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ATHOLIC RONICLE.

VOL. X.

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

CHAPTER XVI. (Continued.)

This conversation took place in a low tone, and was unheard by the majority of the mountaineers. Besides they had resumed their funeral movement, and could not attend in the general agitation to the strange dialogue with an unknown woman. They regarded Lady Ellen as some distant relative of Richard's, and manifested no surprise at his attention to her. The young lovers proceeded side by side in silence. Col. O'Byrne was pensive.

"Lady Ellen," said he at last, "the sentiments of affection with which you regard me, in spite of your rank, birth, and family prejudices, fill me with gratitude. But if I were to yield to the sclfish impulses of my heart, I should impose sufferings upon you, to which it would be baseness to subject you. Listen to me: Three days ago my heart was filled with hope; I looked on myself as one of the foremost citizens of regenerated Ireland. The title of saviour of my country was so brilliant as to make me worthy, I thought, of Lady Ellen. Julia's request was perfectly acceptable, and I yielded to an irresistible passion. At present, circumstances are entirely changed-now I am a wretched rebel, the associate of a handful of outlaws, conquered and calumniated-a species of wild beast for whose head a reward is offered. Any one may kill me with the expectation of being recompensed for his pains. I am not certain that I can reach the sea coast or obtain a passage to the French coast. It will be necessary for me to vegetate obscurely in a toreign country, destitute of the hope of ever seeing the friends whom I leave behind me in Ireland. Such is the most favorable view of my prospects; for, should I be captured, you know the ignominious death which awaits men like me. You shudder, Lady Ellen. Well, then, do you think I ought to call out from the bottom of the dreadful abyss in which I am buried. You are my betrothed. No one shall possess you but myself. You must share the miseries of my exile, and you shall only extricate yourself when I die from this community of pain and suffering. No, no; Lady Ellen, I shall not abuse a precipitate engagement to such an extravagant degree. The last words which my sister uttered must not he woven into a chain to bind you as a slave. Forget me. Let me accomplish my inclancholy destiny alone. I restore your vows, and cancel your promises."

Lady Ellen vivaciously withdrew her arm, and removed from O'Byrne in an angry manner. "Leave me!" said she; "I now perceive that you do not love me. Fool that I was !-You never loved me 1"?

"I, Lady Ellen!" replied Richard. "Ah! if you could see what is passing in my heart."

"No, no," exclaimed the young lady, who with difficulty prevented her voice from rising to a scream; "if you loved me you would divine what I am, and what I am at. I fancied in my foolish pride that my love would compensate you for the injustice of my ancestors—the crimes of my relatives—the ruin of your patriotic hopes the tragical death of your sister-your exile, proscription, and poverty. I had accepted the title of betrothed with all its exigencies, all its duties, and all its sacrifices, and I was ready - But what is the use of confessing the extravagances to which my infatuation led mewhat is its use-since you do not love me?"

"Lady Ellen, God is my witness-" "I attach no faith to your words," said Lady Ellen, with a bewildered air. "Well, then, since you repel me, I submit to my destiny. I have received two letters this morning, Richard -one from the man who is the cause of our misfortunes, and the other from my father. Sir George informs me that he is in the neighborhood, and expects to see me to-day. My father, on his side, promises to see me, and presses me to consent to a marriage for which I have, at all times, manifested an invincible repugnance. This marriage, he asserts, can alone repair the breach which the ruin of Powerscourt house has inflicted on our fortunes. I must listen to the voice of ambition, and submit to the conventionalism of lite. I shall comply with my father's wishes. I shall marry Sir George, though I may expire with shame and horror on the day of my nuptials!"

"Do not say so, Lady Ellen," interrupted Richard, with violence. Do not tell me that the infamous assassin shall become-Are you aware, Lady Ellen," he asked, in a deep, guttural voice, "that I am capable of killing you?"

"Kill me then-kill me, Richard! Death is preferable to the fate which is before me."

O'Byrne placed his hand upon his forehead. "Ellen," said he at last, " did I deceive myself-are you not really attached to the advantages of birth and fortune, which are usually dearer than life to persons of your age and sex? down the declivity, and precipitating themselves dearer than life to persons of your age and sex? down the declivity, and precipitating themselves tory, who obtained part of the confiscated lands for limagined—Strange doubts perplex my mind in the direction opposite to that which the sol- andertaking to perform certain conditions.

pect such constancy, such self-sacrifice from you. But at present; now that I have unveiled all the horrors of my future destiny, if you are still re- to intercept or baffle this evasive movement .solved-

"Riehard, I am resolved!"

At this moment some dreadful panic seemed to convulse the crowd. Richard looked round on all sides, but could discern no cause for this commotion.

"Keep close to me," said he, in a low tone, to Lady Ellen. "Happen what will, do not leave me."

CHAPTER XVII.

The Irish Catholic does not possess land, he does not even possess a grave. He finds it difficult to get into a farm, but impossible to get into a tomb. The land in Ireland is the property of the Irish aristocracy, who regard it as an outrage on their rights and religion to allow a Catholic to be buried in their ill-gotten grounds .-It was only by perforating the floor of the mouldering and roofless churches, or digging the earth in the shadow of the ivy-clad walls of abandoned monasteries, that the Irish Catholic could discover an aperture to conceal his bones. Should the aristocracy of Ireland, like those of France, ever be called to account for their misdeeds, they will have to answer not only for cruelties perpetrated on the living, but sacrilegious outrages offered to the unresisting dead. The choking cemetery in which the parishioners of Father O'Byrne buried their relatives, was crowded with graves. The cloisters, vaults, and courts were swarming in every corner with osseous remains, ghastly pyramids of grinning skulls, and mountains of bones, while the earth, such as it was, consisted of the mouldered flesh which time had decomposed into clay, and with which fragments of coffins, more enduring than their inmates, were promiscuously blended.

Such was the horrible place in which the corpse of the beautiful Julia O'Byrne was to be deposited. At the base of a ruined tomb, covered with carvings, which had been raised over fly! Here they are - fly, fly." one of her princely ancestors, a grave was dug for Julia O'Byrne. The ceremony of depositing a corpse in the earth is usually, in Ireland, attended with a renewal of shrieks and clamors.-But on the present occasion the mourners were tains over their heads, on which objects were appearing that rivetted their gaze. Many, meantime, skulked from the church-yard, oppressed by fear, to conceal themselves in the village, where they were in no less danger. But the majority of the people did not dream of flying: grouped and clustered around the head-stones. they gave their prayers to the deceased, when Angus was reading near the yawning aperture, and Lady Ellen in an attitude of sorrow, and concealed with her mantle, was standing at a few paces from the priest. Old Daly was sitting on a tomb-stone shedding silent tears for his lovely benefactress. The young schoolmaster, with his head bare and his thin cheek wasted with sorrow, was kneeling on the earth and gazing at the grave as if he hoped ere long to share that melancholy hed with its beautiful inmate.

O'Byrne, with the instinct of prudence, which never quits the man formed for action, felt anxious to know what had become of Jack Gunn .-Richard discerned him at last holding his master's horse outside the circle of the cemetery. while Gunn himself was seated on horseback. They exchanged signals, but reproaching himself with this necessary distraction, Richard, the next moment, seemed once more piously absorb-

ed in the funeral ceremony. As soon as the prayers were ended, the coffin was lowered down into the grave, and the spademen were preparing to shovel in the clay. As the earth and stones fell in a huddle upon the hollow coffin, and rang barshly through the cemetery, the mourning crowd became perfectly silent, suddenly the crashing music of a kettledrum and the revolting notes of " Rule Britannia" came swelling up from the depths of the defiles, and a company of dragoons, in scarlet uniforms, and a party of rural police in bottlegreen, were clearly seen defiling through a hollow way, and evidently making for the ceme-

The people, under the blind impulse of fear, scampered off in a huddle of headlong confusion, like a flock of sheep, screaming, "We are lost, we are lost." Some jumped in terror over the tombs, and were, in the horrible confusion, cast down, trodden, leaped upon, and almost crushed to death, and compelled to atter heart-reading shricks; and, in a few moments only a few persons were to be seen in the empty cometery, while a disorderly stream of affrighted people, wild with terror, might be seen rushing headling

knowing where they were flying. But measures to meet you; for I have lately learned, though were taken with prompt alacrity by the dragoons you are a rebel, a gentleman may fight you.— The horsemen in scarlet uniforms came wheeling round the hill on which the cemetery was situated, their naked swords and burnished helmets flashing as they advanced, while the "peelers,"

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1860.

climbed the hill to invade the cemetery. In the midst of the disorder, Richard and Angus remained calm and self-possessed; Richard seized the hand of Lady Ellen and drew her to his side: then, addressing the grave-diggers, who seemed strongly inclined to pitch away their

led by a dragoon officer on horseback, resolutely

spades and take to their heels. " Have courage-work away," he exclaimed, will you leave the body of Julia O'Byrne unburied? Grave-diggers should have no fear of

undertakers. Come, my bearties, work away." In spite of this exhortation, one of the gravediggers dropped his spade and fled for his life; the other became so parslysed that he was unable

"Give me the spade," cried O'Byrne; "Angus, take the other spade; though we perish here-poor Julia shall be buried like a Chris-

He proceeded without baste or precipitation to fill in the clay. Angus, with a tremulous hand, attempted to imitate him, ever and anon exclaiming, "Richard, Richard, here they are! Richard, for God's sake, fly. I beg of you in the name of God!—let me finish the grave—I'll bury Julia-trust in my love for her-save your life, while there is yet time!"

"Colonel O'Byrne," exclaimed Jack Gunn, coming forward with the two horses, "the enemy is going to sound a charge—the Sassenachs are numerous, and I should rather fall alive into the claws of a Bengal tiger than the hands of their Orange thief-takers."

"Oh, Richard, Richard," exclaimed Lady Ellen, " do you want to fall alive into their murderous hands-are you mad? For God's sake,

The earnest supplications of his anxious friends, wild with terror, seemed to fall upon deaf cars. He continued his pious labors with tranquillity .-Fortunately the English were retarded by the steep and slippery ground they had to pass over, husbed into comparative silence. Murmurs of so that the two brothers had time to complete the regret were substituted for piercing ululations .- grave. Seizing a wooden cross which was lean-The attention of the people was divided between ing against a pillar, the elder brother forced it the grave, which was at their feet, and the moundown into the clay at the head of the grave. "Now, poor Julia," he cried, looking up to heaven, "my work is accomplished."

> There was no one in the cemetery at this moment, save the two brothers, Lady Ellen, Jack Gunn, the old blind man, and the young schoolmaster. Still seated on the tombstone, and apparently wrapped in mental prayer, the old man scemed to await the event with the calm patience of a martyr. As to the poor schoolmaster, prostrate before Julia's grave, on which his eyes were fixed immovably, he seemed abandoned by memory, feeling, and reflection.

> Ultimately, yielding to the repeated expostulations of his friends, Richard was moving mechanically towards the house, when a loud, insolent shout was heard in the church-yard. "Forward, my lads," cried an English officer, addressing his soldiers, " hunt the traitors to hell -drive those Popish dogs to the devil. Arrest the men, and, if they resist, blow their brains

> These words made our friends shudder; but it was not the atrocity of the expressions-it was the well-known, hideous voice of the speaker which had this remarkable effect—it was the voice of Sir George which made their flesh creep, and their hearts thrill with an irresistable sensation of dislike. The next moment he made his appearance, sword in band, shining in the britliant uniform of a heutenant of dragoons. He seemed to experience a sentiment of regret, on seeing the church-yard nearly empty. "Arrest those people," he said, indicating with his sword the pious group which still lingered near Julia's grave. He advanced to examine the cluster, who remained tranquil, where so many bad yielded to fear. Richard, by this time in the saddle, placed himself before him, pistol in hand. " Welcome, Sir George," he exclaimed with gloomy irony; " welcome to the grave of her whom you covered with shame and mordered with sorrow. Divine Providence led you hither. Take your pistol, Sir: bad as you are I do not intend to assassinate you."

> The trampling of the horses prevented Sir George from distinctly hearing these words. As he hesitated, Richard exclaimed-" Do you not know me ? I am Richard O'Byrne who struck you the other day beside the lake of Glendalough."

Sir George's eyes flashed fire; he drave his sword into the sheath, and drew a pistol from his

. Undertakers .- Infamous characters in Irish his-

-yes, I must confess it. I did not dare to ex- diers were approaching, and this without well holsters. "Ho! is this you? I am delighted | fate itself appears to prevent our fighting,you are a rebel, a gentleman may fight you.-You shall not escape me I promise you. I'll give you the death of a glandered horse, you damned highwayman."

The "peelers," who came up at this moment, were puzzled to know what to do. As the combatants were gentlemen, while they themselves were ignorant peasants, they hesitated in embarrassment reluctant to interfere. Whilst they stood undecided two persons rushed courageously between Richard and the English officer, these were Angus and Lady Ellen. The priest seized his brother's bridle with one hand, while he endeavored with the other to wrench the pistol from his hand. Lady Ellen, on the other side, rushed upon Sir George, the hood of her cloak, in doing so, fell upon her shoulders, and exhibited her beautiful face, resplendant with indignation. "You impious wretch, do you know where you are !" she asked Sir George- "Do you know whose tomb you are profaning? It is Julia O'Byrne's-it is the tomb of her you

" Lady Ellen," exclaimed Sir George, gaping with unfeigned astonishment: " What are you doing here??

"I want to prevent you from perpetrating another crime," said Lady Ellen, with energy; 'you shall not moisten the ashes of the sister with the blood of the brother. Leave the churchyard, sir-order those 'peelers' out of this. Let us weep in peace in this place of death and prayer."

"It is impossible," blurted Sir George with a ferocious air. "Were I cowardly enough to forfest the present opportunity of vengeance, 1 could not spare a traitor in open rebellion against the laws and the Queen. Leave this, Lady Ellen. My honor and duty compel me to strike down this man, and I will do so even if he were in his mother's arms." So saying he wheeled his horse, and extended his arm in the act of taking aim.

At this very moment Richard extricated himself from the hands of Angus, who begged him with tears and entreaties not to stain the grave with blood, but to escape while he had an opportunity. Having torn himself free from the priest, Richard took aim at his odious adversary; but before either could draw the trigger an unexpected inci-

dent prevented the sacrilegious combat. While the preceding scene was going on schoolmaster remained leaning against a horizontal tomb-stone, as if he were asleep; he was gradually aroused from his torpor by the cries, struggles, and provocations which rang through the churchyard, and became slowly conscious of what was going forward. He fixed his eye upon Sir George, and his hollow livid cheeks became suddenly mantled with a faint hectic. All on a sudden, with foaming mouth and disordered countenance, he bounded like a maniac at the officer of dragoons; with another bound he was seated on the croup of his horse; he strained Sir George convulsively in his arms as if he wished to squeeze his life out. While, at the same time, he plunged his teeth, with the fury of a maniac, into the flesh of his shoulder. Sir George twisted with agony, unable to recognise the furious demon that clung to him and tore him with the ferocity of a wild beast. Half strangled by the iron clutch which pressed and choaked him-he, at the same time, felt a fiery breath, which burned his shoulder, and heard a roar ringing in his ear like that of a panther;but no human speech informed him what was the infernal power which had fallen on him.-Richard was too generous to fire at a man thus powerless; besides, he was afraid of wounding the schoolmaster, whom he recognised, in spite of the furious insanity which glared in his eyes, and foamed in his mouth, and made him at once horrible and piteous. Richard was content to remain on the defensive with his pistol cocked; but no one thought of attacking him. The horrible struggle of the maniac and officer of dragoons absorbed the attention and paralysed the powers of all present. The rapidity with which all this passed rendered it impossible for the quaking policemen to prevent it; before they could hasten to his assistance Sir George had succeeded in plucking a pistol from his holster which he discharged into the head of the maniac. who rolled over from the horse and fell with a heavy fall upon the ground a hideous heap of wounds and blood? Sir George, without even glancing at the corpse, wheeled round his horse with the view of attacking Richard; but the sight which met his eyes filled him with stapefaction. Richard had suddenly raised Lady Ellen, half fainting with terror, from the ground, and placed her before him on the saddle. Holding New York. her against his bosom with one hand, he grasped the pistol in the other; then, directing his welltrained horse by the movement of his lumbs, he forced him to the extremity of the yard before

any one could think of opposing him. "Sir George," cried he, turning half round, can acquire by daily intercourse with the people.

But at least, I return you blow for blow-you killed my sister, and I carry away your intended."

No. 24.

He spurred his horse, which galloped with ardor, as if unladen, with a double burthen, Jack Gunn, who watched the movements of his master with eager eyes, hastened to rejoin him .-Both passed with impetuousity under the Saxon arch and descended the slope of the hill,

"Don't let him escape, constables," exclain-ed Sir George,"—"fire upon him. That is Richard O'Byrne, the rebel chief - fire upon him. -That is Richard O'Byrne, the rebel chieffire upon him, I say-he is carrying away Lady Ellen, the daughter of an English peer!

The constables discharged their firelocks; but the command came too late. Besides, some who were rebels at heart were unwilling to shoot O'-Byrne, while those who were loyalists were unwilling to shoot Lady Ellen. The balls which whistled by the ears of the horses, instead of killing the riders, accelerated their flight. For a moment Sir George hoped that Richard and his companion would fall into the hands of the cavalry; but the dragoons were pursuing the peasants in a different direction; and the future heir of Powerscourt House had the vexation to see O'Byrne disappear towards a portion of the mountains where few could safely follow him. When Sir George returned to the "peelers" in found them arresting Daly and Angus-an old bland man and a young priest-" a miserable capture," as the chief of the " peelers," tasking his report remark ed with an apolegetic grin.

"Keep that stubborn old rebel," exclaimed Sir George, pointing to Daly with contempt; "but he is a horse that is not worth his headstall; as to his Reverence, Mr. O'Byrne, give him his liberty at once. The Rev. Mr. O'Byrne laudably exerted himself to put down this abominable rebellion; and besides it is our orders."

The constables liberated Augus with apparent regret. The priest hastened to the side of the schoolmaster, the moment he was free, to ascertain if he still lived.

"You have not thanked me, Mr. O'Byrne I" said Sir George with an air of scorn. " The officers of the Crown enjoy unfinited power in time of war - I am not bound to see much difference between two brothers, and might legitimately commit you to jail Mr. O'Byrne I"

"Very true," Sir George, replied Angus in a serious tone; but the brother of Julia is at least entitled to justice at your hands."

The heart of the schoolmaster had ceased to throb, and the priest knelt down and prayed over him. The next moment the "Peelers" were marching out of the church-yard, their prisoner, the blind man, as he moved with them, was frequently overheard muttering to himself in a tone of satisfaction :- " He is saved! he is saved!"

As to the unhappy schoolmaster, they resolved to bury him where they found him. A constable. who was appointed to dig the grave, found the earth in one point perfectly soft, and conceived the idea of placing the body in the grave of Miss O'Byrne. Her maniac lover, in his wildest dreams of future felicity, had never formed the none of this intimate and long-continued union with the object of his affections. (To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL'S THIRD LETTER FROM AMERICA.

TO THE SMALL TENANT FARMERS, THE TRADES-MEN, AND LABORING CLASSES OF IRELAND. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Astor House, Broadway, New York. Wednesday, Dec. 14th, 1859.

BELOVED FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN .-- You remember that in my last letter to you, I cited as a proof of the incredible amount of employment for tradesmen and Lahorers in this city, that the population of New York had within thirty years increased 600,000; while that of Brooklyn had progressed upwards of 230,000. I added to this fact the number of gorgeous houses which I saw an the Fifth Avenue of this city; that is in one avenue out of the eleven or twelve avenues which extend through the city longitudinally. I told you if I made a mistake in calculating the architectural expenses of these palaces, I should correct that mistake in a future letter. Now I have since that time consulted an architect here. who assures me that these houses have each inmany instances cost £20,000: £30,00: and in some few cases have not been built less than £50,000! Thus I have been under the mark in my former statement; and hence I am additionally strengthened in my observations in reference to the employment of artisans and laborers us

One must live in this country for some time before an accurate idea can he formed of the position, condition, and social life of the laboring classes here. Reading and hearsay can never give the information which the eye and the ear

Alas! for poor Ireland, how different is the sact or s fate of the laborers there! The laborer can have a dollar and a quarter a day; that is, five British shillings a day. As he can have constant employment either in the cities or in the country he will thus earn thirty shillings a week. And as I am here the official agent uf the Irish emigrant poor I have taken the trouble to present to you an accurate account of the expenses of this class of laborers in this country as fol-

English Money. £ s. d. Board and lodging per week Clothes, comfortable, neat, respectable; 0 10 0 first class clothes paid for by the week 0 5 0 Pocket-money per week for amusement or 0 2 0 Accidental expenses for medicine in this 0 1 0 climate 0 18 0

If these weekly expenses be deducted from his weekly wages it is a clear case that the single laboring man here can save twelve shillings a week; that is, exclusively of holidays, and days of national amusement, he can save at least £30 a year. In all this detail I am speaking of the single man, and the sober and well-conducted man; because the moment this laboring man touches the rum of this country, and brutalizes himself with drunkenness he loses his place, he is abhorred by all society here, and dies in the lunatic asylum or the hospital. Very often he is frozen to death in the streets. When cold at night in the winter of this latitude he drinks the infernal rum or whiskey; going home tipsy he perchance sits down to rest himself, thinking, to be sure, in his deranged fancy, that he is sitting in one of the green valleys of Ireland; or lying down on the hill of Tara, or on the Rock of Cashel! when the wretched man is frozen into a fleshy icicle in a few minutes. Bad conduct, culpable laziness, or drunkenness can alone prevent a sound, hardy laboring man from being well fed, well clothed, and much respected in this country; together with the certain sum (if sickness do not disable him) of at least thirty pounds sterling in his pocket at the end of each year! A drunken man is abhorred, and a ragged idle

man is despised and hated in this Republic, perhaps with a more intense feeling of disgust than in any other kingdom of the globe. In destitute Ireland, when a poor man in rags, and hungry, presents himself at our doors, we pity him, help him, cheer him; and if we cannot give him much assistance, we at least give him kind words: we solace his drooping spirits, and help to bind his broken heart. The reason is, because in all these cases, in the absence of direct proof, we think him the victim of souper malice, or the object of reckless landlord extermination. In fact, we show him, in many cases, a sympathy in proportion to his wretched looks. We believe he has been cruelly ejected; that he cannot procure work; that his condition is not his own fault; and we receive him almost with welcome, and part him with a feeling of sorrow. But how is the case treated in America? When these two classes are seen; particularly the drunkardwhen his house is fireless, his bed blanketless, his children naked, his wife a bruised, broken-hearted, starving fiving skeleton, the whole community rises up against the drunkard, as a blackguard and an assassin; and they denounce the lazy wretch as a mean, loathsome scoundrel, when either of them has only, by good conduct, to take a brush or a shovel in their hands, and earn thirty shillings a week in every city, town, village, and hamlet of this boundless kingdom. There is no place here for souper malice or landlord cruelty; and hence their abhorrent condition is the guilty result of brutal misbehaviour or personal degraded negligence. Every word which I have here written is as accurately true as that I hold a pen in my hand at this moment. I have made arrangements to spend a day next week in visiting the poorhouse, the orphan houses, the emigration offices, the intelligence emigration offices; and thus at an early date, before I shall leave this city for the south, I shall give you the information so necessary for you when the crowbar brigade or the souper officials will drive you to this country.

