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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. X.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1859.

No. 17.

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

Every one in Europe has heard of the prodigious influence which O'Connell, at this time, exercised over Ireland. The devotion exhibited by the Irish people to O'Connell was equivalent to the oppression which they had experienced from England-it was unequalled in the history of the world. Never was a nation so completely in the hand of one man of genius. The moment he breathed a word, hundreds of thousands came flocking round him in large meetings, whose numbers and enthusiasm might have broken the yoke of the stranger, and re-established the rights which, during six centuries, had been swept away. But if such was the ultimate, it certainly was not the immediate object of O'Connell. He expected to find a cure for the wounds of his country in the separation of the legislature, not of the nations-a separation which would ultimately lead, as the Orangemen asserted, to the independence of Ireland. This is what England feared, and she resolved on his ruin ; and a wily diplomattist, the Earl of Haddington, was sent over to di-vide and govern as Viceroy. The veiled agents of the government labored hard to precipitate what they could not avert, and substitute the haste of revolution-which must certainly destroy-for the deliberate speed of pacific agitation, which might ultimately emancipate. All the ardent spirits-the young, pure, and passionate youths of Ireland, destitute of experience, and incapable of serious thought, were charmed by the maddening prospect of war, and intoxicated with the hope of distinction in armed revolution .--They fell into the snare which the merciless craft of England coldly wove and cruelly spread for their ruin. It seemed to these deluded victums of English cunning that O'Connell was wasting that power and energy which might never again reveal itself, and this for the petty purposes and contemptible gains. These young and generous patriots longed to float on the swoollen tide of aces or prayers, the force of arms should com-

pel Britain to act with justice. At this very period the Irish seemed invited to rise and struggle for liberty by the complicated nature of the relations of England with foreign States. France was about, it was be-

he was certain to arouse suspicion in the latter, and perhaps involve and implicate his Reverend brother in the suspicions in question. Besides, the intimacy of the priest with the family of Powerscourt had irritated the French soldier, who, in France had learned to abhor aristocracy as the fountain of general vice and misery.

Richard O'Byrne told his blind companion all we have mentioned; he named the foremost chiefs of the insurrection, and calculated its chances of success—success which to him seemed certain. The old man listened with attention.

"I had your hopes in '98," said he at length, but you know how it all ended. The brother Shears had the same hopes, but their heads are black and withered in the vault of Saint Michan's."

"In the time of the Shears the condition of Ireland was very different from what it is in the present day. Nor did they understand the condition of Ireland such as it then was. They wished-"

"Don't let me dishearten you, my lord," said Daly. " It's full time that something was done, and sure if any one is ever to do it, it's somebody like yourself that will do it. Don't let me dishearten you. I'll give you all the little assistance that's in my power. I'm well acquainted with this county. I'll give you the name of every man that's likely to be of any use to you, and I'll strive to win over recruits. In a few days we'll have the fair in the village-there will be thousands in it-flocking in from all quar-ters from the country. Most of them, I know, are tired of waiting for the 'repeal,' and desirous of coming to blows with the enemy. They will certainly inscribe their names and enter the plot. That's certain."

Thus they went on. The great part of the night was spent in conversations of this nature. About two in the morning Richard O'Byrne observed, " There is one man in this county whom I'm desirous of meeting alone." "Who is he, my lord ?"

Richard O'Byrne hesitated.

"Sir George-"" "Sir George," exclaimed the old man, whose usual impassibility seemed agitated by an internal tempest. "Then your honor knows. Oh, I had my suspicions and fears."

"I am not speaking of fears or suspicions. I want to know nothing whatever of your suspicions or fears."

He placed his hand upon his forehead, and inquished by his agony of mind, tears streamed down his face. Respect and sympathy were leg aistocracy, and hence improvement languishes painted in the old man's countenance. "Your honor will not suppose I could have ntended-

vernal voice of the cuckoo-deep hid in mysteri- and wash yer face." ous recesses-made itself heard in the depths of the woodland, while the mellow thrush of Glenasmole added its thickly warbled music to the wild choir of spontaneous minstrelsy.

Perched on a rugged shelf of rock, beetling over a lake, stood an humble dwelling such as alone a scoundrel aristocracy suffers industrious toil to inhabit in Ireland. This cottage was a straw thatched edifice walled with fragments of granite cemented with mud. Internally in consisted of two apartments-one of which served as a kitchen while the other was a bed-chamber. When the doors were closed in the inclement days of winter a dim twilight struggled into the floor through two small windows of greenish glass. This was seldom necessary, for the doors were generally broad open. There was an air of cleanliness about this cabin which, in spite of its poverty, spoke in favor of its inmates. The furniture was scanty and of the homeliest kind; it consisted of an old oaken chest, a cleanlyscoured dresser-both family reliquaries. The shelves of the dresser exhibited a few noggins, three or four tin porringers, half a dozen of trenchers, or wooden plates, a couple of beechen dishes, and a dozen of horn spoons in tasteful arrangement. A family bed on strong wooden steads, bottomed with ropes made of bog-fir, over which was placed a straw mat and a tick filled with oaten chaff, covered by scanty but cleanlooking bed-clothes, stood in the inner room. A shake-down straw lightly covered, for the use of the juvenile members of the family, was trundled up in the chimney corner. A metal pot and skillet, an oaken chair, a few stools and creepies, or small stools for the use of the children, constituted the remainder of the furniture of this mountain abode.

