now so far advanced towardcompletion, was with me a matter of necessity, for when I beheld the many stately edifices for which your pretty town is so justly admired, those hills of charming residences, the many vast structures for Commercial purposes; Banks, Court House, and a Rail-Road about to run your town into the dimensions of a City. I considered it an intolerable reproach to suffer any longer the House of Goil to be a pitiful contrast to such extensive improvements : nor will I or the Catholics of Brockville be ever unmindful of the munificent sympathy we received in that extensive undertaking from gentlemen of other religious persuasions. They who are familiar with the discipline of the Catholic Church are well aware that I could have no choice in my removal from Brockville, it entirely depending on the will of my superior to whom I owe, in that regard, implicit obedience, but his authority cannot reach to or control the lasting affection shall ever maintain for a town dear to me for so merry serious considerations and cherished rominis-Astaough I had many substantial proofs of your unmerited affection, I could not have auticipated the effort you have made for a parting gift, having so recently rifled your pecuniary resources for the more pressing purposes of the New Church.

dris, our member got a paper pat ap in his office, to despise the people of his own Church. He did this after the meeting of the Catholics to take into consideration the condition of the Suparate Schools. He wanted to ridicule them. This was the paper in question.

" PAPIST LODGS. Grand Master. . O. D. Chisholm. Deputy Grand .. A S. M'Douald. Master of Scarlet. A. R. M'Donnell. Clothier Furnisher to the Lodge. . II. H'Donnell.

Grand Scribe .. - Curran. Now, sir, do you see what our Roman Catholic member says of the Catholic of his own place?-Could you get better from a son of Brown? You will put this in print for all the Catholics of the County of Glengarry to know it, and to read it for him at the hustings of the next election. This is the Catholic that George Brown and Ryerson make the fit model for all the Catholics of Upper Canada.-

What a fine model for us all !

A SCOTCH CATHOLIC.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sin-A most brutal and savage murder was committed on the fisstings Road, near Tudor; the particulars of which are as follow :- It appears that a person of the name of Robert Dickey, who had been in Australia for some time, and where he had been enabled to accumulate a considerable amount of money, came to reside in this part of the country. Some time during this scason | e employed a man named Eimon Peter Rock, an Icish Orangeman, to chop wood for him. On the morning of the 10th of January, Rock got up to light a fire; and, immediately after, Dicky discovered that his shanty was on fire; by which cause he lost about 300 dollars worth of proper ty. At this time he had been finishing a new house for himself, and had a joiner, named James Barbeau, working in it; this man he also boarded. In the afternoon, Dicky and Burbeau went to a neighboring house to get dinner; and while away Rock, it seems, broko open a trunk belonging to Mr. Dicky, and took therefrom all the money which it contained, and scattered about the room all of Dicky's papers. Before Rock could make his escape out of the room, the other two returned; and when Rock found that he could not effect his escape without being detected, he took down a double barrelled gun belonging to Mr. Dicky, which he loaded, and fired at him as he pushed the door open, lodging the contents about the windwipe, which caused instant death. Mr. Dicky never spoke a word after receiving the fatal shot. The joiner, who was putting some shavens on the fire turned round on hearing the report, and perceived Mr. Dickey lying dead, and the gun levelled by Rock at himself. Barbeau then instantly fled from the house, and gave the slarm to some men living not far distant from the scene. Prompt pursuit was given to Rock, who had by this time fled; but he was soon overtaken, and brought back. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Rock. He was committed to Belleville gaol, to await his trial.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION .-The Rev. Director begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following very handsome contributions to the Library of the Association :--

X.

From Dr. Hingston, the " Encyclopodia Americana," 14 vols.

From James Donnelly, Esq.-Charlemagne, by Lucien Bonaparte, 2 vois ; Brownson's Essays ; Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation ; The Irish Abroad and at Home; The Fall of the Crimea; Borret's Grammar of the English, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, and French Languages; Dr. Cahill's Works; The American Negociator; Goldsmith's England; Shakespeare; Moore's Works ; Trade of Canada ; Illustrated Magazine, ; Anglo-American Magazine, 11 nos.; Bow's Review, 7 nos.; and the Late of Bishop McGinn, by T. D. McGee.

From Rev. Mr. Toupin-The Faith of Catholics, 3 vols; Bishop Eugland's Works, 5 vols; Speeches of Grattan, Sheil, O'Connell, (2 vols) Burke, and Plunket; Palmer's Philosophy, 2 vols.; Brownson's Essays; McGuire's Rome; and History of Christianity in China, 2 vols.

From Anonymus-McGeoghegan's History of

Murphy, 63 3d. Per Rov J J Chisholm, E Hawkesbury-Self, 12a 6d ; J M'Guire £1 5s. Por J Heenau, Thorold-M Hennessy, £1 5s. Per M M'Kenny, Cohourg-P Lynch, 10s; J F Doyle, 5s. Per J Roberts, Amherstburg-J Fitzpatrick, 6s 3d. Per Rev L A Bourret-Kamouraski, Rev Mr Hebert, £1 5a; St Jean Port Ioli, Rov L. Parant, 15s. Per A M'Phaul, Wellington-Self 103; J Kennedy,

Per J Ford, Prescott-Rev E P Roach, 10s; H

5

Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills-A M'Donell 10s. Per D M'Donald, Vankleek Hill-D Flood, 10s; D

Hurley, 10s. Per Rev J Rossiter, Gananoque-M Kane, 10s.

Per J O'B Scully, Paris-W Herilley, 58.

Per Rev Mr Lalor, Pieton-J Suleran, 6s 3d; H Goodwin, 5s; J Carroll, 8s 9d. Per (1 A Hay, St Androws-D M'Donell 10s.

Per Rev C Wardy, New Market, Miss M O'Learv, 58. Per D G M'Donald, Summerstown-Self, 10s; A Grant, 10s.

THE FOOL AND HIS MOREY .-- Some two months ago an axe-maker named Sturgeon went to Galt with \$800 in his possession. Of this he lodged \$580 in the bank, and kept the balance for spending money. Before New Year's day, states the Galt Reporter, the balance had grown to be a very small one in leed, and resolving upon reformation, the maker of axes one day last week started off for Clinton, the residence of his mother, taking with him the sum of \$500. At Harrisburg he joined a party of four men at a public house, where it soon leaked out that he had a considerable sum of money in his pos-session. His friends first made him dance, then plied him with liquor, next rolled him in the snow and afterwards stole all his cash. They, however, considerately took him to a farm house to prevent him from freezing. The farmer, fortunately, recoguized the party, and this led to the detection of the gang. They were followed to Copetown, where they were all found together in a public house. We understand they are now lodged in Hamilton gaol. The victim of their rescality, in company with a friend, subsequently tried to discover a clue to the missing money. Hiring a cutter, they proceeded to Brantford, where they could obtain no information, and consoled themselves for their ill-spirits by trying to keep their spirits up pouring spirits down, The result was a cutter smashed, and a new bill to pay .- U. C. Paper.

Married.

In St. Patrick's Church, on Monday, January 31, by the Rev. J. J. Councily, M. Joseph Pare, to Miss Sarah MacCuffrey.

Died.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Mary Malloney, mother of James Malloney, and relict of Patrick Malloney, a native of Dury, near Ballymahon, County Longford, Ireland. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city on the 29 ult., of appoplexy, after a short illness, R. M. Leprobon, Brq , aged 69 years.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

| | ary 1st, i | 859. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| riour, per quintal. | \$3.00 to 2 | \$3.30 |
| osumen, per co | 2,70 | 2,75 |
| Wheat, per minut | 00 | 00 |
| Oats,g do., | 60 | 00 |
| Barley, do., | 80 | 90 |
| Cens. 00 | 80 | |
| Beaus, do., | | |
| Bickwheat, do., | 0,00 | |
| | 50 | 55 |
| Unions, per minot, | 67 | 80 |
| 'onatoos, por bag | 75 | 80 |
| Beef, por lb., | 7 | 15 |
| Mutton, per quarter, | 1,00 | 1,15 |
| Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcase). | 5,50 | 6,59 |
| Butter, Fresh, per 16., | 25 | 30 |
| " Salt, per 1b., | 17 | |
| Eggs, per dox., | | 18 |
| Chonge nam lb | 30 | 33 |
| Cheese, per 10., | 10 | 15 |
| Turkeys, per couple, | 1,20 | 2,20 |
| Geoso, do., | 85 | 1,50 |
| Fowls, do., | 40 | 69 |
| Ashes-Pots, per cwt | 6,10 | 6,15 |
| " Pearls, per do., | 6,40 | 6,50 |
| | | |



ENPLY.