I said, alas! how different is the poor Irish laborer at home from his kindred here. You have already seen the amount of his wages, his constant employment, and the yearly sum he can lay by for sickness or old age. But this is not all. The laborer here is an important individual in state affairs. In fact, one must see this system in order sufficiently to comprehend its advantageous working in reference to the artizan and laboring population. A laboring or other man who comes here from Ireland (by sending to the state-office his written desire to become a citizen) can become in five years a naturalized American subject. This point being secured, he has a vote in all the elections of the state. And you must remember that every office in this country, from the President down to the town bailiff is elective; and that every legalized citizen, of the age of twenty one years, has a vote in these elections. In order to put this case palpably before you just reflect for a moment on the facts as if they occurred in Ireland. Hence, think of the laboring men of Dublin, of Ireland, having a share according to their numbers in electing by their votes the Lord Lieutenant, the Privy Council, the Chancellor, the twelve Judges, all the magistrates of the nation, the Commissioners of Education, the Poor Law Commissioners, the Grand Juries of Ireland, the Commissioners of Prisons, Asylums, &c., the Commissiones of Police; and in a word every office held under the crown in your country. The only places here reserved for the personal selection of the President, are the Custom house, the post office, and some few other state institutions. On those occasions here the merchant, the shopkeeper, the professional men, the lawyer, the attorney, the surgeon, the general, the bishop, the tradesman, and the laborer, are all congregated together, as it may be; or they give in their votes individually without jealousy er supercilliousness or confusion. And the tradesman can dress as well as the President;—

miral, the Bishop, the Judge.

Under these circumstances is it not a clear case that the laborer or tradesman is raised in the social scale; that he is assisted, respected, patronised, and courted by the state authorities as being named to their offices through his proportionate support. And as all these offices are not held for life: but for a few years, it is clear that the voters must be always respected, as their votes must be continually sought in these annual, biennial, triennial, &c., elections. Could any one suppose that the Judges or other functionaries so elected would import their wines from England in preference to an Irish wine-vendor, or order boots from Pall Mall in London, or a hat from Manchester, while these articles could be had from an Irish tradesman? who could imagine that under the circumstances any official named by the Irish tradesman dare buy even a pin or a needle from a foreign nation, while these articles could be had at home? It is a clear case, therefore, that the American citizen of the artisan and laboring classes, stand in a different position from the most favored of the same class in Ireland, both in reference to constant employment, high wages, social position, and state importance. I have not told you half this case; I shall resume this subject when I like; and in all places where I may make a mistake, arising from my recent arrival in this country, I shall correct that mistake when better informed by a longer residence, or by more accurate information .-Viewing this elective democratic system as a whole, it is time to say that whilst it is liable to some plain objections, still on the broad question it encourages national trade, fosters an invincible Republicanism, produces American patriotism, equalizes the national character, and raises the humbler classes into a position of self, respect, moral dignity, and national importance. Besides these advantages aristocratic tyrany is demolished, official insolence and partiality are crushed out, religious persecution in state offices is not even heard of: and a liberty, a constitutional liberry, a sectarian peace is produced, which is the irremoveable bulwark of the state. These ideas and facts take such a hold on the American mind, that I believe firmly the citizens of this Republic could live happily nowhere except at home. To you, I am at present a mere historian, a mere writer of the daily transactions I observe in my rapid passage: yet I do say, from reflection and conversation, that if you should come to this country, you will find it very difficult under existing circumstances ever to live again in Ireland.

In traversing the various parts of this city, I have been struck with the arrangements of their fire brigade. I shall state them to you; and if your cities adopt any part of them; and if I shall be thus instrumental in saving the house or the life of any one person I have my reward .-Their plan, and arrangements, and torce are as follows :- They have built in different and judicious parts of the city, fire towers (as well as I could judge) about thirty feet higher than Nelson's pillar in Sackville-street. Three men, in their turn, stand on the top of those towers, day and night. These watchmen are paid each the yearly sum of 800 dollars, or £160. When the fire breaks out in any locality in their respective districts, the watchmen give a large bell hung in their tower such a number of tolls or strokes as decidedly indicate the precise street and spot where the fire rages. Electric telegraphs, connected with the exterior and central police offices, are instantly put in motion; dozens or scores of policemen are thus despatched without a moments' delay to the burning premises, while the fire engines, informed by the same mode of communication, are rapidly conveyed in converging numbers to the scene of the conflagration .--These arrangements are more perfect than can be well imagined till one visits each department, and inspects the finished preparations. But on this subject, all other appliances are lost sight of, when you are informed that four thousand volunteers I the most active, daring young men in the city, belong to this fire brigade. At the first sound of the bell, these honored bands rush from their employment, their meals by day, and from their beds by night. Nothing can equal the rapidity of their motion, springing through the streets, like greyhounds, till they arrive at the burning house. Tales are told here of the con-rage and intrepidity of these volunteers, which surpass all belief. They have sometimes poised themselves on the tops of ladders; and from the middle of the street have dropped themselves into the upper stories, when the blazing under stories would not permit the ladder to be placed against the house in the ordinary way. Thus tying and hooking each person to this ladder, they have saved whole families; and then saved themselves by creeping along the tops of the houses like cats till they were out of all danger. Some time ago, the services of this volunteer corps were so much valued, and their personal character so much beloved, it was resolved to make to them some pecuniary payment, not, of course, commensurate with their merits, but as a becoming testimony of the public regard. The volunteers, true to their courage and their honorable organization, refused with indignation this proffered public compliment, saying, at the same time, " that they could not accept payment for preserving the property and the lives of their fellow citizens; and that the honour of this philanthropic daring office was their highest reward.' I cannot at this moment say who are those who form this volunteer Grecian band; -but as a matter of course, they must be Scotch, English, Irish, and American in due proprotions. If the Dublin brigade desire any further information on a subject in which New York decidedly surpasses your metropolis, I shall be happy, as an

You have often heard of the inequality of climate in a single day in this city. I can furnish the proof. On last Saturday we have had here snow and frost. My thermometer (Farhenheit) and the laborer if he be present, can appear in stood at 28 degrees, that is, four degrees below

Irishman and a scientific man, to furnish the ne-

cessary detail. .

or storekeeper, as he is called here. On those in the certainly under partial or cumstines, from of seven Catholio-Churches with the pearing occasions the laborer stands on an equality with stood at 82 degrees. This sudden addition and gladdened the people with the pearing the Bresident, the Colonel, the General, the Adsubtraction of caloric or heat in reference to the of Protestantism blighted our land, so the colonel. subtraction of caloric or heat in reference to the human frame is like raising a man from a hot barbarous bigotry are now enacted, in striving to exbath, and placing him the next moment in a heap of snow. The Hydropathy men like this process; but it tells fearfully on European consticess; but it tells fearfully on European constitutions here. I thank God I am not all injured by it. I am in excellent health, and I shall publish every week this bulletin of myself. I shall remain here till the middle or end of January, when I hope to go southward till the middle of May. Till my next weekly report, your attached friend,

D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

PASTORAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM TO THE CLERGY AND FAITHFUL OF THE DIOCESS OF TUAM.

St. Jarlath's Tuam.

Feast of St. Damascus, Pope, 1859. VENERABLE AND DEARLY BELOVED BRETHEEN .- It is now some months since, in obedience to the commands of the Holy Father, and in accordance with our own wisheds, we took occasion to address to you a brief pastoral instruction, proscribing public prayers to be offered in all the Churches of our diocess .-The peace of Europe was then seriously threatened Catholic princes were engaged in mutual conflict and no state appeared more exposed to danger, than the patrimony of St. Peter, for the plunder of which the fees of order and religion have been panting for several years. The object of these prayers was, the establishment of peace, and the protection of the Pope's dominions, from the evils of licentiousness and rebellion. It was not long after the Church sent forth her pious supplication to the throne of heaven when the conflicting powers agreed to the suspen sion of arms. To several it seemed, that by this cessation of hostilities, the object of the public prayers was attained. Accordingly, we were consulted, whether the prescribed collect in the Mass and the devotions for the faithful, were still to be continued And looking on the sudden conclusion of the campaign, rather in the light of a temporary truce, than of a peace that was likely to be general and lasting, we had no hesitation in determining to continue our solemn supplications throughout the diocess, for the establishment of peace and the security of the temporal dominions of the Holy Father. That there may be no misunderstanding on the subject, the sams prayers are to be continued by priests and people until they shall have received further instruction.

We certainly should have preferred the alternative of witnessing such a complete restoration of concord, in the disturbed territories of Italy, as would enable the Church to lay aside her spiritual arms and to join in the celebration of a general peace, having justice for its bases. But, alas I that truce of the monarchs brought no consolation to the Pope. For no sconer had they disappeared from the theatre of war, than the peaceful provinces of the peninsula were overrun by mischievous men, petty tyrants who profane the name of liberty, spread ing terror among the well-disposed inhabitants, uttering disaffection in the name of the people whom they had silenced, and marking their cause by blood and rapine. Yet such audacious acts of violence, of cruelty, plunder, and of treason, by a few miscreants some of them utter strangers in the states which they thus disturb, are coolly termed by men in power. 'The right of the people to choose their own Government." That the vicious and the irreligious, foes to faith and morality, who abhor all restraint, should associate themselves with the enemies of the Pope, in striving to overthrow his two-fold government, cannot excite surprise. But that among statesmen and the ministers of crowned heads, whose duty it is to uphold public order, there should be found supporters of such guilty projects, is calculated to exercise serious apprehension and alarm.

The reasonings of such partisans, however it may be intended, is never considered in its consequences. If it be a sound policy in the Pope's territories, its admirers will enquire, why it should not be equally sound in those of Great Britain? But from the consequences of the folly of such statesmen, society, we trust, shall be preserved. The deserve the compassion and prayers of the people, since in their endeavers to upset that throne, which is the firmest foun-dation of all Christian Governments, those infatuat-

Although no doubt is entertained in any quarter of the devotion of the Irish people to the Chair of St. Peter, it is but just that their voice should be heard in the utterance of that devotion, as well as in the reprobation of the injustice and perfidy by which his successor is assailed. You will, then, in your several districts, take the earliest occasion to mingle the expression of your sympathy for the suf-ferings of the Holy Father, with the many similar assurances of commisseration by which his afflicted heart is consoled. We only regret that the voice of the Irish people is not at present so powerful in bringing persuasion to a British Minister, in behalf of the Holy Father, as it was wont to be felt heretofore in councils of the State. Yet our meetings must have chiefly for object to make such an impression in that quarter as shall disarm the hostility so cruelly exercised against the Pope. Our Government is one in which the popular element is found largely to mingle, and our greatest statesmen wil-lingly acknowledge that, like the trees of the forest which only obey the direction of the breeze, they too are swayed in their measures by the strong and steady movement of popular opinion. Hence the power of the Irish vote, as it was termed in those lays that are not yet gone out of the peoples recollection. Hence the irresitible force of wenty or thirty Irish constituencies united in the assertion of the same just policy, and conveyed through the combined suffrages of forty or fifty Members of Parlia-ment, by which adverse parties were so often shifted and cabinets hostile to the Catholic religion and to Ireland were so often displaced. Had that same policy of a prudent concert, so beneficial to the country, been continued, and had all classes marked with strong disapproval the selfishness and treacheary that broke up this noble organisation-as constitutional as it was national - we should not have now to deplore the helpless political position of the Holy Father, or the comparative political helplessness of the Irish people to bring him adequate relief. Ministers may be found, as in Sardinia, to make the prayers and processions of the Church a subject of mockery; but the more they rely on mere material instruments the more chance there is of making them, by an independent hearing, the converts in favor of the temporal power of the Pope. Hence an astute and ambitious minister, beholding a determined band of thirty or forty Irishmen forming a rampart round the throne of his Holiness, which they were determined at all hazards to defend, would soon raise the seige against the citadel of the Pope rather than wait to be hurled by their vote from the possession

of power, We would not, therefore, despair. Though considerably fallen from the position which we occupied before the sad defection of '51, there is yet energy enough in the Catholic body, when united, to succon the Holy Father, and at the same time, our own suffering people. By a singular coincidence both are suffering from oppression, and it may be that the spirit of holy sympathy for the sufferings of the head may animate all with a like fellow feeling for the suffering members. Some may draw_distorted pictures of misgovernment in the Pope's territories We can dispose of such passionate invectives, by inthey depict, and the oppressive wrongs inflicted by the Established Church on our Catholic people which no other nation on earth would so tamely endure. In some parts of this diocess-nay, in this

and thickening over the country, you will not be silent at the approach of the sitting of Parliament.— Those manifest and crying evils have been already sketched in the episcopal pastoral address last August to the Catholic people. It is high time to bestir yourselves with earnestness, in laying before the great assembled council of the United Kingdom.— They regard the safety of the lives of the tenant class, and what is dearer than their lives, the safety of the education of their children, now poisoned by the National system, and other still more anti-Oatholic branches from the same deadly root. They point to the coercion and intimidation exercised over voters for members of Parliament and guardians hostile to faith and hostile to morality, who strive to destroy the faith of the male children in the schools, and guard not the femule from being the victims of immorality in the workhouses.

On each of those subjects you will send petitions to Parliament; and, no doubt, they will give the members an opportunity for beneficial legislation at home, and spare them a superfluous solicitude for nations that are outside the pale of their jurisdiction. You will call on all the representatives of your respective counties, to support you in advocating the prayer of those petitions. You will respectfully solicit their aid in carrying out the policy of the episcopal body, to which some of the Irish representatives are already pledged. It is true they are not yet so numerous, as should be expected. Some of the representatives of Catholic constituencies may fancy that they are not bound to promote Catholic interests, since they may owe their seats, not to the freedom of the Oatholic tenant, but to the overruling exercion of the proprietor. If such be the blessings of the representative system sought to be introduced into the Pope's territories - a system couching the cruellest tyranny under the form of freedom, it is no wonder that those who know its fruits in Sardinia, should not be anxious for its more extensive adoption. Should your representatives withhold their countenance from the policy now pursued by Catholic Ireland, professing a respect for the bishops, but voting for the continuance of anti-Catholic education, expressing a barren sympathy for the Pope, yet voting with the minister who would drive him from his throne; then you will feel regarding all such time serving men, the justness of the words, "he that is not with me is against me," and come to the conclusion that the sympathy of him cannot be strong, who refuses to co-operate with the reprecentatives pledged to oppose a minister refusing justice to the Pope and the Cathlic people of Ireland. In praying for the Pope, in expressing your sorrows for nis afflictions, and in endeavoring to mitigate these affictions by engaging the advocacy of powerful friends in his behalf, you are only performing the duty of children mindful of what they owe to Rome, the mother and mistress of all churches" from which their own has descended. And in asserting his temporal authority, we are asserting a government which of all the governments of the world is the most ancient in point of time, and the most righteous in point of title; the most forbearing in burdening its subjects with heavy taxes, and the most paternal in its administration; the most diffuse of the blessings of charity and education, and the most sparing of penal indications, its greatest fault being its excessive elemency, and, in short, a government which alone has solved the problem that has so long perplexed the ablest writers of jurisprudence of uniting in its constitution the fullest exercise of elective freedom, with the permanent enjoyment of hereditary stability. As we are on the eve of cele-brating the joyous festival which ushered in the teign of "peace and justice," you will fervently be-seech our Divine Redeemer that His vicar on earth may be permitted to share in that peace of which his birth was the harbinger.-You faithful and affectionate servant in Christ.

John, Archbishop of Tuam.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE .- The correspondent of the Dublin Freeman announces a demonstration at Carlow :- " A requisition most numerously signed has been presented to his lordship the Bishop, requesting him to name a day for the demonstration. The term fixed by his lordship is the Feast of the Circumcision, 1st of January. A large attendance of the clergy of the diocese is expected, and we have heard that our borough representative, Sir John D. Acton, has signified his intention of being present. The Times, which at first indulged in the hope that the 'educated and enlightened' laity would hold back from the great movement in behalf of the Holy Father, confesses itself disappointed. The Times says: - The part taken by the educated and respectable laity has somewhat disappointed the expectatio s of those who had formed a more favorable opinion at the growing intelligence of the great bulk of the Roman Catholic body; and who hesitated to believe that in the present age of the world noblemen and gentlemen would yield willing obe-dience to the commands of their Bishops, and join in the crusade against the liberties of their co-reigionists in Italy. The Declaration of the English Roman Gatholics has, however, put all these anticipations to flight, and no one will now wonder that, in addition to Kilkenny, Meath, and Galway, the laity of Tipperary, at the bidding of Archbishop Leahy, have declared for the Holy Father.' "

In the movement of sympathy with our Holv Father, now so rapidly spreading over the entire land, it would ill-become the metropolitan city (Dublin) and the adjoining districts to remain behindhand .-The Nation states that arrangements are in progress for a demonstration still more imposing, if possible, in point of numbers, social condition, and every element that can add to its importance, than any which have preceded it. A requisition, addressed to His Grace the Archbishop, already most numerously and influentially signed, is in circulation.

The following is the translation of the reply of the Pope to the address of sympathy adopted by the Catholic prelates at their meeting in Dublin on the 3rd November last :-

TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHER PAUL, ARCHBISHOP OF

burlin &c.

"To our venerable brother and dearly beloved sons, health and apostolic benediction. Nothing could be more agreeable, nothing more lovely, than your letters bearing date the 3rd of November last, and lately delivered to us, which brought to us very great consolation amid the deep sorrows with which we were borne down. For everywhere throughout these letters there shine forth wonderfully your singular faith., piety, love, and reverence towards ourselves and the chair of Peter; everywhere your bitter grief displays itself at the tribulations into which we are plunged by the wicked designs and endeavours of those men who wage most fierce wars against the Catholic Church, the apostolic throne, and the patrimony of St. Peter; and who are endenvouring to destroy the foundations of all divine and human rights, we could not but be greatly delighted by these excellent sentiments of yours, which, worthy of all praise as they are, have raised to the highest point our paternal love towards thee, venerable father, and you, beloved sons. Do not cease to pray viting a contrast between the imaginary grievances, and besech the Father of all mercies with still more earnest supplication that He will snatch his holy church from so many calamities, and daily magnify and adorn it with more splendid triumphs; and that in a corps, or if not sufficiently numerous, to join He will deign, of his omnipotent goodness, to lead such a body as might be formed by the civil serclothes as respectable as the wealthy shopkeeper, the freezing point; and on this day the thermo- ancient Catholic city-strewn with the venerable back all the enemies of his church and of this apos- vants.

e path of truth, justice and salvaof not venerable brother, and beloved that you, by the aid of the Almighty, desong your your than to perform with still greater zerliand earnestness all those duties, which fulfilled thoughtully, wisely, and zealously may so greatly conduce to the defence of the cause of God, and of His holy Church, to the salvation of souls, to the exposure of the deceits and the refutation of the errors of wicked men, in this time ef special iniquity. Be assured that the feelings of four paternal mind towards yourselves is equally warm and devoted. As a most certain pledge whereof, receive our apostolic benediction, which from our inmost heart, full of love, we bestow on thee, venerable father, and on you beloved sons. 🚁

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 1st of December, 1859, in the fourteenth year year of our Pontifi-

" Pius P. P. IX"

CRIME AND OUTRAGE -- IMPEACEMENT OF THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.—We trust that immediately on the assembling of Parliament, measures will be adopted for the impeachment of Lord Carlisle, Mr. Cardwell and all the flunkies, high and low, in Dublin Castle. We are strictly legal, devoutly peaceable, and entirely constitutional, and precisely because we are all this, we insist that the authority of the high court of Parliament shall in its integrity be maintained. If it be permitted that the Queen's representative in Ireland shall treat with contempt an order of that high court, then farewell to the British constitution -Ireland is lost, and Italy falls back into the darkness of the middle ages. We respectfully invite the attention of our contemporaries, the Dublin Evening Mail and Pucket, and of all grave constitutional lawyers in England and Ireland, to a plain statement of facts. Towards the close of last session, on motion of Mr. Blake, a return was ordered by the House of Commons of the various districts proclaimed under the Crime and Outrage and Peace Protection Acts, with the causes of such proclamations. Although there was ample time to furnish the return before the breaking up of the session, still it was not done. A few days since, as we are informed, Mr. Blake applied at the Castle for the returns, but was coolly informed that "nothing had been done." reason assigned by the clerk in the office was, that the trouble would be too great to ascertain the causes for which the several counties and districts were proclaimed. Mr. Blake, at the same time was told that if he would forego that part of the information, the returns would be completed without delay. This he very properly declined doing. Now, this is a serious business, and we mean to follow it up. Here are the very men charged with the maintenance of the British authority in Ireland treating with contempt an order of the British Parliament, and spurning its omnipotence. In the name, therefore, of the constitution outraged; of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights ignored; in the names of Blackstone, Coke, and Lyttleton, we call for the impeachment of Lord Carlisle and all his subordinates in Dublin Castle. - Waterford Citizen.

INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION .- A curious correspondence is published between Mr. M'Mahon, M.P. for Wexford County, and Archdencon Fitzgerald, parish priest, in reference to the late acceptance by the former of the junior briefs of the Woods and Forest Department. Mr. M'Mahon, thus explains :-

" Temple, Dec. 23, 1859. " My dear Archdeacon, - Lest your Christmas-day's enjoyment might be diminished by having a thought lurking in your mind that I deceived you, and sold the country for the consideration of the chance of a few briefs for the Woods and Forests, I sit down to set your mind at ease. Wolverhampton is a town in Staffordshire, which has the laudable custom of returning, free of expense, two very decided and advanced Liberals. At the last election, it invited Sir Richard Bethel down, and returned him free of expense. A client and friend of mine took an active part in his return, and Sir R. Bethel professed himself greatly obliged to him. When the vacancy in the post of Counsel to the Woods and Forests arose, my friend wrote to the Attorney-General, asked it for me, and got it by return of post-expressly and entirely in compliment to himself, and without the slightest reference to my political position. I got it -not because I was connected with Wexford-but because I was connected with Wolverhampton; and there is not a shadow of a ground for suggesting that it in any way compromises my political position and independence, or that the Solicitor to the Woods and Forests could have any more claim to direct my votes than any other solicitor who chose to give me a brief. If he were to do so, I should at once decline his business. Now, do you think that in reason or common sense I was bound to reject an advantage thus honourably acquired? But I will not argue it with you-I leave myself entirely in your hands, and if you decide against me, I will at once inform the solicitor that his briefs must be taken elsewhere. Wishing you a happy Christmas and merry New Year, and many pleasant returns of both, I am yours devotedly.

"P. M'MAHON. "Ven. Archdeacon Fitzgerald, P.P., &c."

The following is the concluded portion of the

Archdeacon's letter in reply :-"There has been, since the death of Primate Crolly in 1849 so much of treachery and falsehood, f perfidy and political corruption, on the part of the frish representatives that all trust in public men seems nearly extinct in the minds of the masses of our people. The men of Wexford know you too well to dare to doubt you. Honest Tom O'Shea will not doubt you, nor will the good Archdeacon, his brother nor Aylward, nor Cabill, his fellow-labourers in the good cause. George Henry Moore will not doubt you, nor will John Dwyer of Doon. But to the masses of the people, to tens of thousands, your explanation of your casual connexion with the Woods and Forests will never reach. The error will go abroad, that you have accepted office under circumstances tending to compromise your Parliamentary independence; and the popular faith in public men, and in the policy of independent opposition, will be weakened. It was your undoubted right, as I said before, to accept the briefs in question, since they did not in the slightest degree touch on your Parliamentary independence. In the full consciousness of upright meaning and intention, in all the bonu fides of stainless integrity and honor, you exercised your right of free action, free choice and unfettered judgment.— But the Apostle pronounced—'Take heed lest by any means that liberty of yours become a stamblingblock to them that are weak; and again he says-'If meat make my brother to offend, I will never eat meat while the world standeth.' Hence it is, in the spirit of the Apostle, with great diffidence, indeed, of my own judgment, but after most careful consideration, that I beg to suggest to you, since you left me the option, that you refuse to accept those briefs, which must be, after all, to one in your long practice, matter of little importance. By so doing you will compel even the malignant and the base to surcease their vile and venal slanders, and all will acknowledge you in your true character and under your true colours, as the sternly honest patriot Patrick M'Mahon, the trusted representative of Wexford, or rather of Ireland-with all the caution and wisdom, with all the information and ability needful to the sustainment of that high and proud position."

ARMING THE IRISH. -- It is announced, without any circumlocution, that a Government circular has reached Cork authorizing the formation of a volunteer corps, to be composed of the civil servants in the employment of the Oronn, such as Customhouse, Excise, and Post-office officials. It is added that invitations have been given to parties in public employment, such as those of telegraph and railway companies and banks, either to associate themselves

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC

The recent assemblages in tretand, so demonstra-tive in number 3804 m pressive in the yenerable rank, eloquence and learning, of the principal speakers, so mighty in the leathusiasm of provided audiences, proved, like another miracle, their inextinguishable union outside and subject on which purchase most were it only to prepare one friends in Youghal for a See. Yet there is another thems on which purchase contingency which, whenever it arises, must deeply low subjects in Ireland are singularly unanimous, affect their interests."

[] Ireland are singularly unanimous, affect their interests."

[] Mr. O'Grady, of Limerick, who mysteriously discussed and affect their interests." are the Irish Catholics - which means five millions and a half of people unanimous, but one on which they have drawn into union with them many of the most able, intelligent, and honest, of their Protestant fellow-countrymen. Recently, an admirable letter was written to the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam by Mr. Smith O'Brien (a Protestant landlordhimself) in which that gentleman denounced in eloquent terms the anomaly and iniquity of the Church Establishment, and expressed his astonishment that a Catholic people should have endured the enormity so long. Still later, Mr. O'Neill Daunt-another Irish landlord, and a convert to the truths of Catholicity exposed with facts and figures the rapacious iniquity of that Church Establishment, and proved it the one greatest atrocity and outrage upon a whole people, of which this present "enlightened" age-or indeed any other age, however unenlightened -could give evidence. The latest evidence of the unani-mous abhorrence of that dreadful "religious" swindle "the Church as by law established," was given a few days ago by the Protestant member for (we think) the county Clare. There was a meeting of Irish representatives in Dublin to take counsel on the policy of the recent address of all the Catholic Irish bishops. At that meeting various subjects were considered, and men of varying creeds were present .-They discussed many important questions—education tenant-right, the Church Establishment, Parliamentary Reform. They agreed on some; they differed on others. Some were for tenant-right of the fullest range; others were more "moderate." Some demanded "separate education;" others liked to have morally, spiritually, and intellectually. But Belfast the article "mixed." The majority were friendly to had established a reputation for its love of "good "reform:" a few were cold on the subject. But the one subject on which all these men, Catholic and Protestant, were unanimous, was, the urgent necessity for the immediate abolition of that monster gyman, who knew something about the matter, nuisance in Ireland-that source of sordid, souper depravity, and wicked and cruel episcopal landlordism-the Church Establishment .- Weekly Register.

Some idea of the extent of the decline and fall of the French Emperor's popularity among the Irish clergy may be formed from a glance at an extract from a letter addressed to the Freeman's Journal by the Rev. James Redmond, parish priest of Arklow :-"On a late occasion I was misreported in particular instance, and was represented as using the words, 'The present illustrious ruler of France.' I certainly said that he had been illustrious by his defence and protection of the patrimony of St. Peter, but I should be very sorry to say that he was illustrious at present, because I am fully persuaded that he has become the reverse of illustrious by his wanton and sanguinary incursion into Lombardy last summer. I do, indeed believe that he has the blood of 100,000 men red upon his soul as truly as the blood of Uriah stained the soul of David, and I am sorry to think that, instead of imitating the repentance of the Jewish king, he glories in his deeds of blood .-He had been represented as Napoleon le petit, and he would appear to be desirous of showing that he was a second Napoleon le grand. He would seem to be anxious to prove that he was a bird of the same blood and feather as the rapacious lord of the cyric. I for one believe that he, indeed, is a chip of the old block, and that he has but too well established his kindred to the most sanguinary, the most rapacious, and the most unscrupulous man in Europe. lieve that the sweetest savour of his nostrils is the reeking gore of the battle-field, and that whenever the demon of war seizes on him, he, like his great but unprincipled uncle, will spill blood without stint If coming events cast their shadow beor remorse. fore, then I fear the Paris pamphlet must be considered the precursor of one of the most flagitious spoliations ever recorded on the page of history. have no doubt but that some men, at least, will enter the Congress with the spirit of those who gambled for the mantle of Christ. Antiochus was a sacrilegious spoliator, too, and we know his fate,-the French Emperor might derive some benefit by reflecting a little upon it. If this pamphlet be a transcript of the Imperial mind, then, indeed, may our language of an equally illustrious predecessor :- ' I body, but my soul is beyond your reach. I want no covering is enough for me, who am soon to expire in sackcloth and ashes. I adore the hand of the most High, who punishes the shepherd and the flock for monuments of the dead; but as for our holy religion, it will be after us, as it has been before us, and will continue to the end of time." The Nation, too, pours out its wrath upon the Im-

perial pamphleteer :- "We trust that the other Catholic Powers will intervene between France and guilt-between her Emperor and his ruin. They will not permit him to add sacrilege to perjury. To make sure of this we must depend, under God, ou ourselves alone. The way to realize our hope is, clearly, not by rest, but by action. We must tell those Plenipotentiaries beforehad what we expect from We must trace out for them the idea which is to guide their deliberations to an issue which Europe will approve, The Irish people have set a no-ble example of this action. From the highest to the lowest they are speaking out manfully for the rights of the Pope—for such a settlement of Italy as will lative connected with him by the same kindred bonds be permament, by crushing factations and external revolution. Their agitation has attracted the attention of Europe. L'Esperance of Geneva, an organ of the most educated and best-informed continental Liberals, tell us that this movement of our people has caused a profound sensation all over Europe.-Better proof still : The Times and other journals denounce us as impracticable, because we do not fall in with the views of British policy, and join in the cry to rob the Pope. We know the value of even comparative freedom. It has cost us the efforts and the tears of centuries; it has been purchased by the blood of some 30 generations of our fathers. Our struggles have won for us the sympathy of the They give to our opinion a weight even in the councils of diplomatists which a more fortunate political position could not command. The Irish people have struggled long and hard to obtain their freedom, and at the same time to preserve their faith. Europe is profoundly moved at their decision that a revolution cannot be just-cannot have true liberty for an object - when it aims at the overthrow of religion. Let us keep on our course with redoubled vigour at such good news. We may help to save the Congress from a great wrong, to preserve Europe and Italy from a fatal settlement which would some be wiped out in torrents of blood."

· REFRESENTATION OF YOUGHAL. - Rumours, which have for some time been rife respecting a severance It was in pursuance of these instructions that he of the connexion between Mr. Butt and the constituency of Youghal, have found a resting place in the go had rusticated himself in the Island of Sardinia. Cork Examiner, which thus cautiously touches upon the substantial reasons which are likely to create a vacancy in the representation :- "If the statement ity until the issue of the Congress be known. When which we have received, on the authority of a gen- she first arrived in the port officers were, as usual, tleman resident in London, is to be relied on, it is placed in charge, but on the proposal of the captain probable that the electors of Youghal will be called on, ere vary long, to make a new selection. It is said by the gentleman referred to that Mr Butt, who been lately called to the English Bar, has been just authorities, for the Custom-house officers have been appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon. We do not in again placed on board, as if the ordinary course were any way commit ourselves to this statement; we not deemed sufficiently secure. We cannot afford of His Church. But it is the enduring glory of this of the late encambments. The graveyards in the simply say that it was sent to us, this day, by the explanation, but simply give the facts.

e that what he states may be correct. At any rate that what he states may be correct. At any rate think it our duty to give the statement publicity union on this great subject ... their fidelity to the Holy were it only ito prepare our friends in Youghal for a

appeared some days ago, has turned up in London. FATAL ACCIDENT AT DROMORE. - On last night (Tuesday) the guard of the night mail, from Belfast to Dublin, was accidentally killed coming into Dro-more at 11 o'clock P.M. As far as I can ascertain, the guard came to his death under the following circumstances :- The road approaching the town, on the Belfust side, is a gentle incline, and as the late. frost has made it one continuous mass of ice, the guard, it seems, came off the coach for the purpose of putting a "drag" on the wheel, but unfortunately when reaching the ground he slipped, fell, and his head came between the spokes of one of the wheels, and instantaneous death was the result. The deceased's name is Taylor, and had been but a short time married. The inquest is adjourned to Saturday, the 31st instant, for the purpose of having some parties present who could not be conveniently in attendance before that day.

RESULTS NOT SATISFACTORY .- If we are to credit very reliable authority, the Northern Whig, the Ulster Revivals" have resulted in anything but a revival of morality in that fortunate province. Belfast is a model town. It possesses that almost unique gem now in Ireland : an Orange Corporation, which has illustrated its beneficent sway by plunging the ratepayers into all the delights of a Chan cery suit, and taxation of forty per cent. upon all National Defences. The present defenceless state of house property. Furthermore, Belfast has "established" churches, meeting-houses, and conventicles innumerable—and some eight hundred taverns. In every way that model town is excellently provided, had established a reputation for its love of "good from the sea, the land side being comparatively well liquor," second only to that of Glasgow: a fact of defended by the fortifications and other works of dewhich the eight hundred public-houses give abundant evidence; and a well-known Presbyterian clerstated that, with a population not half as large as that of Dublin, it possessed a crowd of certain females of unmentionable character greater than our large metropolis can boast of. Here was certainly the convicts should be employed in running up a the proper field for the "Revivals." Here might wonders be done. Here, if the opportunity and the mounted with long-range Armstrong guns to sweep material were all that were necessary, the itinerant the entrance to the port and dockyard. The value preachers, who plunged legions of exciteable females into hysterics, and filled the lunatic asylums with the objects of their pious labors, make converts and 'subjects' unlimited. The Revivalists did work up Belfast; and with effects astounding. The public newspapers were crowded every day with the wonders they performed; and under their extraordinary operations, even the Editors themselves of the said newspapers were "converted." Most remarkable all this, assuredly. But, now that the leisure of Christmas gives us time to take stock, let us calmly and humbly venture to ask what have been the results to Belfast of this wondrous Revival? We are not long without an answer. The Northsrn Whig has one ready on the authority of those unimpeachable witnesses -the officers and books of the local Police Court .-Never, says our cotemporary, was there such an amount of drunkenness and disorder seen in Belfast at any Christmas in any former year, as in this year of grace, 1859. The Police informed the reporters of our contemporary, that on Christmas eve and the following evenings, everybody found on the streets seemed drunk—so many drunken and disorderly persons were picked up, that there was no room in the prisons for them, and they were suffered to stagger home—and yet the number tried at the Police Court for all that, was a third more than during the Christmas of the previous year. Such are some of the blessed results which have followed the religion awakening in Belfast, Ulster's prosperous capital !-

A MELANCHOLY STORY .- At the meeting of the poard of guardians of the Carlow Union, on Thursdal last, a man named Murphy sought admittance. The board was informed that the poor fellow was suffering from what is termed a "softening of the brain," which we understand, is invariably incurable and which entirely unfitted him for labor, and consequent on which he is now in a state of utter destitution. From the information conveyed to the board, present illustrious Holy Father express himself in the relative to this lamentable object of misery, it would appear that he formerly resided near Myshal, in this acknowledge no uniform except that with which the | county, and that in the year 1836 he emigrated with Church decorates me. You have power over my a brother and sister to America. It would seem that on his arrival in that country he left them, with the pension. My crozier for a walking-staff and a light object of seeking his own fortune, and proceeded to Boston, where he obtained employment in an auctioneer's store, his duties in connection with this situation being to take an inventory of goods receivthe sins of the whole sheepfold. It is in your power to burn and desiroy the habitations of the living and manual labor. On entering and whilst spending some time in this office, the poor man says he per-fectly well remembers being in the enjoyment of excellent health. It would further appear that whilst here he entered into the married state, and in course of time four children were the result of that union .-Whether his wife left him or not is at present uncertain, but beyond the period at which we have now arrived, the pitiable man remembers nothing whatever-knows not what became of himself, his wife and family, or his relatives. We must now return to the land from whence he started. On a cold Oct. night in this year he knocked at the door of the house formerly and at present occupied by a first cousin of his, but none of the household being at home, he, of course, could not obtain admittance, and was consequently obliged to turn his wearied as the former. Here he entered, to the indiscribable amazement of the family, who were much horrified at seeing him in such a wretched condition. For the space of two months he shared the hospitality of his kinsman, and by night, at their fireside, he would innocently and artlessly relate his adventures since he left Ireland, but beyond the facts which we have condensed into the above form, melancholy to say, he knew nothing! It may be imagined the poor man was a burden upon society, and more particularly on his relatives, whose estate was merely sufficient for their own requirements, so they considered that the poorhouse was the best place they could remove him to, and accordingly now presented him for admission. The guardians, without the slightest hesitation, admitted the poor man .- Carlow Post.

AID FOR GARIBALDI.—The Cork Examiner has the following statement:—"On Wednesday, the 21st ult., an American bark, C. B. Troit, Captain Scull, k16 tons, and ostensibly consigned to C. B. Dennet in London, for Colt, the celebrated small arms manufacturer, arrived in Queenstown, carrying a somewhat remarkable cargo, being no less than 23,500 muskets with furnishings, contributed by American sympathizers with Garibaldi. At the time the vessel left the States there was no knowledge of the resignation of the famous guerilla, but to avoid mistakes the captain was directed to call at Cork for orders. In consequence of the change of circumstances, the vessel has been desired to wait in her present local-

The recent assemblages in Ireland, so demonstra- father of the writer of the letter; and that, from our | Lord Derny's Tenantry at Doon.—The Limerick writers his high personal character announces that the Rarl of Derby has withendand his mesens of information, it is quite proba- drawn the notices to quit their holdings which his lordship caused to be served upon his tenants on the Coopey estates, and the institute of

> Public Morality. We wish the European powers would hold a Congress to settle that terrible and aggravating question—the morality of the Great Briton. The amount of public and notorious crime by which England has signalised herself during the past month alone is something awful. Infanticides have been countless. Business has been overwhelm-ing in the Divorce Court; so overwhelming that an extra judge or two have been applied for. A few wives have been killed by their husbands, and husbands, by way of balance, by their wives. Three of four ministers of the Established Church have been convicted of the most immoral abominable practices; the details of which are horribly disgusting .-An amiable lady, wife of a member of parliament, mother of two children, with a fortune of £15,000 a-year in her own right, has just run off with her footman: another married lady, possessing £150,000 of her own, has just run away from her husband with the curate; and the last police-office case which has reached us from Leeds is that of a parson of the English Established Church arrested for bigamy !-Really the morality, public and private, of the Great Briton is something terrific to contemplate .- Irish-

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is the intention of the Government to place the large naval establishments and dockyard at Chatham in a thorough state of defence, in accordance with the report of the Royal Commissioners on the Chatham dockyard has not been overlooked by the Commissioners, and in accordance with their recommendation several important works for the better security of that establishment are to be undertaken.
As Chatham dockyard is only liable to an attack fence connected with the garrison, several extensive batteries will be erected on the eastern side which at present is much exposed and in a decidedly unprotected state. As there is abundance of convict labour always employed in the dockyard and on the other public works in progress, it is proposed that range of batteries against the river front, to be and excellence of convict labour have already been proved at Chatham by the strong sea-wall which has been erected round St. Mary's Island, adjoining the dockyard, which has been in progress the whole summer, and is now nearly completed, a large tract of land having been recovered from the ravages of the sea by convict labour alone. This will also be mounted with guns of heavy calibre so as to guard that portion of the dockyard. The famous stronghold of Upnor Castle, on the opposite side of the harcay, and is now only used as a powder magazine. This is to be mounted with guns of the heaviest metal, which will be so placed as to sweep the river in all directions, and if properly manned would com-pletely annihilate any hostile fleet that might succeed in passing the guns from the batteries of Sheerness, and also those to be crected midway between the two ports. When the whole of the contemplated being the least protected, will be one of the best defended of the naval establishments of the kingdom.

DEFENCE OF MILFORD HAVEN .- Extensive and most important fortifications are now in progress, as well as in contemplation, for the more efficient protection of the unrivalled harbor of Milford, and the Royal Dockyard at Pembroke. A powerful battery of heavy guns is to be forthwith erected on the southern shore of the haven, at Bulwell Point, a very commanding situation, possessing an extensive range, the contract for which has been entered into. An extensive fortification with heavy armament is being erected at Popton Point, near Milford, the ground for which has been cleared and levelled by the contractor, and the erection of the defences will be proceeded with at once. The Government have completed the purchase and taken possession of the land at South Hook Point, and the contemplated deis also to be erected near the late signal station. In addition to these extensive defences, the fort on the Stack Rock, in the very centre of the haven, is to be much altered and enlarged, so as to receive a larger number of guns. The present defences consist of the Blockhouse Point Battery, mounting six 68's; Dale Point Battery, with seven 68's and two 32's; and Thorn Island Battery, mounting nine 68's. These fortifications require 200 men, but they are manifestly inadequate to the protection of the haven, especially against a heavy naval force.

THE GREAT EASTERN .- The new year seems to open for this undertaking amid divided counsels and gloomy prospects for the future. This feeling, which the board of directors deprecate, and at which they express unfeigned surprise, has doutless most cogent reasons for its existence in the minds of the shareholders, and may be said to be in a great measure owing to the enormous sums which have been lavished upon the fitting of a ship for sea which still remains for all practical purposes almost as unfit to cross the Atlantic as on the day she left the Thames. This feeling, coupled with an uncertainty as to the amount which may yet be required from the shareholders, the still greater doubt that such sums, if raised, will be judiciously and economically expended, together with the wide-spread knowledge of the bitter dissensions which notoriously divide the board of management on almost every question relating to the vessel, we should think, more than sufficient to account for the fact that, as Mr. Campbell says, the shares "are now at a depreciation of half their value."

ADDRESS TO HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN. We (Weekly Register) have received the following communication this morning, (Saturday, Dec. 31)

"ROME, DEC. 14 .- Your readers will doubtless be glad to hear of the safe arrival of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. His Eminence arrived by the evening train from Civita Vecchia, on the 11th of December, in much improved health. He was met at the station by Dr. English, who accompanied him to the English College, where His Eminence purposes to reside during his stay in Rome, and where the students of both colleges (the English College and the College Pio) awaiting his coming, and received him with every mark of respect and gladness. The next day the following address was presented to His Eminence by the Rector, in the name of the Superiors and Students of the two Col-

leges:-"May it please your Eminence,--We, the Superiors and Students of the English College and the Collegio Pio, desire to express our happiness at seeing your Eminence come to reside for a time amongst us, after your severe illness. In common with all English Catholics, we venerate in your Eminence the Minister of God's favour to our country during these twenty years past, and the agent by whom it has pleased Him to raise up religion from the obscurity and degradation consequent on ages of persecution That the successor of Augustine and Theodore, the third builder of our chattered Church, should go house, that in it your Eminence studied and govern- Crimea are said to be thoroughly protected.

I for more than twenty years, whilst God was prepar, ing you for His great designs. This, is our singular happiness , and in sceing your Eminence now, after an interval not inconsiderable in number of after an ull as a century in events, again return years, and to your old h. ome, we rejoice in the hope that we may gather stre ngth and spirit from your presence and your instruct. ons, whilst by all means in our power we shall labor to sin'w hom nighty we value the honor conferred upon us. And that your Eminence may regain hear th and strength to conthe great work you have so happily maugurated shall be our constant prayer."