Tom Kavanagh, with Biddy O'Toole, his wife a bed-ridden mother, and six healthy children, (the eldest of whom, Paudeen, was twelve years of age, the youngest only a few months old,) was the possessor of this rustic cot. Tom held a small farm, consisting of a few acres of unproductive mountain land, from Lord Powerscourt, at a rent so exhorbitant that he was only able to live by the utmost industry and economy. Tom had no lease, and consequently held that " unprovements," if he made any, tempted the land lord to pounce on the farm and raise the rent, in virtue of the improvements, or cast the improver and his family upon the wide world, and let the

improved farm to the highest bidder. This heinous fraud is practised every day by the black in almost every part of the country.

When Paudeen had returned with a streamy rosy visage, his parental monitor continued,---"Go to yer mother and bid her give the coat that's in the chest, and fetch it to me."

" Is it the grand coat ?"

"Yes, the very same."

The lad was soon seen issuing from the cabin hastily, bearing a parcel, carefully folded in a copy of the Nation newspaper. Tom took the parcel, opened it out cautiously, and produced a treadbare blue body-coat, well studded with large brass buttons.

"Here, put on this coat, and remember it is your grand-daddy's coat which he wore at Vinegar Hill."

When Paudeen put on this coat, it touched the ground at his heels, and the sleeves were a world too long; but when these sleeves were tucked up, and the coat carefully buttoned on the breast, Paudeen seemed absolutely vain of his fine appearance.

" Do you hear me Paudeen ?" said Tom again ; go now straight to Mr. Daly's-but for your life don't say you want to go to sarvice to him -only ask him has he any little message that you can do for him. Now, mind, maybe he'll ax you to fetch a pitcher of water from the well, or wash and boil the potatoes, or the likes-whatever he tells you do, do it willingly. Now, law, while Paudeen mounted the pony, and placmind----

" Yis, daddy."

"Well, if he offers you a penny, or a fourpenny bit, don't be unmannerly and foolish, but an' before all, learn to speak Irish, an' learn the songs an' stories he has off by heart; and in time to come you'll be a great Irish scholar, for that's what I want. It will make a man of you all the dear long days of yer life-----an' now, since you're goin to shift for yersel, don't forget to say your prayers morning and night, an' Mr. Daly will like you the better; for he is the height of a good Catholic-----"

" Look, look, daddy ;---the peelers is comin !" -roared Paudeen.

Tom started to his feet hysterically, and looking in the direction pointed out by the lad, saw a posse of police constables fully armed and accoutered approach. "Oh, murdher !---what are they coming afther --- who must they be lookin' for ?-----or maybe it's Mahony or Flum, for they were at the row ?"

After a short pause, putting his hand over his

" I have no time, Mr. Kavanagh-I am sorry I can't listen to you; examples must be made of some for the benefit of others. Jakes, take an inventory of the goods."

The under-bailiff and his assistants began to make the inventory of the goods and chattels of poor Kavanagh, while the peelers, with fixed bayonets, stood ready to protect the agents of power. "One ould chist an' contents, a quantity of ould bed-clothes. Item : two pots, a dresser an' noggins, four whole an' eight broken horn spoons, &c. Item: stock, a shilty pony an' creels, a sow in young, a store pig, a goat an' two kids." When the inventory was finished, Jameson ordered the bailiff to carry away the chattels, eject

the tenants, and nail up the door and windows. Now it was that the scene became truly lamentable. Mrs. Kavanagh was rudely dragged out of doors, shrieking, clinging to the door-post with one hand, and with the other presenting her infant to the assailants, as if appealing to their mercy; but there was no place for tenderness m the hearts of those callous miscreants of aristocratic tyranny and rapacity. The poor bed-ridden cripple was literally dragged out amid a heap of straw, more dead than alive. The children screaming, ran hither and thither, and one little girl clung to the kid, as if she were able to retain it from the grasp of the myrmidons of the