It was fate, they'll say, a way ward fate, Your web of discord wove ; And while your tyrants joined in hate, You never joined in love.

Another cause was the want of a skilful head, bat Roderick was a weak prince, fond of negotiations, when he should have been prompt in action. Another reason that all the towns on the sea coast were inneason that has towns on the sea coast were her manna me. The neaton on the system is many since, usay, about him, and they told me another good habited by Danish people, who could not be supposed like magic -- so instantaneous -- the pain is gone at thing. This winter, when the Catholics were begin-ed to have the same attachment to the soil. The in- ence. Sold by all dealers in family medicines.

lived the Protestant revolution of the XVI century; whilst in his third article he detects and points out the close connection betwixt Protestantism and Heathenism, as indicated by the essentially heathen and anti-Christian spirit that animated the "Humanists," or writers of the age immediately preceding the Protestant Reformation; of which the obscene Ulrich Von Hutten was the precursor-as St. John the Baptist was of Christianity-and Voltaire of that modern phase of Protestantism or Denialism, known as the French Revolution.

A profound essay upon, or, rather analysis of the philosophical writings of the Abbe Hugonin is followed by the "Conversations of Our Club," in which the vulgar objections to " Theocracy" are stated and skilfully disposed of ; and with an excellent article upon " Popular Amusements," succeeded by the usual " Literary Notices" of recent publications, the January number of the Review is concluded. Whilst so many trashy and often positively injurious publications are amply supported in Canada, it is to be hoped that all true Catholics will make it a point of encouraging and promoting the circulation of cences. this the leading Catholic periodical of the American Continent.

"MARIAN ELLWOOD; OR HOW GIRLS LIVE." -By One of themselves. Dunigan & Brother, New York.

This is a very pretty story, well told, and pervaded by a religious spirit throughout ; it is therefore a work which we can cheerfully recommend to a Catholic public, and hail as a valuable addition to our lighter Catholic literature.

THE JUBILEE AT MOUNT ST. MARY-OCIOber 6th 1858-Published by the President of Mount St. Mary's College-Ed. Dunigan and Brother, New York.

A very interesting report of the addresses delivered, and other proceedings, at the Semi-Centennial celebration at Mount St. Mary's College, on the 6th of C et ber last.

Physicians say that Davis' Pain Killer is one of those nice little articles which is calculated to relieve an immense amount of suffering incident to human life. Its action on the system is many times,

Accept then, Gentleman, my sincerest acknow ledgements for your too flattering address, and believe me that your honored names shall be ever held in grateful remembrance by the unworthy object of your present notice. (Pigned,)

OLIVER KELLY.

Brookville, Jan. 1859.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Charlottenburg, Jan. 24th, 1859 Mr. EDITOR-- | wrote to you some weeks ag , about the Catholic member who got into Parliament, by opposing Separato Schools and priestly influence. as Received says I was searching since, about Aleyandria, for some more information about our member for Gleagarry, I got it. What do you think, Mr. Editor, the Catholic member for Glengarry sends his three little daughters to the Common School with all the little urchins of the place, at the same that there is a very respectable Convent at his band. He does thirto gain the influence of the Protestants of the county, at the expense of his religion and his honor (if he has any). I asked, you may be sure, ever body, about him, and they told me another good ning to work about the School Question, in AlexanIreland ; Harper's Magazine, 74 nos.

From A Friend-Dr. Dixon's Introduction to the Sacred Scriptures; Livy's Rome, 2 vols; State Trials, 44; Symbolism; Sheil's Speeches; History of the Irish Hierarchy ; Reeve's Church History ; Goldsmith's Natural History ; Sincere Christian; Illustrated London Astronomy;-Dickens' Works, 2 vols.; Morvit's Miernan; Keats' poetical works; Library of Ireland, 7 vols; Plutarch's Lives, 4 vols; Macauley's England, 4 vols.; and Lingard's England, 13 volumes.

The Committee have resolved to send a certain amount of eash to the Professor of History in the Catbolic University, Ireland, with a request to select, for the Association here, the best works on the history, antiquities, &c., and general Laterature of Ireland.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Johnsons Corners, S Brown, 10s; South Douro D Quinn, 5s; Lochiel, D M'Millan, 10s; Elora, P Carcoll, 6s; Erinsville, N Hays, 2: 6d; Hemmingford, D'M'Evilla, L1 28 6d ; Jugersoll, B Fallon, 15s St Hynamthe, Rev Mr Desnoyers, 53; Dalhoush Wills, D M Donald 118 3d; Lancaster, D M Dougall 1 is 3d; Hunt y, J Muntil, 10s; Bherrin (ton, M M-affrey, 10s; Aspierville, J Sloan, 5s; Drumbo, D Gremin, 12s 6d ; La Presentation, Rev Mr Beauregard, £1 5s; Bristol, T Gallagher, £1 5s; Osgoode A M'Donell, 10s; Youge, A Fox. 15s; Fredricksburg M. Gannon, £1; Codrington, T. Gallagher, £1 45 Gi Alexandrin, J. M'Gillis, £1 175 Gd : L'Acadie, B. Conroy, 6s 3d; Beauharnois, E Uniskelly, 10s; Brock. ville, H Walsh, £1; Marysville, D Millenry, 5s; Chi-cago, Rev P Chiniquy, £3 15s; St Sylvester, J Corr, 10s; St Johns, C.E., Mrs Stafford, 19s. Per C & Rochon - Seanharnois, Dr. Gernon, £1;

Mr Brauchaud, £1 10s; St Hyaciuthe, College, £1 5s ; J Nelson, £1 5s ; St Damase, Rev Mr Brunst, £2 164 3d; Beloell, F Charland, 123 6d; J Beauchernin, 12s 6d.

Per W M Harty, Lacolle-J Gaul, 10s. Per M O'Leary, Quebes-P O'Regau, 15s; J O'Kane 15s; J P O'Heara, 15s; W Johnson, 7s Gd; J O'Neill, 7. 6d ; St Sylvester, D Maguire, 12s 6d ; Stoneham, J O.wo., 188 9d; St Valier, Rev L A Prouiz, 128 9d; St Foy, Capt M'Grath, £1: L'Islet, J Burke, 128 6d; T Roche, 12s 6d ; Valcartier, P Conway, 10s. Per J Furlong, Wellington-Salf, 5s; T Kenny,

10s; L Kelley, 5. Per W F Monagan, Toronto-Education Offic.,

124 6d. Per M M'Namara, Kingston-T' Sullivan, 10s; M Water, 5s; Mrs E Levingstone, 10s; Rov E Wyman, 10s; W O'Reilly, 5s; T O'llern, 12s 6d; Centreville,
 W Cassidy, £1 5s; Clenburney, J Hickey, 12s 6d.
 Per M Heophy, Kemptville- D Deigham, 5s.

Pe: J Campion, Russelltown-Self, 12s 6d; D G don, 18s 9d.

Per W MiManamy, Brantford-Rev J Ryan, 10s J Martin, 53; Paris, J Renihan, 53. Por V Garreau, St. Denis-Self, £1; Rev Mr De-

mers, 10s.

Per P Prior-Napervilie, J Sloan, 8a.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Sr. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next,

7th February, at EIGHT o'clock. An fissay will be read, and a Recitation delivered, by two of the Members.

KF A punchal attendance is requested. By Crder, RICHARD M'SHANE, Rec. Sec. Feb. 8, 1859.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Sr. PATRICKS SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th February, 1859, at half-past SEVEN o'clock, to Debate the question-" Was the Poetical Genius of Moore Superior to that of Burns."

R. M'SHANE, Rec. Sec.

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES.

PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to

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HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal.

January 1859.

OXYGENATED BITTERS

LETTHE FROM BEV. C. W. DENISON.

Gentlemen .- Having suffered considerably from Dyspepsia, in consequence of close confinement to my duties on ship-board, during a recent voyage to and from the Pacific coast, I was induced by the advice of a friend, to try a bottle of your Oxygenated Billers.

I must frankly say that the effect thus far has been highly favorable. Mrs. Denison has also been an invalid from a Chronic Pleurisy, arising from Dyspep-sia, and has experienced great relief from the use of Bitters. I feel a real pleasure in recommending them to the public

C. W. DENISON.

Saru W. Fowna. & Co Boston Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where. For sale in Montrenl, at wholesale, by Lymans, Sa-

vage & Co., 226 St. Paul Struct ; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street ; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street ; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

and the second second

All the Emperor's Ministers are said to be now in favor of peace, and the industrial population of France look with aversion upon war.

Among the rumors current were one that Walewski was to be superseded by Persigny as Minister of Foreign affairs; another that the Austrian Ambassador had left; and another of the formation of an army of observation on the Alps. None of them were confirmed.

The Paris correspondent of the " Times" says that the French Marshalls are charged to take command of the great Military Districts, and all Generals on leave of absence are ordered to their posts. He also says Walewski has protested against the ruinous impression that appeared to rule supreme, and determined to retire from action when moderation is no longer listened to.

Among the rumors from Paris is one that Genera McMabon is to command the army in Italy, and that 30,000 men of the African contingent were to cross over to Italy.

The " Constitution" has an article admitting that there are serious difficulties between France and Au stria concerning the Danube and Servia, but says war is only probable in the events of the rupture of treaties.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON .- The Paris jour nals announce the marriage of Prince Napoleon with the Princess Clotilde Savoie. The Prince leaves on the 13th Jan. for Marseilles, and will embark for Genoa, where he will remain eight days, and then return.

From the Nord we derive the following :-

I am told on credible authority that the exact words spoken by the Emperor to M. Pereire when he met him at the railway station on his way to shoot at Rambouillet were-' L'Aurriche a fait des betises, mais de la a la guerre il y a un abime-du reste j'enverrai une note a Moniteur.' M. Pereire saw the Emperor the next day at the Tuileries, and remained with him three-quarters of an hour. His Majesty anid- Well, the Bourse has been a little bouter to- from Maxico, both from the French Minister, who day.' M Percire answered-'Yes; because I veutured to report your Majessly's promise to send a note to the Moniteur."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News writes "I am informed that, with the express purpose of counteracting the disastrous effect of the few words Government will not relax any of its military meawhich the Emperor addressed to M. de Hubner on New Year's Day, his Majesty has arranged a hunting party at Fontsinebleau to-morrow, to which the Austrian ambassador is invited. This news is the more significant that M. de Hubner did not once go to Complegae during the whole autumn sojourn of to Compleges during the whole annumn separate of video for, and some subject to pay the experiment of the first two months of the year in hand." absence was remarked upon. Not only the Emperor but his Foreign Minister are now prodigal of atten-the taxes without waiting for the vote of the budget, the taxes without waiting for the vote tions to M. de Hubner; he dines with Count Walewski to-day. The opinion gains ground that the great historical event of the week was from the first nothing more than a Bourse manmuvre. All eyes are now turned to Italy, and the King of Sardinia's speech, which will be pronounced on Monday next, is looked for with intense interest. It is confidently reported that it has been settled at the Tuilleries. I am inclined to think it will be much in accordance with the analysis I sent you two or three days since. A story is told of a mot of Victor Emmanuel on New Year's day, which forms a curious contact to what Napoleon III. said to the Pope's nuncio here .--Speaking to a president of one of the law courts the King of Sardinia is reported to have said in an under tone, "Let us hope that this year will be less insignificant than the preceding ones."

It is said the Emperor of the French has promised a gift of a million and a half of francs for the restoration of the Cathedral of Vannes.

FRENCH GUN BOATS .- The Journal de Cherbourg announces that the French Government is about to establish a depot of masts and other dockyard materials at Mayotte, for the use of French vessels .-Eight gun boats on a new principle are ordered to be forthwith laid on the stocks at Toulon They can be taken to pieces and put together again with the greatest facility for the purposes of navigation in shallow waters.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 5 .- " By order of the Emperor, British subjects resident or trading in the Russian empire are entitled to enjoy (sund appeles a jouir) all the immunities which are granted to French, Greek, Belgian, and Dutch subjects."

ITALY.

ties. If Napoleon 111. could see his way to a grand military demonstration, ending in a triumph, without any serious opposition, there is no doubt the move-

ment would be popular. But the "tug" of real war am sare the nation would have no stomach to stand. There is no doubt, however that a French army might sweep the Austrians from Italy like chaff before the wind, if no opposing elements came into operation to check their onward course. There is no knowing how far France might be committed by a first and possibly, too sanguine step .- Correspondent of the Times.

TURIN, JAN. 7 .- The Pielmontese Gazette publishes note relative to the navigation of the Danube, in which, after giving a sketch of the various points of the question, it declares that the act signed at Vienna, on the 7th Nov., 1857, is contrary to the principles of liberty, justice, and general utility established by the declarations of the Congress of Paris in 1856. It further expresses the hope that the lowers will maintain the rights of the Conference, and uphold the rules laid down for the purpose of destroying a privilege favorable to Austria alone.

A letter from Milan of the 4th says :- " The cry of Viva Vittorio Emmanuele, which is everywhere raised, is incited by Piedmontese agents, and is a de-

monstration against Mazzint and the Republicans." TURIN, JAN. 10 .- It is certain that a great many ersons have come into Piedmont from Austrian Italy to avoid the conscription. There have also been arriving here some time past, and there are still arriving, from both Lombardy and Venice, families and persons of the higher classes who have been alarmed by the state of things in their own country.

-Cor. of the London Times. SPAIN.

In the Madrid Chamber of Deputies on the 3rd, the President of the Council confirmed the statement that "Spain had obtained complete satisfaction from the Mexicans who occupied Tampico, and that amongst other things they had restored the loan extorted from the Spaniards." The semi-official Correspondencia Autografic announces in addition that the Government had received official information now represents Spain in that country, and the Spanish Consul, that General Zuloaga, President of the Mexican Republic, had intimated his readiness to testantism! But any assertion against the Catholic give satisfaction to Spain for all her other grievangive satisfaction to Spain for all her other grievan-ces; but the Correspondancia adds that the Spanish us see what the Times says against the Papal Gosures until this promise be completely fulfilled. The same authority says :--- "Our financial statement to worse, and that neither the Ultramontane devotee, could not possibly be more satisfactory than it is.-- nor the "Crochetty English pervert" deny this to be Not only were all debts due on the 31st December paid, but the obligations of the Govenment are pro- speech Hamilton in his infamous book called "Parvided for, and sums sufficient to pay the expenses of

was approved of by the Camber of Deputies on the 3rd instant without a division, In the Senate a debate took place on the message of the President of the United States. In the course of it, the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared formally that the Cabinet of the United States had not yet made any proposition for the purchase of Cuba, and that if any were made it would be "energetically rejected." A resolution approving of the ministerial declaration was unanimously adopted. Some of the journals mention a rumour that the Queen contemplates making a visit to Rome to have an interview with the Pope.

AUSTRIA.

The Nord publishes the following as the text of the speech made by the Emperor of Austria to the French Ambassador on Jan. 4 :---

"I am sincerely touched by the personal semiments of the Emperor. Assure him that, notwithstanding the dissidences occasioned by political necessities, I have never ceased to feel the profoundest esteem and the most cordial sympathy for his person." The Nord observes that these words, though less emphatic than those of the French Emperor, show no less clearly the existence of the state of things

which has so greatly alarmed public opinion. It was intended (says n letter) to send 2 divisions to Italy, but on the 6th inst. orders were issued that seven brigades, that is, three divisions and a half, should move towards the southern part of the empire. The writer adds that, notwithstanding the above warlike preparations, his impression is that there will not be a collision between Austria and have no difficulty in showing that the Papal States Sardinia.

destination, the Austrian forces in Italy will consist the most dignified and majestic in the world. The 150 A00 men.

will be pleased to transmit a copy thereof to her Majesty the Queen.

