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"THE KNOUT:"

A TALE OF POLAND. (Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.)

CHAPTER II.

Viewed from the farther extremity of the plain on which it was situated, the castle formed an exceedingly fine perspective. Though made up of various styles of architecture, its outline was anything but discordant. In the centre rose a massive tower of three stories, crenelated and surmounted by a pointed spire, reminding the beholder of the pure and light architectural forms of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The tower was flanked by two wings of a much later erection, being evidently not older than the seventeenth century, but they were so contrived that their high casements, tall roofs, and tapering minarets, were in harmonious keeping with the more ancient pile in the centre. On the left, and rather behind the castle stood a charming chapel, which, with its pyramidal steeple, added yet another charm to the noble edifice. Around all ran a wide and deep moat, beyond which, on every side, stretched vast smiling meadows .-The whole of this great mass of architecture

stood forward in bold relief from an immense

amphitheatre of dark woods, composed of trees

whose giant proportions were the growth of cen-

The Count came forth and received his guests with a kind and friendly welcome. In person he was tall and robust, and might have counted some three score years, yet though his head wore the silver hue of age, there was about him no trace or token of declining strength, and his fine countenance had at once a noble and a martial look. Familiarly taking the arm of each of the two young men, he ascended with them the stens which led to the grand entrance, and conducted them to a parlor where, by the side of a large and cheerful fire, was seated the Countess Rosa, with the Vicar, and two gentlemen of the neighborhood, who were intimate friends of the family. The face of each individual of the group wore a grave and clouded aspect, and a glance at any of than it had been announced. Nevertheless, Stanislaus, with his characteristic assurance, approached Rosa, and very soon succeeded in drawing her into one of those gay and animated conversations which gave him the best opportunity to show off the peculiar graces of his Raphael, on the contrary, having exchanged with Rosa a formal salutation, took his place directly opposite between the Count and the priest. Yet he could not refrain from casting many an anxious glance towards the young Countess, and his heart sank within him as he saw the frequent smile with which she greeted the lively sallies of Stanislaus, proceeded to communicate.

"My dear triend," said the Count, addressing himself more particularly to Raphael, whose the difference of opinion which has within the last year or two sprung up between us, I am yet most devoted sons of Poland. Hence I am about to tell you what now engrosses our exclusive attention. Rendered desperate by the multo day we are looking out for the signal from Warsaw, awaiting which we are all here preparing to gird on the sword as an example for all Lithuania. You may say that this is nothing new, being neither more nor less than a farther step in our year-long projects. But now I sorevolution.

the extreme danger of committing such matters to paper, effectually prevents us from knowing be no danger of further procrastination, we shall | pendence !" be at once apprised, for my son Casimir, who is, promised to brave every danger to open a communication between us and the centre of action. the stirring scenes before us?

This question was followed by a profound si-

the best. Your views are excellent—that I will these mighty obstacles than by the desperate crimes?" ejaculated the Count solemnly, "and noble are not made for slavery. Ah! the old readily allow—but if, in your eagerness to see courage of despair?" them accomplished, you are led to adopt means which, to me, appear more likely to draw down still deeper ruin on the land we all seek to serve. does it not become my sacred duty to oppose your designs, even though at the sacrifice of your friendship?

ATHOLIC

" What! then," cried the Count, " can you be yet insensible to the weight of the yoke that crushes this unhappy land! Are you not yet tired of the burden?"

"I shall only be effectually tired of it," replied Raphael firmly, " when all the sons of Poland, groaning beneath their intolerable load, shall arise in their might, even as one man, determined to die or to cast it off. My lord that day is not yet come-suffer me to say so, and pardon me if I seek to dispel the illusion which will assuredly terminate in your own destruction and that of your country. Think, I implore you, of what you are about to do! You are about to make a trial of strength with three formidable powers, who can easily bring against you an hundred bayonets to one. In such an extremity your sole chance of success is that the entire nation, the young and the old, the rich and the poor, the noble, the artisan, and the seri may rise with one accord and take arms to free their country. Then, and not till then, can you expect success. Has your lordship any such hope? Have you ever had reason to believe that at your call the people will simultaneously come forth and strike for liberty and Poland? Unfortunately, we can not conceal from ourselves that the vast bulk of the common people keep doggedly aloof from us, because our cause and theirs are not yet identified. Even in those provinces where feudal serfdom has ceased to exist. the people see, ay! feel that they are despised by the nobles, and where that galling chain still binds them, have we not reason to fear that they regard us as their bitterest enemies? You will, therefore, be inevitably defeated-more excruciating torments will be inflicted on this already exhausted country, and worse than all, the prosthem sufficed to show that the real purpose of pect of her deliverance will be put off to an inthe present assemblage was far, far otherwise definite period. Ah! Count! there are, and must be, safer and surer means to attain our end, and would to God that I could impress my convictions on your mind."

> could not fail to produce an impression on an up- | mental principle common to all, superior to all | and also to seek some repose, which you will acright man and a disinterested patriot, such as Count Bailewski really was, and when he replied, it was in a grave and melancholy mood:

"Perhaps you are right, Ubinski; nor is this the first time, when, after our warmest discussions, I inclined to think so. Alas, yes! it is too true that our means are sadly disproportionate, as well to the great end we have in view, as to thus seeming to justify, as Raphael thought, the the difficulties which must be encountered. But, boasting of his rival. From these most unwel- then, what can we do? Events are urging us come reflections he was speedily aroused by the forward—our brethren of Warsaw call on us to nion. They alone, in the name of an interest startling importance of the news which the count follow them, and follow them we must, were it superior to all earthly concerns, will teach you

to certain death." "And wherefore should we despair of success?" cried Stanislaus, throwing a contemptuous | vassals and slaves, and to make of them friends hand he affectionately took, "notwithstanding glance on Raphael," must men of birth and cou- and brothers, that ye may all arrive together at rage stoop to rely on the gratuitous assistance of the gaol of national freedom. After all the protheir hereditary foes?—does not history furnish fain to regard you as one of the worthiest, and us an hundred instances of a few brave men con- all charters, there will be still amongst ve rich fronting with success a mighty army? You say and poor, high and low, strong and feeble, and that the people, if not against us, are but little consequently the leaven of discord and of halikely to lend us their aid !-bah! what are the tred, which religion only can extinguish by the tiplied sufferings of this our native land, we have people to me-to us? Let the nobility only inexhaustible streams of divine charity. Great come to the final resolution of making yet another stand fast together (that same body which, in nations have ever been religious! Go. thereattempt to obtain her independence. From day our better days, sent forth more than an hundred fore, and seek from that celestial source that thousand gentlemen to one battle-field) and I pro- strength of which ye stand in need, that ye may mise you we shall make short work of the Rus- indeed become a free people! Ab, my lord! it sian hordes. At the present moment everything is not without reason that I thus address you .conspires to favor our enterprise, and such an opportunity may never again return for us. France, and for the lofty virtue of ancient Poland? Even one!" by her glorious three days, has given the signal in our own days—within the last twenty years lemnly assure you that the time for action is at of enfranchisement to the nations who groan in have ye not outraged the divine morality of the length come, and we are on the eve of a great bondage. Belgium has followed her example.-All the North of Europe is in motion, and des-"Our distance from Warsaw, together with potism totters on its throne. One effort, then domestic circle? 'Whom God hath joined, let -one vigorous effort-seconded, as we doubtless shall be, by that gallant France whose bright | Christ, and yet ye have basely accepted the law | mand." the day appointed for the insurrection; but as example beckons us on to freedom, and, my life of divorce, a law which outrages nature, and nusoon as it has declared itself, and that there will for it, Poland secures for ever her ancient inde- ture's God. Yes! and even when the conscien-

as you know, keeping garrison in Warsaw, has returned the Count, briskly. "She has never your legislators were obstinate in maintaining mournful: done anything for us. In the eighteenth century she stood coldly by, while Poland was cut up and tion. Alas! alas! it is not by bidding defiance that the liberation of Poland can never be ac-And now, Raphael, may I ask, without giving divided like a slaughtered ox, her great philoso- to the mandates of God, that a nation can ob- complished by a mere effort of despair, be it ever perplexities under which we have labored for the offence, what course do you propose taking amid phere at the feet of Catherine and of Frederick, tain his assistance, and we should never forget so energetic, but it must be the result of a long, last six months, that is to say, since the unexpectapplauding all the while the work of robbery and spoliation. The republic made fine speecheslence, each one awaiting with lively interest the very fine speeches indeed-on our behalf, and young noble. Even Stanislaus suspended his ad- Napoleon kindly permitted our countrymen to mirable discourse, and Rosa, pensive and thought- fill the vacancies in his ranks, and now, yes now, ful, seemed to listen with earnest attention. that selfish, egotistical nation would make us the Yes, it would undoubtedly offend me, re-sacrifice for peace. Let us then rely on ourthat selfish, egotistical nation would make us the gious principles (as the Poles generally are) and now my life and fortune are at my country's er- menaced, and often surprised, knew not how to plied Raphael, with visible emotion, "were any selves alone. It is, unhappily, too true that we of the speaker. Stanislans alone suffered a matione to doubt my willingness to sacrifice life, for are disunited, and that, when the day of peril rical smile to wreath his lip, which was, however, Count, raising to Heaven his eyes now filled with pojects. Nevertheless, after displaying the time and all for our beloved Poland ! Xet, per comes, many of Poland's brave and warlike sons promptly represed by a represent some fine of patriotism, ino-t suprecedented address, constancy and demit me to say, my lord, that I am respondible to will keep steraly aloof from the struggle. But Rosa.

"Not so," answered Raphael. "Let us consecrate our energies to form a national coalition. Let us at once apply ourselves to prove to the people that we have only in view the prosperity and the independence of our country; let us convince them that we are disinterested enough to give up in their favor our own exclusive privileges, and that we shall benceforward regard them in very truth as our brethren, owing homage and subjection only to the laws, to virtue, and to God. Then should Providence afford us one of those favorable opportunities which it holds in rewill be all ready, all resolved, all devoted to the cause of freedom!"

"I cannot but approve of a conception so high and noble, Ubinski; but how are we to realise

Raphael was silent for a moment; he was still at that age when the mind, influenced by the imagination, conceives and pours forth her ideas, without pausing to render them applicable, or even possible. He was, however, about to reply, when another individual, older and far more experienced, and who had hitherto remained an attentive listener, manifested a wish to give his opinion. This was the vicar of the parish, Count Bialewski's most confidential friend. He was a man of forty years, or thereabouts, most unassuming in his manners, and exhibiting on his placid features, at once the beaming hope of the true Christian, and the simple benevolence which marked his character.

"I should be unfaithful to my conscience and to the duty of my ministry, my dear Count," he began, in a tone of calm decision, "were I to hesitate in placing before your consideration the infallible means of working out the glorious end at which you aim. Weak as ye are in point of numbers when compared with the power and the might of your oppressors, ye have further to deplore those unhappy dissensions which paralyze all your efforts, and ye begin to feel that it is absolutely necessary to unite the entire nation in the bonds of fraternal affection. So far this is well. But remember, that to induce the haughty noble to resign the privileges of his order, the rich to share their wealth with the poor, or the fastidious citizen to look without contempt on The force and justice of these observations the unlettered artisan, there must be some fundaopinions and to all systems-a principle w while it imposes certain duties on all, holds out to each an unfaling security. You will readily admit that such can never be the result of any political system, or of any set of philosophical notions. All that originates with man is tinctured with error, and subject to contradiction .-Let us, then, go higher in our search for this governing principle, and we must acknowledge that the divine laws alone can wield universal domito love, to aid, and to raise to your own level those whom you have so long trampled upon as gress of modern enlightenment, and in despite of Where now shall we look for the fervent faith, gospel, in that pure and admirable precept on which is founded the union and the love of the tious cry of the people besought you to repeal that legal proof of your degradation and corrun-

> well as individual crimes." slight impression on the beasers, who were, for the most part, religious men-at least of reliwell acquainted, moreover, with the saintly piety | vice."

blood. That is the only amends we can now make, for it is too late to follow your wise admonitions. A fixed resolution has been taken, perhaps rashly, (the future will tell)-by many thousands of our countrymen in every corner of the kingdom. It is not for us to fail them in

HRONICLE.

their need, and we have only to conquer or die." "So be it!" responded a young man who entered the parlor at that moment by a private door, used only by members of the family.

At the sound of his voice each one started up, and turned towards him in surprise, not knowing serve, oh! believe me, Count! that the Poles what was to be expected from this sudden inter-

"It is Casimir-my brother!" cried Rosa joyfully, as she ran towards the stranger.

"What! can it be my son?" exclaimed the Count, as he received the young man in his arms, and returned his warm embrace.

"Oh heavens! he is wounded!" cried Rosa. pale and trembling, as she perceived spots of blood on her brother's garments. "Sit down, Casmir, and rest your wearied limbs. 1 myself will wash your wound while they go in quest of the doctor."

"It is nothing, Rosa-nothing, father, I assure you, so pray do not trouble yourselves about a mere scratch. But the cause of it is glorious, and concerns you all. Poland is free! Two days since the insurrection broke out in Warsaw: the Russians have evacuated the city, and I have penetrated the enemy's line to bring you these joyous tidings, which must necessarily be the signal for a general rising throughout all the vilian, so that with his mustuchios closely shaprovinces of the kingdom."

On hearing this announcement, a cry of joy was caught from mouth to mouth, and all gathered eagerly around the young Bialewski, each endeavoring to obtain an answer for his own inquiry, and all questioning and cross-questioning without

order or consideration.

"My good friends," said Casimir, " before I proceed to satisfy your very natural and very laudable curiosity, I think it better to tell you that having been pursued by a detachment of cavalry from whom I very narrowly escaped, by taking to the woods, I have some precautions to take so as to prevent a recognition. I must, therefore, beg leave to retire in order to make the necessary alterations on my outward man, knowledge that I stand in need of, when you consider that for two days I have been scampering through woods and ravines like a frightened hare. Good bye for a while."

Rosa took her brother's arm with tender affection, and they withdrew together.

"I hope you are now convinced that my foresight was not at fault. The truth is, that notwithstanding our weakness, we have no other rule than that of despair. Nothing could be worse than the grievous roke by which we are now weighed down, and even though we fail in our attempt to shake it off, we have the prospect of escaping it by a glorious death. For the rest. we have now only to concert the most prompt and vigorous measures -all other and more abstract discourse would be both profitless and unseasonable."

"Oh! as to me," cried Stanislaus, joyously rubbing his hands together, " I care just as much for the eloquence of Cicero or Demosthenes as I do for the ukases of his Imperial Majesty .-No! the only sound I wish to hear is the roar of musketry and cannon, and all I ask is to find myself sword in hand before our mighty lords, the Russians, though they aumbered twenty to our

"There is every probability that our patriotic wish will be speedily realised," returned the Count, warmly shaking the young man's hand, and I think I may salely say that each of our friends here present will stand by your side on no man put asunder!' These are the words of that trying day with all the force he can com-

As the Count spoke, he fixed his eyes on Raphael, as though the remark were meant to elicit. his final answer, and Ubiuski, without a minute's to us then, my son, those heroic deeds which you "Place no reliance on France, Stanislans !" | that odious enactment, ye disdainfully refused, and | besitation, replied in a tone at once firm and | yourself have witnessed, and may the recital.

" For the last time, Count, let me warn you and subdue." This lively effusion of apostolic zeal made no with my convictions, I must only treasure them in silence, for they may one day become available

my country alone for the course which I deem what then, Ubinski? how else can we meet "May God pardon us our faults, or rather our farmly hope, go without their reward. Souls so of attack, and making out for each of their ad-

are wont to sigh for the past, and to attribute the dreadful calamities which have fallen upon us, to the degeneracy of the rising generation. But for my part, I am proud and happy to hear witness that you are right worthy of your noble fathers, and your presence, your words, and your example, have power to dissolve the ice from the soul of age, and restore it to its pristine vigor. As a soldier of Kosciusko and of Napoleon, I have shared in many a brilliant victory, but never have I faced the foe with a firmer confidence than I shall as your leader, my young and gallant friends!"

Casimir and Rosa just then entered the room, and though the Count glanced with legitimate pride over the noble face and form of his son, yet his gaze rested with melancholy fondness, on the mild features of his daughter. Should be fall in the approaching struggle who would, or could, protect that dear girl. With the rapidity of lightning that thought impressed itself on his mind, saddening the enthusiastic devotion of the patriot by the keen sense of sacrifice and of separation.

" Who would be worthy to receive such a trust?" he repeated to himself in anguish, and he looked alternately at Stanislaus and Raphael. Whatever might have been his reflections, he could not long pursue them amid the noisy gratulations which followed the appearance of Casimir. The latter was completely metamorphised: having divested himself of all that might indicate his profession as an officer in the Russo-Polish army, he appeared now in the costume of a civen, and his hair cut short around his fresh and smiling countenance, he might well have passed for an inoffensive student.

"I crave your pardon, friends all," said Casimir to his father's guests, who were well known to him, " for having left you so abruptly, but, truth to tell, I was sinking with fatigue, and had, moreover, no ambition to die like the Greek soldier while announcing my glad tidings. If the Russians had caught me as I then was, the chapter would be instantly ended for me, whereas we are just now at the opening of a great drama in which I have a part to act before I die."

"I trust you will be safe here, my son," said the Count, with some anxiety in his tone; "nevertheless, until such times as we have hoisted the national flag (which we shall soon do) you must pass for a stranger here; in fact, it w be unsafe to be recognised, seeing that we are surrounded by spies. Oh! is it not joy to think that we shall soon breathe more freely? How happy must you all be in your free Warsaw, my dear Casimir ?"

"Casimir does not choose to tell you, father," interposed Rosa, "that he has eaten nothing to-"Well, said the Count, addressing his friends, day yet but a few wild roots picked up in the woods, I must, therefore, insist that you will lay your commands on him to leave off talking until he has partaken of the supper which has already been announced."

"Let us then adjourn to the supper table, gentlemen," said the Count, rising, "around which we may discourse just as freely, for my faithful Valentine and his son will be the only attendants."

The company at once proceeded to an immense hall, decorated with full length portraits of the Count's aucestor's, intermingled with aucient pieces of armor arranged in panoply. The Vicar having pronounced a blessing, they each drew closer around the magnificently spread table. -The meal itself was quietly dispatched, for all were anxious to hear the details of the late event, and supper once over the Count was the first to break silence.

"This is, perhaps, the last time that we shall meet in peaceful guise under my ancient roof-tree, and I would, my friends, that you may hold in pleasurable remembrance the exquisite enjoyment of these tranquil moments, when in peace and security we listen to the inspiring recital of what our brethren have accomplished for our suffering land. May we soon follow them to the arena, that together we may wrest from the grasp of our oppressors that divine liberty, without which man is deprived of his rightful dignity. Relate like the songs of Tyrteus, inspire us to combat

"You all know," began Casimir, "the cruel that he has punishment reserved for public, as and ceaseless, and devoted application. Since I ed revolution of July, in France. If, on the one have unfortunately failed to impress your mind side, the public enthusiasm had increased, the Russian police on the other had fearfully increased its severity. Hence it was that the chiefs of the to us should we survive the coming time. And initional party successfully watched, constantly communicate with each other, or to arrange with so much contage and self-devotion will not, I votion, they suggeded in determining the mode

the accomplishment of their hazardous enter- at once." prise. The burning of two old buildings, one in the south, near Belvidere, (the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine) the other in the west, was the preconcerted signal of attack on every point of the city where the Russians were stationed. The Polish regiments then in Warsaw, officers and men, were almost to a man engaged in the conspiracy. Unfortunately the signal-fires, which were to have roused all the people at once, were almost a total failure, which necessarily retarded our success, as waiting for those fires the people were at first misled. However, one of those intrepid citizens, who have for many a year daily staked their lives in the national cause, Peter Wysocki, resolutely presented himself at the ensign's quarters, crying out-" Poles! the tian." hour of retribution is come. Now is the time to conquer or die-to arms!" Whereupon, all the students, to the number of one hundred and sixty, put themselves in motion and rapidly fotlowed Wysocki to the Russian cavalry barracks, not far from there, at the gates of the city. A fierce engagement ensued, when the Russians, deceived by the darkness into the belief that they were attacked by a strong force, gave way, and sounded the retreat. About the same time another band, consisting of some students from the University, had a task to fulfil not less perilous or important, being nothing less than to surprise the Grand Duke in his palace, and make him a

This handful of brave men divided into two parties, of which one entered by the gardens into the palace, while the other gained admission thro' the principal entrance, crying out " Death to the tyrant!" The Grand Duke was then sleeping, but was instantly aroused by a valet-de-cha mbre, and carried off by a private passage to the apartments of the Grand Duchess. This it was that saved his life, for the students baving vainly sought him elsewhere, had the noble delicacy to respect the privacy of the apartments of the princess. In the meantime the prefect of police, Lubowidski, and the Russian General, Gendre, the Grand Duke's favorite, were both sacrificed to vengeance. This tunult speedily attracted the Russian troops from Belvedere, and our friends had harely time to retire by the little wood of Lazienki. They then rejoined Wysocki, whose position had become critical in the extreme. The Russian cavalry having at length discovered the real number of the assailants, had determined to cut them to pieces, but fortunately the diversion made by the conspirators at the Belvedere had enabled this whole band to draw itself off with little loss, and to seek in the interior of the city those reinforcements which they had reason to believe awaited them. During the first attack the Polish troops of the garrison had left their respective barracks, and took various positions to keep watch on the movements of the Russian infantry. At the same time the people were drawn forth in crowds by the protracted discharge of musketry, and led on by some young patriots, and a few officers, proceeded to the arsenal, chanting the hymn, "Poland! thou art not without defenders!" The struggle at that point was somewhat prolonged, but at length the Rusinto the hands of the people.

that night our triumph was certain. On the following day, it is true, the conflict was renewed, but the Russians were everywhere repulsed-and before sunset, the citizens of Warsaw were free. But how can I give you an adequate idea of the joy, the acciamations, the transports which followed? It seemed as though the entire city made but one great family : people accosted each other in the streets, conversed, and even embraced, without the slightest previous acquaintauce. Open house was everywhere kent : rich and poor, officers, soldiers, and workmen seated themselves at the same table, broke bread together, and touched their glasses as they drank to "Liberty and Poland." In the midst of these clamorous festivities the chiefs assembled in council to concert what was next to be done, for the Russians were still at our gates busied in reforming their scattered battalions. In the course of the day General Blopick appeared amongst us, and accepted the command of the army. Without a moment's delay the work of organization commenced: the Polish troops ranged themselves under the national banner, and several corps of volunteers were formed. Provisions. clothes, ammunition, and money poured in on all sides, and the women of all ranks came eagerly forward to place their jewels and other ornaments in the public coffers. Public enthusiasm knew no bounds, and patriotic devotion was at its height; how, then, could we augur aught save freedom and prosperity to Poland?