ing a foot in each creel, endeavoured to escape with the jaded animal, but the butt end of a peel-er's musket hurled him to the ground, where he lay for some time insensible. The indignation of take it, an' fetch it home to me. And above all, the neighbors, who were huddled together in a mass, was vented in hisses, groans, and execrations. There was only one man silent in the group, and that was Kavanagh. He stood like a statue, gazing on the ruin of his hopes, with dry eyes and trembling lips, without uttering a word, as if stupilied and paralyzed by the crushing calamity which hurled out his children on the highways of the world, to beg or starve, as friendless, homeless, houseless, hatless wanderers. The ruthless work of eviction was rapidly accomplished. The windows and doors of the empty cottage were quickly locked, barred and secured. The peeler procession marched off with its piebald prey-its restive pig and wayward goat, and struggling, gabbling, irregular geese, amid scornful hootings, sarcastic jibes, bitter taunts and derisive laughter, ending in loud, tronical huzzas, that made the welkin ring. The peelers, escorted and cheered by the urchins of the hameyes, to shade them from the sun, asked--- Who let, marched off, to gratify the spiteful bigotry and devouring avarice of Lord Powerscourt-"That's Mr. Jameson, the bailiff, and he's not, however, until, the bailiff, Jameson, cautioned all present, threatening them with a similar fate, if they should give food or refuge to Kavanagh, or any member of his ill-fated family. While this was going on, a female figure, mantled and hooded, inade her way through the crowd to the side of Tom Kavanagh. As she touched his hand she whispered in his ear, "His Reverence sends you this shilling, and the guinea is contributed by a generous lady, who wishes to remain unknown.' As he gazed into his capacious palm, horny with toil, his eyes sparkled with unspeakable delight - danced in his head. " Ah ! then is all this for myself, Miss Julia ?" he asked in astonishment as he darted a glance of keen inquiry at her benevolent face. "May the Lord bless you, Miss O'Byrne, and grant you a long life, as well as the young lady who took pity on poor Kavanagh. May the Lord bless you and her, and your reverend brother, and prolong your days, and make you happy here and hereafter, I pray God. Amen." Tom hurriedly concealed the piece of gold in the manifold recesses of his tesselated costume. But he had balanced the shilling on his palm while his reflective mind pondered the momentous question, whether it were better to drown his sorrow and treat his neighbor, with the argentine coin, or bury it a large hand was placed upon his shoulder .---Kavanagh turned round, and saw Daly standing before him, holding by the hand little Patrick, who had succeeded the dog in the difficult office of guiding the blind man. This sight touched the heart of Kavanagh, "Good luck to you, Mr. Daly; its thankful to you I am for adopting my poor desolate boy." " Silence," said the blind man, " send Patrick about his business; I want to speak to you al-

lieved, to declare war against England. In France, as in every country in which the calamities of Ireland were rumored, a lively sympathy was felt for the Irish.

Though the government might be hostile, the people of France were friendly to Ireland. The impetuous eloquence of O'Connell had diffused among the Irish a burning sense and knowledge of their national wrongs-had influenced and organised the masses, and it was believed in foreign countries that they were ready to spring into armed action.

This at least was what Richard O'Byrne, while residing in India, was taught to believe.-He accordingly hastened to free himself from the military engagements which bound him to an Asiatic master, and repair to his native country. On landing, he found Ireland ripe for insurrection, and covered over with a vast net-work of conspiracy, which seemed to have grown up of itself. This conspiracy, in spite of O'Connell's opposition, deepened and widened every day .-The long service of Richard in the French acmy, his warm and exuberant eloquence, and the authority of his illustrious descent, insured him a cordial reception wherever he appeared. While other deputies traversed the west and north, he visited the centre and the south, and enroled a host of recruits. The chiefs were named, their duties prescribed, the rallying points determined, and the members full of ardor. Money and arms were wanting, but much might be supplied by the hatred of race, the love of religion, and the imperishable passion of the Irish for independence.

Having traversed the centre and the south, Richard was now traversing Wicklow, where his ancestors, and particularly the great MacHugh had been once so powerful, where the terrible mountaineers of his clan, in the reign of Elizabeth, had checked, baffled, and overwhelmed with defeat ten times their own number. From its vicinity to the sea, proximity to Dublin, and the ease with which its inhabitants may communicate with the inland counties, there is no part of Ireland so fit to be the focus of insurrection as the county Wicklow. Hence it is that the aristocracy who own the land have been long busy in exterminating the Irish Catholies, and planting it thickly with Protestant colonists .--Yet, in no part of Ireland was the feeling of nationality-in the remnant that survived extermination-stronger than in Wicklow.

It will now be understood why Richard chose He was likely to escape attention in the one, as | tonous perpetuity of note. Occasionally too, the

"Do not mention it," cried O'Byrne, raising his manly countenance, from which every trace of emotion had already disappeared.

" Pardon my violence. But you have not answered my question."

"The man your honor inquires for comes very often to angle in the lake. When he comes he is usually attended by a boy, who carries his rod and prepares the flies. You might easily find hun alone when he is fishing."

"Very good. Well, now go to bed, Dalv. You know I have some letters to write." " May God your honor," said Daly, and give

you good luck in all your undertakings."

The old man moved away, and was soon stretched asleep beside Jack Gunn, while Richard retired to his own room, where he passed the entire night in silence and solitude, answering letters which he had received, and burning them so soon as they were answered. By the dim light of the flickering lamp he might be seen in that dismal chamber, now hastily writing with rapid hand, and now musing motionless over his projects.

CHAPTER VII.