The learned gentleman was again defeated, the house being counted out. The fact is that there is a decided majority who think that the question of equal civil and religious rights is entirely different from the right of the Pope to give territorial titles to Bishops within the British dominions, but as the Roman Catholics vote pretty generally as a united body, and a general election will take place early in the ensuing year, there is a strong disposition to evade the question if possible.

THE " TIMES" AND HOLY SEE. To the Editor of the Tablet.

MY DEAR SIR,-You have no doubt seen with surprise the late articles of the Times respecting Italian politics, and especially the affairs of the Pontifical States. Those articles would be unaccountable, if we were not fully aware of the ignorance which exists in this country regarding foreign countries, and the way in which topics of Italian politics are constantly used as a sort of makeweight in party struggles in England. But the statements of the *Times* about the Papal Government exhibit an unusual degree of recklessness-and disregard of fucts-which could not have been possible, unless the writer had been encouraged by the circumstances which he alludes to in the first sentence of his article of the 4th, namely, "The long untagonism existing between England and the Papal Scc." This sentence is the key to the whole subject. It seems that the English are ready to believe any assertion against the Papal See, without one atom of truth. And so they are willing to believe with delight, any, even the most absurd statement against the Catholic Church or the Catholic Clergy. Thus, in the very next article we find in the Times clearly pointing out that the Catholic Religion is the one thing to be got rid of in Ireland, and the reason alleged is a remarkable instance of English Protestant feeling. It is that the Catholic Religion withdraws the minds of the people from mere material interests and money-making! And the writer does not see that his attack on the Catholie Church in Ireland is an eulogim on it; and, at the same time, a reflection on the materialism of Provernment. It says, that during the last ten years the States of the Church have been going from bad so. The Times here follows the precent of singleliamentary Logic," in which he recommends a de-

bater to assert boldly that his opponents admit the very thing that they strenuously deny. The truth is, that the assertion of the Times is utterly false, and entirely unsupported by proof of any sort. The Times culogises the Roman Republic. But that Republic overturned a regularly established Constitutional Government with two Chambers, trial by jury and a free press. It commenced by the murder of Rossi, the constitutional Minister, and the destruction of a Ministry which contained only one ecclesiastic. I say nothing of the atrocities committed under the Triumvirs, the murder of unoffending and blameless ecclesinstics, and the violation of private rights. I will only observe, that after culogising the kepublic, the Times says that "a heavy debt has been incurred, and there is no advantage, domestic or international to shew for it." I admit the fact. But who incurred the debt? It was contracted by the Roman Republic, and the Pupal Government hus, with enlightened liberality, paid off the liabilities of that infamous predecessor, rather than expose private persons to loss and injury by repudiating the debt. So much for the assertion respecting the debt of the Roman States. But the Times goes on to say that the Roman Government "cannot manage the finances of the country !" It is very well to say that; but where is the proof? The fact is, that there is a considerable and increasing surplus above the expenditure. And in the model state of Sardinia there is an enormous deficit, notwithstanding the confiscation of the private property of the members of religious houses. The present Minister of Finance at Rome is a disciple of Sir Robert Peel, and the last tariff is based on Peel's tariff, on principles of free trade. The result has been a great increase of revenue; and I should are more lightly taxed than any other country in When all the reinforcements have reached their Europe. The Court is the cheapest, and yet by far ope's household costs only afteen hundred pounds a year, and the Prime Minister receives a salary of 5001. a year. There is no conscription. That great impost, so grievously felt in the Sardinian States, locs not exist in the dominions of the Pope. Surely this is a most important exemption, and a great privilege of the subjects of the Pope's Government, which the Times describes as the worst of Governments. Then we are told that the roads are bad .--This is a simple falsehood. I will venture to say from my own observation that the public roads in the Roman States will bear comparison with the high roads in England. The Times says that the streets of every town are infested by ruffians, who make a walk after nightfall dangerous, except when a French sentincl is within hearing." Now, there are no French sentincls except at Rome and Civita Vecchia; and I assert without besitation, that the streets of Rome are more secure than those of London. In the very same number of the Times we find an account of a robbery in the streets of London, and we see reports of the same kind every day in the Police-Courts, and it is impossible to walk about London at night without being molested in the most offensive manner by sturdy and importunate prostitutes. Nothing of the sort exists in Rome. You may visit the Colisseum by moonlight, and wander through the most unfrequented streets without the slightest annoyance, as I can say from my own personal experience, though there are English travellers in the Piazza di Spagna, who delight in the absurd cock-and-bull stories of daggers and assassinations with which they are eutertained by the hangers-on of the hotels. Really I am ashamed to enter into these particulars for the refutation of slanders, which rest only on bold and unblushing assertion, without a single tittle of evi-dence, but which find a ready acceptation in this country, where anything is at once believed against

has been made by the enemies of the Holy See. But had been committed to Aylesbury gaol on some the Vicar of Christ still reigns and no human power:

can overturn his throne. I will not occupy any more of your space by a detailed refutation of the inaccuracies of the Times respeating the Papal Government. I will only add that I know the anxiety of that Government to make improvements and avail itself of every means of obtaining information of a useful description. The prisons -the revenue-the administration of public affairsall are improved and improving under a skilful and wise management. The country is improving. The railroads are progressing. And the fact that foreign capital is invested in them shows that the state of things cannot be such as the Times describes it. I have not had time to go into details, but I trust that what I have 'written will serve at least as a protest against calumny-and will induce your readers to distrust and disbelieve accusations which consist only in appeals to popular ignorance and to sectarian prejudice.

Believe me, yours faithfully, GEORGE BOWYER.

(From the London Tablet.) No one who observes the efforts made by the Propagandist societies of this country to turn the heathen from the wickedness of his ways, to evangelize the African, convert the Jew, and remove from Popish eyes the errors of an idolatrous superstition, could imagine that the Propagandists have in their own country, and under their very eyes a mass of human beings, whose spiritual and bodily miseries are quite as deplorable as the worst which the most henighted and suffering populations of other lands can show. He would still less suppose that, though this fact has been long notorious, the desire to establish a spiritual protectorate wherever they can extend their Propa-gandism, openly or by stealth, abroad, is such that home miseries have enjoyed the least share of their attention ; have indeed been comparatively neglected by them. It was enough apparently for the native heathen that he lived within the shadow of the righteous, that he had opportunities which by dist of exertions he was morally certain not to make, might bring him within the active influence of such Christianity as the better sort of his countrymen could impart to him." Meanwhile, the emissaries of Exeter Hall were compassing heaven and earth to make a proselyte of Jew or Turk, Heathen or Papist ; backed by funds almost inexhaustible, but essential to a creed whose converts require to be comforted bodily as well as spiritually. Your benighted Englishmen penned up in filtby alleys, crawling through their days, hungry and naked, living in habitations not fit for a dog, seeing their children grow up around them, with the stamp of future crime already upon their brows, and lisping in blasphemy; Englishwomen shut up in miserable garrets, often without fire in the bitterest depth of winter, toiling from morning till night, fortunate if even so they could secure a pittance sufficient to prolong life, and suffering; boys prowling about by day for theft, and sleeping by night on door-steps or in the cellars of empty or unfinished houses; women old and young huddled up on the pavement before the workhouse in great pubfic thoroughfares ; men, women, and children swarming in miserable lodging-houses, worse provided than beasts, and heaped together, twenty, thirty, forty, in a single room--these are some of the features of our great Metropolis, and of every great town in Ohristian England, which one would think should claim priority of attention, not to speak of forms of desolation more shocking still in the streams of human pollution, which nightly and perennially flow through our streets, and for which, as yet, no cure has been attempted.