"I am astonished, my dear Casimir," exclaimed Stanislaus," that you were able to tear yourself from such a festival as that."

"Why, truly, in the midst of such thrilling excitement, and in presence of a Russian army with whom we burn to engage, I might doubtless have forgotten myself; but in the very first council of war that was held, it was judged absolutely necessary to propagate the insurrection as widely and as speedily as possible. It was found indispensable that a very serious diversion should be made, so as to leave us time and opportunity to sistance to an enemy who could, in a few days, place will soon present." have command of the most ample resources. It was determined to send emissaries without delay country in all directions, and thus menace the retreat of the Russians. You were too well known, my dear father, not to be instantly thought with a commission for you, investing you with be formed in these parts."

"And how will you dispose of me, father?" demanded Rosa with a smile that denoted the vor to console you in serrow and in disappointtranquil firmness of her mind. "I am really at a loss to know what post you design for me in your staff."

while, and I propose to leave you in Warsaw with your aunt, where you can pray for us in safe-

"Oh! but not so far from you, dear father! With your permission I will remain with the rear guard of your army in order to watch over the wounded. Anything less would ill become the daughter of an old soldier, and still less a Chris-

"Since even our women display such heroic courage," said the Count, as he tenderly embraced his daughter, " what may we not expect ?" "Oh! as to that, my dear Count," said the our great enterprise when you kneel before our priest, "there are many women whose example God in prayer!"

it would be well for men to follow." "I perfectly agree with you, father," exclaimed Stanislaus throwing an impassioned glance on Rosa, "and really that sentiment could not be better expressed."

Raphael bowed a silent assent.

" Well, we shall certainly fight all the better." observed the Count, " when we know and feel that the safety of those we love so well is demult is this in the castle? Go, Valentine, and the character, and the object of the English faction see what it is."

Russian officer appeared on the threshold, and nehind him some glittering bayonets. He entered the hall, bringing Valentine back by the shoulder, and addressed the Count, who had stood up to ask the cause of threatening apparition.

· I am to suppose that I address Count Bia lewski," said the officer, stiffly, though politely. "We have been informed, on good authority, that your fordship's son, Captain Bialewski, lately result has proved that total neglect and vicious misin the service of His Imperial Majesty, has traitorously deserted his colors, and taken refuge in Lithuana, with the most criminal intentions. which it is our duty to frustrate. Consequently, my lord. I have received orders to search this castle, as the captain may be reasonably supposed to be somewhere in or about it!"

"What!" cried the Count, " you tell me my son has deserted ?-for what purpose, I should like to know? Surely, there must be some strange mistake."

"I have no explanation to offer, my lord, but I have orders to execute, and at once, too, as circumstances do not permit delay."

" What circum-tances do you mean?" persisted the Count, anxious to learn something from the rigid officer. "Is there anything new going forward?"

"I have something else to do than retailing news," muttered the officer, in an impatient tone, and with an embarrassed air. And then, with a sheet of paper in his hand, he set about making his investigation. Confronting in turn each of the guests, he compared them with the written description which had been sent to him, and findsians were forced to retire and the arsenal fell ing that none present tallied exactly with the portrait, he withdrew to extend his search thro' This new victory redoubled the popular en- the castle, announcing that if unsuccessful he the offices of collecting five millions sterling for thusiasm; the Belvedere was speedily taken, and would leave a garrison in the house for some the Grand Duke Constantine, followed by his days. This occurrence, so entirely unforeseen, guard in disorder, abandoned the palace, and was had stupified all present, and though the Count of exterminating and banishing the poor faithful tain to take refuge in a cottage beyond tho gates and his son had preserved an admirable compo- Irish, the paramount labor of publishing in all the of Warsaw. Having thus made ourselves mas sure while the officer was present, he was no Government journals the grossest lies of the Cathoters of the principal strongholds of the city, from sooner gone than they acknowledged themselves contounded by the suddenness of this fearful blow. Rosa then threw herself, pale and trem-

bling, into the arms of her father. Save him!" she cried, "oh, save him!-They will return-I know they will, and Casimir will be lost. Now is the moment to take up arms; -now is the time to expel the enemy. I am but a woman-a weak, trembling woman, but I am sure I can wield a weapon in defence of my brother, and my father's house. Hitherto I have offered up prayers only for my country; now I can willingly sacrifice my life in her cause. My father, my friends, and you, young lords; let us her assumed courage, the tears streamed from her eyes as she spoke, and the sight of her grief touched every heart. In a moment she was sureach other in their assurances of entire devotion to her wishes.

"Be not afraid, my child!" said the Count soothingly, " your brother is and will be safe, for even in the event of his being discovered, we are strong enough to defend him!"

"If you will only permit me, Count," cried Stanislaus eagerly, "I will undertake, with the aid of these noblemen and our united followers, to disarm this detachment, and then we shall

again be our own masters!" "Oh, no," said the Count, in a decided manner, "we must absolutely put off the attack till to-morrow. You have here vet another proof that God watches over us. To-morrow the entire population of the district will assemble round the castle, and a thousand arms will rise in obedience to a word or a sign. The pretended chase will full to sleep the vigilance of the foe, and we shall have them in our power before they even suspect our design. And for you, my daughter, my dear daughter, summon all your courage, and be assured that our first moment of freedom shall see you conveyed hence to a place of security. As notwithstanding all your fortitude, I well know that you could never bear to look for any organise our forces, and to offer an energetic re- length of time upon the piteous spectacle this

" My dear father," exclaimed Rosa, earnestly, "I should blush to see you trouble yourself at into all the Polish provinces, in order to raise the such a time on my account. Surely you cannot but see that it is not for myself I tremble. You and across it over and over again, and after a policy have brought me up as a soldier's daughter should so distinguished, so pre-eminent, so long-continued, be, and you are already aware how little Tam and so costly, I think we have a fair right—I have at be, and you are already aware how little I am of, and I was at once despatched into Lithuania influenced by those imaginary terrors which usually enervate the minds of young girls. I the command of all the volumeer corps that may trust I shall soon learn to restrain the expression of that uneasiness and alarm which I must ne-"It is admirably well," exclaimed the Count, vertheless ever feel where the safety of those I

berents the part he was to play. Finally, they in a retired spot, under pretext of a grand chase, me away, for it is then that in the dread uncer- so the patronage at the disposal of ministers must appointed the evening of the 29th November for and I trust we shall only separate to take up arms tainty of absence I should be truly misorable have increased also and the You are about to rush into a thousand dangers; suffer me then to be near you that I may endeament, and aid you should that be required. Besides, all woman as I am, I have imbibed so much "My dear child," replied the Count, with an involuntary sigh, "I fear we must separate for a defenders." of your patriotism that it will afford me inexpres-

As she spoke, the sweet, clear tones of her voice, the sparkling beauty of her eyes, and her supplicatory attitude, were altogether irresistible.

"My dearest child," exclaimed the Count, " we are but too happy to have you with usmay Heaven prolong that happiness. You will now retire, Rosa, it is already late, and at dawn to-morrow you must be on horseback, for you have an important part to play in our chase, seeing that you must lead on the main body of the hunters, whilst we go aside to consult on what we are to do. Go, then, and remember us and

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL.

SECOND LETTER ON NAPLES.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

From the statements and facts put forward by the writer of this article, in reference to the policy of England in foreign countries, the readers of the Cathotic Telegraph are accurately informed on the origin, ies of Spain, Portugal, France, Naples, and the Ital-Just as the old man was leaving the room, a ian Duchies, it would appear, that English statesmen have devoted much more time in producing disorder abroad, than they spent in the management of their own political concerns at home. The constitutions and the creed of other States have so engrossed all the care of the English Cabinets during the last forty years that they have comparatively neglected the le-gislation, the institutions, and the religion of their own country. Commissions have been lately issued to inquire into the abuses of our entire system of social, political, and religious government; and the management in all our institutions have placed England at the very lowest point of national progress, in her domestic policy, and in the moral advancement of the people. The imperfect state of the military regime, the unfitness of the whole commissariat, the strategic inferiority of the commanders, the blundering of the hospital accommodations, the palpable jobbing in the food, the clothing : everything except the unparalleled bravery of the soldiers, have called forth from these Commissioners the strongest language of censure-while the ignorance of the lower classes, the open infidelity of their opinions, their unnatural offences, their monstrous vices, have never, in any age or country, been surpassed in shuddering horror. Parents forcing their daughters into street prostitution, fathers seducing their own children, and that, too, in their green childhood, are foul instances of iniquity unknown even in name in other countries, and in comparison of which the aggregate of foreign immoralities is but a venial fault. And yet this is almost the daily record of a nation which, in order to throw dust in the eyes of mankind, in order to conceal their own turpitude, boast of English skill, English education, and British Gospel perfection above and beyond all the people of the whole world!!

But how could the English Cabinet attend to its own affairs, and the concerns of the nation, when it had to direct Portugal, Spain, Naples, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Sweden, and Denmark; and how could the Protestant Church find time to teach its own creed to the English people, while it was engaged in misrepresenting all southern Europe, and exciting the usual hatred to its name in India! Between the Bible Societies, slandering all Catholic peo-ples, and maligning the Irish, how could it have time to preach its own Gospel! The daily employment move English ignorance, to correct English immoralities, or to teach English faith. Hence the London churches are empty, infidelity lifts its head in open day, the streets of all the towns and cities are deluged with vice : and the English policy in laws, and the English belief in religion are at this moment the byeword of shame in all the neighboring countries. utter this language not in triumph, but in sorrow. How often has this pen published within the last ten years, that the conduct of certain leaders of the Whig Cabinet would precipitate the present deplorable condition of England. This conduct has produced a reaction which after much suffering to Catholicity, has in the end, developed the most favorable results to Christianity, but irretrievable ruin to the name and the character of England. How agreedo something to save my brother!" With all able to me to find that these views of mine, and the facts which I then adduced, have been published some few days ago by no less a personage than Mr. Bright, when at the Birmingham Banquet, he entered fully into the past folly of the English Cabinets, and rounded by a sympathising group, all vieing with plainly declared that the injustice of the Established Church, a thorough reform in Parliamentary representation, or vote by ballot, are the only measures which can save the country from revolution, and satisfy the firm combined demands of the present school of reformers. The extracts from Mr. Bright's

speech are as follows:---If you turn to the history of England, from the pe riod of the revolution to the present, you will find that an entirely new policy was adopted, and that while we had endeavored in former times to keep ourselves free from European complications, we now began to act upon a system of constant entanglement in the affairs of foreign countries, as if there was neither property nor honors, nor anything worth striving for, to be acquired in any other field. The language coined and used, then, has continued to our day. Lord Somers in writing for William III., speaks of the endless and sanguinary wars of that period as wars "to maintain the liberties of Europe," There were wars "to support the Protestant interest," and there were many wars to preserve our old friend, "the balance of power" (a laugh). We have been at war since that time, I believe, with, for, and against every considerable nation in Europe. We fought to put down a pretended French supremacy under Louis XIV. We fought to prevent France and Spain coming under the sceptre of one monarch, although if we had not fought, it would have been impossible in the course of things that they should have become so united. We fought to put down the supremacy of Napoleon Bonsparte, and the Minister who was employed by this country at Vienna after the great war, when it was determined that no Bonaparte should ever again sit on the throne of France, was the very man to make an alliance with another Bonaparte for the purpose of carrying on a war to prevent the supremacy of the late Emperor of Russia (cheers). So that we have been all round Europe least-to ask those who are in favor of it to show us its visible result.

Do you not observe at a glance that as from a time of William III., by reason of the foreign policy which I denounce, wars have been multiplied, taxes in creased, loans made, and the sums of money which "for to-morrow all our friends are to assemble love is at stake. But I entreat you, do not send every year the government has to expend augmented, home.

administration of the country must have had the first pull at and the largest profit out of that patronage? (Hear, hear). There is no actuary in existence who can calculate how much of the wealth, of the strength, of the supremacy of the territorial families of England has been derived from an unboly participation in the fruits of the industry of the people, which have been wrested from them by every device of taxation, and squandered in every conceivable crime of which a government could possibly be guilty (cheer). The more you examine this matter the more you will come to the conclusion which I have arrived at, that this foreign policy, this regard for "the liberties of Europe," this care at one time for "the Protestant interests," this excessive love for "the balance of power," is neither more hor less than a gigantic system of out-door relief for the aristocracy of Great Britain (great cheering and laughter.) I observe that you receive that declaration as if it were some new and important discovery. * . .

I should like to lay before you a list of the treaties which we have made, and of the responsibilities un-

der which we have laid ourselves with respect to the various countries of Europe. I do not know where such an enumeration is to be got, but I suppose it would be possible for antiquarians and men of investigating minds to dig them out from the recesses of the Foreign-office, and perhaps to make some of them intelligible to the country. I believe, however, that if we go to the Baltic we shall find that we have a treaty to defend Sweden, and the only thing which Sweden agrees to do in return is not to give up any portion of her territories to Russia. Coming down a little south we have a treaty which invites us, cuables us, and, perhaps, if we acted fully up to our duty with regard to it, compels us to interfere in the question between Denmark and the Duchics. If I mistake not we have a treaty which binds us down to the maintenance of the little kingdom of Belgium as established after its separation from Holland. We have numerous treaties with France. We are understood to be bound by treaty to maintain constitutional government in Spain and Portugal. If we go round into the Mediterranean we find the little kingdom of Sardinia, to which we have lent some millions of money, and with which we have entered into important treaties for preserving the balance of power in Europe. If we go beyond the kingdom of Italy, and cross the Adriatic, we come to the small kingdom of Greece, against which we have also a nice account that will never be settled (a laugh); while we have engagements to maintain that respectable but diminutive country under its present constitutional government. Then, leaving the kingdom of Greece, we pass up the eastern of the Mediterranean. and from Greece to the Red Sea, wherever the authority of the Sultan is more or less admitted, the blood and the industry of England are pledged to the permanent sustentation of the "independence and integrity" of the Ottoman empire (Hear, hear.) I confess that as a citizen of the country, wishing to live peaceably among my fellow countrymen, and wishing to see my countrymen free and able to enjoy the fruits of their labor, I protest against a system which binds us in all these networks and complications, from which it is impossible that we can gain one single inch of advantage for this country (cheers.) It is not all glory, after all. Glory may be worth something, but it is not always glory. We have had within the last few years despatches from Vienna and from St. Petersburg which, if we had deserved them, would have been very offensive and not a little insolent. We have had the Ambassador of the Queen expelled summarily from Madrid, and we have had an Ambassador expelled almost with ignominy from Washington. We have blockaded Athens for a claim which was known to be false. We have quarrelled with Naples, for we chose to give advice to Naples, which was not received in the submissive spirit expected from her, and our minister was therefore withdrawn. Not three years ago, too, we seized a considerable kingdom in India, with which our government had but recently entered into the most solemn treaty, which every lawyer in England and in Europe, I believe, would consider binding before God and the world. We deposed its monarch, we committed a great immorality and a great crime, and we have reaped an almost instantaneous retribution in the most gigantic and sanguinary revolt which probably any nation ever made against its

Mr. Bright has, however, forgotten to state that the hour of English humiliation has arrived, through all Southern Europe; that the British Ambassadors at Madrid, Paris, Vienna, Florence, &c., are now compelled to adopt an obsequious conduct, the very opposite of their former intolerant bearing; that the English journals, which formerly were hired to ridicule foreign courts, have been summarily expelled from these kingdoms by orders in council; and that the revolutionary agents of the English Bible Societies are now watched by the police, and seized and punished for sedition. Napoleon III. has called on all the Prefects of France to disperse their assemblies if the number at these meetings exceed nineteen persons; and he has strictly ordered that all spurious editions and copies of the Bible, and all tracts of slander and malice against Catholicity to be put out of circulation; and the English hawkers of these books to be arrested and punished. The Commissioners which are now sitting in London reporting on English blundering on sea and land, on the food and clothing of the army, on our entire military and marine regime, are mild in their censure on Eng-land's maladministration in these varied departments, as compared with the loud voice of indignation uttered by every state of Southern Europe against the perfidy of English agents whose conspiracies to overturn the altar and the throne have forced all tiese countries, in self-defence, to expel these agents beyond their frontiers, and to guard against their re-

turn by penal vigilance. Hence, there is an end, so far, to the old nauseous Biblical nuisance, at home and abroad. For the hundredth time this scheme has failed in Ireland, leaving behind its well-known mark—namely, the deserted village, the crowded poorhouse, and the red churchyard. Till some new scheme will have been devised, like all their former devices, we shall for some time be relieved from this wasting persecution. Having now no protext for sending their agents into Catholic countries, they can form no excuse for the sham of their Bibles and their Tracts; and hence neither the multiform Societies of Ireland nor the Foreign Societies will be more heard of for some time to come, in Exeter Hall or the Rotundo, except to make a flourish of a feeble show, to cover their universal and ignominious extinction. Not a hint, therefore, is now heard at the meetings of the English Saints about the English Bible in Florence and Naples. The new topic, instead of the eternal claptrap of righteousness, is now "Social Science"— The Bible is now thrown in the shade for a sesson, and Decimal Fractions, Hawney's Mensurations, Whiston's Euclid, Moore's Navigation, Bulwer's Novels, Gulliver's Travels, and the Loves of the Angels, are the only works Lord John Russell now recommends to improve, amuse, and sanctify the people of England! No allusion is now made by Lord Shaftesbury to the Jesuit Conspirators of Vienna, the Black Nuns of Florence, the murderous prisons of Naples, or the Idolatries of Connemars and Kells! No: India is now the rage of the Drummonds and the Spooners; Rome, and Kilkenny, and Gorey, are given up in despair, and "the Word" is now to be carried by the righteous weavers of Macclesfield, and by the holy London cabmen to the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, already so much prepossessed in favor of English justice, English charity, benignity, and all righteousness! This wicked farce will soon fail, like all the former stratagems, and will furnish an additional his-

Perhaps no country has suffered more from English intrigue than the Two Sicilies; and beyond doubt no city has been more harrassed by the English faction than Naples. If the readers of this article will reflect for a moment on the never-ending topic of the London press, they cannot fail to remember that the ignorance of all Italy has been an inexhaustible subject with all the hired journalists of the British Cabinet. The tyrannical policy of Naples, of Rome, and the Duchies, the hatred of the people towards the Catholic Church, their anxiety to throw off the yoke of the Papal supremacy, have been so often repeated in all the English novels, tours, and newspapers, that it would be a waste of time and an unnecessary labor to make any extracts in proof of the universal outery raised throughout all England and her various Colonies against the Legislation, the Courts, the Cabinets, and the Religion of Italy. In my last letter I pointed out, and proved, that to revolutionize the Two Sicilies, to enslave the Throne, and to degrade the Altar, was an object for which England struggled for upwards of a quarter of a century, with a perseverance never surpassed, and with a malignant zeal of which there is no former example in her varied acts of perfidious intercourse with all other foreign nations. If she could have succeeded in confiscating the Church property there, as she had done in Spain and Portugal, she funcied she could push infidelity up to the very gates of Rome, degrade the Pope, and crush Catholicity in its own fortress. And if she could successfully revolutionize the Sicilies, and reduce Naples to the abject condition of Lisbon, by converting it into an English town, she hoped to command the commerce of the Mediterranean, and make an English lake from Gibraltar to Alexandria. The Czar of Russia never planned the conquest of Turkey and the capture of Constantinople with more stratagem than the English Whig Cabinet designed the fall of Sicily and the possession of Naples.

In view of these premises the late Prime Minister of England declared that all relations with Naples were suspended, menaced Ferdinand with the threat of the approach of a hostile English squadron, and attempted to organize at the conference of Paris, a combined European expression of condemnation against the laws and throne of the Sicilies. The true statement of facts, however, in this case is that Ferdinand, much more than Lord Palmerston, suspended all relations between the two Courts. The presence of the English Ambassador at Naples created all the ill will of the evil disposed, encouraged the cutthroats, animated the English party, and was the very mainspring of all the political disorder of the country. The Court of Naples, therefore, would never, if possible, renew friendly relations with England, since it is a fact, not contradicted, namely, that a more contented people, a happier clergy, a better system of police, more salutary laws, or a more popular administration, cannot be found in Europe than the Neapolitan regime; and, moreover, that no class of the community atter a complaint on these various heads, except the furious, infidel, revolutionary English faction who, being seduced by England, and being bribed by English gold and patronage, long for the license of overturning the throne and the altar, as the same class have already done in Spain and Portugal.