'Twas morning-a brilliant tender morning of early summer, tipped with roses and radiant with crystals. Revealed by the young blushing day, vallies, plains and mountains bathed in light-a great landscape-which the magic hand of nature had mantled with beauty, and historic recollection austerely venerable-were dawning and spreading before the eye. Shrubs, trees, foilage, fronds, flowers, buds, and blossoms-shedding fragrance on the atmosphere and all over sparkling with radient drops seemed to be geined with diamonds. The rich yellow clusters of the bosky furze, the pied petals of the opening daisythe golden bells of the butter cup, and the snowy blossoms of the scented hawthorn were sparkling with glittering crystals. The newly risen sun, mantied with purple, and majesty and splendor. had risen a few feet above the horizon, and already the little red-breast perched on a tiny twig, and sheltered by verdure, essayed its artless strains in its praise. From the thick and scented sward of the deeply mantled meadow, in which the clover flower blushed, and the wild bee had

concealed its nectar, the corn-crake or rail-with a blind man's cabin to his brother's presbytery. untiring perseverance-was seding up its mono-

On the morning in question, Tom was getting ready to carry manure to the plot of potatoes he had planted a few weeks previously; the little shilty, or mountain pony, was already harnessed with a pair of bardogs, or wicker creels, fixed on a straw pack saddle, in which manner it was usually carried over the craggy rocks and steep hills. But Tom, before he commenced his day? work, should indulge in a shaugh of the pipe; so having lighted the dudeen, he seated himself on the green sward before the door of his cottage, and puffed volumes of blue sinoke tranquilly into the air. This indulgence borrowed, no doubt, an additional zest from his contemplation of the objects now spread before his eyes. His wife, Biddy, was busily engaged in arranging domestic matters, while the elder were running to and fro in obedience to maternal orders, and the younger culling dassies and butter-cups, or blowing thistledown, or feathers into the air for amusement .--The harnessed pony was grazing along the low fence that bound the cabbage garden in rear of the cabin; the sow and the slip, or store pig, were grovelling in the cess-pool; the goat and a pair of kids were browsing or frisking in the green sward; a flock of geese was cackling close by, sometimes mingling with the ducks, and both raising a confused and clamorous uproar, such as of old frightened the Gauls from the Capitol, while the cackling of a couple of hens with clutches of chickens tended to augment the confused babel of sounds.

"Hilloah there, Paudeen," cried Tom, as he removed the dudeen from his moist lips, and ejected a curling column of smoke, "come here, avourneen."

Paudeen, in an instant, was before his parent in his usual dress, namely-a pair of his father's knee-breeches held up by a piece of cord which stretched across one shoulder. But cap, coat, shoe or hose he had none. "" "Silence, sir! I have my duty to do, though one." shoe or hose he had none.

"Paudeen," said the father, speaking solemnly yet affectionately, to his son, "I mean to make a do it, another will." man of you !- Don't you know Mr. Daly, the

piper ?" "Yis."

"Well, his dog is dead." " I knows-the wagabone, M'Donough, shot him; but maybe the boys didn't give him a malvouderin for it."

"How do ye know?"

"Well, Paudeen, run down there to the strame ' an'-

is that jontleman along with them, Paudeen ?" talking to the peelers."

"Mille murdher | where can they be going at all, at all ?"

He was not kept long in suspense. Instead of proceeding to the right hand or left at the cross roads, the party marched directly to Tom's cabin. At a few paces distant, the peelers grounded arms, while the bailiffs walked up to Kava-nagh. Though his heart beat in terror, poor Kavaragh put a bold front on the matter, and advanced a few paces to meet them. "Good mornin', Mr. Jameson,-hope you're well, sir."

"Oh, very well, Mr. Kavanagh," was the

"I hope Mr. M'Donnough is better, sirits the terrible thrashing he got be all accounts ?' "Hem—he's not dead," said the bailiff, dryly. Mrs. Kavanagh, who stood in the cabin door, with the infant in her arms, to watch the progress of events, now curtsied to the ground, and addressed the bailiff. "I hope your well, sir .--How is Mrs. Jameson, sir, an' the childher, sir ?" "Well, well, I thank you, Mrs. Kavanagh." "I hope she liked the fresh eggs an' the chickens, sir ?"

"Thank-thank you-they were excellent; she bid me thank you. But Kavanagh, I'm come on business. I have little time to spare. His Lordship is indignant at the thratement his in his dress, and reserve it for the use of his servant met at the hands of a rebelly crew of children. While considering this serious question, Papist squatters he is fostering on his estate."-The bailiff then pulled out a paper. "I'm come to demand the rent due to my lord-seventeen pounds three shillings and one penny three farthings; that's the exact amount-pay it down on the nail while I fill the receipt."