For these are evils for which society is unaccountable till she has done all she can to remove them .--For more or less they are the fruit of which her vices are the seed; not wholly the spontaneous growth of nature. It is not natural that in the richest country in the world there should be more poverty than in any other, more misery, more degradation, more vicc. It is not natural that, having all this destitution, and paying a forced subsidy of millions every year to relieve it, the sharpest pangs of hunger should to thousands be preferable to an appeal to the workhouse. It is a thing unheard of in any ether country professing Christianity, that men and women die from want ; not such, observe, as conceal their woe in their breasts and leave it to consume them, but persons who have submitted to the last humiliation which humangnature in this merriest of lands can undergo-the attitude and suit of a pauper. The undergo-the attitude and suit of a pauper. The bon, which was given by her daughter-in-law, in whole world knows that it is not a rare thing for peo-ple in England to die of want. Within a tew days he inverte attitude and suit of a pauper. The bon, which was given by her daughter-in-law, in 1805, to the Abbe Heron, Curate of the Church, and most probably an Irishman. the journals have recorded several instances of Christians thus abandoned. Fortune has turned her back upon them; a Christian public has sent them to the workhouse ; the workhouse has closed its doors upon them; and they have gone back to their garrets, or stolen away into some corner wretched and descried as themselves, and in answer to their last sigh, let us trust, have obtained that mercy from Heaven which men denied them. But for the units who have thus found a period to their sufferings, thousands upon thousands remain to reproach the luxury and splendor, and the boastful pride of this great country, which every now and then, stung with a passing remorse, pours a stream of subscriptions into the hands of the nearest active philan despise; and when it has done that, relapses into the mug consciousness of British superiority in all things. While we write, the stream of donations is flowing in favor of the Field-lane Refuge, of which a correspondent into a large room, well-lighted and warmed, and moderately well-ventilated. The entire floor, with the exception of certain parrow strips necessary for communication, and encumber d with numerous boots and shoes (so-called), with here and there a wooden leg, or a crutch, was covered with cribs, bearing a stronger resemblance to widish sheep-troughs than to anything else with which I am acquainted, natural or artificial. These cribs consisted merely of boards, raised a few inches from the brick floor, and inclined to it at a small augle, so us to elevate slightly the head and shoulders of the occupants, each man being separated from his neighbor by a partition a few inches high." And on these boards lay old and young, not a handful of straw to soften that hard couch for the weary sides, and the swollen or wounded feet, which the writer observed almost in every instance. No covering was provided .--Those who had jackets took them off to cover their feet with, and those who had none did without them. Broad and water was the evening meal, and with bread and water they would again be nourished the following morning before being sent out to renew the hopeless battle of life. But there were prayers for them morning and evening, whethere they liked them or no:; for this is the indispensable condition of every act of your Heretic Propagandists' charity .-You cannot touch even their bread and water, but, perforce, you must swallow their prayers too. And yet, compared with the English workhouse, this miserable refuge, cold, ungenerous, niggardly, and exacting though it is, has comparatively a cheery look, when we think of the ordinary fate of poverty in this Christian land, and the habitual crucities of a godless Poor Law, spite of its hypocritical parade of Christmas fare which our contemporaries have just trumpetted through the length and breadth of the band. Think of the long series of dismal stories which have shocked and in illed us from boyhood up, of deep done in the temples of English charity more heartless, more wicked, than those which lie at the door of the brave and the murderer, and yet systematically done, year after year, and approved of on deliberation by men of authority. Not to go back for instances, take the case of the guardians of High Wycombe only the other day, three clergymen of the Establishment looking on and approving. Among the applicants for relief was a poor | made sundry endeavors to force herself into a seat, woman with a family of children, whose husband but failed.

applied for a little outdoor relief to enable her to support her children, and, upon again presenting her-self, she was told by the chairman that in her case the adverse decision of the board was unalterable .--The applicant replied, mournfully, "Surely, your hearts are not so hard as to wish to drive me and my children into the workhouse, and thus make it cost the parish more than it would to give mea little out-The chairman replied, "This is my door relief?" order ;" to which the applicant rejoined, "Then upon your heads be whatever I do to get my children bread."

And why should she not go to the workhouse? What right has man or women who has committed the crime of poverty to cavil at the sentence which indignant society passes upon them? The poor indeed abhor this refuge. Some accept death as a lighter evil. Many take a hold heart and charm open the doors of the comparative paradise of a prison by committing actual crime. But all shrink with instinctive dread from passing under a yoke, after which they can never again lift up their heads with the pride of manhood, with the digaity of an inde-pendent spirit. For a reformed religion and free institutions, and British intelligence, invincibility, and pluck, and Heaven knows what else, have defaced the Christian aspect of charity, and that sacredness wherewith the Gospel has invested the poor and which they wear still wherever the errors of Popery have blinded men's eyes. They who in the eyes of Protestant Englishmen are paupers, the refuse of the narish, an eye sore to ratenayers, a pest to parish officers, a curse to industry, a shame and an offence, are in the sight of Holy Church, the Poor of Christ, the children of Her Divine Spouse, the Companions of Our Lord in his poverty. And wherever the Ca-tholic heart bests warm and true to Catholic principles, stands firm by the Holy See, is heart and soul Popish and Ultramontane, its charity is clearest, and deepest, and purest. In no Catholic country do we see society corrupted to the core by the doctrine that poverty is crime, and men's faith in one another de-stroyed by a debasing thirst for gain, to appeare which every principle of honor and bonesty is cast aside. Nor have we such a spectacle as every now and then presents itself in England, of mighty spasmodic efforts to cast off the load of misery made by a good-natured public, which pays its subscription and goes its way in peace, helpless to do more than occasionally keep the flames down a little, but certain to see them burst forth again before long. How many times within these ten years have we seen efforts like that which is now made for the Field-lane Refuge, and how surely has the evil again and again risen above the remedy, and mocked the most lavish expenditure? And why? For that same reason which has left England without any of the holy brotherhoods which she possessed before she ceased to be Popish and became enlightened ; which has given her poor-laws instead of monasteries; political economy for Gospel Charity.

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THE LAST OF THE STUARTS AND THRUE PERSECUross .- A discovery made last week in the Ohurch of Nonancourt, in France, brings back to memory an episode of the reign of the successors of the Stuarts, in which a British Ambassador played the part of midnight assassin, and was prevented from having the last descendant* of James II. murdered, only by the courage and energy of a French lady.

In opening last week the richly-embroidered but faded chalice veil which for half a century had been used in the Church on great festivals, a paper was discovered in the interior folds of a ribbon, the contents of which were as follows, the French heing in the orthography of the time of Louis XV. :--" I am the ribbon (cordon) of James, last King of Great Britain-last King of the Stuart family. If you wish to know how I have been transformed into this ornament consult the anecdotes of the time-the History of the Regency of the Duke of Orleans under the of the reign of Louis XV., his private life, and anecdotes of the reign of Louis XIV., and those of the reign of Louis XV"

The following is the authentic account of the way the ribbon fell into the hands of the ancestor of the lady who gave it to the Church of Nonancourt :---

The British Ambassador had assassius placed in ambuscade, who were to have murdered the unfortunate Prince, when by the courage and assistance of Madame l'Hopital, grandmother of the late respected Mayor of Evreux, he was enabled to escape from their poignards, leaving to her as a couvenir his Bath rib-