In reference to the ignorance and the want of educational resources in Italy, it will be sufficient, in order to expose this gigantic lie of the biblical press of England, to point out some few of their Universities. The system of lies in England, on everything Catholic, is perhaps the most wonderful invention of the age we live in; and the next thing in wonder to their lies of others is their boasting of their own perfection-and this, too, in cases where their inferiority, their national character stands at the very lowest point of European social, political, and religious progress. This is the peculiar characteristic of British stratagem, to decry all others in proportion as they laud themselves; and to exaggerate their own character by a lie, more gigantic than they misrepresent their neighbours Let us see now some few of the educational foundations of Italy—some few of their ancient Universities: — Bologna, founded 1110; Naples, 1224; Padua, 1228; Rome, with its three hundred and sixty colleges, schools, &c., 1248; Perugia, 1307; Pisa, 1329; Sienna, 1337; Pavia, 1361; Parma, 1422; Florence, 1433; Catania, 1455; Cagliari, 1764; Modena, 1772. And when we add to this mere partial statement the schools of painting, sculpture and music; the public libraries, the botanic gardens, the observatories, the schools of architecture, the academies for the poor, the public halls where the poor are instructed in trades, &c., it will be found that Italy stands, as it should be, in the highest walk of learning and civilization, and that England, when examined in contrast with Southern Europe, is the New Zealand of the surrounding states! all, neither its small number of universities and schools, nor its low condition of education and morals, brands England with a stamp of inferiority half so degrading as the penal laws by which she excludes from the deserted balls of her five Universities all those who refuse, on entering their gates, to accept the boon of her education except on condition of forswearing their faith, crushing out their conscience, perjuring their principles, and betraying their coun-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MOST REV. DR. CULLEN-AN IRISH CARDINAL. -Letters from Rome, received in town this week, give the most gratifying confirmation of the previous accounts of the entire recovery of the venerated Archbishop of Dublin. One of those letters, dated the 3d instant, says-" Dr. Cullen has returned from Tivoli in most excellent health and spirits. His recovery has caused the greatest delight here: and I am happy to tell you that it is the intention of his Holiness to raise Dr. Cullen to the dignity of the purple, and thus to give to the faithful and devoted Irish people an Irish Cardinal. I can well imagine the delight with which this intelligence-which you may consider as perfectly accurate—will be hailed in Ireland."—Dublin Telegraph.

At Tullamore, as we learn from the Leinster Journal, the Jesuit Fathers have been holding a mission, attended by vast throngs of the people of the town and neighbourhood. The Retreat would seem to have been more than ordinarily successful, if we may judge by a singular exhibition of impotent malice into which the enemies of religion have been betrayed in reference to it. The King's County Chronicle published a statement that a poor Catholic, named Keenahan, had been driven "into a state bordering on insanity by having attended the Roman Catholic charel during the recent services of the Jesuit missionaries, who had solemnly assured him that there was no salvation for him because he, a Roman Catholic, had married a woman of the Protestant Faith that they could do nothing towards procuring for him forgiveness for his heinous sin; and that there was no absolution for him unless he could procure 'the Pope's personal absolution,' the alarmed man being, from want of money, unable to go to Rome to seek the Pope's forgiveness." It is needless to say that this statement was wholly false. Luckily, i was a lie circumstantial, and so of a nature capable of disproof, on the authority of the very persons whose names had been brought forward in connection with it—the principal witness to the falsehood of the charge against the Josuit Fathers being the man's own Protestant wife.

We (Tablet) are informed on good authority that before the end of this month, the member for Dundalk will take the simple yows as a professed knight of Malta. The Grand Master and Sacred Council C the Order have, by decree, given authority to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop to administer the torical fact, a renewed evidence "that the Church Yows. The ceremony will, we hear, take place at the hospital of St. Elizabeth, on St. Andrew's day, foreign congregation abroad, or to retain her own at home."

A very fine organ having been erected in the Catholic church of Urlingford, was used for the first time in Divine service on Sunday last, His Grace the time in Divine service on Sunday 1881, the Grace the Archbishop of Cashel honouring the occasion by his presence, and celebrating High Mass, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Aylward, P.P. of the Mass selected Castlecomer. The Mass selected was Haydn No. 3; "Agnus Dei," Mozart; "O Salutaris," Neukomm; "Agnus Del, Mozart, O Datutaris," Neukomm;
"Landate," Zingarelli; sung by a very efficient
choir in a most creditable manner. Mr. J. Caulfield,
organist of the cathedral of Dundalk, presided at the organ, and his performances displayed the beauties organ, and and of the instrument, as well as his own and emotion. The instrument was built by Messrs. reliord, and is creditable in every respect. The case is of Gothic design. The successful completion of the instrument must be very gratifying to the clergy and committee to whose energy and nationality the erection of the instrument is entirely owing. Freeman.

Richard Chearnly, Esq., Salter Bridge, county Waterford, has made a lease for ever (free) to the wateriou, and Walsh, P.P., Seskinane, of a site for a new chapel or the Nire, near the Lukes, in the mounnew chapters between Clonmel and Dungarvan. Mr. Chearnly was always one of the best of landlords, and when others were levelling and exterminating, he was building farmhouses and offices for his tenanne was consider the great means of stopping evictions in the county Waterford by his humane example. Limerick Examiner.

The following passage occurs in the course of an eloquent address delivered by Dr. Newman to the students of medicine in the Catholic University :-"Every professional man had rightly a zeal for his profession; he would not do his duty towards it without that zeal and that zeal soon became exclusire, or rather produced a sort of exclusiveness. The professional man soon came to think that his profesgion was all in all, that the world could not go on without him. He may have heard an instance which occurred lately in the Indian war where the Government view of the campaign and the military view differed. How hard it must have been for the military man to forego bis own strategical dispositions, not because they were not acknowledged to be the best for the object of military success, but because military success was not the highest object and aim, because it was not superior but subservient to polities or the policy of Government as a higher science with a higher object, and therefore his sure success in the field should be relinquished for the success of the interest of the Council or the Cabinet. The Commander.in-Chief was subservient to the Governor-General; yet what the soldier felt was natural,

and what the statesman did was just." We are happy to state that for the just and benerolent purpose of securing the acquired interests on the properties of Ravagh in Tulla, the property in Bodyke, and the several possessions in the parish of O'Callaghan's Mills, the owners of which are the Earl of Kenmare, Doctor O'Reilly, and J. J. Bagott, Eq., of Castlebaggott; leases on the longest possible term and at the fairest rents were confirmed to and taken up yesterday by all the tenantry at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Quaid. The event took place to the great joy of the people, and was followed by the most ardent heart pourings and blessings on the noble lord and the other gentlemen by whom the righteous deeds were accomplished, as well as upon the excellent Agent, Henry Spright, Esq., Corbally—the uncle of the active representative of Limerick. Portions of the property are about being sold in the Estates Court; and thus-with honor and goodness, justice and mercy, the positions and claims of the tenantry are recognized. How different is this course from that pursued in a neighboring district, in which an houest occupier was served with a writ of eviction,-evicted, thrust out, and exposed to consequences that every man of honor and position should deplore. The hardships in this instance are themes of observation in many localities, and the subject of comment so earnestly and forcibly made that the severity of the law alone forbids their publication. The time may come, however, when it can be done, and then it shall be done with strict regard to truth, but with no abatement of even-handed justice.-Munster News.

NATIONAL PREJUDICES. - The denth and inveterate-

ness of national prejudices are amusingly illustrated by the comments of the London press upon the Carden case. Read the articles that have appeared upon the subject in the various journals of the metropolis, and you will find that on this, as on all other occasions where the offender is supposed to be Irish, his presumed country is still the vilest of his crimes. With what invidious significance is the luckless adjective continually introduced which indicates the birthplace of the criminal! "This Irish gentleman," observes the Times, with high-bred irony, leaving the odious word to do its deadly service ("then poison to thy work!"), without the aid of an abusive substantive; "this Irish russan," yells an inferior journalist; "this Irish desperado," chimes in a third editor; "this Irish miscreant," yelps in a fourth; and so they go on, all singing the same scurrilous song with a violence of gesture and a malicious emphasis of expression proportioned to the ignorance and bigolry of their respective readers. If the Irishman, instead of being a criminal, should happen, as continually occurs, to be a man whose genius and achievements shed honor upon humanity—a sublime poet, a great artist, a noble sculptor, a celebrated musician, a brilliant orator, or a matchless, warrior, his country is sunk altogether, and the London press invariably claims him for an Englisman. We then hear of that type and model of English glory, the Duke of Wellington—that king of English composers, Mr. Michael Balle—that prince of British painters, Mr. Daniel Maclise—that unrivalled British sculptor, Mr. Foley—that Solon among British judges, whose learning and intellect shed a flood of effulgence through Westminister Hall, Mr. Justice Willes-and 50 on to the end of the chapter, every illustrious lrishman being invariably spoken of as a man who is English to the back-bone-aye, even to the spinal marrow. But let au Hibernian make his appearance in a criminal court, and with what savage unction do the journals gloat over the fact of his being born in Ireland! How prominently is the statement paraded! how frequently is it reiterated! with what vicious pertinacity do they ring the changes on it! To be Irish is to be infamous. Rosseau observed of Madame de Warrens, that the greatest weakness in her character was her national antipathy. With her to be a Genevese was a "crime for which there was no baptismal regeneration." As much may be said of the English with regard to their sentiments to-Wards Ircland-"a country" says Junius " too deeply injured to be easily forgiven." But it occasionally happens that they go upon a wrong scent—these anti-Irish editors—and they have done so in the case of the man Carden. What aggravates the iniquity of their conduct, however, is that they can scarcely fail to be aware that they are upon the wrong scent; but it suits their purpose to avoid the London rabble, and to foster their prejudices. Carden is not an Irishman. He is an Englishman every inch of him, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. It is impossible that the London editors can have forgotten this fact; for when they attempted to get up the anti-Irish cry on occasion of his first trial, one of your contemporaries—the Dublin Evening Muil, if my me-mory serves me—see them right upon the point, and Proved to demonstration that Carden is an Englishman, and that there is "nothing Irish about him except the broad acres which he possesses at Barnane. The newspaper writers at this side of the Channel immediately drew in their horns, and said nothing offence to the account of liuman nature at large; as the virtues and talents of the Irish people. Freeman, dul hearts. Cork Examiner.

व्यक्तिक विक्रामा स्टब्स के असे के असे के स्टब्स कर हैं

MR. SWITH O'BRIEN ON IRELAND'S FUTURE .- In the course of a reply to the address of the congregated trades of Clonmel Mr. Smith O'Brien holds out new hopes of some contingency, which may, one of these days, lead to the restoration of Irish nationality .-He says :- "With regard to the future, it is better that I should abstain from suggesting the occurrence of contingencies which may call forth decisive action not take upon myself to prescribe any course of nc-I may then, it called into consultation, offer my opinion to my fellow countrymen. At present I can only advise you not to despair of Ireland's nationaling mists, has never yet been wholly extinguished, and which may hereafter, under the protection of Heaven, be rekindled, so that it may encircle our beloved island with the radiance of national glory!"

GALWAY AND AMERICA .- Captain Kerr, the Government agent, arrived in Galway on the 10th of November, from Queenstown, to inspect the Prince Albert steamer, previous to her sailing for New York. This was the first inspection of a vessel of the Lever line by the Government emigration agent. With respect to the Prince Albert's passengers and freight, the Vindicator gives the following information:-" There were 208 first, second, and third-class booked at 2 o'clock p.m. this day, and there are four trains yet to arrive before the sailing of the ship-4 p.m., 10 p.m., 12 night, and 12.20 a.m. to-morrowso that we may very safely estimate the number she will carry at least 250. With respect to the cargo, there was put on board of her yesterday and to-day 348 cases and hogsheads of manufactured goods of a valuable description, the larger portion being Irish linens and other productions of native manufacture from the north of Ireland, besides very large quantities of hardware from Scotland, in hogsheads weighing 16cwt. to 18cwt. each. The passengers are from every part of the kingdom, but the great proportion of the Irish are from the province of Ulster, next to that from Leinster and Connaught, and comparatively few from Munster, whose population of an emigrating tendency seems to have been completely drained out by the exodus of the famine years, and which now, for the consolation of our Limerick grumblers and growlers, present no resources what-ever either in passenger or goods traffic to warrant any sort of direct steam communication between that portion of Ireland and America."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. - The Tralec Chronicie has the annexed communication from Valencia. It is dated the 4th inst :- " Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the summary dismissal of the electric staff connected with the cable, and the unexpected closing up of the company's premises. On Monday morning Mr. M'Curly, secretary's assistant (who had arrived from London on the previous night) proceeded to the Telegraph-office, and, without any previous intimution that such a course was to be adopted, gave orders to each of the clerks on duty to leave the premises, as their services were no longer required. Some time ago each of the clerks got notice to be ready to leave on the 30th of November, but it was hoped that the cable would be so far remedied before then as to render their services again indispensable. The staff consisted of a superintendent and six assistants, and a more efficient and respectable body of men could not be found. The cause of this uncourteous and narrowminded proceeding is by some attributed to the active part taken by some of the clerks in getting up the recent demonstration of respect to Mr. Whitehouse on his arrival here. But the more generally received opinion is, that as the majority of the staff were young men of Mr. Whitehouse's selection on the inception of the cable project, and who have become skilled and experienced under his instructions, it was deemed wise by the directors to remove them, lest they might be too willing to aid him in any experiments or efforts he might desire to make to restore the cable to working order. It is not yet known whether they are to be succeeded by another staff. The laying of the shore end was commenced on Monday, and is progressing slowly.— That part of the cable between Lock Key and Valencia is laid down, but the most difficult part remains to be done, and a long time will elapse before it is completed. The persons to whom this all-important task is entrusted are Captain Kell, and an assistant of Mr. Heuley's, who have come to test the cable. Mr. Whitehouse left for London yesterday."

THE IRISH BANK RETURNS .- The last Irish bank re turns exhibit an increase in the circulation of £706, 085, which, added to the increase of the preceding month, shows an expansion since the end of August of upwards of a million. In the coin held there is a slight increase. The increase in the circulation extends to every one of the banks, and, large as it is, it is not greater than that which usually takes place at this period of the year. In 1857 the October returns exhibited an augmentation of £79,000, and in 1856 the increase was £860,000.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS .- The unsettled relations of landlord and tenant are the prolific source of crime and misery in Ireland, and it cannot be concealed that the agricultural population are disheartened by the steady refusal of both the great parties in the State to grapple with this difficulty, and are in danger in many parts of being misled to crime by the tempter. The landlords see their danger, and with a courage worthy of a better cause, they are casting about for the means of defence; so that we have a pleasant prospect, if not of rapine and massacre, at least of many of the evils of anarchy. The landlord press is teeming with suggestions for conducting the campaign. In last Saturday's Daily Express, one of the landlords, who signs himself "A J.P., who does not wish to be Nixoned," propounds the following plan, which is alike admirable for its humanity and its feasibility:-"I propose the formation of a society of landed proprietors throughout Ireland, who should publicly execute codicils to their wills, directing the removal of the Roman Catholic population rom every townland over which they have control, which may become the theatre of agrarian murder." This may be the raving of a dangerous lunatic, or the bloodthirsty determination of a miscreant; but if this atrocious suggestion for the extirpation of a people could be carried into effect, the landlords might find too late that worse consequences than those "J.P." expects to result from it (viz., the starvation of the priests when there would be no flocks to pay dues), would ensue. But, happily, all are not bad landlords. Comparatively few of them will indulge in those acts of deadly oppression and injustice which drive the Irish peasant to the commission of those equally justifiable acts of retaliatory vengeance which consign the landlord to a bloody grave, and cause much innocent blood to be shed in the name of outraged justice by the authorities, in those atrocious coup detat called special commissions, which they issue at intervals to punish agrarian outbreaks .- Cor. of London Tablet.

We who are so frequently compelled to record and denounce the heartless conduct of some Irish landlords, dwell with peculiar satisfaction upon one act which shows in bright contrast with those we are called upon to condemn. The estates of the Earl of Kenmare, or virtually of Lord Castlerosse, his lardship's son and heir, being burthened with some incumberances, it was determined to part with the but the following description of the suspected assas-The tenants of that estate, however, holding only at from last night's Police Guzelle, or Huc-and-Cry:will, upon hearing of the resolution, came down in a body to Killarney to represent the hardship they more about his country, being content to debit his would suffer, and their appeal was answered by the grant of a thirty-one years' lease to every tenant upon is invariably the custom, when the criminal is anothe estate. This fact, it is stated, will reduce the dangerously wounded Richard Ely, Esq., in the left Englishman. This is, worthy of the Press which selling value by ten thousand pounds. Should it arm, from the effects of which he died on the 6th.—
cancelled the sentences in Lord John Russell's speech! prove so, we believe the noble proprietor will feel. Thirty years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, slight made at Liverpool in which be paid an eloquent tribute to bimself compensated in the blessings of many grate-

or the figure and the country

The unsuccessful attempt to murder Mr. Nixon, who is recovering, has been followed by another, unhappily too successful, upon a Mr. Ely, in Tipperary. The London papers assume, what is, we fear, too probable, though no proof of it has been given, that this miserable event is connected with a Riband Society. As a matter of course, they make it the handle for a violent attack upon Ireland and upon the on the part of the Irish nation. It is possible that Catholic Church. Now, those who choose to know the contingencies may occur in our days, but I canit, know already—and it is, we fear, of little use to tell those who do not chose it—that no Catholic, in tion to the nationalists of Ireland until events shall any part of the world, can by possibility be a member impose the necessity of forming a decision. Perhaps of any secret society. This rule applies, not only to murderous combinations, but to those which English gentlemen join without scruple, such as the Freemasons about whose secret in England it is no secret at ity. I can only entreat you to cherish and keep alive all—that it consists in good eating and drinking, al-the patriotism which, though often damped by chill-though, on the Continent, we fear they are much more mischievous. In Ireland one thing, and one only, has been found effectual in putting down seeret societies, and that is, the preaching of a mission. The Redemptorists, the Jesuits, the Vincentians, the Fathers of Charity, have successfully done the work. But it is one-sided to ask how to be rid of this grievons evil, and forget how it arose. Nothing in history is more certain and more notorious than the fact, that Riband Societies were, in their origin, merely a combination to defend the lives and properties of Catholies against the wanton outrages of those Orange Lodges of which Her Majesty's present Lord Chancellor for Ireland has been the reviver, and which the whole patronage of the Derby Administration has been employed in fostering. If this is really doubted we would refer to the Life of Henry Grattan, by his son (the late M.P., for Menth) for convincing proof. Unhappily, it is the nature of a secret society, that even when formed merely to resist oppression, it is sure to become in its turn the worst oppressor. In the Lody politic, as in that of each individual, it is easier to sow the seeds of disease than to uproot them. Catholics do not deny the great improvement of Ireland-witness, only last week, the lecture of the Cardinal Archbishop. But it is an exaggeration which might almost have called a blush to the cheek, even of a writer of the Times, to say :-

" All that legislation can possibly do is to give the roper machinery for the development of the wealth of a country, to put a people in the right road, and give them the opportunity; and this has been done for Ireland. You have, step by step, released her from every burden, shackle, and encumbrance; you have emancipated the men, and you have emancipated the land; you have removed religious disqualifications and bankrupt landlords; Ireland is now as free as a country can be, inhabitants, soil, religion,

and everything, and she has all the world before her." It is most true that, even where the Legislature has done all it can, much remains behind. The main cause of the evils of Ireland is, that the nation is divided into two castes—"aliens in blood, aliens in race, aliens in religion," as Lord Lyndhurst boasted. The noble lord made this a reproach to the Irish, forgetting the teaching of a great philosopher, that " we differ as much from other people as they differ from us," and that, if the Irish Celt, "is a barbarian to him, he is himself a barbarian" to the Irish Celt.— This great evil only time, and not law, can thoroughly cure. The Legislature could not remove it, but it has shown itself abundantly able to aggravate it .-The refusal, year by year, of any measure, however moderate, for the security of the Irish tenant, though its necessity has been acknowledged by the chiefs of all parties, and, above all, the maintenance of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, which, as long as it exists, keep the two castes drawn up in a battle-field against each other, are quite enough. It must be admitted, however, that the law is ably seconded in its attempt to keep open the wound. The iniquitous mal-administration of public and charity funds for Proselytism (at this moment exhibited on a gigantic scale in the Patriotic Fund), and the systematic abuse of the patronage of the Irish Government, and the tampering with Catholic education, both in England and Ireland, show how much lasting mischief may be done, even by very small men, when circumstances favor it, and when they set themselves heartily to the work. The English Press works zealously for the same purpose, and miserable as is a crime like that of Mr. Ely's murderer, the moral guilt, as well as the mischief, may not be less of an educated man who, for high pay, prostitutes his talents and opportunities to keep up, by gratuitous insult, an irritation between two races in one country, and to perpetuate the provoking causes of such crimes from generation to generation .- Weekly Register.