His Eminence, after t hanking the Rector, Vice-rector, and Students for their address, and for the welcome which they had triven him, stated in reply that, having been forbidde n by his medical advisers te exert his voice, he could only say in a few words what pleasure he felt in coming back again to the college where he had spent so many happy years, and which had been to him the source of many graces and blessings. His Eminence then said that he wished to present them with the original M.S. copy of his "Recollections of the last four Popes;" recollections indeed of events witnessed whilst he lived in the English College; and that he knew no better place to receive such a work than the library of the College which he had loved so much.

It is a pleasure to add that both the journey from England and the air of Rome have already proved Cucial to the state of the Cardinal's health, and there is every reason to hope that His Eminence will soon regain his former strength.

The London Builders' Strike is not as yet at an end. Five thousand yet hold out, but their resources have failed and they are reduced to the extreme of poverty and distress. For the week ending Dec. 7th eighty deaths had occurred in the families of the London masons, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and painters.

MR. BONWELL AND THE PROTESTANT CLERGY .-- IS t not a most significant fact that in the statistics of the Metropolitan Police there is a regular standing heading for the clergy along with carpenters, costermongers, coalheavers, &c., and that no other class of educated gentlemen figure in the list? The clergy, it is true, is a numerous body, but that does not explain away the scandal, for the officers of the army and navy, put together, are fully as numerous, and yet in those professions, supposed to be not the most strict in some points of morality, there is far less of offence and gross profligacy than in the Church. We readily grant that the bad cases are exceptional, but the exceptions are by much too numerous, and they are beginning to damage seriously the repute of the great body of the Protestant clergy.-Framiner.

CHEAP LITERATURE. - A few months I was applied to myself to contribute to a new journal, not exactly gratuitously, but at a very small advance upon nothing, and avowedly because the work had been planned according to that estimate.-However, I accepted the terms conditionally; that is to say, provided the principle could be properly carbour, and directly facing Chatham dockyard, which was erected by Queen Elibabeth for the defence of that establishment, has been allowed to fall into decessary, for the sake of cheap literature and the interest of the reading public, that they should furnish me with their several commodities at a very trifling per centags above cost price. It will be sufficient to quote the answer of the butcher :- "Sir-Respectin your note. Cheap literater be blowed. Butchers must live as well as other pepel. And if so be you or the reedin publik wants to have meat works have been erected Chatham dockyard, from at prime cost, you must buy your own beaslesses, and kill yourselves. I remanes, &c., John Stokes." — T. Hood.

> INFLUENCE OF THE NEW DIVORCE LAW ON DOMES-FIG MORALITY .- A Protestant contemporary says: It has already been announced that the wife of Mr. I. H. Gurney, M.P. for King's Lynn, has eloped with her footmar. .The lady in question was the daughter of the late Richard Gurney, by whom she had a fortune of nearly £25,000 a-year, absolutely secured to herself. She was considered the richest married woman in England. Her injured husband has already taken the first steps for obtaining a divorce, but such is the pressure of divorce business before Mr. Justice Cresswell's court that his solicitor has. it is stated, been informed that 14 months are likely to clapse before the case can be brought to issue."

Another Elopement in High Life. - A millionnire in Kent, and a large landowner, had a daughfensive works at that important post will be forth-with commenced. These will command the entrance This young lady was wood and won by the curate of the haven, and are to be most efficient; a battery of the parish in which she resided. The reverend gentleman wished to make her his wife, but her father resolutely refused, and eventually she was induced to marry a Dutch merchant. Upon her marringe her father settled £100,000 on her. The lady was married about four years, and a fortnight since eloped with her former admirer, the parson .- London

Observer. SCOTLAND .- THE OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH IN STRATHERRICK .- In all Scotland, there is scarcely to he found a lake more beautiful in calm, or fiercer, in storm, than Loch Ness. The rugged peaks, and dizzy cliffs grouped around it are as wild as its own tempest-tossed billows. In all Scotland, there is scarcely a wilder nook, or grander plunge of head-long waters, than at the Fall of Foyers. Strangers from afar have come in crowds to admire the beauties of Loch Ness, and to gaze in wonder at the deep chasm, and the famous Fall of Foyers, but few have heard of the inland country to the south of Loch Ness-of the Strath, whence rushes the rapid Foyers -Stratherrick. New wonders meet the eye at every step as one advances from the Fall to Stratherrick, Gulley intersects gulley. Little valleys run hither and thither. Deep ravines stretch away to the right and left. Heath-clad knolls, covered with huge boulders or abrupt crags, stand around everywhere. Among the naked rocks, in the depths of narrow gorges, and on the ridges of the narrow knolls. small birch trees find scanty nourishment. The roads are, like the country, quite a puzzle. The scramble up one gorge to plunge down an almost parallel onenow rising, now falling, clambering over high ridges with sharp zig-zags, or with adroit bends make the circuit of those endless knolls, meeting and parting, and meeting again. A romantic, a fairy land is Stratherrick. Lord Lovat is proprietor of a great part of the Strath. Under his rule, Catholics are on the increase, and gradually rising into an important congregation there, and now a new Church, with clergyman's house attached to it, has been built for them on a free site granted by his Lordship.— There is a large extent of cultivated land in Stratherrick. From the New Church, the country around is like a huge amphitheatre in the bosom of the surrounding hills, The Church is Gothic, and though plain, is complete in its fittings, a joy to the Catholics of Stratherrick, and an ornament to their country. It was opened on the 13th of December, and dedicated to God in honour of our Lady's immaculate Conception.

BUSINESS IN THE DIVORCE COURT. - On the 17th nst., there were 110 matrimonial cases ready for hearing before the Divorce Court, and 171 in progress; 19 cases were ready for hearing before the Judge Ordinary, and 108 in progress -making altogether 404.

THE HOSPITAL CORPS. - An order has been issued from the Horse Guards, directing that the men of the newly-formed Hospital Corps are not to be employed either as medical or other officers' servants, or on fatigue turn, their duties being to attend exclusively to the sick and wounded.

EVANGELICAL SWINDLERS .- The truth of the following remarks of the London Times will be recog-nised by all which a rejected of the of modern evangelical societies, whether in England or in Ca-

nada :-"The Religious and Charitable Societies of this country are breeding a new and rery carious type of criminal—viz., the decorous, exemplary, and attentive official, who, after thirty years of irreproachable character and constant connexion with episconal and clerical committees, suddenly one morning "-- -- recessible money of the so-

ciety in his pockets. We leave it to the compananatomist in morals to explain on what theory this new species comes into light, whether that of adaption or selection; we can only describe the pheno-menon itself, and the actual circumstances under which it makes its appearance. It is in a perfectly model sphere of respectability and piety, that this new criminal form comes up. He has been in attendance on weekly, monthly, and quarterly committees for a period covering more than half the life of man; he has been the humble confident of London clergymen of irreproachable picty and good prospects of promotion. Bishops have smiled on him regularly on the first Monday of the month; there has been a bland reposal of confidence on the one side, a meek acceptance of the honor on the other, which demonstrated in language plainer than words how worthily it was bestowed. A quiet, well-guarded intimacy, has thus arisen between the Board and its useful minister, the result of which has been a semi-clerical character in the patronized official; he wears black, his white cravat is as smooth as any round the table, and his countenance expresses the dignity of an honored servant. Thus years pass in benignant condescensions and exemplary attentions, the formation of the most perfect respectful friendship has just taken place, the value of the secretary has reached its height, and it is agreed that never before had a society such a servant, when this pattern of fidelity disappears suddenly with a whole mass of accountbooks, papers, and the balance in the bank. Nor is this the worst, for it is discovered that he has robbed the society of an annual sum-they are afraid to say how much-for many years. Nature has given horns to oxen and hoofs to horses; she has furnished every class in the creation with its characteristic weapon, and to the respectful, subservient, exemplary clerk of a religious society she has given a Bingular aptitude for secret embezzlement..'

MISS MARTINEAU ON INFANT MORTALITY .-- If we could convert into endowments of this kind the money deposited in readiness to bury 150,000 children a new prospect would open to the next generation of the working classes. The difference would immediately appear in the returns of annual mortality.— In towns and villages where the murder of infants may not be even thought of, it makes an immense difference in the changes of life whether infants are looked upon as likely to die or meant to live. They pine under that expectation of death as under the evil eye. It is truly a death-watch to them. Their chances when out at nurse are never the best; and they are slender indeed when, in addition to the trouble the little creatures give, they may each put several pounds into the nurse's pocker by going to sleep for good. All is changed when the money is laid up to put them to school, to bind them to a trade, to set them up in a business. Nobody thinks of their burial then. They are regarded as living, and likely to live; and hundreds and thousands of the children of England grow up instead of dropping into an early grave. If the ghost of George III, were to come and tell us the truth about it, he would probably put it in his accustomed way; he would tell us that we might double our army and fully man our navy out of the difference, if we would turn over all infants from burial clubs to endowments under the Friendly Societies Act. Regarding them as civilians hereafter, or not looking beyond the immediate claims of every helpless infant for the fostering of its life, we ought all to direct our whole influence on the encouragement of the supposition that human beings are born to live. It is a disgrave to society when children die en masse. It is a sign that the laws of nature are somewhat violated .- Once a Week.

The Philony .- Why should we not set up the

pillory again? asks the Times. It is an institution which seems to have found much favour in the eyes of our ancestor, as we find in the pages of the Liber Albus and elsewhere. In a review entitled Mediaval London, which we cublished yesterday, we explained that the pillory was the great instrument employed by our ancestors for the suppression of the tricks of mediaval trade. Butchers, bakers, alewives, millers, all persons who adulterated their wares, all who sold with defective measures, all who used short weights, met in the long run on that useful but infamous platform. The pillory was the leading article of those days. It was the only means known to our ancestors for the exposure of fraudulent practices. To them the maxim of "Caveat emptor" was unknown; or, if known, was held to be insufficient for the suppression of fraud They may fairly have supposed that the machinery of the law should be enlisted in behalf of the honest buyer, and that where so many advantages lay on the side of the dishonest vendor it was but fair that Justice should step in and equalize the chances of the scale. They carried out their theory in practice to its fullest extent; we, on the other hand, rush into the opposite extreme, and leave the buyer entirely at the mercy of the seller .-The modern view of the case is, that the grocer who sands his sugar, the spirit merchant who waters his rum, the baker who ossifies his bread, and the milkman who adapts his wares to the palate of the urban consumer, will, in the long run, find their custom fall off. By a strange inconsistency, we take care that articles of silver plate shall be marked with the hall-mark by public authority; that firearms shall, in the same way, be tested before they are handed out to the purchaser; that poisons shall not be dispensed save upon the requisitions of properly qualified persons; but, on the other hand, we take no measures to prevent our retail tradesmen from handing across their counters articles of food adulterated with compounds calculated to injure and shorten life. If the old practice of the pillory still prevailed among us, many of our retail tradesmen might at one time or another hold themselves out on its platform to the particular remark and veneration of their fellow-citizens. The manners of the age scarcely admit of the introduction of so stringent a remedy, even if we suppressed its ornamental ad-It might, however, be well to consider that -these additions apart-the essence of the pillory was exposure. The missiles were but the outward and visible signs of the laudable and natural emotions of the crowd. It may be that the end arrived at by means of the pillory is to be obtained by a simple exposure of fraudulent practices in trade.-It is not necessary in the year 1859, as it was in the year 1359, to expose the petty cheats and knaves of commerce in their own proper persons to the indignation of the mob; but it may be a question whether it might not be sound policy to devise some new mode of stopping these iniquities.

Notions of Heaven .- Maria Saunders, an old lady remember, had formed a singularly low estimate of heavenly things. She was crippled and wasted away, and the mortal tenement seemed scarcely to hold together. So, one day I said-" Never midd, Maria, all will be changed: there will be no pains or sorrows; and we shall have a new body, even an heavenly body." "Ah, sir," she said, "I am so glad to hear you say so. I do want a new body very bad; yes, and a new inside, too." Indeed, the sublunary notions of the poor are very often striking. A friend related to me how once when he had rather mystifi-Mr. W. S. France, the shipper of the cargo of ed an old sailor with the texts he quoted in answer of hones from ebasto ol, whose arrival in this count to his inquiry as to what heaven would be like, and what kind of happiness to hope for, the old man exclaimed - "Yes, sir; all very good, as your lionaur says; no doubt of it; but, says I, old England for me !"-Twenty Years in the Church.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

The True TAiness.

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HONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH through the Duc de Gramont the Pope may have been informed that Louis Napoleon formally repudiates the sentiments of the writer of the famous pamphlet-" THE POPE AND THE Congress"-yet the dismissal of M. Walewski from the Foreign Department, announced in the Moniteur, tends to confirm the impression of the French Emperor's hostile designs as towards the Holy See. The Times' correspondent, writing from Paris under date 4th instant, attributes, and no doubt correctly, the retirement of M. Walewski to his predilection towards Austria, and his obstinacy in insisting upon a formal and public disavowal from the Emperor of the obnoxious pamphlet.

All is still uncertain as to the Congress, and events appear to be rapidly hastening to a crisis in the Italian Peninsula. Recruits to the Papal forces keep pouring in from Austria; whilst Sardinia, enraged at the prospect of the discomfiture of its ambitious schemes, threatens an invasion of the Legations if the enlistment of Austrian subjects by the Pope be not put a stop to.

The Catholics of Ireland and Great Britain still continue their public demonstrations of sympathy with the Holy Father, much to the annoyance of the Protestant press. The Declaration of the Catholic Laity of Great Britain has already been laid before the Pope, and His Holiness in testimony of his approbation, has ordered its publication in the official journal.

THE "GAZETTE'S" THEORIES OF GOVERN-MENT .- It is one of the inconveniences under which the Catholic labors, one of the difficulties with which he has to contend in his disputes with the Protestant upon matters pertaining to the moral, as distinguished from the physical order, that the latter has no fixed principles; that betwist the Catholic and the Protestant there is nothing in common, no premise, the truth of which is constantly recognised by both. Hence it is that the Protestant can shift his ground as often as he finds his position becoming untenable, and can always renew the conflict as if he had never been defeated.

To tax his Catholic fellow-subjects with disloyalty is a common artifice with the Protestant, who thus, by implication, asserts loyalty, or obedience to the legitimate civil ruler, as a duty ;but when it suits his convenience, or when the argument from the duty, or obligation of loyalty. can be cited against him, he at once turns round and asserts the right of insurrection. He will cite the duty of loyalty as against his Catholic fellow-rubjects, and in the same breath will plead the right of insurrection in behalf of the subjects of a Catholic Potentate. In short you know not where to have your Protestant opponent; he is slippery as an eel, and will emit the most startling paradoxes with the most solemn countenance, as if they were incontrovertible truths; providing that thereby he can escape from the corner into which he has been driven by the application against him of his own arguments.

Of this mode of conducting a controversy. the Montreal Gaz-tte in its issue of the 20th instant furnishes us with several specimens. We had denied the right of subjects, at pleasure, to take un arms against their legitimate sovereign; and had instanced the case of the Catholics of Ireland, whom Protestants so often reproach with disloyalty; thus admitting that obedience is a duty, for otherwise disloyalty would not be a term of reproach to those towards whom it was applied. The Gazette answers as follows :-

"The only sound doctrine is to recognise the right of any people to overturn a Government which i distasteful to them, and replace it with another; of any portion of a country to separate itself from the rest if Is have the power to do this, and to set up an independent Government."

Here then at once the Gazette flings to the winds the doctrine of loyalty being a duty, which, for God's sake, the subject owes to his legitimate civil rulers. There is no longer, according to the Gazette's theory of Government, any moral obligation upon the subject to obey. His might, or his power, to resist the authority of his sovereign, is the limit of his rights, is the sole. measure of the allegiance which he owes to the civil magistrate. Ireland therefore, according to the Gazette, has the "right," i' it has the " pencer," to separate itself from Great Britain. and to " set up an independent Government'? of its own. There is therefore, on the people of Ireland, no moral obligation to loyalty, and therefore no moral wrong in that disloyalty with which the Protestant press taxes them; and the only crime with which, upon the hypothesis of their disloyalty, the political followers of John Mitchell can be taxed, is their weakness, or want of power to throw off the ahen yoke of which they complain; and this weakness, which in the eves

our cotemporary adds:---

"But a Government on its side has clearly the right to use all the force at its disposal to prevent its destruction or the disruption of a portion of its

Though when the Pope employed the force at his disposal to assert his legitimate authority in Perugia; though the Papal Government, before appealing to force used every means at its disposal to induce the Perugians to submit themselves to their legitimate Sovereign; and though after force had been appealed to, and the verdict had been given in favor of the government and against the rebels, every conceivable precaution was taken by the Papal authorities to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood-the Protestant press in Europe and on this Continent with one voice exclained against the Pope as an abominable tyrant; because he had merely used the force at his disposal to quell an insurrection, and to prevent the "disruption of a portion of his territory"—that is to say, because he had done that which the Gazette asserts he had the ' right to do."

The Gazette seems to have occassional glimmerings of the absurdity of his theory, and of the fearful results upon society were it to be generally adopted; for he speaks about "conflicting rights" as necessarily existing "everywhere in mundane affairs"-another point upon which we are at issue with him. There may, and no doubt affairs; so long as man is fallible and as often led | by passion as directed by reason. But a right against a right there can never be; for as of contraries one must always, and both may be false, so the contrary of a right is a wrong, and cluded from existing creature, is, a creator whose always a wrong. The Gazette errs by not distinguishing betwirt "claims" and "rights."-The latter are often the subject of conflicting claims; but of the claimants one always must be in the wrong.

In opposition to "the only sound doctrine" of government, and of the respective rights and the Gazette, we would urge the Catholic doctrine. That all power is from God; and that the obedience which the subject owes to the civil magistrate, is a moral obligation, imposed by God Himself, and from which therefore the subject cannot absolve himself; though the ruler may by his misconduct, and by his abuse of the power which he holds from God, but as a trust only, forfeit his right or title to the allegiance of his oppressed and misgoverned subjects. Now here we take issue with the Gazette upon a matter of fact. We deny that Pius IX has so abused his power as a temporal sovereign; we deny that he has so oppressed and misgoverned his subjects, as to justify the latter in their armed rebellion to his authority. His whole reign has been marked by acts of clemency; his every act as a Sovereign Prince has been that of a father of his neople—in spite of the ingratitude and treachery which he has received in return for the benefits by him conferred upon his temporal subjects; and though we do not predicate perfection of his government, or claim for it infallibility, we challenge its enemies to indicate one act of Pius IX by which he has justly forfested the allegiance of the people of the Pontifical States; or to adduce any number of abuses in their government which are not more than balanced by the one monster infamy of the Protestant Church Establishment of Ireland.

On the other hand, we know from their ac that the success of the Italian insurgents would be the death-blow to true liberty; and therefore we pray for their defeat, as we would pray for the overthrow of any other set of tyrants-though there is no tyranny so grievous as democratic tyranny. Of what the friends of freedom have to expect from the triumph of the Liberals; of the real value of the latter's boast of attachment to liberty, take as specimens their treatment of the Church of the Religious Orders, and the Press; the thefts perpetrated upon the first; the arbitrary decrees of suppression and exile pronounced upon the second; and the tyransical restrictions imposed upon the other. Obscene tales, pictures at the sight of which the most abandoned harlots of our back-lanes would blush, are permitted free circulation, and find a ready sale : but a Catholic Catechism is prohibited, and the offering for sale of a work of devotion is, by the Friends of Italian Freedom, punished as an offence. This was the kind of freedom established by the Terrorists of Paris, this the liberty waich Laberals have always and everywhere esinblished; and if to loathe this kind of freedom, if to repudiate with disgust this kind of liberty, and to pray for its speedy suppression, be a wrong, we have no hesitation in pleading "guilty" to the Gazette's charge. As a plea, however, in miligation of sentence, we would request of our judge to pause, and consider how he would feel towards the government which should treat him and his co-religionists, as Catholics have been treated by Italian Liberal Governments; which should seize upon and confiscate the property of the Protestant Orphan Asylum; which should assume to itself the right to nominate Protestant Ministers; which should decree the exile of all the Methodists; and prohibit under severe penalties the publication and sale of Calvinistic works of devotion.

It can be of no consequence whatsoever, either to the Montreal Witness, or its readers, by whom any articles that may appear in this paper are written; yet, as our cotemporary has had the impertinence to deliver himself of an opinion thereupon, and as he in so doing has been guilty. See. We recognise therefore, as incumbent upon of a violation of the truth, we take this opportunity of contradicting, and of requesting him to contradict, the assertion in his issue of the 18th inst., that the writer of certain controversial

authorises—according to the Gazatte—or, gives, should be held responsible for lany things that apply sures us, on her infallible authority; of their into, to dismade Mr. McGee from carrying out his spiration. The position of the writings of the risk, and so the lambs had things their own a right to, their more powerful neighbor to ope pears in our columns, unless that responsibility be press them, and enforce its rule pron them. For by them directly a young and assumed. Once by them directly arowed and assumed. Once for all then, we give to the Witness' assertion a full and explicit contradiction; and assure him that the ostensible editor of this journal is the actual writer of, and alone responsible for, everything that appears therein, unless the contrary chronologically, and therefore logically, first in such a journal as the Toronto Colonist. In its be explicitly stated.

> This matter disposed of, we will address ourselves to the task of replying to the other points in the Witness' article of the 18th inst.; wherein he reiterates against the Catholic Church, his other words, the Jewish Church was a Scriptural the community wherein they can be perpetrated charges of idolatry, and suppression of the Word of God. He says :-

" If the capacity of hearing and attending to invocations offered by thousands of different indivi-duals in all parts of the world at the same time, be not a proof of omniscience and omnipresence, we can scarcely conceive what would be a sufficient proof. The creation of this earth is surely a proof of the omnipotence of God, as much as the creation of all worlds."