Roms .- A letter from Rome, of the 4th inst., supplies as with an account of the reception of General de Govon and his staff by the Holy Father on the occasion of the New Year :--" The General, on his admission to the audience chamber, addressed the Pope in few words He said how happy he was to come for the third time to lay at the feet of His Holigess the expression of his homage, his profound respect and devotion, and those of his brother soldiers. He added that his sentiments were those of his august Emperor, and of all has officers and soldiers, and they were engraven on his heart. 'In conclusion,' said the General, 'when I contemplate the majesty of your throne, I see in you a King, and, what is more, a Sovereign Pontiff-the first exercising, like other monarcus, his temporal power within the limits of his States, an authority to the support of which is devoted our entire force; the second, still greater, exercising its spiritual authority throughout the universe without any boundaries than those of the globe itself. We salute, therefore, in your sacred person, the monarch and the noble and worth successor of St. Peter.' The Pope replied in French .-He thanked the General for the noble sentiments he had expressed for his person in the name of his of-ficers and soldiers, and added :- "On that brilliant day-less from the sun which was shining on the Vatican than by the recollection of the name given to the San of Sanctity and Justice, Jesus Christ the Savieur of the world-he invoked with all his heart the benediction of Heaven on the Emperor and Empress of the French, the Imperial Prince, the brave army, and the entire mation ; and he prayed to support his feeble arm in the good of all, is order that peace should reign throughout the world. The Holy Father then gave the apostolic benediction, and graciously admitted each of the officers to the foot

of the throne to kiss his hand." THE STATE OF ITALY .- PAUS Jan. 6 - There is a rumour in Paris to-day that Milan is in a state of siege. The news seems highly probable, for the few words addressed to M. de Habner by the Emperor on New Year's day-which have produced the effect which you know in London, and caused a panic for three days running on the Paris Bourse-must have driven the people in Italy nearly wild. The impression that we are on the eve of a general war gains ground immensely. A few days ago it was saidand said touly-in a Belgian journal that war was not believed in except in barracks. That exception ly attributed to it I can now assure you beyond a doubt, ti at whatever turn events may subsequently take, the "French army of Italy" is at this momen ready to march ' on paper.' The Commander-in-Chief, the generals, the aid-de-camp, the staff, the regiments, the artillery, the engineering corps, are all fixed upon, and the telegraph might in balf-an-hour send them on their way across the Alps to-morrow. ing all these symptoms, my own personal opinion is that a great war is scarcely upon the cards. The the tremendous discontent which would be ongendered in France by the catastrophes, the desolution, which would be produced by a war of any long duration. The national vanity is great, and doubtless INDIA.

The sentence of transportation passed some months ago upon his Majesty the ex-King of Delhi has at last seen carried into effect. The flat which brought the ill-fated King down from Allahabad arrived, a few days before the advices left, at Diamond Harbour, where her Majesty's ship Megæra was in readiness to receive the prisoner on board, to convey him to his final destination. His Majesty was accompanied by two of his wives and several other members of his family. The Cape of Good Hope is to be honoured with his custody.

The long talked of pyrotechnic exhibition, in celebration of her Majesty's assumption of the Govern-ment of India, took place at Calcutta on the evening of the 26th of November. A magnificent programme which would have astonished even the people of London or Paris, was published and duly circulated, but "this was all the display we had, for the fireworks themselves unhappily proved a failure."

The most important feature in Madras news is the fact that a commissioner to inquire into the titles of Enamdars has been appointed under the authority of the late Court of Directors. The gentleman selected by Government to hold that office is Mr. G. N. Taylor, and the date of the despatch authorising the inquiry is the 1st September.

CHINA.

Hong Kong advices to the 30th of November have come to hand.

Lora Elgin started on his trip up the Yang-tsze-Kiang on the Sth, with a Chinese official who had been deputed to accompany the expedition by Kweiliang and Hwashana, the incerial commissioners. who remain in Shanghae until his lordship's return, which was not expected to be within a month.

Mr. Reed, the American Plenipotentiary, had ar rived at Hong Kong, but Baron Gros still remained in the North.

The French forces at Cochin-China are said to be suffering greatly from dyseatery, engendered by the unfavourable climate.

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney correspondent of the Guardian writes : The resolutions respecting the right of Roman Catholic Prelates to assume territorial titles were thrown out in the Legislative Assembly by a considerable majority. Last night Mr. Denichy moved had, parhaps, far more importance than was general. the following resolutions on the same subject :- That this house, having had before it the despatch of the Right Hon. Lord Stanley to his Excellency the Governor-General, relative to an act to incorporate St. Ichn's College within the University of Sydney, rcsolves-1. That the proceeding of the Right Hop, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in declining to submit that act to her Majosty the Qucen, is not justified by the reason assigned; is calculated to disturb I am not habitually emphatic, but be well assured the harmony which now prevails among the various that I do not say this lightly. Now, notwithstand- religious bodies in the territory, and to cause the greatest dissatisfaction to the Parliament and people of New South Wales. 2. That this house deprecates Emperor is not strong enough internally to risk the in the strongest manner the perseverance of her the tremendous discontent which would be engen. Majesty's imperial advisers in a course opposed to that entire religious freedom and equality which it desires to assert as a fundamental principle in the constitution of New South Wales. 3. That the forethe news that the tri-coloured flag was waving in going resolutions be embodied in an address to the this country boasting that Pius 1X., then in exile,

a Catholic Government. Any one reading the Times would suppose that Rome would be happy, rich, and great, if it could only get rid of the Pope and Cardinals, and the whole establishment of the Papacy. But can any-thing be more utterly absurd? I have no doubt that an itinerant spouter, in a public house in Oxford, would be loudly cheered by his unwashed audience in a cloud of tobacco smoke, if he denounced the University as an incubus upon the freedom and the industry of the citizens, and a tyranny of the most degrading description, and his eloquence might, very likely, stir up a town and gown row. But every sensible man knows that Oxford, without the Univer sity, would soon become a swamp, village. And what would Rome be without the Pope, and the Papal Court, and the Papal Government, and the Cardinals, and Prelates, and all those circumstances which make it the centre of the Christian world ? It would soon be a museum of antiquities, and a deserted town full of modern ruins. The people who call themselves Italian Patriots are, indeed, insaue or dishonest, when they denounce the Papacy, which is the greatest glory of Italy and the only thing that gives to Italy a great power over the civilized world Julius II, said to the Doge of Venice " there are only two Italian thing in Italy, one is your Ducal Cup, and the other is my Tiara." The cap is gone, but the Tiara remains, and the false friends of hay rail at it ! It is the crown of the most ancient dynasty of Princes in the world. A few years ago we heard neople in Lombardy would for a time silence many hostile par- Governor-General, with a request that his Excellency was the last of the Popes. Many time the same boast

Madame l'Hopitel died in 1740.

Occupied in collecting documents for a work on the times in which these events were enacted, I add to this a letter written by the unfortunate Pretender in 1758, which I copy exactly from the original, written in a large and bold hand :--

Ye 20th December, 1755. MR. GORDON, PARIS.

Sir-I cannot but be in a great concern as ye state of health Regarding a certaing gentelman, as I here by different ways, he is declining. Be pleased to let me know what you here on that subject. I wrote you laste concerning a remittance, which I Hope you received. So remain yr moste sincere friend, For Mr. Gordon, Principall of ye Scotch J.R

Cologe, at Paris.

The "certain gentleman" was his unfortunate father son of James II.

I shall endeavour to'get more minute details relative to the honourable conduct of the Ambassador of the British monarch. Comparisons with the post may be useful at present.

*Except the Cardinal of York.

UNITED STATES.

CONVERSION .-- Mrs. Mary Johnson, wife of James Johnson, a respected and well instructed lady was received into the bosom of the Uatholic Church, the 20th inst., by Rev. D. M. Winands, pastor at Gan-al Dover. The new convert was formerly a member of a branch of the Presbyterians .- Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

ORITUARY .-- Oliver Rice, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Mayfield, Fulton county, N.J., last week. He was ninety-two years old. He was employed as an express-rider in the Revolution, and in that capacity executed commissions for Washington.

A GROWING YANKRE .- A teacher of one of the public schools in the town of Essex (Mass), while imparting moral and religious instructions at the opening of the school in the morning, asked why he ought to love God. Whereupon a bright little archin of five years of age very promptly answered, Because he gives us our parents to take care of us and gives no our clothes, and learns us how to make, money.

A gentleman of Boston, who tekes a business view of most things when recently asked respecting a person of quite a poetic temperament, replied, " Oh, he is one of those men who have soarings after the infinite, and divings after the unfathomable, but who never pay cash."

David Wittkousky has been sued by the Jews of Chicago for laying his Gentile hands upon the Five Books of Moses, in the ark of the covenant, in their synagogue. They claim ten thousand dollars dama-ges for this "enormous profanation," as the Rabbi termed it. The Jews occupied a small room belong-ing to defendant as a synagogue, but failing to 'pay the rent took possession, and in piling up the furni-ture he committed the alleged desceration.