MURDER IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY .- A great crime was committed upon Friday last in the murder of Mr. Richard Ely, near Borris-in-Ossory. Mr. Ely was a tenant of Sir Charles Coote. The deceased gentleman was unmarried and about sixty-two years of age. He resided in a picturesque cottage which was close beside Ballaghmore Castle, the residence of his brother, Robert Ely, Esq. Those houses were not more than two hundred yards apart, and a sister was also an inmate of the Castle. The deceased was in the habit of daily taking his meals at their mansion, and returning punctually to sleep at his own house. On Friday, about twenty minutes past eight o'clock, after dinner, and passing the evening with his brother and sister, to whom he was much attached, he proceeded homewards, by a passage through the farm yard, and whilst passing through a stile into a smull shrubbery leading to his house, he was fired at by an assassin, who lay there in ambush. The contents took effect in his left arm, a little below the shoulder. On being wounded he returned to his brother's house, and there became faint from the great loss of blood. Messengers were despatched for medical assistance, and Dr. Powell, of Roscrea, was soon in attendance; and took the precautions be thought needful. Next day amputation was deemed necessary, since it was discovered that the hone was broken, destroying the arteries, vessels, and nerves, but he sank in two hours after the operation from the loss of blood and the shock to the nervous system. He underwent the operation with great fortitude. He also frequently, and with minuteness, described the particulars of the attack on him, and stated that he distinctly saw the person who fired at him; and that the assassin must have been within less than two yards of him; and he also stated that he distinctly saw the flash of the pan. At the conclusion of the inquest the magistrates held an inquiry, the particulars of which have not transpired, and if made known at present might frustrate the ends of justice; but, it may be added, that the authorities have taken the most active measures for the detection and apprehension of the assassin. The remains of Mr. Ely were, in the course of the day, removed to Kyle, the family burial place, attended by a large concourse of the gentry of the Queen's County, King's County, and County Tipperary .-There is yet no direct clue to the assassin, but the authorities are said to be using every exertion to gain such information as may lead to detection .-The correspondent of Saunders's Newsletter writes as follows :- "Roscrea, Wednesday .- The murder of this kind-hearted and respected gentleman has spread among all ranks a strong feeling of horror. The peasantry in his own immediate neighbourhood, to whom he was a kind friend and a good employer, mourn his loss, and express in strong terms their deep feelings of gratitude for his many benevolent acts. No further facts of importance in addition to those already published have since transpired, Leinster property, in order to disembarrass the gest sin and other particulars concerning him is taken

> " Queen's County.—Description of James Delany native of Rossbaun, who stands charged with having on the night of the 5th of November, 1858, in the barony of Clondonagh, parish of Kyle, fired at and Thirty years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, slight made. Army would afford relief to taxpayers, and lessen the office expenses are defrayed. What then was sallow complexion, thin face, regular nose dark the anxieties of rulers, from the Atlantic to the Pathologorus advice? We pause for a reply until our brown hair; were a gray tweed frock coat, gray cific.—Weekly Register.

tweed trousers, gray tweed vest. He had a piece of cord sewed on the right leg of trousers over the knee, is slightly pockpitted. Is unable to state what kind of hat or cap he is likely to wear, as the one he had on fell off after discharging the shot. This man is likely to emigrate from either Cork, Galway, Water-ford, or Dublin.'" In connection with the partial revival of the old system of agrarian crime a letter in Saunders's News Letter denies the extension of the Riband conspiracy in the counties of Meath and Louth. The writer says :- "It is placed beyond doubt that the most active efforts are being made throughout the country at present, not alone in the rural districts, but the towns, to extend the ramifications of this murderous conspiracy, the latest results of which is the shooting down of the Rev. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Richard Ely. While we have it on the testimony of Roman Catholic clergymen that Ribandism is rampant in the north and south of Ireland it must also be known that it abounds in the county of Meath in many parts. There is a very efficient magistracy in this county, and I believe an effective and vigilant constabulary force. Ribandism is nothing new in Meath, but there is little doubt that paid delegates, now on their mission through the country, are already, or may be soon among the peasantry here, so that it behoves the guardians of the laws to be on the qui vive. The priests have openly denounced the system in the adjoining county of Louth from their altars.

LEVY OF THE EXTRA POLICE-TAX IN DONEGAL .-On the 4th inst. Mr. D. Urnice, the stipendiary maplenty of money, and paid down the cash on demand.

GAVAZZI.-This wretched apostate has been lecturing here upon Confession, and abusing more particularly, the practice in the Church of England. He has now taken up a new subject, with the view of new. But the penchant that Manchester has lately shown for nobility and titles, excludes the idea that the form of the usurper of a throne, will ever adorn this city. - Dublin Nation.

The Derry Journal, in condemning the furious and unchristian spirit of the landlord press, furnishes the following list of plans propounded for the destruction of the people:—"In the comments of the land-screw steamers are reported among the foreign lord organs, one and all, the spirit exhibited is simply; arrivals, and scarcely a day passes without one or the spirit of inhumanity. One journal suggests that; more being named either in the arrivals or departthe wretched inhabitants of Gweedore and Cloughaneely be again made to feel the gripings of that cruel poverty which public charity had removedanother, that dragoons be sent to the district to ride down the natives - a third, that the sons of the gentry be organised as patrols, and armed with revolvers; and that these young gentlemen, so remarkable at all times for moderation, be permitted to range the mountains in the aristocratic sport of Celt-shooting -and a fourth proposes the extermination of such 'savages' by wholesale. These are a few of the expressions that have been printed. We shall not reneat all the verbal suggestions mildly advanced .-When we give one of them—viz., 'to shoot a priest for every landlard'—we will readily be pardoned for not sullying our columns with such bloodthirsty sentiments.

An "ORANGE" EDITOR .- The following amusing and life-like sketch of a "converted Papist" is from the Belfast Irishman :- "It may be well to inform our readers that the Editor, whose royal 'we' was so emphatic on this subject was, himself, the son of a Celtic peasant, delighting in the name of ('Mulli-gan, who had been expelled from Maynooth for drunkenness and immorality, had enrolled himself under the 'Priests' Protection Society,' had taken next to lecturing against Popery, had nearly caused a religious crusade against the 'Papists' in England, until his career there was cut short by an exhibition of drunken ruffianism in a house of ill-fame, had afterwards tried his hand successfully in America, and had finally settled down in Bunlora, as Editor of the country paper, and willing tool of any anti-popish, or landlord clique, who would help him to a good dinner or a gallon of potteen. The unfortunate felow, who had received a tolerably fair education, led a very miserable life. He knew in his soul he was a sot and a reprobate. He hated the cause for which he had prostituted talents not inconsiderable. He was still a 'Papist' at best, and when maudlin with drink sometimes, his prayers to the saints for help and intercession, and his vows of amendment, were as painful as ludicrous. But he had sold his body and soul irredeemably to his masters; and the miserable wretch went on from day to day sinking deeper in sottishness and sin. We have known more than one such unhappy apostate, whose life was a hell of sottishness and maudlin repentance, connected with the Orange press of Ireland."

GLORY AND GRATITUDE .- A worn out looking creature, apparently not more than 27 years of age, whose name appeared on the charge sheet as John Thompson, a native of Belfast, was brought up at the College street Police-office, on Monday, charged with having been found begging on the public highway on Saturday evening last. The prisoner wore the uniform of a private soldier of the 58th Regiment, and bore on his breast a Crimean medal with three claps. The constable, in making the charge, stated that he found accused asking for alms in Clarendon Market. It appeared that the poor soldier-beggar enlisted about five years since in the 88th Regiment, in which his father is a private for nearly 21 years The prisoner has also two brothers soldiers in the army, who are now lighting in India. The accused his father, and his two brothers were all through the Crimean war, and, on the return of the troops from the East, the prisoner was discharged in consequence of sore eyes, which he got from the cold and wet in the trenches before Sebastopol. At the time of his ninepence a day for nine months. Prior to the expiration of the time he was to have received his pension, his eyes got well, and he enlisted again in the 58th Regiment, from which he was discharged five months since, in consequence of his eyes becoming months. Having drawn the last of his pension a old street ballad, which says-

Was Murrogh O'Monaghan stationed to beg; He brought from the wars as his share of the plunder A crack on the crown and the loss of a leg The charge against the prisoner not having been sustained in evidence, he was discharged from custody.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Money Market has been sensibly improved by a statement that the French Army is to be reduced to the amount of 100,000 men. Nothing could be wiser or better-timed. We heartly hope it may prove true The Times committed itself last Saturday by what turns out to be a mare's nest about the increase of the Artillery on the South Coast of England, to which it devoted a leader. Unfortunately, however in the present state of Europe, military preparations in any one country lead of necessity to similar exertions everywhere else; and a reduction of the Erench

Parliament had been further prorogued until the 13th of January.

The London Parliamentary Reform Association, Mr. Clay, M.P. for Hull, in the chair, Messrs. Bright, Roebuck, Roupell, Oox, Coningham, White, Williams and Miall being the other legislators present, assisted by Mr. S. Morley and Mr. Miall and about a hundred others, decided upon Friday last that a bill ought to be introduced into Parliament embodying these 'principles;" an occupation franchise in boroughs, a £10 franchise in counties, the ballot, a re-distribution or seats, and triennial Parliaments. On the motion of Mr. Roebnek and Mr. Minll, Mr. John Bright was installed as head of the party, and requested to frame and take charge of such a Bill. The Unbinet has met several times, and at the Mansi to House dinner on the 9th, Lord Derby announce d that he was now "actively, daily, and assiduously engaged with his colleagues in maturing the details of those measures of legal, social, financial and political improvement," which at the beginning of the session would be submitted to Parliament. Meanwhile, the Whigs are still. They are watching the weather-cocks. But silence is not their forte, and a short note from Lord John Russell is sure to be forthcoming whenever an opportunity of doing mischief shall present itself which he may judge favourable. We are anxious that all Catholic Reformers shall escape a pitfall into which many men seem likely to stumble. There are signs of an inclination to mix up the quesion of Parliamentary Reform with others which can only damage the cause of the country. We see no jusgistrate, with a large body of police, went to the tification for those who are trying to set class against townland of Ballyhoe, on which the late attempt to class, and to put a cry against the rich into the mouths murder Mr. Nixon took place, and levied off the accupiers the sum of £50 for the payment of the extra nor are they doing it in the interest of the poor - police stationed there. It is said that the people had We read denunciations of the aristocracy, and of the hereditary owners of the soil, from men of ample fortune, accustomed to every luxury, and who complain of class legislation. Now, if by class legislation were meant the Government of the many for the interests of one class, we should all join in concourting the sympathise of dissenters, by lecturing on demning it, and in urging that legislation should be Cromwell. He is engaged to give another lecture at for the benefit of all classes, and that the interests of the Free-Trade Hall, with the view of raising funds no class should be sacrificed to the interests of any to erect a monument " to this greatest of England's others. But it appears on examination that someothers. But it appears on examination that somestatesmen," in our city. Why the Italian should take | thing else is meant-viz. : That a small and very the work out of the hands of Mr. Carlyle, to exalt wealthy class, which does not enjoy hereditary rank, the presbyterian hero for Englishmen, can only be or estates in land, should somehow or other get accounted for from the desire of having something some advantage, at the expense of another small and very wealthy class, which does enjoy them -And the great question, in which alone the nation is interested-viz.; What good is to be got for the country, is left where it was .- Tablet.

> Schews r. Paddles .- Screw boats are rapidly superseding paddles, especially in the foreign commerce of this port. Yesterday three large ures. A noble fleet of these vessels trade between Liverpool and all parts of the world; the columns of the local newspapers are crowded with announcements of departures to North America to Australia, to Holland, to Africa, north and south, to France, to Italy, Sicily, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syriu, and the Circussian, Russian, and other ports of the Black Sea. In fact, the only ocean paddle line out of Liverpool is that of the Canard royal. mail steamers, which is supported by a liberal subsidy from Government. For lines that have to depend solely, or almost solely, on the support of passengers and shippers, screw-hoats have altogether superseded paddles, and the regularity and general rapidity with which they perform their passages. have very much to do with the extraordinary growth of the commerce to this port.—Liverpool Paper.

> The papers announce that the Liverpool Select Vestry, which lately refused to allow any ladies to visit the immates of the workhouse, have just removed the prohibition from all except the members of Catholic Sisterhoods. This is the more flagrant, because the poorest districts of Liverpool are almost exclusively Catholic; and Mr. Cairus (a Protestant Dissenter) last year ascertained, by actual enumeration, that the Catholic congregations of the town, in which the poor enormously preponderate, very considerably outnumber those of any Protestant body the Establishment included .- Weekly Register.

> A mysterious phenomenon is noticed by a correspondent of the Times :- " In the autumn of 1855 the people on the hills and coast of the upper part of Cardiganshire heard constantly in the still weather, low, sullen reports, as of heavy artillery firing at a sound coming over the sea, and so distinct that it was often taken for ships in distress. It was much louder at times than at others, and some of the explosions had a strangely subterranean sound. These sounds were heard at intervals of days, and sometimes weeks, through the winter of 1855-6, and ceased to be observed in the following spring. On the hills, fur inland, it was heard as loud as nearer the sea, and at first the people on the hills often supposed it to be some unusual blastings in the lead mines of the neighborhood. There was much excitement about it at the time. To-day, Nov. 5, between two and three p.m., the weather slightly hazy, with a slight breeze from the south-west, I distinctly and repeatedly heard again these strange sounds, at first in a southerly direction, and afterwards coming due west over the sea. They seemed to me louder than I ever remembered them three years ago."

Conscience v. Cartage .- At the late great autiauricular confessional meeting, at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. M'Neile, while protesting against secret confession to a priest, referred to the advantage at times resulting to persons oppressed by scruple or doubtfulness in seeking the friendly counsel of his minister. As a case in point, he mentioned the following incident:-" A youg man (he said), who attended my church, was employed in a wine merchant's office in Liverpool. His master on one occasion had small consignments of wine from the South of France, for five different gentlemen, his customers in England. The wine came, and was carted from the dock to the warchouse. In due time the bills were to be furnished to the five customers, and my young friend was desired to make them out, and discharge he was awarded the munificent sum of to charge the cartage in each of them. While doing this, his conscience became uneasy. He began to question himself whether what he was doing was honest or not; and whether, supposing it to be dishonest, the blame belonged altogether to the master who desired it, or was shared with the clerk who again sore, with a pension of sixpence a day for four performed it. (Hear, hear.) His scruples were raised. He was thrown in a state of doubtfulness, month since, the poor disabled creature had no alter-native but to beg the means of taking him to Belfast. thought just and fair was, that a fifth part of the The case of Thompson is quaintly described in the cartage should have been entered into each bill, so that his master should have been repaid what he laid At the side of the road, on the bridge of Drumcondra out, but he thought it dishonest to charge the whole sum in each bill, and thus to receive five times what was paid. (Hear, hear.) Then, he said, am I guilty of dishonesty in obeying my master's orders, or does the whole guilt rest on him, and may I proceed with a safe conscience? I need not finish the story. P The ministry of the Word of God, I hope discreetly applied to this case, put an end to this doubtfulness, and the issue was quietness to his conscience." [The worthy Doctor maintained a tantalising, but, no doubt, a discreet silence as to the ghostly advice he administered, which had the magical effect of "put-ting an end" to the young man's "doubtfulness." resulting in an issue which was "quietness to his conscience." Tantalising to the public in general, and to brokers in particular, among which ternity here and elsewhere the custom is identical with the practice ascertained by the Doctor in this individual case, the understanding being that from the fund yielded by this mode of scharging cartage

M'Gill Street.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The True Mitness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From Great Britain the political news is naught. The saints are still keeping up the anti-confessional movement; and the poor dear government Bishop of London had been compelled to deliver himself of a Charge, condemning in good set terms the practice of confession by orthodox Protesters. From the Continent we learn that the trial of Montalembert for alleged seditious and revolutionary writings was fixed for the 24th ulto. The eyes of Europe are directed to the tribunal where this illustrious writer and eminent Catholic statesman is shortly to ap pear; and however the trial may end, the result will be most disastrous to the French Govern-It is said, and with much appearance of truth, that the Emperor was averse to prosecution, but that the measure was forced upon him by his advisers. We have nothing new that can be relied upon in reference to the Mortara affair. Little confidence can be placed on "our Roman correspondent's" version of the case, but "it is said" that the Pope has refused to set aside the decision of the tribunals. In Russia, the Czar seems intent upon carrying out certain social reforms with regard to the serf-population of his extensive empire. These reforms encounter of course much opposition from the nobles, who see their property about to be wrested from them; and taking these things into consideration, we should not be surprised to learn soon, that the Emperor had been attacked by one of these sudden, and always fatal maladies, which have already terminated the existence of several of his illustrious predecessors. The Imperial House of Russia has long been subject to these strange attacks, which somehow are always connected with a discontented nobility.

From India there is nothing of importance. The Ex-King of Deldi had been removed to Calcutta; but there seem to have been no serious disturbances in any part of the country.

The Montreal Herald should bear in mind that, in so far as the facts of the Mortara affair are the subject matter of dispute, it has no means of arriving at a knowledge of the truth, other than that which it shares in common with the TRUE WITNESS. We are both, having no personal knowledge whatever of those facts, obliged to glean them, as best we can, sfrom the very contradictory reports published in the newspapers.

Now the facts as we find them stated, are in many very important particulars different from the facts upon which the Herald takes its stand; and hence it is that, reasoning each from a different set of facts or premises, we arrive at a very different conclusion as to the merits of the case itself.

According to the version of the Mortara case which we have accepted as the most coherent, the child Mortara was placed in a Catholic college with the consent of its narents-(in some papers we have seen it stated that it was at the urgent request of its mother). According to the Herald's version, the child was removed by in spite of the prayers of both parents and of child. Now, neither Herald nor TRUE WITNESS has any means of deciding as to which of these contradictory statements contains the truth; and if we have accepted the former, it is because there is strong internal evidence for its support. For all accounts admit that for years the Jew Mortara entrusted the care of his children to Christian nurses: from whence we conclude that it is not likely that he could have had any very sincere conscientious objections to allowing them to be but a sorry figure before the world were he to his child. attempt the "conscientious dodge;" or to challenge its sympathy with his paternal anxiety for fact alone stands out clear and undesputed; and the moral and spiritual welfare of his offspring.

mention that it appeals in support of the truth of of the well-known laws of the land-laws framed its version, to what, by way of a joke we sup- with the express intention of preventing any unpose, it styles " official documents;" the said of- due interference with his paternal rights—that the ficial documents, with two unimportant excep- whole subsequent proceedings had their origin; tions, consisting of ex-parte statements, unauthen- and we contend that he has, therefore, no right tion for their other vote, on Mr. Benjamin's mo-

person. But as the Herald lays much stress upon these remarkable " official documents," we purpose to examine them somewhat in detail.

The first is unsigned, and is published with the humorous caption-"Official Statement of the Particulars of the Abduction of Young Mortara; published by Sir M. Montesiore-A Jewish Document." Now seeing that Sir M. Montefiore has no more personal knowledge of the facts of the case than has the editor of the Montreal Herald: and that in the "official document" by him "published," the sources whence he derived his information are not indicated ;and that a great part of it consists of statements prefaced with an " it is said"-as for instance-" it is said that the French Ambassador questioned the child; it is said the case is before the Pope," &c., &c., -our readers will, we think, agree with us that an "official document," so and sure we are that it could not be in better attested, or rather utterly non-attested, is not worthy of a moment's serious attention. The only remarkable thing connected with it is thisthat any one should have the bare-faced impudence their information from the columns of newspapers, to call it an "official document." This is indeed as rare a joke as ever we met with in the knowledgment of Protestants, a humane and equipages of our facetious friend Punch.

The next in order of these "official documents," is a copy, or pretended copy, of a certificate over the name of L. Da Via, as to the age of the child. Not knowing who L. Da Via may be, or what his means of information, and as his character is not stated, we cannot pretend to reply to the Herald's charge of misrepresentaoffer any opinion as to the truth or falsity of the said certificate, or pretended certificate. Suffice it to say that it assigns the 27th August, 1851, moved to a Christian college, we asserted noas the date of the birth of the child.

The third document is a declaration over the signature of " Da Pasquale Savagoni," M. Mortara's medical attendant. This witness denoses now, that he did not believe the child's life in danger in 1852, when it was baptised. The signature of the Doctor is attested; and the document to which it is appended may without a misnomer be termed an " official document."

It has however no bearing, however remote, upon either the facts or the merits of the case. True, it is strictly forbidden to baptise the child of Jewish parents, without their consent, except in articulo mortis; but a baptism so conferred is valid, though illegal; and the character of Christian thereby stamped upon the recipient is indelible, even though the Minister thereof be guilty of a serious offence. For the unworthiness of the Minister does not of itself, affect the validity of the Sacrament. Of the good faith of the child's nurse, we have ample proof in her refusal to baptize a second of her master's children, who was sick unto death, and who because of her conscientious scruples, did die unbaptised; and we need no more to convince all unprejudiced persons, how strict, and generally known are the injunctions of the Church against baptising children without the consent of their parents.

The fourth and last of our respected cotemporary's " official documents" is, like the first, unsigned, unattested in any manner whatsoever, and is as little entitled to respect as are the, " it is said" and " it is said" &c., &c., of its predecessor. It is headed "Copy of the Memorial Presented to the Pontifical Government on behalf of the Mortara Family;" and is, therefore, by its own showing an exparte statement of the facts of the case. As an argument against the decision of the Roman tribunals, we are willing to accept it, in spite of the irrelevant matter it contains, and the theological absurdities which it enuntiates; but it is not fair of the Herald to attempt to palm it off upon us as an "official document." As well and with as good reason. might we term the editorials of the Univers, and its arguments on the other side, and in support of the decision of the Roman Tribunals, "o fficial.