"Ob, murder! dear Mr. Jameson, shure the gale day isn't come yet; shure the crop is in the ground, an' it will pay for itself : an' surely you

my heart bleeds for your throuble; but if I don't

"Shurely, yer honor, I don't want to cheat any body; but there is the shilty, an' when I put a few bardogs of manure on the potatoes, I'll let him out to grass, an' get him in a little betther condition agin the fair of Wicklow, an' the sow

will have the boncens, an' the slip will be in condition for the fair, an' I'll sell all of them. an' give you the price of them to the very farthin'. Because some of the gorsoons was saying it. Biddy will be sellin' the fowl agin that time, villagers. She quickly attained a point in the

Kavanagh administered a fillip to his son and heir, who immediately disappeared, astonished at so speedy a termination to his functions as guide. Kavanagh took the blind man's arm, and they proceeded along the valley, while conversing with animation.

Meantime, Julia O'Byrne, having accomplished her mission of charity, was hastening with rapid step from the scene of the eviction, anxious to escape the observation and blessings of the road where a cluster of bushes concealed her

N. COLLOWFIDEL

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -DECEMBER 9. 1859.

from their troublesome regards; nevertheless, she did not relax the rapidity of her pace. The nearer she approached the lake, the more quick-ly she moved, while conflicting emotions made is a fine trout." her bosom palpitate. The truth is, that when to obtain that interview for which she had hitherto asked in vain. In the explanation which she expected to obtain she risked her last hope, and she felt an irresistible impatience to see her destiny determined and her fate decided. But what view of the lake, that Sir George had disappeared. She fancied at first that he had ascertained looked round her, almost choking with grief .---But the poor girl exaggerated her own importance in the eyes of the heedless Sir George .--She speedily discovered him concealed in a creek She speedily discovered him conceated in a creek tween you and Enter, both or permissible to events, like the daily transaction of their house-or indentation of the shore, where he was busily distaste for this union; and it is permissible to hold affairs. They had English histories in their engaged in his usual avocation.

2.2010

"Now," murmured the young girl, placing her hand unpon her heart, as if she would fam repress its palpitation, " Holy Virgin pray for me -O my God! inspire me with words to touch have not been communicated." his feelings." She made the sign of the Cross, and proceeded towards the angler. 'The place where Sir George stood was solitary and picturesque; it was the end of a ravine margined But she did not say this: she constrained herself with rocks and hazels; it sloped gently towards and remained silent for a moment, and then said the lake where it was covered with green sward with angelic sweetnessand spring flowers. Sir George, elegantly dressed in a new suit of fancy pattern with a straw hat on his head, stood beside a rock, the base of your conscience does not convince you. Neverwhich was buried deep in the waters of the lake. theless," she murmured, as she stooped her head, He flourished his long line with a dexterous hand, and flung it out to a great distance in the aqueous serenity, making it whistle as it passed earth-O my God ! where shall I find strength through the air. At his feet a couple of trout to pronounce the fatal words !" were agitating themselves in the grass as evidences of his success. A servant stood behind him, straight as a ramrod, watching his manœu- emotion Sir George turned to her with an air of vres in religious silence, to arrange the books and disquietudetie the flies in obedience to his master's requirements. Julia moved over the grass with so noise-

imprudent on his part to appear in a neighborhood in which Jameson, the steward, exercises his exterminating duty as an agent ?"

Sir George for some moments seemed strangely disconcerted. Then, resuming his self-possession, he saluted the young lady with politeness,---

"Miss O'Byrne !" he cried, " this is indeed an agreeable surprise. I did not expect-"

" Let me not interrupt your amusement. As I was passing along the road just now, I caught a glimpse of your person, and hastened down to see how you catch these heautiful trout." Then she added in a low tone-" Send away your servant, Sir George-send him away I beseech you ; for I have an important communication to make to you."

Sir George appeared deaf to this request.

" Since it is your will," he resumed, flinging out his line on the lake, "I shall continue my amusement without plaguing myself about those blackguards in the village; let them brawl if they will, I don't fear them. I defy them to hinder me from baving the pleasure of preventing

belong to, and the rank I must one day hold will not permit me to gratify my inclinations. I am

transfel to the month

He laid at the feet of the young lady a mag-Julia was going to the village to relieve. Tom nificent fish, which, after wriggling in the air full Kavanagh, she descried Sir George angling in of life and strength, bounded from the ground, the lake, and it seemed a favourable opportunity and beat the rock with its robust tail. But Julia saw nothing of all this.

"God is my witness, Sir George," she said that I am indifferent to the rank and wealth glebe; if indeed the peasant had been capable creed and the liberty which they now enjoy. If Lord Byron came to Clonmel or to Derry in--. On the other hand, though my family her visit to the village and retired to avoid her. be at present in a fallen condition; the descend-With her eyes full of tears, she stood still and ants of the Kings of Leinster cannot be considered as inferior to any family in existence. In conclusion, Sir George, I trust I shall not offend you by observing that no sympathy exists be-

> suppose-" "And what can the beautiful Miss Julia know on the subject? My fantastic cousin may have confided her secrets to your keeping, but mine

tween you and Ellen; both of you experience a

Julia cast a look of reproach at Sir Guorge, which seemed to say-" In that case, your infamous conduct is entirely destitute of excuse."