In a train of cars from Fitchburg to Boston, a short time since, an elegant and fashionably-dressed lady was forced to travel ten miles, standing in the passage-way of the car, not being able to compress her garments so as to enter the seat. The fair one

| THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.——FEBRUARY 4, 1859. | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Our readers will learn, with profound regret, more | Princess H: 'Then,' said the king, 'search' shall be made.' and the princess retired. After a | BUY THE BEST: | AN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, | GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY |
| sprorise, that or, buny, the resident of | while of a second with a contine who was immed | THE ONLY COMPLETE CATHOLIC | WILL be OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER, | 0P |
| State University, spent most of intoxicating liquors | diately put upon the the stage. But oh ! horror ! the exhibitor exclaimed. 'He is not my Napoleon; he is ! | ALMANAC PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, | at No. 16, CRAIG STREET, Montreal; in which a Complete Course of Education in the ENGLISH and | PHILADELPHIA. |
| to be seen staggering in the Union denot and for | exhibitor exclaimed, 'He is not my Napoleon; he is a wild one $\mathbb{I}^n \longrightarrow N.Y$. Pust. | NOW READY; | FRENCH Languages will be given by Mr. and Mrs. | CAPITAL,\$500,000. |
| imself in a rude manner in the objicit depot, and for oth he will be brought before a committee of the | | DUNIGAN'S AMERICAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC | H. CLARKE, and Mile. LACOMBRE, from London and Paris. | FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE. |
| hurch at the earliest protection than to say that | DEATH FROM WANT OF SLEEP. — The question how] long can a person exist without sleep ? is one often- | FOR 1859. | MUSIC, DRAWING, ITALIAN, and other accom- | |
| omment for the present, in the suspected of a free hough Dr. Daily has long been suspected of a free | er asked than answered, and the difficulties of an- | CONTAINING the CLERGY LIST for the BRITISH PROVINCES, and British West Indies, unusually | plishments, by competent Masters. A few Pupils can be received as Boarders, on rea- | Office-No. 11, Lemoine Street. |
| se of intoxicating inquois, the church so far as | swering the question by experiment would seem to leave it forever unsolved. A communication to a | Complete and Correct. | sonable terms. | THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is |
| be facts from the authornies of the online so that the so that has, however, been below ended detection. The habit has, however, been | British Society would seem to answer the inquiry in a | 13- PRICE 25 CENTS. 21 | | prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies. |
| rowing upon nim, until concernation the State are | description of a cruel mode of punishment peculiar to the Chinese. A Chinese merchant had been con- | Containing double the matter of any other at the same price. | Pilon and the Rev. P. LeBlanc, at the Bishop's Pa- | The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Mer- |
| | victed of murdering his wife, and was sentenced to | 1. A full Calendar, important events, &c | lace; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, F. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal. | chaudize contained therein. |
| "LET ME KISS HIM FOR HIS MOTHER."-The edi- | die by being deprived of sleep. This painful mode of death was carried into execution under the fol- | Sketches of the Religions Orders. Sketches of Bishop Loras, Archbishop Walsh, | | Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor to the Company. All applications made to him will |
| or of the New Orleans saturation favor in that city | lowing circumstances :- The condemned was placed | and Mother Catharine Spalding. | BOOKS! BOOKS! | be duly attended to. |
| elated to him by the of the days since to attend the | in prison under the care of three of the police-guard, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and | 4. List of the Secs and Provinces, with the date of erection. | SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS' & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. | AUSTIN CUVHLLIER, Agent. Montreal, October 8, 1858. |
| reacher was called a low days block and he was | who prevented the prisoner from falling asleep, | 5. All the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in | | |
| stout buoyant, many youth here but a short time | night or day. He thus lived for nineteen days with- out enjoying any sleep. At the commencement of | the United States, from official sources, in a much fuller form than heretofore given. | THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a very large as- sortment of Catholic and Miscellaneous Books, in | COTCHS BRONCHIDES |
| state of Maine, and had been favor and spon died | the eighth day his sufferings were so intense that he | 6. All the Archibishops, Hishops, and Clergy in the British Provinces in North America, m | fine bindings, suitable for Gifts. Amongst our Stock | COUGHS, BRONCHTIS, HOARSENESS, COLOS, INFLUEN- |
| with no mother of features to match which mono but | implored the authorities to grant nim the blessed op- portunity of being strangulated, guollotined, burned | the British West Indies, and the Sandwich | will be found Douay Bibles; Life of the B. Virgin; Life of Christ; Lives of the Saints; Griffin's Works, 10 | PROMIAN ZA, ASTHMA, CATABRIL, ong irri- |
| | to death, drowned, garroted, shot, quartered, blown | Islands. 7. Alphabetical Lists of the Clergy in the United | 1 vols.; the Poetical Works of various Authors: An- | ZA, ASTHMA, CATARRI, ang irri- tation or Sorrows of the Throat, IN- STANTLY RELEVED by Brown's Bron- chial Troches, or Cough Lozenges,- |
| He died among stringers, and the strange | up with gunpowder, or put to death in any con- ceivable way which their humanity or ferocity | States and the British Possessions. | muals of every description; Albums; Gatholic Prayer Books, in a variety of bindings, &c., &c. | To Punke SEZAKES and SINGERS, they are effectual |
| when the function and ministered to him were about to riends who had ministered to him were about to | could invent. This will give a slight iden of the horrors of death from want of sleep. | 8. List of Priests Ordnined in 1858. 9. An Obituary. | D. & J. SALDIER & Co., | in clearing and giving strength to the voice. |
| close the collin, an old lady, who stood by, stopped | norrors of death from want of sidep. | 10. Prospectuses of Catholic Colleges and Acade- | Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. | "If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, |
| the second to hild the urst man or woman to whose i | A " HAIRLESS" TRIBE IN AUSTRALIAMr. Rob- | mies at home and abroad, &c., &c. | Montreal, Dec. 23, 1858. | this simple remedy will being almost mugical relief."- |
| eye this simple recital has not brought tears. | erts, civil engineer, of Sydney, who had been for sev- | BUY DUNIGAN'S COMPLETE ALMANAC. Orders should be sent early to | 1 | CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. "Indispensable to public speakers." - Zion's HERALD. |
| STATISTICS ABOUT FLEAS. | eral months engaged in surveying the squatting dis- tricts of the Barwan, lately fell in with a party of | E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, | JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS | " As excelled article." NATIONAL ERA, WASHING- |
| ROFNSSOR BARTOLETTI AND HIS PETS-PROGRESS OF | the " hairless savages" whose existence has recently | 371 Broadway, New York. | By the Subscribers, | ⁴⁵ Superior for vehicelar hourseness to anything we |
| EDUCATION IN THE RACN | been made known. They comprised a family of six, a man and his wife, and four children, all totally | 10 be find at an the Gathonic Bookstores through | SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS ME- | Large acompleted with "me Currenses II RESID CHERNE |
| Fassing up by 599 Broadway, near Bleeker Street, | destitute of hair. Their complexion is of a copper colour, less dark than that of the North American | out the country. | BALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC- | NAB |
| Last or upon which were depicted a number of | Indians, and partaking more of the Mexican tint. | JUST PUBLISHED. | TURES, &c., &c. | ⁴ Surv remedy for throat affections, 7-, Thysecure |
| Strugge objects, in shape and size not unlike rats, | It is supposed that this family is the produce of un | | BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, PRINTS, &c. | ¹⁶ Efficiencies and pleasant, ¹¹ Tusymann, Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. |
| have a nulling railway cars, and again tripping upou | black tribes of Australia, driven from the interior by | New York, have now ready | 15,00 Biank Books, ruled for Ledgers, Journals, Day, Cash, and Letter Books. | |
| a light fontastic top Curiosity prompting us. We | continuous and incessant draught, or that they are | MARIAN ELWOOD; | 500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper. 50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils. | W THE GREATEST |
| mounted room illuminated by gas, the windows bing | | 01;, | 100 Do Slate Pencils. | |
| carefully closed and draped with black muslin to ex- clude the daylight. At one end of the room stands | COLDS, | HOW GIRLS LIVE. | 5 Cases of Hard Wood Slates. 10,000 Religious and Fanby Prints. | S MEDICAL |
| a counter and upon this counter are displayed about | COUGHS, | | 280 Gross Steel Pens. | |
| a dozen little toys-at least, such they appear at first sight to be-representing little villages, windmills, | AST'IMA. CATARRII, | ONE OF THEMSELVES. | CATHOLIC MUSIC. | |
| milways, landscapes, &c. These are the habitations | INFLUENZA. | A most interesting, lively and agreeable Tale of American Social Life. | The Catholic Choir Book; or the Morning and Even- ing Service of the Catholic Church, oblong 4to., | The management |
| and the spheres of a duty of society of sixty small | BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS. | Send Orders to | 300 mges, \$2.00 | |
| Professor Bartoletti, the great fien proprietor, pre- | SORE THROAT, | EDWARD_DUNIGAN & BROTHER, | The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses, Hymns, &c., half bound 38 gants. | lov - |
| sides at this counter, and explains the various fiea reats exhibited. He first hands to the visitor a small | WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION. | (JAMES B. KIBRER) - 371 Broadway, New York. | We have also, on hand, a good assortment of | J OF THE AGE. |
| bicroscope, seen through which, a minute flea be- comes as large as a cockroach. The insect is fasten- | BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. | bii mourray, in thim | Pocket Books, Menorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen- Holders, &c., &c. | MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in |
| d by a silver wire around his neck, like most of his | COPYRIGHT SECURED. | JUST RECEIVED. | D. &. J. SADLIER & Co. | one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that |
| rethrou in this exhibition, and spends his unhappy existence in wriggling about. Every night he is re- | Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by Jonn I. BROWN & Son, Chemists, Boston, | s. d. | CO Notre Dame & St. Francis Navier Sts., Sept. 16. Montreal, | EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. |
| Leased, (an operation which requires great care) and | in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the | | | From the worst Scrofala down to the common Pimples |
| red. The unharnessing and feeding of the members of this entomological troupe occupies some five hours, | Dist. of Mass. Diff CouchsThe great and sudden changes of | CANADIAN BALLADS & occasional verses | REMOVAL. | He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and |
| and as much time is occupied the following morning | our climate, are fruitful sources of Palmonry and | by THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, 2 4 | With many 10 Am | never fulled except in two cases (both thander ha- mor.) He has now in his possession over two hun- |
| a preparing the members of the company for active service. | Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly | | JOUN PHELAN, GROCER. | - dred certificates of its gaine all within measurements |
| Ater satisfying the eye with the microscope, the | when taken in the carly stage of disease, recourse | | . HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and op- | of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a norsing sore |
| fe holds a pair of pincers in his hand, with the mere | should at once be had to "Brown's Broneial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat | | posite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of | 1) mouth. |
| licking of which the insect is as familiar as a horse | be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. | COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. | the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles (required) at the lowest prices. | One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. |
| with the shapping of a whip. There is one field who furns a windmill, by walking over a little cylinder. | BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, | | JOHN PHELAN. | Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils. |
| urns a windmill, by walking over a little cylinder, ad he dares not stop while his master is near him. | TF Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza. | KINGSTON, C.W.; | n an | Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can- ker in the mouth and stormach. |
| Another flea draws a railroad train of two hundred shousand times its own weight; another, of aquatic | Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. | Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rec E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. | | Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the |
| tendencies, serves as the motor to a steamboat ; an- | Relieves the Faching Cough in Consumption. | | BOAT BUILDER, | worst case of crysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all ha |
| other propels a wheelbarrow with his head; and at a pleasant rural retreat, we find a number of industrious | Olever and also a drammally to the uplay of Decision | THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now | BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. | mor in the eyes. |
| leas, ready at the given click, to set in motion ro- ary swings and carrousels. The belligerent as well | Intropensation of the operation of the operation | completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro- | Skiffs made to Order – Several Skiffs always on | jears and motores among the mair. |
| s industrious propensities of the performers are not | | the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa | f hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. | Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt |

The Trocke first y-ars.]—"I have never changed my tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, Kingston Jue 3, 1858 mind respecting them from the first, except to think morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to think morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to think morals and manners of the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to think morals and manners of the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to think morals and manners of the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to think morals and manners of the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to think morals and manners of the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to think morals and manners of the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to think morals and manners of the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to think morals and manners of the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to think morals and manners of the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to think to first except to the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to the pupils will be an object N. B.—Letters directed to first except to the pupils will be an object to first except to first exce rgotten, and near the miniature representation of e camp at Staten Island are a couple of these incts, in a pine thicket, (the pines must be at east a quarter of an inch high,) engaged in a fiorco In all my lecturing tours, I put ' Troches' into my uel, bravely brandishing with their fore paws silver carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I words, considerably longer than themselves. Somedo not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lomes the honorable pair will become needlessly larmed, suspend hostilities and endeavor to take rezenge School." uge in flight, thus confirming the scriptural asser-

"The wicked flea when no man pursueth;" but BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES French and English languages A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

will include a complete Classical and Commercial

Education. Particular attention will be given to the

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.] BELLS.

Kingston, June 3, 1858.

. count.

rheum.

orst case of ringworm.

most desperate case of rheamatism.

and running ulcers.

| hey are unable to go far, and at the sound of the |
|---|
| varning pincers' click they rush with renewed vigor |
| o the direful combat. Another scene represents an |
| talian landscape with an open air, musical and bal- |
| ot performance. The flea orchestra is seated in a |
| ittle balcony, the leader waving his baton a la Jul- |
| ien, while on a platform beneath, the entomological |
| devotees of Terpischore indulge in the inspiring |
| waltz or exhilirating polka. This gay and festive |
| scene was recently the locale of a fearful entastrophe. |
| A smoking visitor carelessly permitted his segar to |
| fall directly upon the platform, upsetting the musi- |
| cians and burying the dancers and players in an |
| avalanche of segar ashes, destroying them as com- |
| pletely as the Pompeians were destroyed by the lava |
| rom Vosuvius. Even a sedate elderly fles, who was |
| uietly reading a newspaper upon a seatnear by, and |
| ne or two dowager lady fleas, who were placidly |
| dmiring the dancers, were involved in the same |
| fread ruin. |
| |

At one end of the counter stands the Academy bere these gifted creatures receive their education -the very Alma Mater of flea-dom. It may gratify bose of our readers who intend to undertake the raining of these delightful insects, to have a syllaus of the mode of instruction pursued by Professor

artoletti of Flea College. The first thing the Professor does is to eatch his es, and to imprison it in a small box with two glass udows, through which the little prisoner tries in ain to escape. He is taken out daily to be fed, by the fourth or fifth week the flea gives up struggling and rusigns himself to imprisonment. He is then aken out, fastened to a little wire, and left upon a ainiature wharf, by a miniature river. For some four or five weeks he remains obstinately torpid, only exhibiting vitally when feeding time comes; at he end of this period he is at attached to a little vessel or car, and by an occasional twinge with the pincers, is soon taught the way he should go, and becomes thenceforth a well-ordered and industrious

Professor Bartoletti commenced his experiments ome ten years since, and has exhibited his little pets selore Queen Victoria, Louis Napoleon and other Suropean potentales. The average duration of the sects is two years, though there is one patriarch the has attained the venerable age of 2 years and 9 ponths certainly a remarkable instance of a longevity a flea. It will be remembered that the insects aro ery minute, and their feats are witnessed through magnifying glass. To encourage the nervous the rofessor's circular contain the following gratifying em of information : " Visitors may be assured that a animula are well secured, so that no dauger of a attack need be apprehended."

We understand, by the way, that one of Bartoletti's cas is the hero of the following anecdote.

"At an exhibition of fleas before one of the Geran sovereigns, the exhibitor became perturbed, oked hither and thither, searched through his re-Ository, and stopped the performance with an pology that one of his chief performers, his Napoleon id escaped, although he was safe since the acting gan. Where can he be gone ?' said the king.-te exhibitor looked uncasy, but spoke not. 'Tell 'said his majesty, interpreting his increasing con-ion, what you suspect.' 'If I may be so bold Ir Majesty, I believe he has taken refuge with the PIERCE RYAN.

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[Letter from a Methodist Clergyman.]

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