Yet in one respect we are well pleased with the Herald for publishing it; because it shows by its quotations from Catholic theologians how unanimous they all are in reprobating the baptism force from its parents, without their consent, and of children without the consent of the parents; and how plainly the Church asserts, and how jealously she guards, the natural rights of the latter. The deductions from these premises-as where the author or authors of the memorial argue from the irregularity or illegality of baptism administered in the absence of certain conditions, to its nullity or invalidity-will perhaps provoke a smile from the educated Catholic; but the quotations themselves will we trust convince our separated brethren, that, though she earnestly desires their conversion, and the conversion of educated in a Christian school. A Catholic all heathers and infidels, the Church does not parent who should manifest so little regard for the sanction the employment of illegal means to efreligious education of his children as to allow feet that desirable end; and that she respects them to be brought up by Mormons, would cut and upholds the natural right of the parent over

Amongst all these conflicting statements one that is, that it was in the elder Mortara's own In instice however to the Herald we should act, in his deliberate and long-continued violation

ticated even by the names of any respectable to complain of the consequences of his own wrong-doing. He had it in his power to prevent The Mincree need not attempt any excuse ; for all access of Non-Israelites to his children; he every one knows that it was solely from fear of press warnings to His disciples. "In the world had but to obey the dictates of conscience, the precents of his own religion, and the laws of the land which, when his fathers were persecuted and reviled throughout the rest of the world, offered to them a secure and honorable asylum-and the baptism of his child, without his consent, was an impossibility. This fact, which essentially affects all the subsequent proceedings, is we say undisputed; and is not only, the most important, but is also the only certain fact of the Mortara case with which we are acquainted. It is, therefore, for very obvious reasons, passed over in silence in the "documents" facetiously termed "official," quoted by the Montreal Herald.

In those remarkable "documents" we read that " it is said that the case is before the Pope," hands. He has means of obtaining a knowledge of all the facts therewith connected, from which the TRUE WITNESS and the Herald, who glean are debarred. He is, even by the universal actable sovereign, anxious to do justice to all his subjects. We shall, therefore, wait patiently the result of his investigation; confident that his decision will be in strict accordance with the principles of eternal and immutable justice.

We need only add in our justification, and in tion, that in speaking of the child Mortara's age, and of the circumstances under which it was rething as of our own knowledge; and professed to be merely reproducing the statements of the European journals upon those points. We do not pretend to sit in judgment upon the conflicting statements that have thereupon appeared; for we feel that we are not competent to decide upon the truth or falsity of the statement of facts that have occurred so many thousand miles away, and which are so differently reported by different journalists. But this we will say-that the reports of those facts as given by respectable journals, such as the Univers, and attested by the writers? names, are at least as worthy of credit as are those unsigned, unattested "documents," which the Herald indeed lays before the world as " official;" but which are in reality, with the two exceptions by us pointed out, merely extracts from a rabid Red Republican and anti-Catholic press and whilst therefore we cheerfully acquit our cotemporary of any intentional misrepresentations, we would beg of him to extend the like charity

Why-asks the Minerve-has the TRUE WIT-NESS not informed its readers, " that all the Lower Canada Ministers who voted for the first reading of the Bill for incorporating the Orangemen, declared beforehaud that they would not incorporate introduction of the Bill upon the principle of the right of petition under the form of a private Bill? Why has he not told them that they all announced they would vote against the second reading, and that thus they were all opposed to the Incorporation of the Orangemen."-Minerve, 24th ult.

If our cotemporary will turn to the TRUE WIT-NESS of May 14th, he will find that we have already done that which he insinuates that we have not done; and that having stated, we there treated the reasons assigned by the Minerce for voting for the Orange Incorporation Bill, as " a miserable subterfuge," which no gentleman would employ, and which no one but a fool would credit.-We published also an analysis of the debate, extending over five columns of our sheet; wherein the excuses offered by the different Catholics who voted for the Bill, for doing that which in their hearts they knew to be a mean act, were stated. Foremost amongst these excuses, we find it urged that there was no reason to believe that Orangeism was a secret society. Thus one said that " he did not know there was an effort being made to incorporate a secret society." Another remarked that "he would vote for the first reading of the Bill, although if it were found that the society was a secret one, he would vote against the sccond reading;" and this, though every man in the House knew that the Orange Society was a secret society; and although in their own Library. they had the Official Report of the House of Commons upon Orangeism, wherein that society 19 strongly condemned!

Besides, not only did the Minerve's friends vote for the FIRST reading of the Bill; but on the same day they voted also that the said Bill, for incorporating a secret and an essentially " anti-papal organisation" or society, be read a SECOND time that day week; thus showing how futile was their plea that it was only courtery towards the mover, that induced them to vote for the first reading of a Bill for incorporating a society denounced by the Imperial Legislature, condemned by the Church, and held " in abhorrence" by all Catholics, and by most intelligent and liberal Protestants. Granted that the Minerve's excuse for the action of its friends on the winsr reading be accepted, what can it offer in pallia-

tion for the second reading of the same Bill? and still more difficult is it to reconcile this teac hprovoking the hostility of Orangeism in Upper ye shall have"—not temporal prosperity, but— Canada, and thereby endangering their official existence, that a portion of our Lower Canadian members acted such a very undignified part upon the Orange question; and that if a private Bill for the incorporation of a "Ribbon Lodge" had been before them, they would have given to it a very different reception from that which on two occasions they awarded to a Bill for incorporating another secret politico-religious society: more nohtically powerful, certainly, than Ribbonism, but to the Catholic gentleman, not less loathsome.

The evil moral effects of this conduct upon ignorant Catholics are incalculable. For men argue thus :- If for the sake of Parliamentary courtesy, Catholics can without doing wrong, vote for the incorporation of secret societies, then those societies cannot after all be essentially evil: and the condemnation pronounced upon them by the Church is unjust. Thus reason men who do not believe that the Church has two set of laws: one for the rich and powerful, another the poor; one for the government official, another for the hard-working artizan; and we see that how their reasoning, with its dangerous consequences, can be evaded, unless we condemn all tamnering with. all semblance even of courtesy towards, secret organisations. A private Bill praying for the incorporation of the prostitutes of Toronto or Quebec would not be allowed to pass a first reading. Against the first reading of such a Bill it would be well argued that prostitution is malum per seor "essentially evil," and therefore not entitled to the courtesy of the Legislature. Now in the eyes of all Catholics, who believe what the Church teaches, a secret politico-religious society is " cssentially evil;" and therefore a petition in its favor is as little entitled to a courteous reception from Catholics, as would be a petition in favor of prostitution, from those who believe prostitution to be "essentially evil."

THE PROTESTANT'S CONFESSION OF FAITH. - There is no God but Mammon; and cent per cent is his profit," is the fundamental article of the Protestant Faith, as held and expounded by the great Protestant Doctor, the Montreal Witness. Protestantism, as expounded by the Witness, is essentially a money-making religion Brokers, bill-shavers and fraudulent bankrupts are its high priests; its temple is the Exchange the counter is its altar, whereon " Great Sacrafices for ready money only" are continually offered up. Instead of saints and martyrs, it can boast of its "sharp men of business;" and in Montreal in particular, point with a pardonable pride to the costly mansions, and showy, though somewhat snobbish, equipages of fraudulent Directors of Insolvent Savings' Banks. These are the triumphs of the Holy Protestant Faith; these the evidences of its vital connection with Him a secret society, and that they only voted for the Who on earth had not where to lay His head, Who was a Man of sorrows and acquainted with

> Very pleasant is this religion which combines profits and piety, asserts the identity of wealth with godliness, and comforts its votaries with the assurance that, when they are overreaching their neighbor in a bargain, or grinding the faces of the poor, they are doing God a service. Very pleasant is it for Dives to read his title to eternal bliss and to a mansion in the skies, in the columns of his ledger, and the pages of his Bank account! Very consoling to Dives is this New Protestant Testament, written not in blood, but in dollars and cents; one thing only it lackethand that is, that it should be true, and not a mere

> Lie-Gospel. Yet even this want the Witness undertakes to supply; and pretends to find warrant in the words of the lowly Jesus, for this new Evangel of Mammon. What matters it that He Himself warned his followers that it was impossible to serve God and Mammon! that he who would be His disciple must take up, not the money bags, but the cross! and that He left His especial blessing, not to the wealthy and prosperous, not to the successful merchant, and smart man of business, but to the poor; to those in fact upon whom Dives looks as profane and reprobate, because they will not worship in his temple, or bow the knee before his golden calf! Marvellous is the tact, and worthy of all praise the dexterity with which our Protestant cotemporary evades the force of all those texts wherein the poor are called blessed; and educes from the Evangel of Jesus the doctrine that to him only who can lay up treasure for himself on earth, shall be awarded a treasure on high,-there where rust and moth consume not, where thieves break not in and steal. The members of the French Canadian Missionary Society must surely find "much sweetness" in this their new Gospel according

"When the Bible," says the Witness, "represents that temporal prosperity is generally connected with godliness"-there should be little doubt of the truth of our cotemporary's doctrine but the difficulty is to find out when or where the Bible does represent any such connection betwixt " temporal prosperity" and " godliness ;" of the French Canadian Missionary Society.

ing of the Protestant Bible, with Our Lord's ex-"tribulation"-says the Gospel of Christ;temporal prosperity is generally connected with godliness," says the Gospel according to Mammon. So contradictory are the utterances of these two Evangels, that one of them must certainly be a Lie-Gospel.

And here the personal experience of every man of common sense, and ordinary powers of observation, may be safely appealed to. Is it, as a general rule, true that, in this world, they who are most intent upon the things of futurity are the most successful in their temporal affairs ?that they who love God with their whole hearts, and their neighbors as themselves, are the best hands at making a profitable bargain?-or that they who go about all day cheating one another, and calling it business, are the favorites of heaven? Is the successful usurer then a model of piety? or are the wealthy keepers of the gambling saloons in Washington and New Yorkmen of whose "temporal prosperity" there can be no doubt-to be held up to our children as patterns of "godliness?" Not so; every day's experience, the experience of every man, tell us that, not through " godliness," but worldly-mindedness, do men attain to "temporal prosperity;" that, not he who is most honest, but he who is most unscrupulous, is generally the gainer of the wealth of this world; and that, as a general rule, in a commercial community, honest poverty walks afoot, whilst rich rascality rides in its carriage .-To be convinced of the truth of this, we need only cast our eyes upon the wealthy leading members of our Montreal evangelical societies for turning as poor Papists from the truth as it is in Jesus, to the truth as it is to be found in the Gospel according to Mammon.

We think it important to inslet upon this point, as a great truth is therein involved. For if "temporal prosperity" be the general concomitant of "godliness;" and its absence consequently an index of God's wrath-then is the whole scheme of Christianity, then is the religion of the cross false, and the words of Hun Who called the mourners, blessed, are an odious lie; then the hones with which the poor and mourners in this world have buoyed themselves up, and in which they have found strength to bear their cross, year to go on their way rejoicing, are but as the stuff that dreams are made, of; then is this world not God's, but the devil's creation; or rather, there is no God, but only an omnipotent fiend; then has the poor man no hope, neither is there any comforter for the oppressed .- Eccl. iv. 1.

But thank God, the Gospel according to Mammon is a lie, and the editor of the Montreal Witness but a false prophet. His Gospel we spurn; from his God we turn with lothing, to Him, Who so far from promising "temporal prosperwy" to His servants on earth, warns them, that if they would be His disciples they must bear His cross: that if they would reign with Him in heaven, they must first weep with Him in Gethsemane; and that whomsoever He loves He chasteneth, and that He scourges every son whom

So utterly repugnant to the teaching of the Gospel of Christ, so irreconcileable with the facts daily before our eyes is this Gospel of Mammon preached by the Montreal Witness, that we should wonder at the man's impudence in bringing it forward, were it not that he has a particular purpose to serve, and a particular theory to maintain. He cannot defend Protestantism by appealing to the superior morality, the greater sobriety and chastity of Protestant communities, for statistics are dead against him; because these statistics place in the strongest light, that the most thoroughly Protestant communities are the most depraved, the most intemperate, and the most impure. But on the other hand it is equally true that to their share has fallen the greater part of the commerce of the XIX century; and that as a reward for their exclusive devotion to the Almighty Dollar," their wealth has been mightily increased, and their "business" profitably extended. Herein then does our cotemporary find the proofs of the excellence of Protestantism, and of the inferiority of Catholicity; herein does he find the signs of God's presence and of the divine favor. It is in fact the one argument in favor of Protestantism; and to those who prefer their bellies to their souls, and who believe that to amass dollars and cents is the noblest occupation in which a being destined for immortality can be engaged, this argument, addressing itself to their pockets, is irresistible. The purse-proud upstart, counting his ill-gotten gains, the produce of long years of lying and cheating, must no doubt experience "much sweetness" in the reflection that the glittering coins before him, represent not only widows' tears, and orphans' groans, but the approving smiles of our Father Who is in heaven; and if, when at some " Religious Anniversary' he takes the chair, he has much " freedom," and great power given unto him to inveigh against the errors of Popery and that vile superstition which teaches its votaries to labor rather for the things of heaven than for those of earth-it is from the doctrine of the Montreal Witness, that "temporal prosperity" is the concomitant of "godliness, that he draws his inspiration. Our cotemporary does well and wisely in administering such consolation as he can, to his pious and godly friends

ciples" than those that are professed by our political Joseph Surfaces of Canada, it would not be easy to find; but when we come to look into their " practices," we detect immediately such a glaring difference, that we feel almost inclined to esclaim profanely, "Oh, — your principles." Here is a case in point.

Our readers will of course remember how some in years ago the "men of good principles" borrowed a leaf from the Statute Books of Protestant and infidel Europe; and gave their support to a measure for imposing certain degrading and iniquitous restrictions upon our religious, chapiable, and educational institutions. These restrictions were embodied by Mr. Drummond in his infamous Incorporations Bill, and were adopted by our men of " good principles." The Bill that the principle therein contained was also

This hope was premature; for we see that the very same objectionable principle as that which was embodied in Mr. Drummond's iniquitous Bill has been actually applied, or reduced to practice by our present Parliament; without one word of remonstrance, or of opposition from our Ministers, and their supporters, the men of "bons principes." Thus has a dangerous precedent been established, thanks to the treachery of our Catholic representatives; a principle too, which we have no doubt will ere long be applied to our existing ecclesiastical corporations, and which will be often cited by Protestant legislators, and by future Protestant historians. By the first as an argument for still greater encroachments upon the liberties of the Church and of the individual; and by the second, as a conclusive proof of the rapacity and dishonesty of a Catholic priesthood, which compelled men who were in their generation deemed such good Catholies as to merit par excellence the appellation of men of good principles-"bons principes"-to impose such strong restraints upon the natural right of the individual to give or bequeath of his own property, at his

It should be remembered too, that according to the admissions of the extreme Clear Grit press of Upper Canada, quoted by us in our issue of the 15th October, Mr. Drummond's Bill " in reference to ecclesiastical corporations, endorsed the whole of Mr. Brown's policy in his opposition on the floor of Parliament to the agents of Rome." But the Acts for the Incorporation of the ecclesiastical corporations of the College of Assumption, Sandwich, in the Diocese of London, Upper Canada, and of the Academy of St. Cesaire in Lower Canada—22 Vict. c. 136-137 -contain all the iniquitous and insulting restrictions embodied in Mr. Drummond's Bill of 1856; and as these Acts were passed without one word of remonstrance from our Canadian Ministers and their Parliamentary supporters, the men of "bons principes," we are forced to the conclusion that the latter also have now—and in order to avoid risking their salaries by arousing the strong anti-Catholic sentiment of Upper Canada -fully endorsed the entire of Mr. G. Brown's and the Pharisaical brawlers' policy with reference to religious, charitable, and educational institutions.

The two Acts above cited for the Incorporation of the above named Colleges-one in Upper, the other in Lower Canada-enact as follows :---

1. The said corporate bodies may hold such land and immovable property as shall be necessary for the "actual occupation" only, of the said bodies. Thus in accordance with the clamors of Mr. G. Brown and his Clear Grit allies, they are by implication prohibited from holding any real property for revenue purposes.

2. Next it is enacted that the said corporate bodies may acquire other property " by gift, devisc or bequest, if made at least six months before the death of the party making the same." Here again we have all the very worst features of Mr. Drummond's Bill, and of Mr. G. Brown's anti-Catholic policy, reproduced and endorsed by our men of "good principles." In substance this clause means this: That, in order to put a stop to the rascally tricks of a Popish clergy, who so use their influence over their dying penitents as to defraud the legitimate and natural heirs of the latter-it is necessary to curtail the power of the individual to give, devise or bequenth of his own, for religious, charitable, or educational purposes. For this insult to our clergy, and this outrage upon the natural right of the individual to do what he pleases with his own, we are indebted to our precious men of "bons principes."

3. It is also provided that unless the said corporate bodies shall have within three years, disposed of the estate which subject to the above restrictions they are allowed to acquire, they shall forfeit their right to it; and that they shall invest the proceeds of their property so disposed of " in the public securities of the Province, stocks of chartered Banks, mortgages, or other approv-

Thus then the precedent is established, that religious, charitable or educational institutions shall in future be allowed to hold no real estate for reforfeiture, within a short period after its acque mercial Protestant communities, is more metho- this Resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Herbert."

PRINCIPLES ver. PRACTICE.—Better "prin- sition, dispose of all such property, and thus be dical than in Popish Ireland, that it is less heinexposed to all the loss and risks which are inseparable from all forced sales; and that all gifts, or bequests of real estate made to them less than six months before the death of the party making the same, shall be null and void. This precedent we may be sure, will in future be acted upon, and indeed applied to all our existing institutions; and thus have the men of "bons principes" played Mr. G. Brown's game, and carried out the whole of his anti-Catholic policy.

Had the principle been applied to Upper Canada only, the "double majority" might have been pleaded in its favor; and it might have been argued that the Catholics of the Lower Province had no right to enforce their policy upon Protestant Upper Canada. But this plea is now inadmissible; for the principle has been applied to Cawas however allowed to drop, and it was hoped tholic Lower Canada, as well as to the Protestant section of the Province. This is the work of our men of "bons principes;" and as we meditate thereupon and its inevitable consequences, we exclaim, " Oh -- your principles."

> A SILLY QUESTION .- "What," asks the London Times, " are we to think of these agrarian murders in Ireland? What do they portend ?" The unprejudiced reader of history will think of them as the melancholy but inevitable concomitants of such a social system as that which to the disgrace of the vaunted intelligence of the XIX century, and to the scandal of Christianity, obtains in Ireland; where the holders and cultivators of the soil are to one another aliens and enemies: " aliens in blood, aliens in language, and aliens in religion." Wherever this monstrous social anomaly is to be found, there will there be heart-burnings, and animosities of class against class; and there will there inevitably be such deplorable outbursts of violent passion, as are known in Ireland by the name of "agrarian murders;" and as are made by the Pharisaical Protestants of the British Empire the subject of much false logic, and the still more disgusting topic of irreverent gratitude to Almighty God, that they are not as other men are, nor like the savage Irish Papists.

> God forbid that we should be suspected even, of any disposition to palliate the crimes of the agrarian murderer." Murder is always foul; and to the foul crime of murder, the abettor of, or the accomplice in "agrarian outrages" in Ireland, generally adds that of being the member of some infamous secret society. To the Catholic therefore he is doubly an object of abhorrence; as a murderer, and as a Ribbonman; as a disgrace to his country, as the scandal of religion, and to sum up all in one word, as viler even than

> Yet even in the crime of murder there are degrees. One murder exceeds another in blackness; and though all be most bideous, still we do not look upon all murderers as equally detestable. An Othello standing by the couch whereon the innocent Desde mona bas breathed ber last under his cruel grasp, does not excite within us the same feelings of unmitigated loathing and hatred, as does the foul presence of the cold-blooded murderer of the royal Dane; and if we would cheerfully consign the latter to the hands of the common hangman, our horror for the crime of the latter is not altogether unmingled with a sentiment almost akin to pity.

And so with the "agrarian outrages" with whose details the columns of the British press are filled; and over which the sleek Great Briton expends so much virtuous indignation, a portion of which he would do well to reserve for the still more monstrous, and far more frequent murders which, with scarce a comment, are daily occurring at his own door, and under his very eyes.---Worthy of punishment as is the wretch who, driven forth from his little holding with wife and children to starve, madly avenges his fancied wrongs upon the landlord who has reduced him to beggary, and consigned those dearer to him than life to the cruel mercies of the Government Poor House, we cannot but discriminate betwixt the atrocity of his crime, and of that of the thrifty mothers of England, calmly, slowly, but surely dosing their children to death with pennyworths of arsenic, in order to realise a small profit upon their babies' funerals. Murder in Ireland is generally the result of passion, of an unboly desire for vengeance upon a foe. In England it is a mere matter of business-a transaction betwirt the mother, and the Burial Club of which she is a member ;of which the risks, and contingent pecuniary advantages are carefully studied beforeband; and is carried out with the same regularity and deliberation that characterise all the other "business" speculations of that eminently commercial country.