" I shall not enter into a dispute with you, Sir George; it is impossible to persuade you, since "I am under the necessity-a confession which I never dared to make to any human being on

She hid her face in her beautiful hands. In spite of his previous determination to exhibit no

"What do you mean to say, Miss O'Byrne ?" The unfortunate girl trembled, nervous spasms

swelled her breast, as if she were tortured by ed with the burthen of her shame.

The first feeling of the young man was apparently profound stupefaction. He seemed perfectly thunderstruck, and he uttered one of those unmeaning interjections which Englishmen have always on their hps. Then, recovering himself, he added, 'Well, my pretty dear, why should you lament and take on so? I shall find a retreat where you may lie perfectly concealed, and when you issue from your solitude no soul alive will suspect the truth. Ladies in this manner always get over such mishaps. As to your infant, every care shall be taken of it; it shall receive an adequate income, though I were obliged to sell one of my horses, or discharge Oliver, my very best jockey." Having thus carried the sentiment of paternity to what he considered a heroic length, Sir George cast his line upon the water with all the precision which that delicate operation requires.

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL,

ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN IRELAND.

scourge; and while in life they committed no dishonor against their country, in death they sunk into a martyr's grave in glorious defence of their religion. Their resistance was ennobled by its being main-

seem to rise up from their cold ashes, upbraiding us, if we do not stand to the last in vindication of the principles, and the practices for which they triumph-ed over the rack and the steel, and paid the sacrifice

of their lives. When one sees the children of these departed men issue in crowds through our streets which you will share with the lady who shall be your wife. I might demand the reparation that these little fellows were ignorant of the glorious was her vexation when she found, on obtaining a I seek from the humblest peasant that tills the deeds of their fathers in bequeathing to them the

stend of going to Athens or Corinth, he would soou learn the difference in historical knowledge between Ireland and Greece; he would see that our Irish generations had not forgotten the precise date of the English conquest, or lost the memory of one tittle of the English spoliation of our revenues, or our ccclesiastical lands. The children of Ireland thirty years ago had a vivid recollection of our past historical schools; and they learned their lessons of patriotism and of faith from Catholic masters of tried Irish feeling, and of practical religious example. No doubt these scholars of thirty years ago had no Presbyterian Commissioners to teach them due veneration for Saint Patrick, nor had they Protestant Archbishops to exalt their peasant minds with disscrtations on the habits of canaries, with the formation of crickets' claws, and with the meaning of Saint Paul to the Romans. The children of the time referred to never dreamed of this union, of testantism, zoology, tomfoolery, and the Apocalypse. Neither were they taught to sing the National An-them (a duty); while, at the same time, they were prevented from chaunting a hymn to the Virgin.--These little fellows of thirty years ago could not comprehend how it was right to bow before Majesty while they dare not make a silent nod of the head to the sacred name of the Saviour. The parish priest, too, of thirty years ago came in and went out of the old school-room when he pleased, and he appeared to the simple children whom he baptised as the best and the greatest man in the parish. But in the new conglomerated system, he is stopped at the door like a menial : the very Bishop must now bow, and ask leave to advance, before he can visit the lambs of his flock. Yes, and more ; he has to present himself her face. "Does Sir George remember," said she, with an air of assumed tranquillity, "that it may be a mother !" She fell upon the grass, overwhelmpoisoned food. The priest is now the least man in your faithful and obedient servant. the purish; the beardless Orange master, trained in of the properties of granite, yellow clay, coal ashes, and sawdust (the Marlborough street chemistry), this raw creature is paraded before the breeding, the college training, the erudition of the matured ecclesiastical scholar. Give me the old schools of Bishop Plunkett, Arthur O'Leary, and Doctor Doyle, with their mud walls and love of country; with their old stone benches and their ardent faith; with their old red-wig teachers and their veneration for the Church ; and I positively prefer them to the modern gewgaws of Marlborough street, with their anthems, their standing in curves, their songs, their Presbyterian Commissioners, their souper masters, their Know-Nothing books of religion, and their blank pages of Irish history. As no man of my age knows Ireland better than I do, *I feel* that I gladden the hearts of tens of thousands while I make these statements.— If I were to poll the whole North of Ireland I am certain of the result-namely, that priest and people would lift up their hands and their hearts to join and to applaud my opinions and views

When this system commenced in Ireland it had a good name, and it worked well; but time has thrown the sentinel off his guard while the enemy never sleeps. And hence it has fallen from its early proassault.