Neither from the creation of "this earth," nor from that of all existing "worlds," can the "omnipotence" of their Creator be logically concluded. The conclusion can never contain more support of any of the teachings of the Church. than there is in the premises; but all existences, or creatures, are finite; and therefore from the ture as authoritative in the supernatural order, premise " creature," as finite, no matter how exever will be, conflicting claims in all mundane tended, it is logically impossible to conclude to the omnipotence of its creator, since omnipotence is infinite, and the finite cannot contain the infinite. All that can be logically and directly conpowers far transcend our powers. Now the Witness should endeavor to realise the idea that the infinite is the contradictory, not a multiple, of the finite; and that, in spite of Paley, finite creature, which may be but a manifestation of finite judgment, our interpretation of the Scriptures. power, cannot be a direct proof of omnipotence, or duties of rulers and subjects, as laid down by infinite power. So with the wisdom of Creator. From the contemplation of the material creation we may logically conclude to a wisdom far transcending our own, but not to omniscience, or infinite wisdom. We may therefore, for the sake of argument, admit the premises of our cotemporary, whilst rejecting his conclusions. We may admit that the capacity of the Saints to hear the invocations addressed to them from earth is just as much a proof of their omniscience and omnipresence, as the material creation is a proof of the omniscience and omnipotence of its Creator; but as from the finite or limited manifestations of power and wisdom, which are all that creation affords, it is impossible to conclude logically to the infinite wisdom and power of its creator, so from the much smaller, and far more closely limited power or capacity which we attribute to the Saints, it is also impossible to conclude to their omniscience or omnipresence. If we are not mistaken as to our cotemporary's religious opinions, he believes in a personal devil, and that the latter has a capacity for knowing what trauspires on earth, which far transcends the capacity of mortals; yet we do not conclude that the editor of the Montreal Witness therefore be- tends that Christ has done so, and that the lieves the devil to be either omniscient or omnipresent -- though he virtually acknowledges in the devil a capacity for knowing, as extended as that which Catholics attribute to the Saints reigning with Christ, and in the enjoyment of the Beatific Vision.

> Our cotemporary errs again in supposing that we attempt to base any argument in the supernatural order, or with reference to dogma, upon Scripture, or writings of any kind. We appeal to the books of which the Bible is composed as authentic historical documents; and as therefore competent to establish a fact in the natural order, because their authenticity is a fact which by natural reason may be demonstrated. But the doctrinal authority of the said writings, as a fact in the supernatural order, cannot be established by natural reason; and as in our controversies with Protestants we must argue from premises which we have in common-and as in the supernatural order, Catholics have nothing in common with Non-Catholics-so we appeal to the Scriptures as authoritative in the natural order only, without conceding their authority in the supernatural order. We cite them as conclusive to facts in Jewish history, and as containing authentic records of some of Christ's sayings and doings upon earth; but beyond this, in controversy with Protestants, we would certainly never dream of appealing to them.

> The only means by Christ Himself appointed that we know of, for learning "what is the teaching of the Holy Spirit," and on any matter not falling within the sphere of our natural faculties, is the teaching of the Catholic Church, as delivered to us by her Sovereign Pontiffs speak-Prelates in General Council assembled; and by the immediate teachings of our own duly appointed l'astors, in communion with the Apostolic us. no obligation whatever of defending any dogma of the Catholic Church by appealing to Scripture; for Scripture, or writing is not our

New Testament to the Christian Church is not the same as, or analogous even to; that in which the writings of the Old Testament, and the Pentateuch especially, stood to the Jewish Church. As respects the latter, the Scriptures stood order: whilst as respects the former, or Christian Church, it is an indisputable historical fact, that tainly one of the most brilliant lecturers in her sacred writings are chronologically, and therefore logically, only second in order. In Church, because based upon Scripture -i.e., because its Scriptures were anterior to its existence as a Church; whilst the Christian Church cannot be based upon what are known as the Scriptures of Christianity, seeing that in point of fact, the Christian Church is older than the oldest of the Christian Scriptures. Now as no superstructure can be anterior to its basis, so the Christian Church cannot be based upon the writngs of the New Testament; and we do not feel ourselves therefore bound to cite the latter in

And so when the Witness appeals to Scriphe is guilty of two errors; firstly, in assuming that the Christian Church has no rule of faith except the Scriptures; and secondly, in assuming that his private interpretation of Scripture is the true meaning thereof. All he can say is-all he would say, if humility were a Protestant virture, would be-" The Scriptures, as I understand them, say this, the Scriptures as I understand them mean that." We understand them in a different sense; we consider our private to be at least as good as the private judgment and Scriptural interpretation of all the Protestant commentators in existence; nor is there one of them for whose opinion upon matters of religion we care one straw. Private judgment for private judgment, we assert our private judgment

against all Protestantdom. Hence when the Witness asks us "why the Church of Rome neglects and practically banishes the Word of God?" we deny that she does so; and assert that in her communion only can the "Word of God" be found in its integrity .-The "Word of God" is not the material Scrip tures, or collection of writings to which the Witness alludes, but comprises all the teachings of His Holy Spirit, whether transmitted orally or scripturally. Not by scriptures, but by the teachings of a divinely commissioned and divinely assisted body of men, did Christ enjoin His Gospel to be propagated; and to the Church, as the sole means by Christ Hinself appointed for that purpose, and to her teachings do we without reserve submit ourselves, as the sole depositary. taithful guardian, and infallible expounder of God's Holy Word. If in this we err, it must be because Christ Himself has explicity appointed some other means, besides a body of living teachers, for the propagation and preservation in its integrity of His Word. If the Witness prethis is a simple question in history—we call upon our cotemporary for the proofs of his thesis.

ORANGE ROWDYISM .- We are never surprised at any acts of violence from these gentry; we are not therefore, surprised, though we must confess to having been much pained by the accounts, which through the press have been made public, of the violence offered to Mr. M.-Gee by the Orangemen of Sincoe, headed by a Mr. Ferguson, a Member of the Legislative Assembly; and one of the class of which that body woul be mainly composed were the schemes of the " Protestant 'Reformers" for giving to Upper Canada a numerical preponderance in the Legislature, finally accomplished. We copy the details from the Toronto Globe:-

Mr. McGee, it seems, had been engaged by the Bradford Literary Club to lecture in that village; and had chosen for his theme a strictly non-partisan subject. That the Association at whose instance he was to appear, bad no personal or political bias in making the arrangement, is proved by the circumstance that the lecture was to be part of an extend ed course, and that Mr. McGec's immediate successor was to be Mr. Hillyard Cameron. The enterprise in its management, was creditable to the literary taste and spirit of the residents, and was slured by persons of all denominations and all party leanings. Of the lecture announced by Mr. McGer, hundreds of our renders have a personal knowledge. It has been delivered at a dozen different points in Western Canada, without being challenged as in any regard at variance with the neutrality of the ground on which the lecture-going portion of the community are invited to stand. We notice these points, not because they at all effect the right of Mr. McGee to visit Bradford and lecture there on mny subject whatsoever; but because they serve to reader conspicuous and disgraceful the proceedings

which now challenge public attention. Certain Orangemen of the Riding, led by Mr. Thomas Perguson, its representative in Parliamout, resolved not to permit Mr. McGee to fulfill his engagement. They resolved not only that the lecture should not be delivered, but that Mr. McGee should not be allowed to set foot in the village. Nor was this more bullying. What they threatening to, and in the name of, the Church; by her ed, they made arrangements to carry into execu tion. The "lambs" of the district were thoroughly organized for the purpose. No pains were spared to excite the passions, and to stimulate them to violence. Near relatives of Mr. Ferguson were most ac ive in traversing the County, faming the exci oment, and maturing plans for giving it the desired effect. In all this, there was not even a comblance of secrecy. The precise arrangements, of course, were not publicly stated; but the leading points-the resolve, the organization, the available amount of force-were proclaimed as from the inst., that the writer of certain controversal rule of faith—seeing that the Catholic Church is house tops. The member himself not only refused artisles in the True Witness is a Catholic older than any of the Christian Scriptures; and to aid in checking the affair, but publicly house it clergyman. This statement of the Witness is that if we recognise any authority in the super-directed it, and finally consumnated it to his like of a generous opponent would constitute a valid false; and we request him to contradict it, be- natural order in the latter, it is solely because ing And for the time this terrour succeeded. of a generous opposent would constitute a valid asset, and the from whom we received them, as The orderly people of Bradford b came a armed, as an indispensable claim to protection, and respectful treatment, cause we do not choose that any of our Clergy the Church from whom we received them, as The use of the public hall was denied to save it the man of business.

way. Globe.

But though only pained at the success of Orange Rowdyism in Upper Canada, we must add that we have been much surprised as well as pained at the sight of the approval given to this fellow Fergusson and his brother ruffians, by political antagonism to Mr. M.Gee, who is cer-America, it entirely forgets the first principles of justice ; and foolishly, as well as wickedly, smiles complacently upon deeds which are a disgrace to with impunity, and which may, some day, be retailiated upon their authors. Amongst bonest men of all persuasions and shades of politics there can be but one opinion as to the merits of the case above described; and we believe, therefore, that amongst many Protestants as well as by all Catholics, the conduct of the Simcoe Orangemen is held in execuation.

Yet if it should open the eyes of the authorities to the danger and gross impropriety of giving any semblance even of countenance to Orangeism, or any other secret oath-bound polifico-religious organisation; should it have the effect of convincing them of the truth, that in a mixed society of Catholics and Protestants, no member of such an organisation, whether he be an Orangeman or a Ribbonman, is fit to be enentrusted with any share, however slight, in the administration of the law-this Simcoe riot will not have been without its advantages. Where the impartial administration of justice is liable to be suspected even, there will respect for the law, and for its duly constituted tribunals be lost; and where respect for, and confidence in those tribunals are lost, there will spring up, as a necessary consequence, a spirit of violence and insubordination, menacing the very existence of civil society. We are no advocates of the proscription of any class; but we do, and ever will insist, that neither the Ribbonman nor the Orangeman can safely be entrusted with any share in the administration of justice.

Though we publish Dr. Cahill's letters to his countrymen in Ireland, we must not be understood to endorse their statements, or to adopt their conclusions. On the contrary, we know that, in so far as his moral and spiritual interests are concerned, the Irish Catholic emigrant to the United States is in every way a loser; whilst in so far as his material interests are concerned, we doubt very much if his condition is improved by emigration. This at all events is certain-that, in the State of New York, there is as much destitution, and in proportion to its population, as many able, willing, and industrious laborers seeking for, but unable to find, employment to keep them from starving, as there is in the poorest country of Europe—as there are in any part of the British Empire. Under such circumstances, we do not think that the advice of the man who recommends emigration to the U. States is advice which the Irish Catholic would do well to follow; for we know that in a moral point of view the Irish Catholic is always a loser, and in a material point of view rarely a gainer, by a change of residence from Ireland to the U.

SUMPTUARY LAWS. - The following paragraph, which we clip from the Montreal Witness of Saturday last, contains conclusive testimony of the worthlessness of Probibitory Legis-Scriptures are the means so appointed, and as lation upon the subject of drinking. Men can not be reformed by Statute; Acts of Parliament are impotent to effect moral reforms: diseases of the heart cannot be cured by Legislative poultices. So with drunkenness, which proceeds, as do all other vices, from the corrupt heart of man, it is now found that it cannot be repressed by narchment enactments. These may divert the current into another channel, but they cannot ar rest its progress, or even throw up barriers or embankments against its ravages. Indeed it would seem from the report of the Vermont State Temperance Society, that under the operation of the Prohibitory Law the amount of drunkenness has actually increased, though there has been a decrease in the quantity of "open drinking." The people of Vermont have put a respectable coat of white paint over their sepulchre, and are now discovering that its contents are as felid as

> " The report of the Vermont State Temperance Society sums up the results of the Prohibitory Law thus: - With the exception of a few localities, the testimony is uniform, that so far as open and defiant violation of it is concerned, the law is respected, and that it is regarded with favor by a large majority of the community. Take the State through, open drinking is seldom seen and drunkenness of rare occurrence. On the other hand with two or three exceptions, the test mony is equally uniform, that while the law is outwardly respected, it is secretly broken; that the habit of drinking, especially among young men, is alarmingly on the increase; that the enemies of temperance and our law are untiringly, and by the most ingenious devices, at work to erade and violate the law; and that, in many cases, they have become so bold, by impunity, that they have thrown up all disguise, and buy and sell in open day."---Montreal Witness

> This is the result that we have always predicted for Prohibitory Laws. These of course, nut an end to the open sale of spirits, but cannot reach the haunts of the unlicensed grog-seller; and all that society gains by them is that the traffic whilst carried on as extensively as ever, is no longer under the surveillance of the police.

Conversions .- The Times records the couversion, and reception into the Catholic Church, of the Revs. Messrs. Fothergill and Wormal, Ministers of the Anglican Establishment, and Curates of the Parish of Knightsbridge. The first named of these gentlemen officiated at Saint Paul's, the other at St. Barnabas.

Counting House Calendar—For the Year 1860-J. C. Beckett, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

This Calendar, is got up in Mr. Beckett's usual elegant style, and is an ornament, as well as an indispensable companion of the office of MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS OF HALIFAX

(From the Halifax Evening Express vill whiel In our last number, we briefly announced that a meeting of the Catholics of this city was held on last Sanday in the Cathedral the meeting had been convened by announcements at the various services in the Catholic Churches in the city, both on Sunday and on the previous Friday. The assemblage was certainly the largest we have ever seen gathered together in the Cathedral, and judging from the enthusiasm of the crowd as well as from the unanimity with which the resolutions passed, we should judge that the Catholics of Halifax warmly sympathize with the Spiritual Head of their Church in his present difficulties, and that they are not unconcerned nor unobservant spectators of the state of affairs in the Papal dominions. The speech of His Grace the Archbishop, was very much admired and has been regard by all who heard it as one of his most eloquent and happiest efforts.

Shorty after High Hass, His Grace, the Archhishon took the chair, and on motion of Very Rev. Dr. Hannan, Mr. James G. Tobin was appointed Secretary.

The Meeting being organized His Grace addressed

and talents entitle him.

the meeting as follows:—
My Dear People,—From the public announcement made on last Friday and this morning, I venture to hope there is not a single person in this vast assem-blage who is not already cognizant of the object for which we have met. In the remarks I have to make at the opening of this important meeting, it is not my intention either to appeal blindly to your passions or to make an elaborate speech on a subject which is familiar to most of you, and which, of nself, must evoke the warmest sympathies of every intelligent and conscientious Catholic. It is not our business at the present moment to discuss or to pronounce upon the respective merits and defects of the several forms of Government in the world, or to say whether a republic or a monarchy is better suited to the exigencies of society in its numerous phases. It is not our business to say whether the republicanism of the neighbouring states could take root and flourish as an exotic in Rome: or whether the imperial despotism of France or the constitutional oligarchy of England, could thrive on this western side of the Atlantic. These are subjects for speculation completely beyond and beside the question at issue, and on which each of us as Catholics and as men, can entertain any opinion he pleases. Under our own form of government in British North America, I for one believe, that we are as free and as happy as any people on the face of the globe, and I am not prepared to exchange it for any other. The man among us is a fool who is not loyal in this country; for here he has something to be loyal for-he has rational liberty to its fullest extent—he has perfect equality with his fellow-sub-jects—he has that precise amount of comfort, and that exact position in society to which his conduct

In appealing to your sympathies, therefore to day,

in behalf of the temporal power of the Pope. I yield to no man in my respect and in my love for the instirations under which we live. As I believe that govarament best which is most thoroughly suited to the genius and character and wants of each people; as what is best for one nation, must be on that account, more or less uncongenial and unsuited to the other, so to institute a comparison between the Roman and any other Government in the abstract would be useless as leading to no practical result. The only question for us to-day is, to know whether we are to plead guilty to the charges that have been made against the Papal Government within the last few months by the enemies of the Catholic religion all over the world; or have we such truth on our side as will enable us to stand up and enter an emphatic protest, as we do now, against a calumny aimed at the temporal power of the Pope, but which in point of fact, is intended to be a death blow at the sauctily of our religion? In the midst of the clamor that has been raised against the mis-government of Rome and the injured rights of her people, shall we shrink at the bare suspicion of disjoyalty, and not come forward like men to disprove an allegation which we know to be false, and which we have not the courage to gainsay? No, while through pretended zeal for fair play, and a boasted desire to hear both sides of the question, mouths of Bishops and Priests are gagged in enlightened France and in constitutional Sardinia, yet liberty or no liberty, the voice of the Catholic Priesthood is never to be hushed where the interests of their creed and of their people in Ireland and in this country, and in spite of all political opposition. It is strange that most of those who clamour so loudly about the liberty of speech and the liberty of the Press, wish to keep it all to themselves. But, with the blessing of God, as long as we have a tougue to speak, or a pen to write with, we shall laugh at them and take our own course, The right of out-spoken candour on all subjects, having a reference to our creed, is a privilege which we shall not resign for expediency, nor barter away for the friendship or the threats of politicians, and which we will never give up but with our lives.

Now to the immediate subject under consideraton. It is an incontrovertible fact in Church history, that from the days in which the primitive faithful sold their lands and their bouses, and laid them at the feet of the Apostles, for the brethren of the taith, (Acts 4-35) that the Bishops of Rome were progressing in temporal influence in exact ratio with the gradual spread of the Christian religion. Long before the primitive Church emerged from the obscurity of the Catacombs, the Pope had risen to considerable importance; besides the spiritual dignity of being Bishop of the Imperial city, and the universally acknowledged visible head of the Ohristian Religion throughout the world, his influence, and the means at his command must have been immense to meet his ever increasing responsibilities. So early as the beginning of the third century, the number of Exorcists and Lectors and Sub-deacons, and Deacons, and Priests, in Rome itself, was almost beyond counting. The christian widows and orphans of the whole city were under his charge, and when to these you add the Bishops that came to consult and pay him homage, from the remotest provinces of the Empire, and the christian pilgrims that flocked to Rome, even at that early period, from every part of the earth; wo must admit that his position, even in the darkest days of persecution must have been prominent in a temporal point of view, and his means must have been very large to be commensurate with the unnumbered calls of a hospitality that knew no bounds, and a charity that was to keep pace with the worldwide growth of the Christian religion.

In the year 325 came Constantine, the first of the Cassars who entered the Imperial city under the labarum of the cross; and, so far from curtailing the privileges enjoyed by the l'opes under, and in spite of his predecessors, rather did he renew and confirm and cularge them. Within a few years, monasteries, and schools, and colleges, and asylums, for widows and orphans, the poor, the sick, and the aged; and Ohurches and magnificent Basilicas started up as if by magic, not only in Rome itself, but in every part of the empire, and all under the headship and the auspices of Bylvester, successor of Peter, the humble and persecuted recluse of Sornete who now, for a first time, is installed as a Prince of the Barth in the magnificent Palace of Luteran, built expressly for that purpose amid the approbation of all christendom. Here, notwithstanding the division of the castern and western empire, and the terribble vicissitudes of ceaseless wars with Vandals, and Hans, and Goths, and Visigoths, and Lombards - here, where within a few centuries whole peoples, and mations, and languages, and even geographical handmarks were swept away, so as to leave no trace be-

advancing until he virtually became chief magistrate cended the throne. Without any cause whatever of and King of Rome, and of the greater part of Central and Southern Italy. Pepin in the middle of the the Alps, like his uncle, to give to the Italians

ed still more to the Papal dominions.

Thus was the temporal sovereignty of the Pope established in the first instance, and so has it continued, with very few modifications, to the present day. It has stood for eleven hundred years; it is the only kingdom now extant which can be said to have defied the ravages of time; its very antiquity one would say, in this age of civilisation should almost save it from the hand of the destroyer- Were its Government even effete, as is so falsely asserted; were it even a mere antique, it would be still a golden link between the present and the remote past; it would be the prondest relic of the monumental grandeur of by-gone times, in whose preservation even barbarous nations themselves are more or less interested. Take the Pope away from Rome and Rome s no more. Take the Pope away from Rome and her people will not only starve and thin away, as so often happened; but in a few years there will not be left even a solitary Palmyra in the desert; the last of her standing monuments, her Pantheon, and her Colosseum, and her triumphal arch of Titus, her Baths of Diocletian, must soon moulder undistin-guished in the dust. Every other dynasty we know f waded its way to the throne through blood. The oldest dynasty now in Europe could not trace back a direct and unbroken family succession for a period over two hundred years. In contradistinction to these, the Pope had a legitimate and bloodless title in the first instance; and the Pope alone amid all the sovereigns of the universe, has preserved it in rectilinear and unbroken succession for eleven hundred years. He has a better title therefore and a more time-honored and more hallowed prescription on his side than any other of the reigning monarchs of Eu-

The only remaining question to be disposed of now, is, has he forfeited that hallowed right by abusive powers, and by misrule? and if so, what are the specific charges that can be sustained? Upon this our opponents are not agreed. It is not even very consistent in them to lay the guilt of so unfounded a charge at the door of the best, and most amiable monarch now living, the man above all others, whom their own statesmen and pamphleteers and public writers have extolled to the very stars, and have declared, with some reason, to be the man of the most enlarged and liberal views, that ever sat on the throne of Peter. And where is this tyranny of Pius the Ninth? what are the oppressive measures and the disorders that are complained of, and that so loudly call for the interference of model governments, that seem so indignant and so disinterested, and so zealous in the cause of injured humanity and the welfare of a people that do not belong to them? Neither the English nor the French, nor the Sardinian governments, have told us what these specific charges are? and yet, with bayonet in hand, they are calling for a congress of European nations in order to interfere. As to the personal character and kingly virtues of Pope Pius the Ninth, their past laudation and their present silence are equally conclusive. Sixty-five Bishops and Archbishops in France have already spoken out; they have have challenged Europe to point out to them a happier or more paternal and benignant rule than that of the Pope of Rome; and the only reply is that the Emperor of the French forbids the whole press of the country to print another line for them. A second ukase is published in a few days prohibiting newspaper proprietors from even announcing that pastoral letters were written by them. The Editor of the .dmi de la Religion, himself a priest, is fined and imprisoned for three months for violating the tyrannical law in simply announcing that the Bishop of some diocess had issued a Pastoral. The law is still more intolerable in Piedmont, where the boasted liberty of the press is trampled under foot, and where a Policeman is set apart with a padlock in hand for the mouth of every Priest and Bishop in the realm. In lingland itself, it is a mark of disloyalty and almost amounts to treason even to question the truth of the allegation against the Roman Government, or to institute any comparison between it and their own Government at home, or in the Ivnian Islands, or in India at the present day. But while we yield to no man in our allegiance to the Queen as the temporal sovereign of these realms; while we are prepared to sacrifice life and property in upholding the Government, so, in the concerns of are concerned. We have spoken out, and we will our soul, we are determined to be loval and devoted, continue to speak out in France and in Sardinia, as at the risk of life itself, to that only religion on the earth which can be true. In this we entirely adopt the glorious and apostolic maxim of Peter: "It behoveth us to obey God rather than men."-(Acts 5.