And so when the Montreal Witness undertakes to read poor Catholic Ireland a lecture upon the wickedness of her children, we wouldwithout any design of palliating the guilt of the latter-respectfully suggest to our cotemporary the propriety of looking a little nearer home, where he will find plenty of subjects for his eloquent vituperation, and far more worthy of his objurgations than the Irish "agrarian outrages" -foul though the latter be. It is not because venue purposes; that the y shall, under penalty of murder in England, and indeed amongst all com-

ous; neither is the respectable medical practitioner who through the columns of the Protestant press undertakes to instruct the mothers of all profession of the friends of "State-Schoolism" Protestant England and the United States in the in Canada, we transfer to our columns:art destroying the fruit of their wombs-all in a respectable and business-like manner of courseone whit less hateful, than is the savage, God-defying assassin of Ireland who shoots his enemy from behind a hedge. They are both murderers, both equally guilty in the eyes of God; but the one wears broad-cloth, drives a gig, and is much lation, that their children must submit to impressions respected; whilst the other, being an " Irish Romanist" is held up to the execration of mankind in the columns of a journal, on the other side of which there is perhaps an advertisement calling attention to the speediest and surest method of procuring abortion.

Two blacks do not make a white; nor do we pretend that the habitual "child-poisonings" of Protestant England offer any excuse for the occasional shooting of a harsh landlord in Ireland by an evicted and exasperated tenant. But we contend that the far greater frequency, and incomparably greater atrocity, of inurders in the latter country should warn the Montreal Witness, and its evangelical cotemporaries, to be a little more reserved in their denunciations of the guilt of unhappy Ireland; amongst whose Catholic population the crime of child-murder is as rare as it is common amongst the Protestant population of Great Britain and the United States; and where, thank God, we have never yet heard of a single sease—(so common in England) -of a mother deliberately poisoning her own children for the sake of their burial fees. Crimes such as these are practised in no country but where Protestantism is prevalent; and in the word of the Montreal Witness, such crimes do indeed "disgrace a country and make its name a reproach all over

CANADIAN REVENUE AND CANADIAN IMMIGRATION .-We (Montreal Herald) learn from the Toronto Leader that the Canadian Customs revenue for the three quarters of the present year has fallen off to the tune of £170,000 compared with the amount received during the first nine months of the year 1857, and no less than £325,000 as compared with the revenue for the same period in the year 1856. Considering that between the last mentioned year and the present we have had two augmentations of the rates of our tariff. a reduction of £325,000 upon the whole amount formerly collected—some £1,100,000—is a phenomenon which ought to excite attention.

Very closely connected with our finances is the immigration into this country from England; for clastic, as our resources may be, and no one entertains a higher opinion of them-if allowed fair play -than the present writer, it cannot be doubted that the main spring of them has hitherto been found, and must hereafter be found in the crowds of immigrants attracted hither from Europe. Looking then at the state of the immigration account we regret to find nothing to set of against the gloomy features of our revenue. In 1858 we had but 12,834 arrivals of immigrants at Quebec, against 32,079 in 1857. Shall we have hereafter those crowds of our fellow countrymen who settle our forests, and from their scattered residences deep in the inland recesses of the country, create that demand for various goods, which builds up the population and wealth of the cities of Canada? Probably not. There are many reasons which account for the diminution of our immigration last year, and which cannot be expected to cease, while it is impossible to conceive of a remedy for The improved condition of the people of the British Isles, especially of Ircland, and the thinning of the population of the latter island lessen the tendency to emigration in those communities, whence our chief supplies of emigrants have proceeded. On the other hand, the Australian Colonies draw off a larger proportion than hitherto of the emigrating population. But we have already said that this subject is greatly dependent on the one mentioned before. It must not be forgotten that if our increased burdens fall heavily on our own people, they, in the same degree, lessen the inducements for atrangers to come

Another cause for the cessation of emigration from Ireland to Canada, though not alluded to by the Herald, may be found in the fact, that the Catholics of Ircland are fast becoming aware that Canada, with all its physical advantages, is a sad country for the Catholic immigrant. They have heard of the doings of Canadian Orangeism, and have learnt that the Protestant canaille of Upper Canada are to say the least, as cruel tyrants as are the Protestant landlords of Ireland. Knowing this, the Irish do well not to come to Canada, till the Orange nuisance be abated. We hope therefore that the Irish press will do all in their power to discourage the emigration to Canada of their Catholic fellow countrymen; who it they come here expecting to find any trace of "religious liberty" are doomed to be egregiously disappointed. At present Upper Canada is the stronghold of Protestant Ascendancy?' and should therefore "civil and religious liberty." These truths we hope the Irish press will communicate as extensively as possible to their Catholic fellow-coun-

We have much pleasure in announcing that it is the intention of the St. Patrick's Society to hold its Annual Soirce on the 18th January next.-The Committee of arrangement are determined that no effort on their part will be spared to ensure entire satisfaction to all who may be present.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bar of Lower Canada, section of the District of Montreal, held on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P.M., upon motion of Strachan Bethune, Esq., seconded by Robert Mackay, Esq., it was resolved, unanimously, — "That the members of this Council learn with regret the sudden decease of Alexander Herbert, Esq., a member of this section, who was much respected by his brethren of the Bar, and beg to tender their deepest sympathy to his bereaved widow and children. That a copy of

STATE SCHOOL DEVELOPMENTS .- We find in the New York Freeman the annexed paragraph, which as throwing much light on the liber-

CATHOLIC CHILDREN TURNED OUT OF SCHOOL .- The Republican Board of Trustees of the Geneva Common Schools have adopted a regulation that such achools shall be opened with prayer, and that every scholar shall be present before prayer, on penalty of being excluded from school. We believe that such a regulation is without warrant of law, authority, or require-ment, from the Department of Public Instruction. It is clearly and justly repugnant to the Catholic popuof a sectarian character so opposed to their own views of religion. To the reading of the Bible they offer no objection, but, on the contrary, cheerfully accede to such feature in school discipline; but on the subject and manner of prayer, they hold that it is not their duty to submit to the dictum of antagonist theories. They simply ask the privilege that their children may remain outside the school-room while such exercises are in progress. This request has been denied them, and their children excluded from, and virtually turned out of school for non-compliance with the require-ment spoken of. This is a matter of recent occurrence, and measures will be taken by an appeal to the Superintendent to have the obnoxious rule annulled. Geneva (N. Y.) Gaz.

Thus does the lothsome system develop itself. Catholics are first taxed for schools, upon the pretence that therein the religious faith of their children shall not be interfered with. This step assured, our modern Liberals impose a form of praying, in which of course no Catholic child can join without committing mortal sin, upon all the pupils; and insist that upon pain of expulsion from the schools to which by law they are compelled to contribute, the children of Catholic parents shall join in prayer with Protestants; or m other words be daily guilty of mortal sin.

As a specimen of the beauties of the Orange regime under which the unfortunate Papists of Upper Canada now live, and which is upheld by a portion of the Catholic body, we give insertion to the following " Notice," as a fair specimen of the manner in which our Orange masters promulgate their decrees. A heavy moral responsibility certainly rests upon all those who by act, word, or deed, have contributed to raise Orangeism to its present condition. Here is the Notice, for which we are indebted to the Canadian Freeman :--

"Notice .- To all Protestants living in Howick, this notice is strictly forbidding all persons from harboring any Papists coming into the township, as the inhabitants of Howick will not allow Papists into it. I refer more particular to you, Fairly Milne, as I understand you have both fed and lodged them. Pray take warning, and do not overshoot the mark now, as you are a man that is very much respected here. You have either to choose for your company infernal Papists, or decent Protestants. If you are so contracted in your mind as to set aside respectable Protestants and associate more with Papists, do so, but your blood be upon your own head. Yours truly, "A FRIEND."

THE TORONTO "MIRROR" ON ORANGEISM. -Our Toronto cotemporary remarks that:---

"It has become notorious of late, that from the petty embroilment in a low groggery to the Circus Riots, the leading loafers and rowdies in the disgraceful panorama are prominent Orangemen."- Toronto Mirror (Ministerial.)

A pretty complaint this of the " Dear Brothers" and political associates of the Attorney-General, and other members of the Cabinet for Western Canada!

The Toronto Mirror complains of the fraudulent misapplication of the funds destined for the Lunatic Asylum. It says :-

The humane man, will naturally inquire how it is that in spite of every expression of public indignation, and every consideration of necessity, the asylum at Toronto still continues to be unfinished. The building was commenced years ago, and designed to be completed long ere this. Surely government never intended that it should present its clongated unshapely appearance, without Court yard, and denuded of any protection from the East wind! No such thing was ever intended by the original projectors. But the Provincial Treasury becoming low, the Asylum has been deprived of that fund which was set apart for its final completion; not for purposes of revenue either, but to advance the odious cause of infidel state-schoolism! To build a house for Dr. Reyerson and his pupils to dwell in, and to buy alabaster idols,-images of Luther, Zuinglius, or Cranmer-for the literary idolators of the Normal School to worship; it was for this that the building fund appropriated by the Legislature in its philan-thropy, was used. The sums designed, amidst the applause of the people, to confer mental health upon hundreds of our suffering brethren, was applied to a sectarian purpose, to the support of an institution which has been a source of strife since its commencement. The Lunatic Asylum benefits Catholic and Protestant slike, while the Normal School, as the head of the standard stem, is closed to the Catholic body. Thus, in order to advance a system of education, to which we Catholics are bitterly opposed, our unfortunate countrymen whom God has afflicted with the loss of their reason, are rotting in filth and degradation, unable to obtain admission to the Asylum. Really this is a grievance which should be added to the many already inscribed upon the Catholic banner .-No matter what complaint of injustice we have to prefer, none can be found which more directly apbe avoided by all Catholics, by all friends of peals to public sympathy. Is it not fearful to reflect. that, several hundreds of Lunstics (one hundred already upon the applicants' Register,) probably over one half of them Catholics, are pining away in cold and hunger, loaded in chains, or breathing pestilential vapours, while the \$200,000, which should have been spent in rescuing them from misery, is irretrievably sunk in a Protestant Seminary called the Normal School !- Toronto Mirror.

> THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT .- It may have been remarkable that, at the dinner given to Lord Bury, Captain Clarke spoke in very decided terms of the superior physical appearance of this regiment, as well as of their excellent qualities. In confirmation of this remark, the following facts may be relied up-on :—On the arrival of the Regiment in England, the new clothing was supplied according to the usual sizes required by the other regiments of the line .-When, however, it was issued to the men, fully two thirds had to be returned as being too small. A similar circumstance took place in regard to the accourements. About three hundred and fifty belts, upwards of one-third of the whole number issued, wore returned to the stores as being too small.

> Mr. J. Wilkenson, R. R. Office, Caughnawags, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at this Office.

EAST BRANT ELECTION .- Mr. Finlayson, the Opposition candidate, has been elected by a majority of 42.

KINGSTON INCENDIARY FIRES .- That our furmerly orderly and well-disposed citizens, of the humbler class, have very much retrograded in moral recti-tude and peacefulness, the frequent occurrence of incendiary fires, riots and murderous assaults, within the last twelve months, abundantly prove. We regret to state that incendiaries have again been attempting their devilish work. Yesterday morning about three o'clock, a man named Whelan, occupying a house on Ontario-st., known as the Franklin property, was awakened by smoke in his room, and upon examination discovered shavings and lighted chips, which had been ignited and stuffed between the weather-boards and the lath and plaster of the rear part of the house. At about four o'clock the same morning, a fire was kindled in the porch of the old house on the south side of King-st, formerly known as the Grammar School-house, now occupied by a blind man named Bane, and two poor women. hanc smelled the smoke, and says he heard footsteps, as of a person receding from the house, and awakened the women in an adjoining apartment, who with a couple of pails of water put out the fire, which had burned through the thin wall of the house. At six o'clock fire was discovered by a paszer-by in the Herald Printing-office, which was found to proceed from the burning of the stairs in the second storey. How the fire was extinguished we do not know, but the stairs were nearly destroyed, and a window burned out. The building, which is of the first-class, and which belongs to Mr. Dixon had a

33" To those requiring the very best and cheapest Ready-Made Clothing, we can confidently recommend M. L. D. Gareau's Provincial Clothing House, 271 Notre Dame Street, as the place where they are certain to be satisfied in every respect. The custom work of that establishment is also of the highest or-

der of workmanship.____ Montreal, 17th Nov., 1858.

In this city, on the 29th alt., the wife of Charles C. Spenard, Esq., Notary, of a daughter.

Married.

In St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on the 23rd alt., by the Rev. F. P. Rooney, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Walsh and Rev. Mr. Shea, Henry J. McCarthy, Esq., Blizabeth Mary, second daughter of John Shea,

Esq., of Toronto.
At St. Eustache, C.E., on Tuesday, the 23rd mit., by the Rev. M. Gastingult, Michael Lawlor, Esq., M. D., of Toronto, C.W., to Mile. A. Philomeue M. Unron, youngest daughter of A. Caron, Esq., of St. Eustache.

Died.

In this city, on Sanday, 28th ult., Alexander Heibert, Esq., Advocate, aged 38 years.

In this city, on the 29th ult., Mary Jane, youngest child of Mr. T. O'Sullivan, Bookbinder, aged 2 years and 2 months.

In this city, on the 27th alt., Harriet Lawrence Ogden, beloved wife of General Thomas Evans, C.B. deeply by a large circle of friends.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

, 1	3.	1		
		iber 30		
i	Flour, per quintal	\$2,80	lo	\$3,70
	Unimeal, per do	2,50		2,60
	Wheat, per minot			
Ł	Onts, do	40		42
•	Barley, do.,	50		
1	Pens, do.,	75		
	Beans, do.,	1,60		1,70
1	Buckwheat, do.,	50		55
. 1	Onions, per minot,	67		80
١	Potatoes, per bag,	75		80
	Beef, per 1b.,	7		15
3	Mutton, per quarter,	1,00		1,15
3	Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcuss).	5,00		7,00
-	Butter, Fresh, per 1b.,	25		26
•	" Salt, per lb.,	15		16
ı	Eggs, per doz.,	18		50
.	Cheese, per 1b.,	10		15
. !	Turkeys, per couple,	1,25		1,50
	Geese, do.,	1,00		1,20
	Fowls, do.,	30		40
	Hay, per 100 bdls.,	(1,00		8,00
	Straw, do.,	4,00		5,50
. 1	Ashes-Pots, per cwt	5,75		6,00
ij	" Poarls, per do.,	6,00		6,50
. 1	• • •	•		•

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

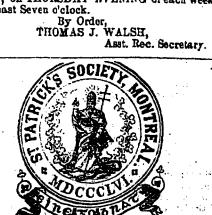
MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & Sox.-Gents.-1 am at a loss to express with words the satisfaction it gives me to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of your Pain Killer. About one year since , I was attacked with the inflammatory rheumatism, being unable to walk for eight weeks; besides the confinement to the house, the pain I experienced no tongue can describe. But to return to the object of this letter. On the 27th of December last I had a more severe attack than before, I immediately commenced using the Pain Killer made by you, which to my surprise, immediately relieved me of pain, and saved me the necessity of being confined to my bed for one day. It is now eleven days since the attack, and the inflammation has entirely subsided. My limbs, which were tremendously swoollen, have assumed their natural shape. In short I am entirely well; and feel bound, by the common sympathies of my nature for those who may be thus afflicted, to make the above statement, that all may resort to the Pain Killer, that time, expense, and a world of suffering may be prevented. HENRY WEED, Clerk at

117 Genesec Street, Utica. Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.



THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING of the Sr. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, will be held in the HALL of the ASSOCIATION, 87 M'GILL STREET, on THURSDAY RVENING of each week, at half-past Seven o'clock.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 6th December, at EIGHT o'clock.

By order, RICHARD MISHANE,

Rec. Sec.

Dec. 2

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The assent of the Emperor to the prosecution in stituted against Count de Montalembert for his article in the last number of the Correspondant, entitled " Un Debat sur l' Inde au Parlement Anglais," was, I am assured, obtained with difficulty. I am not sure that it was not for some time refused. It is to be regretted that the refusal was not persisted in, notwithstanding the earnestness of those who, whenever they see the words "ante-chambers," " sycophants," &c., consider them as personal. Scrub, in the play, thought that when people "laughed consumedly" they must be talking of him. Who are the persons sketched by M. de Montalembert I do not take it upon myself to decide, but I suppose his sarcasm reached some of those terrible converts and tamed Liberals who denounced the despotic regime that fell at the Revolution of 1848.

M. de Montalembert attended two or three days ago the chambers of the Juge d'Instruction for the purpose of hearing the charges preferred against him .-These charges, according to the Moniteur, are very serious - something like constructive treason .-They are-1st, attacks on the principle of universal suffrage; 2d, attacks upon the respect due to the laws; 3rd, excitement to hatred and contempt of the Government of the Emperor; and 4th, an attempt to disturb the public peace by exciting the contempt and hatred of citizens against each other - " all offences provided against and punished by the 1st, 4th and 7th Articles of the Decree of the 11th of August, 1848, and the 1st and 3d of the Law of the 27th of 1849." From what one hears in the hall of the Palais de Justice it would appear that the Juge d'instruction, whose manner otherwise was courteous, wished to elicit from Count de Montalembert his own meaning of the passages incriminated—the spirit and intention with which they were penned. It appears rather odd that a man should be expected to assist in finding out where lies the malice of his own writing ; and it is probable that M. de Montalembert did not do much to promote this search after knowledge. It also appears that the passages in which M. de Montalembert speaks with so much praise of England and of English institutions were understood as conveying censure on those of France. This is rather dangerous doctrine. Surely a man may express his admiration of absent individuals without meaning it as a satire on those present. You may praise a lady for her beauty and accomplishments, without meaning to insignate that her fair friend who is sitting by her is a fright. Such a mode of proving a man to be guilty would exceed anything that has been told of the Inquisition. Yet it is rumoured at the Palais de Justice that reasoning of this kind is to be adopted in order to bring the charge home.

The Patrie, which during the period when General Espinasse filled the office of Minister of the Interior supported his acts, now observes in the following article, that the Law of General Safety "received, under the Ministry of General Espinasse, an application which we hope it will not be necessary to re-

"Several foreign journals affirm that the proceedings directed against Count de Montalembert will, if they lead to a condemnation, place the celebrated Academician under the application of the Law of General Safety. These journals are in error. The Law of February 27, 1858, enumerates the offences which would entail that serious consequences, and it is easy to see that the charges against the Count do come under the category of those mentioned. We may add that the law in question, which originated in circumstances painfully exceptional, was voted more particularly in expectation of days of crisis and of social danger. It received under the Ministry of General Espinasse an application which we hope it will not be necessary to renew. The accession to the Ministry of the Interior of M. Delangle has sufficiently marked the changes which have taken place in the state of affairs. We, moreover, think we are not wrong in saying that the law in question was less directed against the adversaries of the Government than against the enemies of society.'

Notwithstanding the assertion of the Patrie that a conviction will not place Count de Montalembert under the application of the Law of General Safety, a high legal functionary declared to-day, in the course of a private conversation, that it would have that effect. The Paris papers have been "recommended" by authority not to copy the paragraphs of the Patric

just quoted.

A It may be remembered that Queen Victoria some months since sent a present to the Emperor Napoleon a fieldpiece complete, with its ammunition waggon, similar to those in use in the English army. The Emperor, wishing in his turn to offer to his gracious ally a specimen of the French field artillery, has selected a 12-pounder howitzer, which, as is well known, was invented by himself. This gun, regularly mounted on its carriage, is accompanied by its ammunition waggon. It was cast at Douai, and has been since finished off in the workshops of the central artillery depot in Paris, and, at the express wish of the English Minister of War, has been left unpainted. All the parts, both in wood and iron, are highly finished and well fitted, and the cust mble is remarkable for its severe simplicity. The gun and the carriages are accompanied by a complete set of harness for six horses, such as is in use in France. The piece bears the name of 'L'Alliance,' so well in harmony with the reciprocal feelings of the two Governments. On it are engraved the words 'A la Reine Victoria, l'Empereur Napolcon, 1858,' with the arms of England, and the cipher of the Emperor surmounted by an Imperial crown. The gun, with its accompani-mens, was embarked at Calais on the 7th, in charge of Major Melchior, of the artillery of the Guard, and two men. The present is to be presented to the Queen by the Duke de Malakhoff."

A new division of police arrondissement in Paris is to be adopted. The old municipal arrondissement is considered too extensive for the close surveillance necessary to be exercised. The new arrondissement will be much more contracted than the ordinary municipal one, and, consequently, more numerous.

The arrest of Dr. William Bernard MacCabe, a correspondent of the Morning Post, at L'orient, because his passport was irregular-or, as some accounts say, because one of his names was Bernardis explained by Mr. H. A. Delille, who was at Cher-bourg, and at other points of the Imperial tour at the time, also in the employ of the Post. Mr. Delille says :- "When asked by the authorities for his passport, Mr. MacCabe handed them a document in which, after the usual formula, came the name

William Bernard MacCabe.

placed just as I write it, the last portion of the name on the lower line. Now, at some period this gentleman had wanted to use this passport for his family, and the words 'and family' had been inserted, so that it read 'William Bernard and family MacCabe,' added to which the fact that not a single visa was on this passport, all unprejudiced persons will allow that, not being at all 'en regle,' Mr. MacCabe could not hope to escape just the fate that befel him. Had this gentleman taken a proper view of this affair, he would not have given to the public the details of an arrest which resulted from his own negligence, and not from the ill-will or injustice of any official."

NOVEL EMIGRATION .- The Paris correspondent of the Standard writes under date the 7th instant, as follows :- "A new kind of 'immigration' scheme is being carried into execution in Paris. You are aware that our Australian colonies suffer from a scarcity of the fair sex, even more than the French colonies from the want of negro labor. Several agents have arrived in the French capital, and are offering large premiums, with the promise of a husband as soon as they arrive at the Antipodes, to all. French spinsters under the age of thirty. They have collected about

one hundred already." PRINCE LUCIER NAPOLEON. The Semaine Reli-

gieure announces that the Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who is in holy orders, is occupying himself actively in re-establishing the Order of St. Bernard in France.