This system, if taken by itself, might be tolerated missioners of Poor Laws, the Protestant guardians of poor houses, the officials of all the public Government establishments in Ireland ; the bar ; the magistracy ; the navy ; the army ; all united in one combined attack upon poor defenceless Irish Catholicism, the least evidence, therefore, of decided Souperism in the National Board becomes a flagrant offence from its being a palpably convicted part of the universal conspiracy ; and as such, therefore, must be denounced as the enemy of the creed and the people of Ireland. Out of the three quarters of a million of scholars who attend these national schools let any one of them be examined in the history of England or Ireland; and one will learn that they are totally ignorant of the Eaglish invasion or the Eaglish persecution. They are equally unacquainted with the cruelty of Wentworth, the ingratitude of James, and the perfidy of William. They have no idea of the plunder by the Protestant Church, the changes of its doctrine, or the human structure of its Gospel. If this system is to continue for the next half century, they will forget Grattan, O'Connell, and Doyle; they will be the modern Athens of Lord Byron-ignorant of the names, the actions of their ancestors: and they will feel pride in wearing the dress, and imitating the manners and the language and the feelings of their deadly enemies. Ah. yes Freeholders, the Electors of Clare, the old Munster Classical teachers, the old rude Algebraists of Ireland; and let us totally extinguish or radically change the piebald aggregate of Presbyterian, Pro testant, Methodist, Unitarian, Arian educationalists. I mean no offence to the head managers or the members of this mixum-gutherum-system ; they are all good in their way, but I denounce them as unfit persons to govern the fold of Christ in Ireland. The Bishons know how much I love their names and their office, and how much I venerate their foot-prints in the Irish soil ; but I would presume, in all humility, to say to them that they are not worthy to wear the mitres of their invincible unflinching predecessors if they permit this hypocrisy, this fraud to continue one year longer in this country. The history of this system is the record of all British undertakings for the benefit (?) of Catholic Ireland. Commenced in fair promises, carried on by plausable conduct for some time, till the Irish officials introduce the small end of the Souper wedge ; and then follow suspicion distrust, opposition, hatred, and total failure. D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, TUAM .--- We are glad to perceive that the subscription for the erection of schools as a substitute for those from which the Christian Brothers had been evicted by Lord Plunkett continues to progress very favourably. The Committee have received the following letters :---" Tervoe, Limerick, October 28."

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Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter, which reach-ed me on my return home, I have directed my sub-scription for the Tuam Catholic Schools to be sent you. Your appeal to the public rest on the strongest possible grounds. As the whole of the ecclesiastical revenues of your district are in Pro-testant hands, although the Protestants do not constitute so much as three per cent. of the Population, the religious wants of the Catholics, to which not one single shilling is contributed from any public fund, are supplied altogether by voluntary con-tributions. A portion of these contributions amounting to more than seven hundred pounds, was expended by the Christian Brothers in establishing schools on a site of which they had reason to believe that the tenure was secure. The Protestant Bishop, him-self in the receipt of an ecclesiastical income of 4,600 a year, while in the diocese of Tuam, 43 out of every 44 of the inhabitants are Catholics, having given no warning during the expenditure of the money of the Christian Brothers, evicted them from the schools, and made no compensation to them for the sum they had raised by charity and expended on what the law has determined to be his property. A complete parallel to the act cannot be found in any other country, because in no other country do the the clergy of a small minority possess these funds which the piety of other ages devoted to the religious wants of the whole people, and more especially to the instruction and consolation of the poor; but this mixture of Presbyterianism, Catholicism, Pro- if this were otherwise, if such acts were done in Alsace or in Hungary-if a Catholic Bishop were the ejector, and the funds confiscated against every principle of natural justice had been contributed by a large Protestant majority, which included the whole of the poor of his diocese, if the Bishop were in pos-session of large endowments which had been taken away from the Protestants, while their pastors had no support but alms, what a cry of indignation would be raised, not only against the act, but against the system under which such an act could be perpetrated. The facts of your case, however, need no comment. All that we can desire is that they should be known as widely as possible, and they must pro duce their legitimate effect on that public opinionwhich, by some act that shocks it, is often roused to overthrow abuses long tolerated because they before the wolf of the fold, for permission to see the were ascient, and which in these countries deter-lambs; for liberty to put pure berbage into the mines the fate of institutions—I am gentlemen, ever

"WILLIAM MONSELL."