> As in trials of every other description, so in the present instance, we begin, as we have a right to begin, by enquiring who are the accusers against the Papal Government? Have we any reason to question the character and the honesty and the motives of these men?

> Are the men who prefer these changes Catholic? Are they practical Christians and true friends and well wishers of the Pope in other respects? In this we have the key for the solution of the whole difficulty. It is not the friends of the Catholic religion, but its deadliest enemies, that are prominent in the whole movement. England, more consistently than wisely, is foremost in the van. Her Government, her statesmen, her press and her pulpit, all join echo in the same cry. But I will ask: is it love of the Roman people and of constitutional liberty that is at heart? or is it an honest batred of our religion. which we know amounts to a national fanaticism, for which they are to be more pitied than binmed?--If they tell us it is treedom they are advocating, and the right of the Roman people to select their own government, then we say, "doctor, cure thyself."—" Cast the beam out of thine own eye." "Feed the children of thine own fireside before thou luvishest thy charity on the stranger" Were you to extend he privilege to many parts of your own domisions, it is admitted, your rule would not have lasted one

> single day. linst year you sent your best speaker, your most agacious and conciliating and able man to the cople of the Ionian Islands to palaver them if possible into subjection to British rule. By an almost overwhelming vote, they refused to submit, and yet fier putting down a so-called rebellion with the bullet and the halter, your bayonets are still bristling on the ramparts of a country you never conquered, and where a whole population, aliens in blood, in language and in religion, loudly protest against your rule. (Here his Grace, having mude a similar allusion to India as it is at the present day), went on to say, that if all alleged against the Roman government be true, yet it could not at all be so intolerable as British rule in India or in Ionia; and for this reason—that in Rome the Pope is one of the people themselves; he is of their own race, reli-gion and language; he has the same national sympathies and throbbings; he lives and reigns, and abors but for them. He spends all his own revenues in their midst, and brings to them in addition the monies of tens of thousands of strangers from every land.

As to the Emperor of the French, a simple glance at his history will be the Pope's best vindication .-After having been a revolutionist in his early days in Rome, he has most consistently advanced in his career of adventure. He was an exile in Switzerland, a maniac in Strasburg and in Bologne, a vagrant in America, a roue in London; a false brother in the National Assembly at Paris, a violator of his oath, and a man of blood in the Tuilleries. He began with peace on his lips "I'Empire c'est in paix" and he has not since alienthed the award. He has been hind; here, the Pope alone, unit the surrounding already at war with the half of Europe, and has buoy up the spirits and cheer the beart of the Hoty wreck, not only held his ground, but kept steadily been threatening the other half ever since he as-

eighth century was the first to give him a formal in-what he denied to the French, and within a few vestiture as an independent King.; Charlemagne, his successor, and Louis Debonnaire, and still later, the Countess Matilda, ratified the imperial gift, and addhis uncle, they have wasted more treasure, and

preyed more cruelly on the vitals of the people, than all the Pones together have done in Rome by the old story of Nepotism and misrule from the days of Pepin. One day's pay for Louis Napoleon's family and his sabring parvenus, I believe in my heart would be amply sufficient for all the personal expenses of the last three Popes.

The King of Sardinia's part in the transactions speaks for itself. He began his rule by the suppression of Convents, and the confiscation of Ch property, and the imprisonment and exile of Bishops and Priests. In obedience to his foreign masters he established one-side liberty of the press, with the unrestricted privilege to preach Atheism or any other ism it pleased, and to revile God and his Church; but without the privilege on the other side to speak boldly on their defence. When he talks of establishing liberty and good government in Rome, we say there is no room left for blushing! cool impudence has done its worst! He may have liberty on his banner, but he has the blood of the innocent on his ensanguined hands, -he has a hatred of God's Church, and a craving for his neighbour's goods at heart,—he has rapine and spoliation, and if need be wholesale murder, in his insatiable ambition. As for the Romans themselves, after having lived

among them for may years, I here state my unhesitating belief, that there are not a people having fewer practical grievances in any part of Europe. The expenditure of the Pope's personel, is probably not one-tenth of what it is in any other European court. The taxes are far lighter they are in France or in Rugland, and religion and civilization, and mankind in general have benefited more by the Papal Revenues for the last sixteen hundred years, than by the united revenues of all other nations. In the preservation of the Bible and the classical literature of antiquity, -in the cultivation of science and of the fine arts, she has stood alone for many a dark century .-In her successful resistance against the Hunn and the Vandal, the Saracen and the Turk, she was not only foremost, but has been the bulwark and the rallying point of all civilization for centuries, when the oldest Christian nation on the earth was still without its modern appellation. The influence of Papal Rome during that early period has manumitted more slaves, and emancipated more human beings from serfdom, than all modern civilization can poast of. In services of the highest order-in uprooting idolatry, and all the horrors in its train-in converting the pagan, and propagating God's religion in every land, she has done more with the slender means at her command, than all other nations together. Without her and her heavenly agency, both England and France, for aught we can say to the contrary, might have remained even unto this day without the knowledge of the true God. It was she that sent to them their first Apostle-the founders of their Diocesses, and the pioneers of divine faith .-Since the so-called Reformation, Papal Rome, with her scanty revenue and slender resources, has sent forth more missionaries and made more converts among savage nations than Protestant England with America and all their missionary societies and the gigantic income of five or six millions of dollars per annum. She has more common schools and apminaries, and colleges and universities, and five to one more charitable and religious institutions than any other country of the same population. If all these be symptoms of decrepit old age and bad government, and a system that is tottering to

really are, the only solid criteria by which we can pronounce on the highest order of government, then I say in conclusion, that all the allegations against the temporal dominion of the Pope are utterly disproved. Of the large army of twenty or twentytwo thousand men under Garibaldi in Rome in 1848, more than eighteen thousand were foreign adventurers Several of the few Romans among them assured my- | self when I was last in Rome, that they were litecally dragged from their homesteads to act as sentinels and serve the guns on the walls during the siege. Several hundreds of those who escaped, and who had been previously bounded on and abetted in their course by the Earl of Minto, and the emissuries of Protestant Governments then in Rome, were afterwards refused permission even to land in Maita, and on Lord John Russell being asked in the House of Commons why he had so maltreated these very men whose bravery and patriotism he so frequently culogized in the House, he had to admit at last that Garibaldi's rabble were not Romans, but that they were the offscourings of all the cities of Europe, and were the very men who figured in the successive outbreaks in Paris, and Berlin, and Vicana, and lastly in Rome. Not only, then, is the charge of bad government in Rome untrue, but it is equally false to say that the Roman population itself is opposed to Rome, even at the present day, is literally swarming with Protestants, Jews and atheists, and foreigners of every religious creed. No misrepresentation is omitted, no appliance is untried in order to corrupt the people and to excite discontent and odium of our religion, and yet not only are these men allowed to go unmolested, but, what seems more extraordinary, the masses of the Roman people are still sound in faith and at heart loyal and devoted to the Holy See. Like spoiled children (and in truth they are spoiled), they may whimper and be in had humor for the while, but when the bour of trial comes they are sure to come back to their old love, as they have invariably done for so many long centuries .-Meither the king of Sardinia, nor Gavazzi, nor Mazzini nor Garibaldi himself, nor probably one

decay, then we plend guilty; but if they he as they

tenth of the rabble now in the Romagna are Romans No cause has been made out against the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and, therefore, we look upon the menacing attitude of Rogland and France and Sardinia, as a most flagrant violation, not only of the rights of the Pope and three millions of the Roman people, but of the religious rights of nearly two hundred millions of Catholics throughout the world. The temporal domain of the Pope, and the Patrimony of St. Peter are a great corporate property, in which as Catholics, we are all more deeply interested than any of us imagine. So long as the selection of Bishops for the Churches and diocesses of all nations, and the decision of all grave disputes and controver-sies are in the hands of the Pope as our spiritual head, so long will it be necessary that he should be totally independent of all secular governments, and completely beyond the range of any tamperings or anapicion. A single doubt on that head might lead even to achism, and be attended with the most disastrous consequences. No two hundred millions of buman beings cannot afford to allow their spiritual head to become a creature or a pupper in the hands of any King or Government. He must be, above all, independent, he must be in a position neither to be influenced by flesh nor blood, nor money, nor aristocracy, nor kingly will, nor national leanings, and this can only be secured, in our conviction, by kis continuance in that kingly position, which he has honored so much, and which has brought so many blessings on the Roman people and upon the world at large for over a thousand years. It is to proclaim these convictions before the world that we have met to-day, it is to prove to the potentates now about to meet in Congress that the Catholics at this side of the Atlantic so far from being indifferent are blended in heart and soul and spirit with their brothren all over the world, that you are now called together. I feel proud of the vast assemblage before me, and, however, unipfluential we may be as individuals, and however remote from the scene of strife, yet I am sure that the action of any part of the American Church at the present crisis, will not only Father, amid his difficulties, but it must have its ef- viction) nine months common goal.

fect in Europe, and be one element more, I trust, in effecting a signal triumph for God's cause.

The Hon. Mr. Kenny, President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, in rising to propose the first resolution, said that to no man in the British Empire would be yield in conscientions loyalty and attachment to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. After well-timed and appropriate remarks the hon, gentleman proposed the first resolution :-

Resolved,-That while we firmly believe in the perpetuity of God's Church on earth independently of all human contingencies, yet the experience of more than a thousand years is unequivocal proof that the temporal dominion of her Visible Head is, and ever has been, most conducive to her best interests.

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hannan, and passed unanimously.

John Tobin Esq., M.P.P., proposed the second resolution, and in an eloquent speech ably vindicated the Pontifical Government's zeal in the cause of education. This Resolution which was seconded by the Rev. Patrick Power, and carried unanimously was couched in the following terms :-

Resolved,-That so far from seeing anything in the character or conduct of our present venerated Father, Pope Pius the Ninth, which could justify the infringement of his sacred rights as an independent Sovereign, rather do we believe that his mild and paternal government as a King, and his many and brilliant virtues as a Pontiff set at defiance the malice of his most unscrupulous enemies.

The third Resolution was proposed by R. Maturin Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, and was carried unanimously:

Resolved,-That in this, as well as in all the at tacks which have ever been made on the Papacy, in ancient or modern times, it is neither political liberty nor the aggrandisement of Rome, nor the welfare of her people-but it is party feeling and selfishness, and ill-disguised ambition, and above all, hatred of the Catholic Religion, with which the Pope is identified, that have been at all times the motive power of those who assailed him; so the facts have ever most unmistakeably proved.

The Rev. Mr. Quinan proposed the next Resolution, and in a short, but brilliant oration asserted the rights of the Holy See, and the allegiance of his coreligionists to their lawful temporal sovereign. " We are mel"-he said-" to express our allegiance to our temporal, as well as to our spiritual sovereign, and to shew her that we are prepared to defend the rights of the former should they be invaded." The fourth Resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Madden, and like the rest was carried without a dissentient voice :--

Resolved,-That our venerated Archbishop be represted to draw up a suitable address in the name of the devoted Clergy and Laity of this Archdiocese, expressing to the Holy Father our attachment to his sucred office and person, our confidence in the justice of his cause, our sympathy in his wrongs and sufferngs, and the assurance that the hearts of millions of his devoted children at this side of the Atlantic, throb warmly for his preservation and triumph amid every surrounding difficulty.

On motion of John Tobin, Esq., the Archbishop left the Chair, and the Very Rev. Dr. Hannan was called thereto.

Mr. Tobin then moved that the thanks of the mosting be tundered to Dr. Connolly for his conduct in the chair, which being seconded, passed unanimously.

His Grace briefly returned thanks, and the meeting adjourned.

Police Statistics of Montaral.—We (Montreal Herald) have received our Chief of Police, Mr. Hays' report of the number of offenders apprehended by his force, during the past year, how disposed of, &c We gather the following information from it. Of arrests there have been during the year, 6881-as

| | MALEH. | | | | | PEMALES. |
|----------------|--------|------|--|----|---------|----------|
| Iriels | | 2107 | | ٠. | ٠, | 1200 |
| French Can. | | 1547 | | ٠. | ٠. | 179 |
| English | | 666 | | | ٠. | 168 |
| Scotch | | 437 | | ٠. | • • | 106 |
| British Can. | | 169 | | | | 43 |
| United States | | 89 | | | | 12 |
| Other Countrie | 9 | 99 | | | | 10 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total | | 5113 | | | | 1768 |

Of these arrests for crime, 3210 arose from intemperance, and 1407 persons were arrested by the Police last year more than during the previous year .is augmentation in the arrests. Mr. Hays does not attribute to an increase in the crime of our city, but to the increased efficiency of the Police force. says :- " The cause (of the augmentation) is in consequence of the removal of the Stations to more central positions than formerly, and of having the officers and Sergeants residing at the Stations, where more time and attention is devoted to the carrying out the duties of the department" Mr. Have how ever, still, as in his last annual report, complains of the inadequacy of his force, and urges upon the Police Committee, the necessity of increasing it, by 25 Sub-Constables, and a proportionate number of officers. This additional force, he estimates, would increase the cost of the Department from £8,851, its coat during the past year, to £11,064, for the present year - and adds : --

It may not be amiss to remark, that assuming the population of the city to be seventy-five thousand, the annual cost per head would not exceed 3s. which is nearly one hundred per cent less than what it costs for the police service in any city in the United States.

(To the Editor of the Ottawa Tribune.)

DEAR SIR,-At the weekly meeting of the Saint Patrick's Literary Association, held at St. Patrick's Hall yesterday evening, the following resolutions vere carried ununimously :-Moved by Mr. Thos. Hanly, seconded by Mr. Wm

Finley, and Resolved. -"That we exceedingly regret the departure from our city of one of our most useful and

and honored members, Dr. H. Gartian, and deeply sympathise with him in the cause which compelled him thereto. " That, highly recommended as was Dr. Gartlan on his arrival here, nearly two years ago, he has since then abundantly confirmed the opinion we were

given of his ability and skill as a physician, and of his character and deportment as a gentleman; not can we soon forget how much we admired his scholarship, his ardent love of Ireland, and his practical devotion to the cause of Temperauce.
"That in his return to New York, Dr. Gartlan carries with him our best wishes for his future suc-

cess, for the speedy restoration of Mrs. Garthan's health, and for the welfare and happiness of his youthful family "That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Dr.

Gartlan, and that the same be sent to Ottawa Tribune and Montreal True Winess for insertion." WILLIAM FINLEY. (Signed)

I am, Dear Sir, Your ob'dt Perr't. ROBT. O'RMLLY, Ottown, January 18, 1860.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—SPECIAL SEE-SION.

BREGRE JUDGE ALWIN.

SERTENCES. - At one o'clock on Wednesday 25th instant, his Honor took his seat on the Beuch, wien the usual proclamations having been made, the following sentences were pronounced :-

Thomas M.Ginnis, larceny, (after a previous con-

Vetal Robert, larceny, one year common goal. William Lee, larceny, three months common goal. Lonis Primeau, unlawfully wounding, one year

ommon goal. Maria Ann Martin, larceny, one year common goal. Joseph Leblanc, alias, Joseph Honore Lablanc, bigamy, twenty-one months common goal.

Gedeon Vennier dit Ladouceur, larcony, three years reformatory prison at Isle anx Noix.

Pierre Phaneuf, larceny, two years penitentiary. Pierre Renaud, larceny from a shop, four indictments, two years pentientiary.

Caroline Lawrence, feloniously wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, two years peniten-Bloi Labelle, three indictments, and Augustin Rou-

selle and Laurent Popin dit Baralette, larceny, three years ponitentiary. George Pichette, stealing from the person, three

years penitentiery. Jean Bte. Lesperance, burglary and larcony, two

venrs penitentiary. Michael Sonecal, stealing a ewe, three years peni-

Uriah Grigs feloniously setting fire to a stack of

hay, four years penitentiary.
Samuel Pooln, arson, seven years penitentiary. James Connel, manslaughter, ten years penitenti-

Duncen Bruce, against whom a verdict was returned last term for a misdemeanor, and in which case sentence was suspended, appeared, and gave bail for his re-appearance at next term of the Court to await

The Court was then declared closed.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Wilness of Wednesday last.

MONTERAL Jan. 24, 1860. The weather has been generally mild and beautiful for the past few days. From many parts of Western Canada we learn that the snow has disappeared.

Flour .- The market is dull and drooping, with a downward tendency, and there is rather less firmness on the part of holders, but the sales continue only of a retail nature. We quote No. 1 \$5,15 to \$5,20. The latter price can only be got for choice brands of strong Spring Wheat; in all other kinds the quotations are almost nominal. Pollards and Middlings are worth \$4 and upwards, according to quality :-Fine, \$4,40 to 4,60; No. 2, unbranded, \$4,90; Branded, \$5,05; Fancy, \$5,45 to \$5,50; Extras, \$5, 90 to \$6 ; Double Extras, \$6,25 to \$6,50.

Spring Wheat is held at \$1,16 for choice samples; Inferior are dull of sale at \$1,15.

Peas arein good demand at 771c. to 80c. per 661ba. Butter continues unsaleable in any quantity beyoud the actual wants of the trade. A small sale was made for export at 15c, to 15 to, for a good parcel of Dairy-packed kegs. To effect sales of wholesale purcels, a slight concession in price would readily be submitted to.

Packed Pork remains stendy at previous rates; the demand is limited and stock light, Lard is held at 121 cents for retail lots of leaf, in

Ashes are coming in very freely, and meet with ready sale at 28s od to 28s 9d for Pots, and 28s for Pearls.

Birth.

In this city, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. Wm. Wallace O'Brien, of a son.

Married.

In this city, on the 20rd instant, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. John Power, to Mrs. Bridget Caldwell Died.

In this city, on the 20rd inst., Francis Patrick, in-

fant son of Francis Mullin, Esq., aged 10 months.

In this city, on the 24th inst., after a lingering illness. Catherine Gertrade Kennedy, widow of the late Edward O'Brien, Esq , Royal Engineer Department, aged 45 years.

On the 26th inst., Edward Henry, infant son of Wm. Wallace O'Brien. At Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 16th inst., Margaret Ameila, eldest daughter of Alexander Duniap, Printer, and grand-daughter of Mr. John Hester, Architect, Montreal, aged 6 years and 3 months.

Do you suffer after eating, or from acidity of the stomach, heart burn, water brash, wind, burning sonsation, or indigestion? Immediate relief can be obtained by using the Oxygenated Bitters.

FIREWOOD.

1000 CORDS of FIREWOOD -Pine, Hemlock, and Tamarack—at \$3 per Cord. F. B. M'NAMEK.

FIRE BRICKS.

5000 FIRE BRICKS for Sale, Buckley Mountain, Ramsny's and Carr's manufacture.

F. B. MINAMER. St. Antoine Street.

WHITE PINE.

100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Rock Blm.

10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pine

2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring 5000 do do 1 and 2 inch Flooring. Parties intending to build will find this the best easoned timber in market.

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FOR SALE.

3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 14, 11, 11 50 barrels of Best American Cement 300 Empty Cement Barrela. P. B. M'NAMER.

THE Subscriber has two pair of BOB SLEIGHS for hire, capable of carrying 50 tons each. Parties having large boilers, heavy castings, or wooden houses to remove, should call and see them.

F. B. M'NAMEE.

January 26.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TRNDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a CHURCH. SACRISTY, and PRESBYTERY, in the Parish of Ste. MARTHE, will be received at the Office of the undersigned Notary Public, until noon of TUESDAY, the Thirty-first instant. For each of the abovenamed buildings, Tunders may be offered separately. The Contractor, or Contractors, will be required to give good security for the full completion of the

By Order of the Committee,

ANT. LEFEBVRE, N.P. Ste. Marthe, 16th Jan., 1860.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable charsever for competence and morals.

A letter addressed "To Teacher," in care of Taon Witness, will meet with prompt attention.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Nothing had transpired relative to the Congress, and it was still uncertain whether it would assemble. The retirement or dismissal of Count Walewski attracted more attention than anything else in a political way in Europe. The English construe it as evidence that Napoleon intends to espouse the Italian cause. M. de Thouvenal would quit Constantinople forthwith to assume the foreign ministry.

The relations between the English and French Governments are said to be in a much better state now than they have been for a long time. A change of language in speaking of England and things English is observable even among subordinate officials, who invariably take their tone from the wishes or looks of their superiors, and who would not venture to entertain, much less to express, a contrary opinion. This, under any circumstance, would be worthy of remark, but in the present instance I believe it is faithfully imitated from what they observe in higher regions. The sincere and constant advocates of the English alliance are delighted at the change.

The last week was fatal to many speculators, in consequence of the panic that prevailed. The pamphlet, The Pope and the Congress was at first well received among financial people, but subsequently the unfavorable accounts from the provinces have given rise to a certain degree of alarm, and several are winding up their affairs, determined to remain inactive until the clouds shall have cleared away. Confidence in financial and commercial quarters had been in some degree restored, on the supposition that the Powers were agreed as to the terms on which they would enter the Congress. It is now anticipated that if the pamphlet reflects the opinion of the French Government on the Roman question those views will meet from the Pope an opposition not easily to be surmounted. The postponement likewise of the Congress has produced an unfavorable impression. On the other hand, it is an undisputed fact that the most solid foundation on which to establish commercial confidence in France is the maintenance of the Anglo-French alliance. Now the incidents which have produced complications in the direction of Rome are calculated to draw closer the union between Great Britain and France, and it is, consequently, hoped that the present uneasiness will quickly pass away, and that 1860 will open under more favorable auspices than the previous year.

The Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Dupanloup, has published a letter to the Union, protesting against the pamphlet, la Pape et le Congress:

"Shall I (he says) express my opinion? I have seldom in my life met with pages where sophistry, flagrant contradiction, and palpable absurdities were laid down as principles by the author with more confidence in his own ability and the simplicity of his readers." Mgr. Dupanloup then proceeds to deny that the writer is a sincere Catholic, as, while laying down that the temporal power of the Pope is indispensable, his whole argument is directed to prove that it is impossible. He next lays hold of the assertion, that the Papal power must exist without an army :and asks by what right should the Pope be denied the possession of an army, and why he should not use it in self-defence :- " I know (he says) that for several centuries the Pope did without an army, and yet he was honored and respected then, not only in Europe, but throughout the tor Emmanual was humbled, and his Minister was world; but times are now changed. After the dismissed. revolutionists have kindled a flame throughout Italy, and that sixty years of political and social turnoil have upset all notions of right and order in Europe, armies of 500,000 men are required in all powerful states; and it is not only in Rome that they are required to 'support the principles of authority.'" As for the means Mgr. Dupanloup summarily disposes of them:—"The iniquity of the means equals the absurdity of the principles. The writer says:- To restore Papal authority in Romagna would be to inflict a crushing blow on the moral power of Catholicism .-For the Pope to gain possession of those pro- it. When the King was brought to append his sigvinces would be a disaster, not a triumph. I distrust this zeal. It reminds me too much of a clearly to understand that not one square inch of period. The temporal power is in the Pope's ground should be ever be allowed to secure for himperiod. The temporal power is in the Lopes way, Napoleon used to say. It prevents him taking care of souls that perish." Regarding latter Power to him. The King's answer to the deputies of the Central Italian Assemblies in September 1987. The parish him taking care of souls that perish. Power latter Power to him. The King's answer to the deputies of the Central Italian Assemblies in September 1987. ken. It is to reduce the Pope to the condition of a salaried dependent, whose quarter might be stopped-" We prefer the catacombs and a piece of black bread," exclaims the Bishop of Orleans; "We will not grant them," it may be replied. "In that case we shall take them ourselves."

Marshal McMahon has succeeded Marshal Vaillant as Commander of the French Army of Occupation in Italy.

It is said that the Minister of War is occupied with the organisation of a corps of reserve for China, which is to be despatched to Suez in case of necessity.

According to a French Protestant paper, there are 748.332 Protestants in France, 267,-825 of whom are Lutherans.

M. David Harman died on Christmas-day, at Montmartre, in the 109th year of his age. He served under Louis XV. and XVI. during the American war, and made the first campaigns of the French Republic. M. Harmand retained full possession of all his intellectual faculties to the last moment of his life.

AUSTRIA.

The Times' correspondent writes :- "One of the Vienna papers contains the following:- To S !diers who have served their Time. Austrians and foreigners (In-und Auslander) men who have no military duries to perform-can immediately obtain service on favorable terms. Inquire at Meidling, in the Theresienhad, at any hour of the day.' foregoing advertisement deserves particular notice, in this city unless the Emperor had authorized the agents of the Pone to raise recruits in Austria. In the spring of the year we may, perhaps, suddenly hear that the Papal army has advanced from Ancona and taken possession of Rimini, &c The Dresden Journal, which is generally well informed of what passes in Paris, tells the following singular story: At the last mouthly meeting of the parish priests of | Corr.

the French capital a prelate said to a highly placed personage, Things have taken such a turn that you will soon have to choose between excommunication and the dagger. The choice is not difficult, was and the dagger. The choice is not difficult, was the raply: We will choose the latter.

racia se de ITALY, i al es

The Sardinian Government had protested against the enlistment of Gemans by the Papal Government, and threatens to send troops into the Legations.

HOW LIBERALS PROTECT THE "FREEDOM OF THE Press.—The Cattolico, of Gunoa, has been cited be-fore the tribunals for having republished a pastoral letter of Mgr. Franzoni, the exiled Archbishop of Turin. The Genoese Government prosecutor finds the number of street beggars. Leghorn is literally in that publication a tendency to disturb public swarming with hideous wretches whom no stretch tranquillity.

The Archbishop of Florence has addressed an

energetice letter of remonstrance to Baron Ricasoli, head of the intended Government of Tuscany, to protest against the Government prohibition to republish a pamphlet entitled "The Catholic Apostolic Roman Church is the only true Church of Jesus Christ." Ricasoli's answer to the venerable prelate is characterised with the usual importinence and mendicant importunity." levity of such impromptu statesmen and ephemeral rulers.

The Armonia, of Turin, in announcing the death of Mgr. Forzani, Bishop of Vigevano, remarks that his diocese is now the fifteenth in the Sardinian States deprived of its chief pastor, either by death or exile, all further appointment of Bishops in the dominions of Victor Emmanuel being suspended by the interruption of relations between his Government and the Holy See.

FLORENCE, Dec. 29 .- The appointment of Count Cayour to the office of First Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Paris Congress, now at least officially announced is an event calculated to give rise to a variety of interpretations among thinking Italians. As a matter of principle, any State is entitled to send to a Congress a man of its own choice, irrespective of other people's likings and antipathies. Nevertheless, such a nomination is invariably made with a view to conciliation, unless the diplomatic mission is to end in a downright hostile message. Now, it was thought, not without good ground, in July last, that Count Cavour's retirement from office was owing to the resentment of both the great Imperial Potentates who signed the preliminaries at Villafranca, and had been agreed upon as one of the first terms of that ever memorable convention. That the animosity of of the Austrian Emperor and of his Statesmen against Cavour was carried so far as to border on ridicule no sane man will be disposed to deny. As to Cavour and Napileon, "alas, they had been friends in youth;" they had formed too close an intimacy at the breaking out of the war not to disagree as to the opportunity of treating for peace. A very natural impression had spread abroad that the two heroes of the interview at Plombieres had parted on no amicable terms on the French Emperor's last going through Turin, and the good King of Sardinia was rather pitied than praised for yielding to that fatal reason of State, which bade him sacrifice his adviser to the petty exigencies of his ally.

Why, then, or how does it happen that Count Cayour reappears on the stage before the last scene of the great drama of 1859 is played out? Here is what seems to many the most plausible solution of the prohlem:--

The agreement at Plombieres (it is now matter of history) stipulated for Sardinia the acquisition of the whole valley of the Po to the Adriatic, embracing the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Legations, making up a North Italian State of at least 12,000,000 souls. In return for this aggrandizement Sardinia ceded to France Savoy and Nice, and allowed France to build up a Central Italian State in Tuscany and the Cis-Appennine part of the Papal terrritory in behalf of Prince Napoleon Jerome. As the war proceeded the French Emperor could not but perceive that strong national unionist instinct of the Italians, which he as a man of little faith and less love, ascribed to the intrigues of Cavour, aimed at robbing him of his own share of the bargain, and it was on the arrival of Prince Napoleou Jerome in his camp with the tidings that the expedition of the 5th corps to Tuscany had turned out an egregious failure, that the French Emperor patched up that disastrous peace at Villafranca. France would not have her own share of the bargain, but neither should Piedmont. The two Imperial oppressors of Italy joined hands. King Vic-

Still the national unionist instincts of the Italians were too strong for all their enemies. Napoleon saw that Central Italy must either fall back under Austrian ascendancy, or aspire to annexation to Piedmont, unless Piedmont was made clearly and irrevocably to renounce all claims she might ground upon the votes of the Central Italian Assemblies .-Up to this day Piedmont has been utterly at the mercy of France, and has not ventured upon one step which might either call down upon her the wrath of her formidable ally, or tempt her ally to abandon her to the vengeance of her adversary .-Hitherto Picdmont has only taken good care not to grow the conduct of the Central Italians. At Paris she may be expected to come to an open disavowal of nature to the Peace of Villafranca he was given very of the proposed Carignan Regency and the Buon-compagni "expedient," leave no doubt as to the perfect and absolute inability of the Piedmontese statesmen to aphold the annexation vote. Sardinia, however, stands pledged to the advocacy of the rights of the Central Italians, and had the restoration had any chance of finding a strong support among the members of the Congress the Surdinian Plenipotentiary would have had a golden opportunity of standing up for the cause of justice and humanity. But those luckless Dukes and Grand-Dukes have no friends in the world save Austria, which is powerless, and France, which is insincere. Their suit will be dismissed in we words, on the non-intervention principle; and since the publication of the pamphlet,-The Pope and the Congress," it is evident to all men that for the Romagna, no less than for the other Æmilian and Tuscan provinces, another fate is in store than that of relapsing under the rule of their former governors. France will appear before Congress with the consent of Austria, on the one hand. to waive the rights of the Central Italian Sovereigns, with the willingness of Piedmont, on the other, to renounce her claims on the Central Italian provinces. This renunciation of Piedmont is the pound of flesh the French Shylock is bent upon claiming from the body of the Piedmontese Antonio, and a declaration of Sardina that she will, in no event, sanction the vote of the Central Italians so far as she may herself benefit by it will have all the greater weight if it comes from the lips of the great Statesman who had hitherto held the keys to the hearts of ill Italian patriots It is with these views and for this purpose that King Victor Emmanuel has been permitted to send Count Cavour as his representative to Congress. Those who might feel inclined to charge the Sardinian Government with faintheartedness and apostacy from the national cause must first as it could not have appeared in a paper published, tell us by what means Piedmont and Italy might be enabled to make head against the combined efforts of France and Austria; next, whether it were advisable to engage in so unequal a struggle for the mere sake of honor and principle when the unavoidable

The Times' correspondent complains of the great districts of the great districts that has prevailed since the preaking out of Spain and fooks'on time first the great the mercy of irresponsible masters, and utterly the Revolution amongst, the placeting classes, of coas an infortunate circumstance for the Spain and time to assume the pale of the pale of the pale of the pale of the part of the coase and at the congress, and utterly not districts of Piedmont, the says) and still arresponsible masters, and utterly more of Liguria, never were more infested with mendical field not then suspect the dangers which threat she might indeed make out a case for the assembled disants than they have been of late years. Indeed, in the neighborhood of Spesia, and all the way to the restoned on the speedy development.

more of Liguria, never were more infested with his dicants than they have been of late years. Indeed, in the neighborhood of Spesia, and all the way, to Lerici, or at Porto Venere, so many are the houseless destitute that it would seem as if the whole population had turned out into the streets, living on the bounty of the passers by. In Tuscany, as yet, the rulers have rather added to than taken away from of philanthropy can dignify into deserving objects of pity. The streets of Florence are by no means as clear of such nuisance as the Grand Ducal Government took care to keep them, while all along the suburbs, on the road to Fiesole, San Miniato, or Bellosguardo, and all round the forbidden cusine you are beset with sturdy vagrants. In Tuscany the revolution would seem only to have brought freedom to

The same writer gives the following description of the appearance of the country whilst under the rule of the exiled princes; from which it would appear that they were not such very bad sovereigns after all; and that Central Italy was more prosperous when subject to tyrants, than is Ireland as an integral part of the British Empire. Thus the Times Cor. savs :-

"The House of Lorraine, to do it justice, ever since the accession of Peter Leopold, made it the object of its constant endeavors to restore the lands of Tuscany to that flourishing condition which constituted the boast of its ancient civilization, and from which it had fallen during the night of mediæval

Every small estate in Tuscany, as well as in Lombardy and the Emilia, is a model farm. Nowhere are there straighter furrows, cleaner beds, or lustier cattle. The fertility of the soil is unbounded, and the old system of irrigation, by correcting the drought of the temperature, enables the cultivator to vary and to multiply the crops on the same ground at every season.

THE PAPAL STATES .- A letter from Rome, in the Union, alluding to the dismissal of Cardinal Savelli, the President of the Finance Committee.

says: -"The disapprobation of the Cardinal is said to have been principally produced by two causes-a loan contracted without the Committee being consulted, and too great a facility to accord pensions to those not entitled to them. The political agitation which prevails throughout the whole of Italy; the revolt of Romagna, which, by taking from the Papal Government the richest and most prosperous part of its States, has deprived it of nearly the half of its ordinary resources; and the expense of the pontifical army, which should be maintained on a war footing, and reinforced at the cost of great sacrifices, compelled the Government to have recourse to a loan in order to meet its expenses. That this loan was necessary no one can dispute. It was contracted quietly, on very reasonable conditions, and -a rare occurrence-at a price higher than the quotation at the Bourse. Next comes the question of its legality. No one can' deny that the Papai Government had a right to borrow without consulting any one, and without taking the advice of the Finance Committee. since it is sovereign master of its acts, and cannot in such matters be bound by the deliberations of any body of the State. The Finance Committee could not, therefore, take umbrage at a right legally excercised. As to pensions which have been granted during the year, the tollowing is the legitimate reason for them. After the revolt of Romagna, the functionuries had to choose between adhering to the revolutionary Government or resigning their places. A great number did not for a moment hesitate to sacrifice their position to their duty. Among them were many who, having large families, found themselves exposed to the greatest distress, and it was impossible not to render some assistance to men who had sacrificed themselves and their families to their conscientious sense of duty. Temporary pensions were therefore granted, according to their length of service and respective necessities. To insist any longer on these two points would be, as regards the loan, to misapprehend the intelligence of the members of the committee; and as regards the pensions, to insult the noble feelings by which they were actuated."

The Roman correspondent of the Gazette de Liege says that " the Holy Father, in view of the general good of the Church, in all the answers he has given to the offers of pecuniary aid, has declined all sonal necessity, and has limited himself to pointing out the wants of the States of the Church, without, however, defining the manner in which he desired that Catholics should extend an efficacious assistance. As an example he has made over to the public treasury all the gifts which have reached him to the present time." The Armonia of Turin publishes a similar correspondence, adding that 20,050 francs have been so paid over.

RUSSIA. The following letter has been received from St.

Petersburgh, duted the 17th ult.: "At the conclusion of last year the Emperor anpointed a military tribunal, with General Mouravieff as President, to try the individuals charged with robbery or negligence in supplying the army of the south and the army in the Crimea with provisions during the war against the allied armics of Great Britain and France. This tribunal has just closed its sittings and has passed a severe sentence. A great number of individuals employed in the Commissariat have been severely dealt with. Major-General Zatler, Commissary-General, and Colonel Mos-jewski have been deprived of their commissions. their decorations, and their titles of nobility, and are to be incorporated with the army as private sol-Councillors Wordezowski, Brodecki, Witt, and Chetchebroff have been sentenced to a similar punishment. Councillors Wojeichowski, Orlowski, Akininia, and Tchowoff have been deprived of their

appointments and imprisoned in a house of correc-

"The Emperor is much occupied at this moment, The nobility in general give him a great deal of trouble, and those of the Government of Moscow are the most ardent throughout the empire in their opposition to the emancipation of the peasants. In a country like Russia the visit of the Sovereign is a great favor; and, by not going to Moscow on the festival of St. Nicholas, the Emperor gives the nobility of the old capital a proof of his dissatisfaction. The Emperor is not only dissatisfied, but he is irritated at the concenled opposition against the emancipation, called "the interests of the Church." To be sure the concealed opposition against the emancipation, which has assumed the character of factious audacity, and which, if carried too far, may produce serious consequences. The chiefs of the malcontents are the Orloffs, Pamim, Menschikoff, Ribeanpierre, magna is a local and native government ; inasmuch and others. The position of the Imperial Government is extremely difficult. The financial question and the emancipation of the seris are two sources of anxiety and care.'

A letter from Warsaw of the 28th ult., states that the religious persecution of the Polish Catholics is not less constant, odious, and cruel under the present Emperor than under his predecessor. Some poor peasants living in the village of Dziernowieze, in the government of Witepek, were lately prevented by the Russian popes and gendarmes from assisting at the united Greek Oatholicssrvice, and were forced by the sabre to receive the communion in the schisresult would be, if not the downfall of Piedmont it- matic church. The details of this affair caused proself, at least the loss of the province which has just found disgust through the province. Thus the Czar been rescued from Austrian subjection. - Times claims not only the lands and persons of his Polish subjects, but likewise their conscience.

of her railways and cannis; and on the construction of the roads, with which she is so badly provided. She calculated also on the increase and improvement of her navy, on the improvement of her ports and arsenals, and on the encouragement called for by agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. The Cortes had just voted considerable credits, which they had placed at the disposal of the Government and which would have enabled the latter to endow the whole country with a vast system of public work which more than one great State in Europe would have envied, and the resources were all ready, since the Pope had consented to the sale of what remained of the estates of the clergy. What has become of all these hopes? They have been unfortunately adjourned, and that indefinitely. Spain must now resign herself to see the increase, in an immense proportion, of her debt, already so heavy, which she can never pay off, and even in the interest on which she cannot furnish except by a considerable increase in her taxes. It is all these causes combined which have now rendered unpopular the war which was at first hailed with such enthusiasm, and which places the Ministry in sucha perilous situation that it will have much trouble in getting through it, unless be-fore the opening of the next session of the Cortes such advantages have been gained over the Moors as may induce the Emperor of Morocco to sue for peace, and show himself ready to accept the conditions which the honour of Spain will exact." THE SPANISH SOLDIER .- Under all the disadvan-

tageous and trying circumstances that have hitherto attended this campaign, commenced in ill-omened haste, in the worst season, and with very insufficient preparation, the good qualities of the Spanish soldier have been conspicuous. He has been invariably orderly, obedient, contented, and even jolly under circumstances which Mark Tapley himself might have found trying. Satisfied with little, submissive to hardship, he has a fund of insouciance and merriment which bears him up where many would grumble and despond. Drunkenness is unknown in the camp, and crime is consequently rare. To-morrow will complete one month since Echague's (the first) corps landed, and hitherto there has not been a single serious offence in the army, not one court-martial, not one soldier brought up by the gendarmes who act as the police of the camp, not a riot, nor a fight. Wet under his scanty tent, which was devised to exclude suubcams and not to ward off rain or resist wind, harassed by frequent guards and advanced post duty outlying pickets by night and unprofitable skirmishes by day, neither his good spirits nor his good humour desert him. Put on your waterproof and walk through the camp, on this, a wet Sunday, on the hills of Ceuta, and you shall hear no complaint, behold no doleful faces, but, on the contrary, see many a blithe, cheerful countenance. Here is a guard just come up, preceded by its regimental band, and going on wet and wearv duty. Were they bound for a a parade in the Madrid Prado, they could not look less annoyed at the prescribed duty. They halt just by the tent of the General-in-Chief, outside of which is standing, regardless and apparently unconscious of the heavy rain, a tall grayhaired man, seemingly about 55 years of age, dressed in a waterproof coat macintosh leggings, the only military part of his costume being the "Ros" or Spanish *kcpi*, with three bands of gold embroidery round it, indicating the rank of Captain-General, equivalent to Field-Marshal. His head is rather bent, the expression of his countenance is severe, but at the same time not without a certain bonhomie. His brow is somewhat furrowed, but less you would say by years than by the cares and anxieties, the vigils and fatigues of an active, eventful, and ambitious career. His step is firm, and when, as sometimes happens, it suddenly lengthens almost into a stride, you perceive that he still retains no small share of the vigour and elasticity of youth. This is Leopold M'Donnell, Count of Lucena, the Spaniard, of Irish descent, who is now by far the first man in his country; who possesses a power confirmed by its duration (rare for a Spanish Premier of late years), and which certainly has the willing support of a greater majority of the nation than any of his predecessors for many years past could reckon upon — Times Corr.

IRELAND AND THE CONGRESS. (From the Weckly Register.)

Much indignation is excited amongst our anti-Catholic contemporaries by a statement which has appeared in a Dublin newspaper, to the effect that the Catholics of Ireland intend to have their views and desires properly represented at the forthcoming European Congress.

We are not aware whether there are any grounds whatever for that statement; but our Protestant cotemporaries need not be so savagely angry at it, af-

For, take the matter this way-There are nearly six millions of these Irish Catholics in Ireland, the most faithful of His Holiness's spiritual subjects .-There are more than thirteen millions of these Irishborn Catholics living in and out of Ireland at pre-sent. Seeing that their religious liberties everywhere will be more or less affected by the free action or crippled power of the head of their Church, what wonder that, in a question which effects him so closely, they should which to make their views known to the world? What wonder, when it is well understood that Lord Palmerston's plenipotentiary -who is put forward as the diplomatic representative of them, too, as well as of all other British subjects-will be the champion of opinions from which

they conscientiously and so utterly dissent? And then, in fact, as it is the "grievances" of "op-pressed races," which are to be discussed at that Congress, have not they, though subjects of the strong British Power, as good a claim to have their case taken into consideration, if you once concede the right of the Congresses to interfere between subjects and their Government? If a European Congress can step in and regulate the relations of the Pope, an Italian Sovereign to his subjects, they can clearly, with as good a title, dictate or mediate between Queen Victoria's Government and her Catholic subjects in Ireland.

There is a parallel, too, in outer seeming between the cases of Ireland and the Romagna, which is extremely suggestive. On the part of the rebellious portion of the population of the latter territory, it is alleged that they suffer from an ecclesiastical oppression; that they are ill-governed and neglected. this story reads very like the lie it is, coined and circulated by Cavour's anti-Catholic conspirators. For, inasmuch as the Papai Government in the Roas poverty, such as has desolated poor Ireland, is unknown there; inasmuch as no unhappy peasants have been found to have perished of starvation, though some two millions of the Irish met that terrible doom under our provident Protestant rule; and inasmuch as the fact of their being the recognized centre of the Spiritual Government of the Catholic Church has greatly contributed to the physical pros-perity and well-being of those 'States of the Church,' it is very hard to find out in what way these gramblers of the Romagna have been the victims it is pretended they are.

But if the philanthropists of Europe really want an interesting case to pesier their tender hearts shout, let them turn their eyes upon the case of Ireland; there may be found wrong and misery most grievous, there will be seen an ecclesinstical tyrauny for which tore through the car, carrying Mrs. Field with it

Romagna to the blush.

Let us look at even only one chapter of her story. Let us set aside that cruel grievance of the peasantry, the insecurity of tenure, for a moment. Let us overlook the evictions and the notices to quit, the dismantled cottages, the crowded fever-wards of the workhouse, and the fetid cabins of the emigrant ship sailing over the wide Atlantic with its hapless freight Let us only pause to look at that vilest, foulest, most sordid form of ecclesiastical oppression, the Irish Ohurch Establishment. To that disgrace of the British empire, and crying

wrong of Ireland, we cannot too often recur. it is pregnant subject we could never exhaust.

And now, from this stand-point alone, put Ireland and the Romagna side by side, and compare their relative conditions. Romagnese rebels, stirred up by Sardinian intrigue, and backed by Sardinian bayonets, may grumble that the chief government of their provinces is entrusted to a Cardinal or two-no very terrible grievance we should think. But then, whilst all the people of the Legations are Catholics, it is only by Catholies, their own brethren, that they are governed. It is upon themselves their revenues are spent; and whilst each man (unlike the trembling Irish tenant at will) may sit in safety under his own vine and fig-tree, and never dream of the terrors of the "notice to quit," not a shilling of their money is spent out of the country, from which and for which it is raised.