A correspondent of the Times complains of the apathy of the Anglicans with respect to their projected meeting-house in Paris :-

"Sir-The church in the desert is now the proper designation for all that represents the religion of the Queen of England in the metropolis of France. The only edifice which has any pretensions to an Anglican character is lost for all purposes of worship; even the Ambassador's house, which sheltered 200 of the stray sheep on a Sunday, is become a desolation under the workman's hammer and chisel, and the chaplain to the Embassy enjoys a sinecure as he fluctuates between Paris and London. The scheme for collecting £5,000 to meet the £5,000 to be granted under the Consular Act for purchasing the chapel in the Rue D'Aguesseau has failed. After the spasmodic efforts of six months, with a committee in London, and a Royal donation to set an example, something like £2,000 has been subscribed, and there the liberality of all that is great in diplomacy or zealous in religion at Paris seems to end."

PORTUGAL. A private letter from Lisbon, of the 30th October, speaks of the feeling of resentment among all classes in that place against-not precisely the French people, but the French Minister, for the proceeding in the case of the Charles-et-Georges. Even the Miguelite party, and such of the old aristocracy as had held aloof from the Government of Donna Maria da Gloria, and her son Don Pedro, and whom nothing could hitherto conciliate, have warmly approved the conduct of the Marquis de Loule on this occasion .-The resentment against the French has not, however, shown itself in any overtact against individuals, but it is nevertheless marked. Several instances have occurred where not only have persons abstained from purchasing articles at French shops where they had been accustomed to deal, but some Portuguese shopkeepers have refused to sell their wares to Frenchmen. This feeling will, no doubt, soon pass off. I believe that as yet the Portuguese Government has received no formal communication on the subject of the indemnity to be paid to the owners of the slaver Charles-et-Georges, and which is said to be fixed by the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes at 180,000f. M. Walewski cannot but feel much perplexed at the decision of the Portuguese Government on the arbitration question. I am assured he

approved her conduct from the beginning. Can SPAIN.

this be true?

still insists that the English Government not only

did not intend to assist Portugal, but that they dis-

Accounts from Cadiz inform us that the following preparations have been made in that port to reinforce the Spanish garrison in the island of Cuba .-On the 17th of October the sailing frigate Ferrolana of 30 guns, and the corvette Isabel Secunda, of 20 guns, sailed for the Havannah, having on board 30 officers and 540 infantry soldiers. On the 22nd of October the sailing frigate Perla, fitted up as a transport, and armed with six guns, sailed for the same destination with 450 infantry soldiers.

SWITZERLAND. The Swiss Whig Radicals of the Canton of Ticino ere bent upon introducing a schism into the Church. Succeeding in the suppression of the Convents, they have made the civil power supreme over the Church, and subjected the Sacraments to the control of the civil power-one step more and they hope to involve the persecuted Catholics on schism, by separating the Canton from the jurisdiction of its lawful pastor, the Bishop of Como. The Ticinese Clergy have just addressed the Federal Government at Berne in a remarkable document which, to those who remember the Whig Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of 1851, and the arguments then used pro and contra, serves as a curious reminder of the identity in thought, word and deed, between all Whigs and Infidels over the whole world. The Government argues that it is only exercising its civil rights, and therefore that its decision can't be contrary to the Catholic religion-which is just what the English Whigs said in 1851. The Clergy reply as we replied in 1851. The better way to put the argument is, Your decision does attack the Catholic religion in its essence, and, therefore, cannot be within the limits of your civil rights. The Catholic religion, say the Clergy, has the Roman Pontiff for Supreme Head, and communion with him is naintained by recognising and obeying the Bishons whom he sends to govern. If a people refuse to recognise one of these Bishops, they refuse to recognise the Pope who sent him; they break the chain of union, and are no longer Catholic. In order to belong to the Church of Christ it is necessary to be in communion with its visible Head, the Pope.

We don't interfere, say the Swiss Whigs, as the English Whigs have said before them, with any part of your religion—say your Masses, administer your Sacraments, but we can't let the Pope give jurisdicto Bishops over our territory. The Swiss Clergy answer even as we answered in 1851.— Tablet.

ITALY.

The Minister of the Interior, who has received an order to give an account of the political prisoners in the Pontifical States, is preparing, it is said, a very interesting report. We know already that the number of political culprits pardoned or recalled from exile since 1850 amounts to 1,228. The number of those actually detained is 258, amongst whom seventy only have been condemned for political crimes; the others are charged besides with civil crimes or misdemeanours.

The Roman campaign of sight-seeing may be said to commence with this day, and to close with the ceremonial of Easter. It is term-time also with the colleges, so that the not very ample thoroughfares are becoming thickly thronged. Clerical costume, of infinite variety, adds much to the picturesque in passing groups, though it sorely distresses heretical eyes. We heard of one elderly lady professing to have suffered acutely at first from clerico-phobia; but she found the animal harmless, though, 5,000 strong in number, and can now survey little or Priest without a shrug or shudder. Another, also mature in years, diverted her table-d'hote audience by denouncing the trashy ruins badly kept too. Such corresities in the species are no doubt appually imnorted. Fancy a person arriving here, without the taper light of history to explore, without a spark of sympathy with the past—a mere modern whose St. Peter's is at Sydenham. Year by year such specimens of sea-weed are drifted on these shores from the British Isles, which the receding tide of travel luckily soon bears off again. A paganized traveller who has mind to philosophise, does not vex himself with sucerdotal phantoms, but can convert the crowd into an array of passing pageantry, and so enrich his mental pictures. The Catholic loves the recurring vision of these holy men, and draws near to them that their healing shadow may fall upon him as they nass. But I must not indite you an essay on the unalifications required for a profitable residence here One thing is quite certain that the Rome of the mind is not to be built in a day .- Roman Cor. Tablet. RUSSIA

The Emperor Alexander has addressed his nobles of the whole empire in grave and severe terms on the apathy they have displayed in reference to abolishment of serfdom. A deputation of the noblesse of Moscow having been introduced to the Czar in the Kremlin, he said that it was impossible to thank them for their co-operation. They had neither been the first, nor the third to answer to his appeal; this had grieved him profoundly. The eyes of Russia were, he said, fixed on Moscow. He asked them to give him the opportunity of defending them. 'I am (be said) attached to the noblesse, but I desire the general good.' A letter from St. Petersburg says, it s evident the noblesse silently oppose the wishes of the Emperor. The people of Russia have undoubted field during the last forthight.

confidence in the Czar; this alone prevents a terrible outbreak.

Bussia. And China.—According to a telegram received yesterday from St. Petersburg, dated Wednesday, the Northern Bee of that day published an account of the re-establishment of the relations between the Russians and Chinese on the 28th of August at Schougoutschaken, Kouldag, in Western China, and the solemn inauguration of the counsular factory.

NORWAY.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.-The law in Norway requires the Catholic Priest to furnish the Lutheran Ecclesiastical authorities with lists of his congregation .-The Rev Mr. Lichtle, Catholic Cure of Christiania had received the abjuration of a Lutheran lady, and the Superior Court has just sentenced him to a fine of 20 dollars, and the costs of the process, for having omitted her name from his list.

PRUSSIA.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA .-It will interest many of our readers to learn that the Princess Frederick William of Prussia seduously cultivates her talents as an artist in her new home The Princess makes practical use of her skill in drawing in the furnishing and decoration of her residence, and is having a studio fitted up in the new palace in Berlin. Her Royal Highness appears to be great favourite, and many anecdotes are told to show her kindness. Shall we step out of our way to give one? At the last fair in Berlin, where everything was to be bought that pleases young and old, there was one stall which was filled with things that are comforting and useful, such as felt shoes and slippers, worsted stockings, and woollen gloves .-The Princess had been looking from the windows of the Palace upon the various groups and knots of people in the fair, noting the harmony and contrasts of colour with an artist's eye, when her attention was called to this stall, in which sat a lone woman, to whom none went. The following day the same scene presented itself-the solitary figure and no customers. The Princess at last determined that there should be one customer at any rate, and accordingly intimated that her pleasure was to walk On reaching the bottom of the stairs she told the attendants that they could remain there, while she advanced to the gate. Entering the stall, she asked the price of the contents, to which the woman replied that it would far exceed the purse of a young lady-it would amount to "twenty-four thalers." The Princess had but twenty in her purse at the time but the Prince luckily appeared in sight: four thalers were borrowed, and more old women than one made happy, for the contents of the stall were distributed as soon as bought. The story is told as characteristic of the kind heart of the English Princess .- The Builder.

INDIA.

The following is the letter of Times Bombay corre

"BOMBAY, Oct. 9 .- The state of India has not materially changed within the last fortnight. The campaign is not yet opened, and the only movements worthy of notice are those of troops towards the various points of concentration in Oude, Behar, and Central India. Several regiments have been sent down the Doab to form a camp at Bewar, whence the banks of the Ganges from Cawnpore to Futtehghur may be guarded. Small bodies of horse and foot hold Futtehpore, and reinforcements are constantly arriving at Allahabad, where they cross the river into Oude. General Douglas has, I believe, already left Dinapore, with Her Majesty's 10th, 35th, and 37th the Loodianah Horse, and Camel Corps. He will sweep the jungles of Judgespore, and restore the long-disturbed districts of Behar to some sort of order. General Michel, under whom all the forces of Central India are about to be concentrated, will soon be reinforced by fresh troops, and will speedily concert his plans for clearing the country. In Oude the same activity is visible. Regiments are marching to various strategical points, from which their advance will be made as soon as the plans of the campaign have been matured at Allahabad.

While we thus await with hope and confidence the opening of hostilities on a grand scale, the people of India look forward to the great political change which impends over these dominions with considerable apathy. The proclamation announcing that Her Majesty assumes the direct authority over the Indian Empire has not appeared, but on the occasion of the proclamation, and on the 29th balls at the three Presidencies, as well as at Allahabad and Lahore, will be given. Among the natives the change has created little, if any, excitement; but it certainly will cause none of the alarm which the advocates of the East India Company so complacently predicted. A native of much intelligence, when asked ais opinion on the new state of things, unswered by a fable, of which I can only give a cold imitation. A dhoby (washerman) had a mule which he was wont to overload and cudgel. Every day the load increasd and the beating became more severe. At last the mule's patience was exhausted. One day, when a greater load than usual was on his shoulders and the cudgel came faster and more furious on his quarters, the mule was suddenly gifted with the power of speech, and said to the dhoby, 'Why is it that, having increased my load beyond all bearing, you ceat me with more violence than ever?' The dhoby replied, 'It is because a thief is pursuing me; my safety and yours depend on our speed.' 'Very good, said the mule, 'you may fear the thief, but I cau't be more sorely laden or worse treated than at present. So, by your leave, I shall wait for the thief.' I do not think the native who told this fable had read La Fontaine, but the application, if not exactly complimentary either to the East India Com-

pany or to Her Majesty's authority, was amusing.
"In Oude, Behar, and Central India I have no en gagements of importance to chronicle. Brigadier Kelly, C.B., pursued and bent Purgun Singh near Azimghur in the second week of September, but inflicted little loss. Near Durriabad, on the 18th of September, a successful action was fought with 3,000 insurgents, holding a position on an island in the Gogra. Two companies of Europeans, the Kuppurthallah Contingent, and a detachment of Hodson's Horse, drove them from their intrenchment, and destroyed great numbers. A column which left Lucknow on the 22d encountered a body of rebels at Salimpore, and killed 500 of them.

"The Behar men were severely handled on the 10th of September in a small fight at Chundes, where

they lost one hundred men killed. "My anticipations as to the movements of Tantia Topec have been entirely fulfilled. Instead of directing his steps towards Bhonal he turned eastwards towards Scronge, a large town and fort at the foot of a high range of the Central Indian clain. General Michel, covering Bhopal with part of his force, marched on from Rajghur towards Scronge, while Brigadier Smith made a converging movement in the same direction from Goonali. Tantia Topec avoided an engagement by leaving Seronge, and taking the road to Chundaree, which is at present held by troops be-longing to the Maharajah Sciudia.

Whitlock's Saugor division is scattered in detachments at Calpec, Sawul, Banda, Kirths, Humeorpore, Mohaba, Jaloun, and Dummoh. In the Jaloun districts Captain Thompson had a successful engagement at Garrota on the 22d of September. With a detachment of the 14th Dragoons, 3rd Europeans, 24th Native Infantry, and Horse Artillery, he carried the fort of Garrota, and dispersed the rebels with

. "The Bleels of North Candeish have been plundering the mails on the Sindwah Ghaut (road to Mhow), and have their head-quarters in the little fort of Beejaghur, east of the Grand Trunk Road. A force has left Mhow to chastize them. "Such is the meagre parrative of operations in the

"We have had several arrivale of troops. Her interior with the coasts, all of which are alive with Majesty's 46th came here a few days ago from Suez, and were sent on to Kurrachee, where draughts to the number of six hundred men have already been received per Ocean Monarch ... The Olst also arrived a few days ago, and are now at Poonah.

JAPAN. For the first time in her history has England gained admission into the ports of Japan, and formed a treaty of peace and commerce with the Emperor—dictated under the guns of the "Ferocious," "Retribution," "Inflexible," and other steum frigates stationed within point blank range of the council chamber at Jeddo. The preliminary step, therefore, has been taken toward civilizing, annexing, Christianizing, and-plundering the most thoroughly civilized, happy and prosperous empire in the East, and possibly in the world. For many ages the sovereigns of Japan have excluded the western nations from their seas, having discovered that their commerce with the vast and neighboring empire of China was amply sufficient to insure the welfare and prosperity of their people. Those benighted rulers also believed in those inalienable rights of nations, which have been so strictly defined by western philosophers and politicians, and were of opinions than an independent people, possessing a rich and productive country, and in the enjoyment of all the arts and conveniences of life which the culture of centuries had produced, were perfectly justified in excluding from their ports the ships of other independent nations, such as England, whose peculiar character is somewhat notorious in the East, and in protecting their country, commerce, and civilization from similar Powers whose aggressive intercourse was likely to prove in any way advantageous to them. Their manufactures and their Chinese trade were quite sufficient for their own people, and they were wisely indis-posed to purchase Manchester cottons and Sheffield cutlery, merely to enrich Manchester and Sheffield. The destiny of England, however, remaining unaccomplished as long as any opulent and free Eastern people remained who, preferring native manufactures for very cogent reasons, objected to British imports, the old methods are of course put in practice. Lord Elgin arrives in the Inflexible, and the Japanese are forced to agree to a treaty of commerce or experience the effect of Western civilization, in the form of grape and cannister. The Japanese, however, apear to be a people who possess the courage and firmness of the Briton without his predatory tenden-

cies, and even though England was supported by Russia in this affair, the treaty of commerce forced from the Emperor is remarkably restricted in its nature, and has met with the strongest opposition from the Japanese people. "It is not to be supposed," writes the Times correspondent, "that the Japanese government succumbed weakly to the plenipotenciaries. It was evident that so far from yielding to further pressure, there was a strong disposition ma-nifested by the hereditary nobility to break rather than bend further. So determined, indeed, was their resistance to further innovation, and so keen their investigation of our demands, that the negotiation was attended with much difficulty, and afforded no prospect of a more liberal tendency than that already manifested.

Although Japan, like China, is said to have enjoyed a high state of civilisation six hundred years before the Christian era, its existence was unknown to Europe before the sixteenth century. During the thirteenth, indeed, Marco Polo, after traversing China, had visited its cities; but the account which he wrote of the wonders he had observed, like Bruce's picture of Africa, was discredited by his contemporaries : his manuscript lay for a long time in obscurity, and it may be mention that it was the circumstance of its having fallen into the hands of Columbus, which tended to confirm his hopes of discovering a new world which should join the East and West. In 1538 the Portuguese, who had then many mercantile establishments on the Indian coast, sailed to Japan and quickly established a vast and profitable commerce with those islands, which lasted until they were expelled by the intrigues of the Dutch a hundred years afterwards. In the sixteenth century the Jesuit Fathers had introduced Christianity, and their labors had been attended with such extraordinaay results that one half of the empire was said to have abandoned Paganism. The famous journey of three Japan princes who came to render homage to Gregory XIV in 1580 has been often described. great preparations are in progress for celebrating and there seems little doubt that the mild conquest the event. Illuminations will be made in Calcutta of Christianity would have extended over the whole empire, but for the commercial jealousy with which of October a display of fireworks takes place. State | Huguenot Holland regarded the success of the Portuguese settlement. By sprending exaggerated ru-mours through the coast to the effect that a conspiracy of the Christains had been organised to dethrone the Emperor, the Dutch effected even more than their object; Christianity was abolished; all foreigners, even Chinese, denied admission to the interior, and so stringent since then have been the Japanese laws in this respect that the Amsterdam traders and merchants have only been permitted to land on the little island Desinia, in the neighborhood of Nangasagi, where they unload their merchandise and live like prisoners while they remain. This system has lasted for two hundred years, and the resolution to exclude all foreigners from the empire has withstood the efforts hitherto made by England, Russia, and America.

Five beautiful islands, surrounded by numerous smaller clusters, constitute the Empire of Japan; the largest, Nephon, being considerably larger than England: Jesso, lying to the north, is not much less in area than Ireland; while Kieusea is almost the size of Sardinia. Their population is estimated at thirty millions—a race which appears, by the way, to be aboriginal; for though lying so near the coast of China, neither their laws, religious, manners, or language have the slightest connection with that country; their physique, also, is of a for higher order than that of the Celestials; and their character, which is distinguished equally by courage and refinement, far superior. Possibly the most remarkable circumstance connected with them is, that they are the only Asiatic people who have never been conquered indeed, their insular pride and inflexible nature has long passed into a proverb throughout the East .-The riches and productiveness of the country are indisputable. The Portuguese, in the sixteenth century, are stated by Dutch historians to have imported two hundred tons of gold annually; and though this account may be somewhat exaggerated, it is certain that the trade, since that period, engrossed by the Dutch was the chief means of enriching Holland two centuries ago, and of sustaining her since. In mineral and vegetable wealth no country, indeed, surpasses the Japan Empire, which, like that of China, possesses everything that the West produces, as well as everything that the West requires. This variety of production depends, doubtless, on the peculiar geological structure of the Japan islands, which are of volcanic origin, and appear to be formed of vast ranges of hills, whose elevations are marked by every gradation of climate from the temperature of the tropic to the snow; and in this favoured region every natural advantage has been seized and enhanced by the art of the people, so that the ontire country is said to resemble a garden, every spot of ground being rendered available, and the lower hills being cultivated to the summit. Even the mountain Fusizama, in Nephon, arising from the middle of a lake sixty miles long, which is so lofty as to be visible a hundred miles distant at sea, and which is occasionally in a volcano state, is covered with tea grounds, orchards, and vineyards to within a short distance of the crater. The finest tea in Asia is

barges. In the towns, which are numerous, the strictest cleanliness is observed; the streets are lined with noble cedar trees; in the temple yards fountains sparkle amid all sorts of precious trees, flowers, and fruits. Some idea of the populousness of Japan may be gathered from the size of its cities. That of Jeddo, on the coast of Nephon, is ten miles long, seven broad, and thirty in circumference—that is to say, a third larger than London. The Emperor's palace, which stands in the centre of the metropolis, occupies with its castle, temples, pleasure lawns, gardens, an area of eight miles, and is surrounded by the residencies of three hundred and sixty horeditary princes. Some of those mansions are sufficiently large to accommodate ten thousand retainers. We read with surprise of the fortifications which extend along the coasts and rivers, and which guard the city. The Castle of Fyacon is surrounded by a mont, eighty yards wide, faced with a green escarpement a hundred feet high, from which rise the massive walls of Cyclopean architecture. This castle is of enormous strength and is computed to contain 40,000 soldiers. As to Meaco and Dairi, the principal manufacturing town and the residence of the ecclesiastical emperor, though not so extensive as Jeddo, they are equally remarkable for their strength, order, and picturesqueness. Respecting the country, generally, the Times correspondent states, and his remarks are carried out by the more extensive observations of the United States' expedition, that, for climate, fertility, and picturesque beauty, Japan is not equalled by any country on the face of the earth; and perhaps this judgement might be applied equally to the social and positical state of an Empire which, not being aggressive, is without a standing army, and in which property is so equally distributed that beggary is unknown. "It is not to be wondered at," says a late writer in the chief organ of England, "that a people rendered independent by the resources of their country, and the frugality and absence of luxury which so strikingly characterised them, should not have experienced any great desire to establish an intercourse with other nations, what, in all probability, would car, in its train greater evils than could be compensated for by its incidental advantages."