But turn to Ireland. There is a Church Establishment, alien to, and abhorred by, the people, which is a fortress of fraud and oppression among them, which is as the wolf nestling in the very centre of the sheepfold. In Ireland here are five millions and a half of Catholics, for whose religious ministrations no provision is made by a Protestant Governmentwho, out of their poverty, have to maintain their own beloved priests and pastors; and yet, from them is wrung a yearly revenue amounting to one million pounds sterling to support in ostentations luxury and affluence that hideous mockery upon the religion of Christ which men call the Irish Church Establish. ment.

If the people of the Romagna were Protestants,if a Catholic establishment called a Church were maintained amongst them at the bayonet's point-if it plundered them yearly of a mighty revenue, whilst their own clergy were compelled to subsist upon voluntary contributions of their followers-if that iniquitious establishment were made an engine for garrisoning the worthless cadets of an unpopular aristocracy of foreign origin upon the country and supporting them in rank, and wealth, and luxury-if this were the plight of the Romagna, we ask, would not all Europe join in one shout of indignation against so grievous a wrong, so vile an outrage, upon justice and religion.

Now the Romagna has no such monstrous grierance to complain of. But if Ireland could carry her representation before the Congress of the European diplomatists, this is faintly told, a small part of the grievous case she would have to reveal. This has been her misery for ages; and yet we never heard that France, or Russia, or Austria, dared to propose to England to settle that " Irish difficulty with the help of a Congress."

We wonder is this a question of latitude? Is it a law of nature that imaginary ills should be intolerably by the southern shores of the Mediterranean, whilst gigantic grievances, perpetuating ages of unparalleled misery, should become more trifles of no account when viewed through the mists of the northern Atlantic!

UNITED STATES.

THE CATASTROPHE AT LAWRENCE .- Our readers have already been shocked at the news of the dreadful occurrence last week at Lawrence, Mass. A five story cotton-mill, covering an acre and a half of ground, and containing nearly a thousand operatives, suddenly, at noon-day, crumbled to the earth; a sheet of tire soon spread over the ruins, with its crushed and mangled victims, driving back the rescuing multitude, and in this flaming-prison and tomb some three hundred human beings were enveloped .-It is out of the question to talk about this slaughter s an inpacent i The hezord lainean has been run, and the deaths and mainings at the Pemberton Mills have been incurred, by reason of a shameful, sinful, barbarous disregard of life and limb, as contraposed to greedy speculation, and a miserable worship of money. There are more mushroom buildings of the same kind, which will sink in upon the dwellers, or slope outward upon the passers, from time to time. We had an instance of this lately in this city. By what right, we desire to know, are such man-traps tolerated in a country of laws?-What sort of protection of life, limb, and property is this? How long is this sort of whilesale butchery to be tolerated? Arc not worn out railways, rotten bridges, and reckless gangs of armed rowdies, dangers enough in a peaceful community, that we must now have added to the frightful insecurities of life, that of a tumble-down style of building? Crimes of this kind are crimes of the whole community, which has the power, and owes the duty, to prevent them. We hope these few, though terrible events, may prove a wholesome warning, with the effect of guarding against others like them - which are sure to follow, if not looked to in time .- N. Y. Freeman. Another frightful accident has occurred on the Hudson River Railroad. The engine of one train was broken down at a curve, beyond Sing Sing, and was run into by another, one of the passengers being killed, and several others, among whom was Bishop M'Closky of Albany, severely wounded. Respecting the passenger who died, the New York Tri-

THE BRIDAL AND BURIAL .- The circumstances attending the death of Mrs Field are touching in the extreme. She was formerly Miss. Ann H. Tuthill, a principal in the female department of Brooklyn Public School, No. 12, and for a number of years had been greatly beloved by her scholars and all who knew her. Mr. Field, who is a well-known pomolo-gist, residing on Broadway, Williamsburg, as a mem-ber of the Bord of Education formed the acquaintance of Miss. Tutbill. The acquaintance ripened into love, and resulted in their being married at Kingston, on Wednesday morning last. On the occasion of resigning her School, Miss. Tuthill was presented by her scholars with a valuable keepsake, as a mark of the affection they bore her. After leaving she proceeded to the residence of her sister at Kingaton, for the purpose of preparing for her nuptials. On Tuesday Evening Mr. Field left Albany for Kingston, where he was met by her brother and one or two gentlemen from this city, who were present to witness the interesting ceremony On Wednesday morning, the happy couple proceeded to the church, accompanied by a gay party of ladies and gentle-men in sleighs. Four gentlemen, who were quable to procure sents in the sleighs, were proceeding along on foot, when Miss Tuthill's niece called her attention to them, and remarked that they looked more like pull bearers than wedding guests. What a strange significance there was in those few words. They were united at ten o'clock, and after the ceremony, Mr. Field and his happy bride crossed the river on ice, in order to take the express train. There had been some doubts expressed regarding the safety of the ice, and when once fairly across, they congratulated each other upon their safety. accident occurred, Mrs Field and her friends were sitting at he rear of the last car, chatting and jesting together Mr. Field being outside. The engine

bune of Friday tells the following duleful tale :--

breaking both her degs and manging her body frightfully After the first creen, her husband hast-ened to her rescue, and rembving a greek quantity of rubbish, he found her on top of the boiler of the locomotive, held fast against the side of the car by portions of her clothing. Tearing her dress from its fastering, and breaking his way through the car windows, Mr. Field bore the mangled and almost lifeless form of his bride to the air. Here he was surrounded by sympathising friends, who did everything for her that it was possible to do, till at last she was placed on a bastily made cot in one of the cars, and conveyed to the Getty House, at Yonkers. Medical aid was instantly procured, but Mrs. Field failed rapidly; and at seven o'clock she breathed her last in the arms of her beloved husband. Mr. Field was nearly frantic with grief, and it was feared that this sudden dashing to earth of his cup of joy, so recently filled to overflowing, would affect his reason. But after a night of the wildest grief, he fell son. But after a might of a when he again awoke the danger had passed. The body of the unfortunate lady was taken to Kingston resterday, accompanied by the berenved husband, brothers, and sisters, and to-day her funeral will take place at the same church from which, but two days since, at the same hour, she issued the happy wife of the chosen one of her

The Ohio State Journal is informed that two hundred convicts are now sick in the Penitentiary with what is denominated corn bread diarrhoa. The disease has assumed an epidemic form. STARTLIG DISCOVERY-GREAT OIL EXCITEMENT .-

There is sulterranean coal oil in Crawford and Venange Counties, Pennsylvania, in very large, if not exhaustless quantities. When rectified, it is a pure translucent article, a clear, strong burner, wholly translucent article, a clear, strong burner, wholly unexplosive, does not congeal in the least at 18 or 20 degress below zero, is, of course, the best known oil for light-houses, ships, &c., and is the most perfect labricator of machinery, as it does not gum or thicken like other oils. The discovery is confined to the banks of oil Creek. This is a stream of some size, which issues from a small lake in the northwestern part of [Crawford and Venango Counties, and empties into the Alleghany River about 75 miles above Pittsburgh. On this stream, about 14 miles above its junction with the Alleghany, stands the village of Titusville, the chief seat of the oil discoveries and operations. From the most ancient times it has been well known that there was more or less petrolium oil in the bottom and borders lands of this creek. It floats on the surface of the stream, and was collected by the Indians and poor people for lights. In places it drips out of rock banks in a very pure state, and hence is called rock oil. Hun dreds of large and deep pits were dug in the most ancient times for the oil, which pits are still traceable, though trees growing on the earth thrown up in the digging are from 200 to 250 years old. The pe-trolium still cozes largely into pits of any depth, dug in the bottom and border lands of the creek. discovery came in this way. Under a lease in May last, Mr. Drake commenced sinking an artesian well for salt, oil, or anything which might turn up. Boring through forty-seven foot of gravel and twentytwo of shale rocks, with occasional small apertures in it, he struck, in August a large opening, not yet explored, as to depth or area, but filled with coal oil, somewhat mixed with both water and gas. A small pump on hand brought up from 400 to 500 gallons of oil a day; an explosion soon blew it up. One of three times its size and power was put in its place, and during the first four days threw up 5000 gallons of oil; 1250 gallons per day, or one gallon per minute for twenty hours fifty minutes each day. The oil as raised was worth 80 cents a gallon, which produced the large income of \$1000 per day for four successive days, and so the matter goes on, yielding about one gallon per minute during working time.

Of course there was no small stir. A hundred strangers daily arrived at Titusville to see, to won-der, to buy oil lands. Half, third, quarter rights in land, enough to sink an artesian well, with real estate generally, rose to very high figues. Many poor people became suddenly rich. The New haven swamp lands, formerly regarded worthless, sold for taxes, then for a cow, were now marked \$100,000 per acre. The oil in Mr. Drake's well is undimished by any amount of pumping. Capitalists are on the Ten companies are already boring; twentyfive more are making haste to begin. A larke company, called the "Consolidated Rock Oil Company," with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been formed in New York, to buy and and work the oil lands. This matter presents some deep questions for the historian, Gentlemen: Having Constitution the geologist, and the merchant. 1. What race of men dug those oil pits more than 200 or 250 years ago? 2. Where are the immense coal beds from which this oil flows? Are they above or below the level of the oil? 3. What effect is all this to have on the whaling interest, and on all these branches of industry which now supply the burning and lubricating oils? New and interesting things will doubtless occur in the progress of this matter .- Philadelphia

A SHOCKING AND UNNATURAL ORIME-A CHILD BURNED BY ITS OWN MOTHER.—A shocking and unnatural crime was committed in the southeast part of this town, about two miles from the village, on Friday, the 7th inst. The particulars of the affair, as developed upon an investigation had before Justice Reynolds, of this village, on Tuesday last, are as follows:—Julia Ann Cady, a married woman, is the mother of an illegitimate child, born before her marriage with Cady. She is a woman of very unprepossessing appearance, and is a low, degraded being. She has repeatedly threatened the life of the child, a girl about 4 years old. About noon, on Friday last, the mother and child were alone in the house: the mother took a pail and went to a neighbor's ostensibly to procure a pail of water, While there her house was discovered to be on fire. Upon the neighbors assembling, the fire was found to proceed from the bed, and was speedily extinguished.— The child was found out doors, badly burned, especially about the arms and head. The mother accounted for the fact by saying that some of the neigh-bors must have put the child in the bed and set the bed on fire. This statement added to the fact that the child's burns did not correspond with having been hurned in the bed, and that it had on a such gown which covered a portion of the burns, and which gown was not burnt at all, excited suspicion that the woman herself was the cause of the burning whereupon her arrest was caused upon a charge of assault with intent to kill. From the child's own statement and from the evidence adduced, and circumstances developed, it appears that the fiendish woman stripped the child of its clothing, and put it head foremost into the store, holding it there until she supposed it dead; then putting it in the sack gown; she placed it in the bed and set the bed on fire, and went to the neighbours. The child, however, recovered itself so far as to escape from the bed and out of doors where it was found. The child is seriously and perhaps fatally burned, its face being one complete blister. Mrs. Cady has been committed to gaol to wait the action of the grand Jury.

How RATS MAY BE EXPELLED .- A gentleman, whose house was literally overrun with vermin, adopted a novel but strictly philosophical method to dislodge them. Opening the floor at several places in the upper stories of his house, he placed there vessels containing a mixture of sulphuric acid, black oxyd of manganese and common salt, and closed down the boards. The result was a slow chemical decomposition and recombining of elements, in the progress of which the heavy, stifling gas, chlorine, was disengaged. This made its way along the open spaces and down to the cellar. A few breaths of the poisonous atmosphere served to convince the rats that danger was at hand. Seizing what of their accumulated plunder they could, they hastened to abandon the premises, sneezing and weeping as they went, from having inhaled the noxious chlorine.

A COLORED Discousse A correspondent of the Knickerbocker, who writes from Mansfield, Ohio sends the following "discourse," for the entire lauthority of which he vouches without reserve, having taken it down from the thick lips of the reverend orator himself:

"My tex, bredren and sisters, will be found in de fus chapter ob Gemesis, an de twenty-sebeth werse : An de Lord make Adam. I tole you how he make him out ob clay, and when he get dry, he breve into him de bress of life. He put him in de garden ob Eden and set him in the corner ob de lot, and he tole him to eat all de apples cepting dem in de mid-dle ob de orchard; dem he want for de winter ap-

"Byme by, Adam, he be lonesome. So de Lord make Ebe. I tole you how he make her; he gib Adam loddilum till he get sound asleep, den he gouge a rib out ob his side and make Ebe; and he tole her to eat all de apples 'cepting dem in de middle ob de orchard ; dem he want for de winter ap-

ples.
"Wun day de Lord he go visiting; de debble he dress himself up in de skin ob de snake, and he find Ebe, and he tole her, 'Ebe, why for you not eat de apples in de middle ob de orchard?'

"Ebe says, 'Dem de Lord's winter apples.' But de debble says, 'I tole you for to eat dem, case dey's de best apples in de orchard.' So Ebe eat de apple, and guv Adam a bit; and den de debble he go away. "Byme by, de Lord, he cum home, and he call Adam; he lay low. So de Lord call again. 'You Adam!' Adam say, 'Hea, Lord!' and de Lord say, 'Who stole de winter apples?' Adam tole him,—'Don't know—Ebe, he 'spect.' So de Lor' call; Ebe lay low. De Lor' call again, 'You Ebe!' Ebe say, 'Hea, Lor'! De Lor's say, 'Who stole de winter apples?' Ebe tole him, 'Don't know — Adam she 'spect.' So de Lor' cotch 'em boff, and trow dem over de fence, and he tole 'em, 'Go work for your libbin!"

libbin."

BURNETT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS .- Our readers are aware of the superiority of Burnett's Toilet Preparations. The Florimel is a very pretty and poetic name of a most exquisite and delicate perfume, and is considered by the ladies equal to Lubin's best.— The Cocoaine has become the most elegant and useful hair dressing of the day. His other preparations need only to be tried to be pronounced incompara-ble.—New Haven Daily Register.

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this kind, this remedy maintains everywhere its primative popularity, and every season brings fresh witnesses of its remarkable efficacy in caring coughs and colds, whilst even cases of what has appeared to be confirmed Consumption, have yielded to its mugic influence. We can, with an uncommon degree of confidence, recommend it.

> A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH. ST. HYACINTHE, CANADA E., Aug. 21, 1856.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co. Gentlemen :- Several months since a little daugh-

ter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsum of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.

P. GUITTE. Yours, Proprietor of the Courrier de St. Hyacinthe. CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, ESQ., OF MINERVA.

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Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which de-cimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

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A FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER WANTED for the PERTH CATHOLIC SCHOOL; to commence on the 2nd JAN. wext. He will require to have a good moral character. Salary, \$300 per year. Application to be made to the Very Rev. J. 11 M'Donagi, V. G. Dec. 1, 1859.

LAND FOR SALE.

TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, in the County of HASTINGS, Canada West, with Water privileges, and in the midst of good Ronds and Settlements, will be SOLD in SMALL or LARGE LOTS, to suit

For particulars, apply to 292 Notre Dame Street.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street.

ACADEMY

Oct. 20, 1859.

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTHE DAME. KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe-tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten-tion to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the

usual requisites and accomplishments of Female SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS:

Drawing and Painting..... 7 00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.; Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horun, Bishop of Kingston

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

Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le half-yearly in Advance.)

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

INFORMATION WANTED, OF OWEN CONAUGHTON, who left Ballintubber, County Roseommon, Ireland, for New York in 1830, (his wife Mary Dolan, left in 1832 but was cast away on the passage and forced to land in Canada, where she died of cholera.) Any information of any surviving member, or any vestige of the family is car-

nestly requested by their only surviving child, PAT-RIOK CONAUGHTON. Address in care of the Rev. J. Hogan, Montreal, C.E.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala-N. A. Costa. Aytmer-J. Doyle. Amhertsburgh J. Roberts.
Antigonish Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee.
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ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE RISKS taken for this Old Established Office, on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class Companies. M. H. GAULT,

BRITISH AMERICA

Agent.

October 13.

DRY GOODS,

St. Laurence House, 93 M'Gill Street, Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

JOHN PAPE & CO.

HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES CHE-NILLE HAIR NETTS, all colors. Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

SEND YOUR ORDERS

THE CLOTH HALL.

292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

YOU will find a most Fashionable Assortment of Woollens to select from: A perfect Fit guaranteed. The charges are exceedingly moderate, and the system is strictly one Price.

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

(Corner of King and William Streets.)

MONTREAL,

Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED

Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and Influenza, Instation, Sureness or any affection of the Throat CURED. he HACKING COUGH IN CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, OATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for Couchs, &c. Dr. G. F. Bigglow, Boston.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

" I recommend their use to Public Sprakers."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York. the Throat, so common with SPRAKERS and SINGERS."

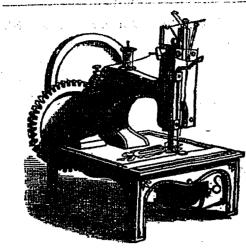
compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of finest assertment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest in- by any person wanting anything in the above line, convenience."

Rev. E. B. RYCKHAN, A.B., Montreal. Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per

WHERE IS PATRICK LY AS W. 55. OR CELT! ROBERT PATTON, 229 Notre Dame Street.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cus-BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

17 R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.



ONLY \$75 YOR ONE OF

SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES

WARRANTED TO BE THE SAME, In every respect, as those sold by I. M. Singer & Co.

in the States for \$110. THIS PRICE INCLUDES an IRON STAND such

as Singer sells for \$10. I have made an improvement on Singer's large sized Machine, by which patent leather can be stitched without oil. Shoemakers had a great objection to use these Machines before, owing to the oil continually working off the leather on the lastings and cloths of ladies gaiters. The necessity of applying oil to patent leather is entirely obviated by this new improvement. CALL AND EXAMINE!

CALL AND EXAMINET All intending purchasers are invited to call and examine the BEST and CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINES ever offered for sale in Canada.

PRICES: No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00 85 00

I have received numerous testimonials from Boot and Shoe manufacturers, Tailors, Dress-makers, Seamstresses, and others, who are using my Machines—all unite in recommending them for general use.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES WRITTEN BY THE TWO LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOP MANUFACTUR-ERS IN CANADA :--

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

Montreal, 23rd July, 1859. We have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machine in our Factory for the past three months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in use.

CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES. Montreal, 26th July, 1859. The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satisfied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have

A. LAPIERRE & SON. If you want a Machine, making a Stitch which cannot be either ravelled or pulled out, call at

E. J. NAGLE'S Sewing Machine Establishment, No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265.

It is the only place in Canada where you can buy a Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt Bosom to a Horse Collar. All Machines bought of me are warranted for

Twelve months. E. J. NAGLE, F OFFICE AND SALE ROOM, J 265 NOTRE DAME STREET.

> MONTREAL. FACTORY,

Over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canul Barin. N.B.-Needles 80 cent per dozen. November 16, 1859.

REGISTRY OFFICE

FOR

SERVANTS.

MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign of the large Spinning Top. September 22.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY.

BLEURY STREET; (NEAR HANOVER TER-

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the Gurled Huir, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for different designs in Ganada is a second work, of the Trade, constantly on hand and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-

N.B .- There is no Murble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand.

June 9, 1850.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, ... 184 Notre Dame Street.

ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St

James Street.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES,

HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL.

No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

> M. DOHERTY. ADVOCATE.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON.

THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respect-

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

H. BRENNAN.



No. 3 Craig Street, (West End.) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

BOAT BUILDER.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assertment of Oars, sent to

No person is authorized to take orders on my account.



WAR IS DECLARED!

AND TO OPEN

M'GARVEY'S

SPLENDID STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

NO TERMS OF PEACE, Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

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

at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll

Wholesale and Retail, No 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28.

OF THE WORK INSUBANCE COMPANIES. old bledenth more of other colors of the COMMONWEALTHOFIRE WAND INLAND. of Artifert to dif MARINE, od Islam to unions Office 6 Wall Street, N.Y.

SURPLUS, OVER......40,000 MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office. 65 Wall Street, N. Y.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office, 33 Wall Street, N.Y. CASH CAPITAL, \$150,000 NETT SURPLUS. 32,587

REFERENCES:

Wm. Workman, Esq. B H Lemoine, Esq. Wm. Sache, Esq. Edwin Atwater, Esq. Henry Lyman, Esq. Ira Gould, Esq.

THE PARTY OF THE P

E Hudon, Esq. T Doncot, N P, Esq. Canfield Dorwin, Raq. NS Whitney, Esq. D P Janes, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq. Mesars. Leslie & Co.

H Joseph, Rsq. Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J & H Mathewson.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandize, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates. All losses promptly and liberally paid. OFFICE-38 St. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings.

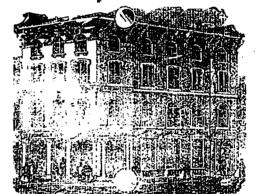
AUSTIN CUVILLIER. General Agent. Sept. 22, 1859.

PATTON & BROTHER. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates. Montreal, Nov. 1859.



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, WHULESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 87 M'Gill and No. 27 Recollet Streets. MONTREAL.

The undersigned, CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS, respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they have now completed their Fall and Winter Importations, and are prepared to offer for Sale a very large and well assorted Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c. Also, English, French and German Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and quality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freizes, very suitable for

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYBON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

Nov. 17.

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Playor. CONGOU.

OOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF.

DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted.
LAGUIARIE, do., do.
FLOUR, very fine.
OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL.

B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel,

in hhds, and cases, PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts

STARCH—Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

and Shoe Brushes. and Shoe Brushes.

SPIOES, &c. Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Aispice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronic, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;— Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN.

tood and gaTHOMAS MCKENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER d salt fre got mANDad berrat ad a

TAN OF G A S. FITTER. No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets) MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner, Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN M'CLOSKY.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer. 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Graig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

ments with punctuality.

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Orapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Ourtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil. Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of bells, Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure correct and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sak

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

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

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linears

when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the isventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Cintment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return 700 my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the human so prevalent among children, of that class so ne glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPE, Hamilton, O. W.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IS NOW OPEN, And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN.

not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged.

" Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSR.

"Effectual in removin . Hoarseness and Irritation of Prof M STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS SO as to make me fear that I should be (Nearly opposite the Donegana Hotel.)

B. DEVLIN.

No. 59 Little St. James Street.

WM. PRICE. ADVOCATE,

No. 59. Little St. James Street, Montreal.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

D. O'GORMON,

any part of the Povince. Kingston, June 3, 1858.
N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid



ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST,

gate, free of Charge, and with extra care.
OWEN MGARVEY

March 3, 1850.