Yet this is the country which England, with her poor-houses and prisons, her godless governors, and enslaved manufacturing populations, her jails full of thieves and prostitutes, and all those other innumerable shapes of vice, misery, and misrale, which blacken the earth wherever her power extends, has now taken on her to commercialise and Christianise. The civilisation of Japan and the happiness of its people, under the wise laws of their governors, the a reality, reads like a fable, and seems as much superior to that of Western Europe as the pleasures of Paradise are to those of Paris. England, however, must sell her cotton, must force her market, and for this purpose the rights of humanity and the laws of God will be trampled on in Japan as in India. Here we have a people justly content with their own condition, satisfied, as well they may, with their trade, arts, and manufactures, and here we have England forcing her commodities upon them, and commanding them to buy at her own price under the threat of the loaded cannon. Is this commerce and civilization, or war and robbery? and is there one moral law for the individual and another for a nation?-Let us suppose a pedlar having obtained entrance to a house of, say, Mr. John Bull, advances to its owner with his pack in one hand and pistol in the other, and declares his terms briefly, and to the effect that except said John Bull buys his said pedlar's cotton stuffs at his own price he will be obliged to blow his brains out. By the general sense of mankind, an energetic commercial character of this stamp would be awarded the prison or gallows, and no one with a grain of justice would talk of the civilizing effect of such a commercial transaction. Yet such is the Arglo-Saxon pedlar's method of carrying on business in the East. Scarcely a nation west of Europe which has not suffered from the pack and pistol system of the Christianised Anglo-Saxon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE VESTRYMAN'S DAUGHTER .- Every one must sympathise with a father who sees his daughters entering the world, and observes behaviour which implies that they may, at least, in his estimation, go astray ; but of all the branches into which education, in its largest sense, may be divided, there is perhaps not one which has been so little prosecuted, and is in a state so lamentable, as positive instruction reecting the modes by which a father can conduct and guide his family. Our attention is called to the subject by an application of a distressed parent to Mr. Broughton, the Magistrate of the Marylebone Police-office. The case is simple enough. Mr. Overton is father of a family in which there are several daughters, some of them, it appears, grown up. One of these daughters some time since was companion in the family of a gentleman who travels on the Continent. She left the family on account of illhealth, and a second daughter seems to have taken her place. The familly again having travelled and returned home, Mr. Overton, the father of the girl, discovers that the second daughter "has been induced to embrace the doctrines of Romanism, and to renounce those of the Protestant Faith;" and, under these perplexing circumstances, Mr. Overton, casting about for counsel and aid, can think of nothing better than to go to a police magistrate. It would appear that this was not the first time at which attempts had been made to convert the young ladies, for "a similar attempt was made to imbue the mind" of the elder daughter with Roman Catholic dectrines, "but she being older was not persuaded." "She was taken ill," continues Mr. Overton, "and was obliged to return home, when he succeeded in inducing her to renounce her Roman Catholic views. The whole story is clear. Mr. Overtou seeks employment for his daughters, as companions in families of some standing; they happen to find situations in the house of a gentleman who has been educated at Oxford; that gentleman has passed from Oxford to Rome. Meanwhile, Mr. Overton is a member of Marylebone Vestry, and he is obviously associated, in principles at least, with the meeting of Vestry deputies which assembled recently at St. James's Hall. The first remark suggested by the case is, that Mr. Overton did not pursue the ordinary maxim of looking at home;" while he was at the meeting looking after the souls of Bilgravia, his own daughter was leaving the Hereditary Faith. When Mr. Broughton explained that he could not interfere, as the young lady is twenty-two years of age, and according to law is old enough to choose her own con-victions, Mr. Overton received the information as if it were too much for him; and he avowedly bespoke the magistrate's sympathy for his "excited feelings." Mr. Broughton remarked, "There is nothing very bad in the faith which she has adopted"-for it is at least one form of Christianity; but Mr. Overton retorted, "If you had a daughter," and so forth. He said that he had been seeing her—but what for? "In order to impress upon her the necessity of again adopting Protestant principles.": Mr.: Overton: did not tell what was the convincingly argumentative process which he adopted, unless it is intimated in his remark-"I should not allow her again to enter my house to corrupt the religious opinions of my other children and my family." In Marylebone, therefore, Ohristian fathers exact certain convictions from their children, under pain of shutting them out of doors. It seems that in the model parish they have yet to learn that convictions coercively enforced are seldors sincere. The Marylebone Vestryman asked the magistrate whether, if he went to the house where the grown in this island; the finest porphyry made in daughter resides, he could not "demand her?" "Not its cities; all the fruits, spices and perfumes of the at all," answered the magistrate. If she were a pri-tropics abound, while mines of copper, silver, and soner, he might apply for a habeas corpus, "but sof gold, are found scattered through districts which because she has embraded the Roman Catholic rebear equally wheat and the vine, the apple and the ligion." The habeas corpus in fact, is a right retained and mulberry. The numerous islands are the ablast of the individual, as a check upon the ablast of any legal proceedings in restraining his intersected by canals which unite the lakes of the diberty; and anybody, ou a primu facilicase, can at

tain such a writton behalf of a prisoner. But the tain such the Marly bone Vestry—one of those bo-member of the Marly bone Vestry—one of those bo-dies which latery undertook to guide and control the dies which interly undertook to guide and control the country—has yet to learn the grounds on which one person may demand the surrender of another. He person may diverted from this object, ond he was not easily agreed after another. As he said, struck out one or a second struck out to be considered ;" "Surely a parent's rectings ought to be considered;"
"only," rejoined. Mr. Broughton, "as a matter of
sympathy. A parent has no control over his child, sympathy. Present a december over his child, after twenty-one years of age." "From her position," said Mr. Overton previously, "I believe the tion, said birding on me to support my child: Poor-laws are binding on me to support my child: why have I not, therefore, a control in this case?" bo backward is the state of education in Marylebone that one of the Vestrymen positively supposes the poor-law to be available for the purpose of spiritual Poor-law to be architected for the purpose of spiritual coercion! An English Protestant thinks that a parent, "whose feelings ought to be consulted," may that it parent, the parent, the parent is the parent in the pare tre de cachet in order to enforce perental authority. the de caener in order to enforce perental authority. And discovering that his authority fails over the and of his daughter, he seeks to recover a paternal mind of more her as a pauper! It is impossible to influence over concentrated converging of many ignegances on one point, than this exhibition of the knowledge which prevails in Marylbone Vestry on the subject of personal freedom, parental authority, Poor-laws, and Protestant principle.— Spectator.

AEROLITHS. - We are at present entering upon the second period of the year at which the curious phenomenon of the falling stars in the direction of Sirius is visible. They are usually most numerous about the 10th of November. Falling stars are considered to be of the same nature as the bolides, or fire-balls, which are occasionally seen moving rapidly in the skies, and sometimes falling upon the earth, when they generally explode with a deafening noise. We mentioned one a few weeks ago which was seen at Hede, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the 13th of September last. When these fire-balls full they prove to be acroliths, or masses of iron and nickel, the formation of which it is difficult to account for. Some philosophers have imagined that comets were nothing more than an assemblage of a vast number of these aeroliths in an incandescent state, -an opinion which has been supported with some plausible arguments. However that may be, certain it is that accoliths present the peculiarity of being composed of a mixture, and sometimes an alloy, of iron and nickel in a metallic state; so that they cannot pro-ced from our planet, which affords very rare examples indeced of native iron, and none of native nickel. Another singular circumstance, connected with these masses is that they are completely covered with a black coming of a substance resembling scorier, heat. Their form is generally prismatic, and someumes pyramidal, and some of an extraordinary size of Connecticut was, before it was broken into fragments, three or four times the size of the Observa-tory of Paris. In the Museum of the Garden of Plants there is one at least two cubic feet in size; it is very porous, and weighs 42 kilogrammes, and fell nent of the Ardeche. In the same museum there is at No. 16, CRAIG STREET, Montreal; in which a also a specimen of the celebrated aeroliths which fell on the 26th of April, 1893, in the department of the FRENCH Languages will be given by Mr. and Mrs. on the 26th of April, 1803, in the department of the Orne. Some of these were used by M. Biot to determine the chymical composition of these curious productions. It was at first believed that they were mere atmospherical concretions; then, that the volcances of the moon had projected them with immense force into our atmosphere, but philosophers are now compelled to admit that they are neither more nor less than planetary bodies, or minute statellites of the earth, formed in an unaccountable manner, and liable to be thrown out of their planetary orbits by the slightest disturbance; Sir J. Herschel admits the existence of such statellites, and adds that when they reflect the light of the sun they may become visible to us, but are soon eclipsed by the shadow of

From last Saturday's number of the London News, a weekly Chartist paper, conducted by Mr. J. Baxter Mangley, we take the following announcement, which is inserted in the paper in question in the form of an advertisement :-"South London Secular Institute, 132, Blackfriars-road (opposite the Surrey Theatre). The committee have great pleasure in announcing the following course of Sunday evening hetures. . . On Sunday, November 28th, Mr.

J. P. Adams (of Philpot-street Institute)—'The abolition of Christianity necessary to the permanent welfare of mankind.'" It is a very common thing in London for preachers and ranters of every description to make the most grossly false charges against the moral and religious character of the people of Ireland—to state that they are sunk in heathenish ignorance, and to "ring the changes" on the necessity of a simultaneous distribution of tracts and soup among our peasantry—the tracts to corrupt their minds, and the soup to fill their stomachs and work their conversion to the blighting heresy of the stranger. We have always told the gentry who made such statements, and would undertake such work, that, so far as Ireland is concerned, they might spare themselves all pious labor; and that they could, with some show of utility, give scope to their zeal among the ignorant, debased, and brutalised mobs of heathenish London, who are publicly told that "it is necessary to the permanent welfare of mankind to abolish Christianity." No wonder, indeed, that London -England-recking, festering, corrupt England-should be the den of infamy it is when such fearful doctrines are openly promulgated and determinedly insisted on.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon turned up again on Sunday at the Surrey Music Hall, after a subsidence of a few weeks into private life. The dissenting papers were wild in their grief at the indisposition which led to the temporary withdrawal of their champion; and one of them, in announcing his illness, thus described the impression which it was convinced it would have on the public mind:—"Hundreds of thousands of those who inhabit this great city will feel their hearts lacerated by the intelligence that their beloved teacher, the Rev. J. O. Spurgeon, is prostrate on a bed of sickness!" Putting certain anatomical little difficulties entirely out of the way as unworthy of consideration, the "laceration" of the heart is a very serious business, and great must be the responsibility of Mr. Spurgeon for subjecting that portion of the human system to such a terrible ordeal. It would not appear, however, judging from the physique of the steady crowd who attend the Music Hall on Sunday, that Mr. Spurgeon's illness had brought with it any very lamentable consequences. The Reverend gentleman congratulated himself and his auditory upon his recurn to health, and appeared to think the circumstance of sufficient importance to justify a national thanksgiving. He was jocular, as usual, and wound up with gravely assuring the congregation that he had "got the key of David in his pocket!" How long will the public continue to be deluded by such miserable clap-trap?—From a Correspondent.

UNITED STATES.

A LIBERAL ACT.—The German Catholic Church of St. Michaels, Elizabeth City, N. J., was entered on the night of the 12th inst., and a sacrilegious rob-bery committed, the loss sustained being about six hundred dollars. On learning the fact, the Hibernian Benevolent B. Society, of Elizabeth, held a meeting, and resolved to present the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Wirz-feld, with one hundred dollars towards making good the loss. This resolution passed unanimously, and Messrs. Wm. Denon, James Neilan, and Thomas Callaghan, were appointed a committee to present the money, which they did in an appropriate and affectionate manner.

Up to October 31st, there were 4.631 deaths of Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James yellow fever in New Orleans this season.

PREPARING FOR AN OPEN WINTER.—The Western rapers say the muskrats have built their winter houses high up and thin," as if contemplating a mild time of it. We hope they have not made a mistake.

Several agents of European lotteries have been arrested in New York and committed for examination. Among the prisoners is Abraham Joseph Ashe, Rabbi of the Jewish congregation.

A YANKEE JUDGE. - One E. C. Fitzhugh has been appointed Judge for the Third Judicial District, Washington Territory, who it seems actually had an indictment for murder hanging over his head at the time of his appointment. On taking his seat on the bench, he drew a revolver and threatened the life of the Clerk of the Court unless he withdrew the warrant of arrest against him, and by this means he succeeded in obtaining a stay of proceedings so as to admit of his holding the Court.

The Circuit Court, St. Louis, had appointed a commission to proceed to Almadon Quicksilver Mine and examine into the condition of property and report upon the expediency of appointing a Receiver.

SHOULD bear in mind that GARIAU'S Wholesale and Retail CLOTHING, of every ste, is now generally acknowledged the CHEAPIST and MOST COMFORTABLE offered for Sale i Montreal.

More Youthful Deprayity .- In another column our readers will find a report of another terrible affair, the evidence of the frightful immorality of our metropolis, and the reckless during of the "fast" the PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE; for hundreds of customers on every side bear witness that young men. We almost sicken at the disgusting and frightful task of relating the story. This time it is a defenceless gir! dragged into a retired spot, and there brutally violated by four young vagabonds, robbed, and left in almost a dying condition. Two of the ruffians have been arrested. It reminds one strikingly of the murder of the poor old Swiss woman in Greenwich street, under somewhat similar circumstances. We now see the effects of elemency in such cases. Within a few months the same thing is re-enacted, openly, publicly, defiantly, and our judges and juries have much to answer for in exhibiting such leniency in the case of O'Connell and his confreres. Governor King may be a very good intending man, but he is evidently either foolishly mild, or possessed of a very ricketty intellect. He has pardoned more atrocious criminals during his brief administration than any two Governors preceding him. On the heels of such bloody and infamous deed as we read of lately, we have this same Governor pardoning Jackson, who was convicted in Brooklyn of the rape of a repectable girl, named Sullivan. Really if these crimes were brought home to our Governors, Judges, and Juries, they would be more likely to be less lenient.—N. Y. Vindicator.

The husband of a pious woman having recently spectfully requested to copy. had occasion to make a voyage, his wife sent a writwhich would tend to show that these aeroliths had, ten request to the clergyman of the parish, which meriously to their descent, been exposed to intense instead of spelling and pointing properly, viz:—" A are on record. That which fell in 1807 in the State follows :- "A person having gone to see his wife, de- and sires the prayers of the congregation."

AN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, on the 5th of June, 1851, at Juvinus, in the depart- WILL be OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER,

> H. CLARKE, and M'lle. LACOMBRE, from London and Paris. MUSIC, DRAWING, ITALIAN, and other accom-

> plishments, by competent Masters.
>
> A few Pupils can be received as Boarders, on reasonable terms.

> An EVENING CLASS for Adults. References are permitted to the Rev. Canon V. Pilon and the Rey. P. LeBlanc, at the Bishop's Palace; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, F. Doucet, and

L. Boyer, Esgrs., Montreal. MR. VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,

> ADVOCATE. No. 59 Little St. James Street.

A CASE OF CONSUMPTION AND ONE OF

WHOOPING COUGH CURED. The following from a highly respectable gentleman

speaks for itself: KEYPORT, N. J., May 20, 1858.

difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night sweats.

After using various remedies to no purpose I was advised to try Wistar's Bulsam of Wild Cherry. I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely restored to perfect health and strength.

I would also mention that this Balsam cured a lit-

tle girl of mine of a severe attack of Whooping Cough, when her life was given over by the physician, and all other remedies had failed. (Signed,)

JOSIAH HOFF. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the

outer wrapper. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans Savage, & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without a rival.

It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.

It is not greasy or sticky. It leaves no disagreeable ordor.

It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest lustre. It remains longest in effect.

It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle. BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL. Boston, July 19, 1857. Messrs, J. Burnett & Co.-I cannot refuse to state

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state
the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of
your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)
For many months my hair had been falling off,
until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin
upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told

contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all druggists.

For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Uarter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by

Street.

4 271 NOTRE DAME STREET. 271

A GRAND DISPLAY!

THE COLD, COLD WINTER, IS COMING.

PREPARE TO MEET IT! MONEY SAVE)!

GOLD MINES ECLIPSED!

CITIZENS AND STRINGERS

GAREAU does not require the disgusting selfpuffing contained in the long and trashy slop-shop dreds of customers on every side tear witness that the great principle of that celebrated establishment is to afford the utmost satisfaction to all persons,

without exception.
To Now is the time to obtain the GREATEST BARGAINS ever known in Canada; and the Im-

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

TF Parties have the privilege of returning articles within twelve hours after Sale, if not suitable, at the PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1858. the first the first first first

-----WHERE IS JOHN HALPEN!

INFORMATION WANTED of the above; a native

of Askeaton, Co. Limerick, Ireland, who left Ireland about 14 years ago, and was sail to be at Quebec about 1853. If living, he will hear of something to his advantag by communicating with this office. Boston Pilot, and other American journals, are re-

INFORMATION WANTED

person having gone to sea, his wife desires the pray-OF MARY ANN KILLIN, formerly of Ballykinler, ers of the congregation," she spelled and pointed as County Down, Ireland, daughter o' Patrick Killin - Mullins; landed in Montreal about 17 or 18 years ago. On her communicating with the Rev. James McLue, Batavic, she will hear of something to her advantage.



COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, CATARIM, any irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly believed by Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges .-To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual

in clearing and giving strength to the voice. "If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."— CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

"Indispensable to public speakers."—Zion's Herald.
"An excellent article."—National Era, Washing-

TON.
"Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with."—CHRISTIAN HERALD, CINCIN-

"A most admirable remedy."—Boston Journal.
"Sure remedy for throat affections."—Transcript.
"Efficacious and pleasant."—Transcript. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

CONVENT OF ST. MARGARET, (Under the Direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross,)

ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY, C.W.

THIS INSTITUTION, situated in a healthy and agreeable locality, is now OPEN for the admission of BOARDERS and DAY-SCHOLARS.

The Course of Education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for young Ladies. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the House.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, per Quarter, in advance, £4 10 Instrumental Music, 1 10

French, and Needle-work, taught to Boarders FREE of Charge

COSTUMB:

Dark, or Royal Blue Dress, with Cape or Mantilla of the same; Summer Bonnet, Straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon; Winter Bonnet, Black, trimmed

like the Summer one. Pupils are permitted to wear any color or manner of Dress during week days.

For further particulars, apply to the Lady Superior, Convent St. Margaret, Alexandria, Glengarry, C.W. Alexandria, September 4, 1858.

CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLIONS.

UPWARDS of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES on Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Tales, and Novels, by Standard Authors, to which Constant Additions are making at J. FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER and REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 105 M'GILL STREET, Four Doors from Corner of Great St. James Street. Hours of Attendance.-From 9 to 11, A.M.; and

from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 8, P.M.
N.B.—Subscribers, whose terms of subscription have expired, are requested to return the books in their possession to the Library, without further notice Montreal, September 16, 1858.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.;

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion 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 (payable halfrearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-

ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

EVENING CLASSES.

THE PROFESSORS of the MONTREAL ACADE-MY have OPENED their EVENING CLASSES in their Rooms, BONAVENTURE HALL. Those desirous of availing themselves of their Course of Instruction, can enter on moderate Terms.

M. C. Heally will attend the Commercial and Mathematical departments. Pierce FitzGerald will attend the Classical depart-

Hours of attendance from SEVEN to NINE P.M. Terms payable in advance.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

MR. KEEGAN, wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal that his EVENING SCHOOL (under the Patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien) is NOW OPEN in the Male School-house at ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFINTOWN, for Young Men and Mechanics ;where they will receive Instruction in any of the various branches of English Education, for five nights each week.

Hours of attendance-from 7 to 91 o'clock, P.M. Terms very moderate. Apply to ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher.

St. Anne's Male School Griffintown,

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS

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mense Stock of CHEAP OLOTHING now on hand, from which purchasers can choose, exceeds in value the sum of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS ME-DALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC-TURES, &c., &c.

> BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, PRINTS, &c. 15,00 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers, Journals.

> Day, Cash, and Letter Books.
> 500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper.
> 50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils.

100 Do Slate Pencils. 5 Cases of Hard Wood Slates. 10,000 Religious and Fanby Prints. 280 Gross Steel Pens.

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The Catholic Choir Book; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, oblong 4to., 300 pages,

The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses, Hymns, &c., half bound 38 cents. We have also, on hand, a good assortment of Pocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen

Holders, &c., &c. D. &. J. SADLIER & Co., Co. Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Sts., Sept. 16. Montreal.

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SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW BOOKS.

ROME, ITS RULER AND ITS INSTITUTIONS .-By John Francis Maguire, M.P. Royal 12mo., 480 pages, S1 25.

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AGENT BROWNSON'S REVIEW."

"THE METROPOLITAN:

TORONTO,

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

D. O'GORMON,

OAT BUILDER,

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858.

N. B.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements reversely distributed for the contraction of the contraction BELLS. BELLS. BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Address

A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

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WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the abovementioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N.B.-W.C. manufactures the Montreal stone, if

any person prefers them. Agreat assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

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CAPITAL,.....\$500,000.

FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE Office-No. 11, Lemoine Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies. The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Merchandize contained therein.

Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor to the Company. All applications made to him will



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both 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 care the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to care 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 corrupt

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the nost desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four hottles are warranted to cure salt

rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of crofula.

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

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

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

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 Suit Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

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

ventor. 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 mutter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you

my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so 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 in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Joseph,
Hamilton, O. W.

TESTIMONY OF A PRIEST.

Rev. T. CRAGNON, Assistant Vicar of the Parish of St. Cyprien, Naperville, C. E., states as follows:—
He had for many years been the victim of that most distressing of maladies, DYSPEPSY.

The digestive organs seemed to have lost all power of performing their proper duties and his whole system was thrown into such disorder as to make life a burden and almost disable him from performing the services of his holy offices.

After each meal a distressed turn was sure to fol-low; the food seemed to be impeded in its progress and a sensation was felt as of a heavy weight resting upon the breast. His nights were passed in agony, oftentimes not being able to lie upon his bed, but having to be bolstered up that he might breathe more easily! and, at

times having to get up and walk his room for hours before be could find rest. We will close with his own words :- "I was in-

duced to try KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY. and after the use of two boitles was entirely cured and give you this certificate with a good grace."

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala-N. A. Coste. Aylmer—J. Doyle.

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