MY DEAR MR. COYNE .-- I enclose you a note for £5, as my first subscription towards the new schools you are about to erect in place of those which your christian brother Lord Plunkett, has appropriated. I caunot say that I feel any very lively indignation at the incident which renders this new erection necessary. If the people of Ireland rest content with the plunder of their property, they must not be very zealous about its maladministration .- Believe me always your's sincerely. G. H. MOORE. "Moore Hall, October 26, 1859."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM .- His Grace the Archbishop has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston upon various topics including mixed education, the Italian difficulty, and tenant right. We quote a pa-ragraph from the letter to indicate its general character :-- " Whilst we sympathise with the sufferings of the Holy Father and reprodute the tyrannies that are striving to overturn his legitimate power, we cannot forget or overlook the systematic oppression to which our own people are continually subjected. If the secure possession of property be the strongest and most expressive future that distinguishes civilised from savage life, it is not easy to understand what claims to the extension of civiliantion can be possessed by any government that leaves the land, the industry, and the tenements (if tenements such precafessions: and its concealed inherent character has rious dwellings can be called,) of an entire people, been developed in hostile intent and in malignant together with the fruits of that industry, as much at the mercy of a landlord as any wandering tribe was ever at the beck of a barbarous chieftain. THE DUBLIN MEETING .- The Cork Examiner makes the following remarks with reference to the recent demonstrations of the Clergy of Dublin :- " If there are those, as there are, whom statesmen seek to conciliate by pandering to prejudice and passion, let it be known that there are others who, attached by the strongest ties of filial affection and spiritual obedience to the Holy See, are ready to treat as enemies those statesmen and party leaders who employ their power to undermine the Pope's authority, and if possible, deprive him of his lawful possessions. It is full time that Catholics should occupy a position creditable to their spirit and worthy of their numbers and influence, and let their resolve be known to their opponents, whether open or concealed. If the ministry of the day-we care not a rush by what hame they are called-will violate justice or right, by exciting discontent and holding out hopes to rebellion let them do so in the full conviction that there are Catholics who, on a fitting occasion, will pay back in defeat and mortification to them and their party, the sorrows with which they have afflicted the beart of the nurest, the holiest, and the most merciful of men. For so long as British Ministers believe they can sin with impunity they will continue to offend against justice and make the Pope the victim of their dishonest machinations We trust, then, that the movement in favour of the Holy Father, so auspiciously commenced in Dublin, may go through the length and breadth of this old Catholic land, evoking in the breast of its Catholic people a spirit worthy of their historic race-of their trials, their sufferings, and their triumphs." The Irish Times has a wonderful story about a nunnery, narrated by "a Passer-By," who having heard that numerous cells have been made under the Convent, in Baggot-street, Dublin, was enabled very soon after to connect the cells underground with some screams which he says he heard at the windows. His story is that as he was passing the corner of the Convention Sunday, dreadful screams were heard coming from an open window in the nunnery. The screams proceeded from a female, who was crying, "Oh! mercy, mercy, they are murdering me." "Her figure," he writes, "appeared for a moment at the window, which was then closed by some one from behind ; and the remainder of this dreadful scene was hidden from view." But, no doubt, it was dreadful. The beauty of this neat invention is that the nuns, having prepared underground cells-" for what purpose I know not," says "A Passer-By," but of course for the enacting of "dreadful scenes"-they should have taken the supposed victim in this case up to an open window, where her screaming could be heard and her figure seep, when they might have murdered so much more quietly and more at their ease in the cells. The thing was evidently illmanaged on their part; but it was fortunate for "a Passer-By" that the nuns left the window open till he had obtained evidence enough to suggest something borrible, and that, then, but not till then, they should have thought of closing it. It is also a circumstance highly creditable to a "Passer-By" that the first nolice he should have taken of the circumstance was in a letter to a newspaper which has just put forward pretensions to Protestant support. The "Passer-By" adds that there was a lady and gentleman and a little child passing at the time ; that the [Oheers.] child was much shocked, but that the gentleman simply said "It is dreadful," and went his way. No doubt he was aware that it is the practice of the ladies in Baggot-street to murder a nun every Sunday after Vespers - Tablet.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE .- In Dublin on Tuesday night, a meeting was held in the Round Room of the Rounda, "to adopt an address expressive of sympathy with the Holy Father in his present suffer-The meeting was called for eight o'clock, but ings." long before that hour not only the Round Room, but every approach to it was thronged to excess. The Freeman's Journal says :- "After the place of meeting was filled in every part, immense crowds remained outside and in the neighborhood of the building during the proceedings, manifesting the warm inter-est felt in them. It was in all respects one of the greatest, most important, and most significant degreatest, most important, and most significant de-monstrations ever witnessed in this city." Among those present were :- The O'Donoghue, M.P.; John P. Hennessy, M.P.; John F. Maguire, M.P.; Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Professor Hennessy, Rev. Dr. Anderdon, Very Rev. Canon Pope, Rev. J. A. Dunne, Dr. Andrews, Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. Mr. Irwin, Ca-non O'Dwyer, I.P.; Dr. Kirwin (city coroner); John Kelch, and a large number of influential clergymen and laymen.

The O'Donoghue, M.P., occupied the chair and de-livered a long and able speech in the course of which he said :- "Our English statesmen assume a toue of great moderation and of great respect for constitutional privileges, and of the rights of nations to choose their own government. [A Voice: Why don't they give us the chance?] (Loud cheers.)-But then, antipathy to Rome has carried them too far, for they have renounced the principle that the people are justified at any moment in overturning existing institutions, and they have gone the length of donying the right of the legitimate sovereign, with a title of ages, to suppress by force the revolt of a small number of foreign intruders in his dominions. (Loud cheers.) Yes, my fellow countrymen, the English press and English statesmen have had the hardihood to do this at a time when, recollect, Europe still shuddered at the means employed by England to put down the Indian revolution, and at the remembrance of the horrors that were poured out on the unfortunate children of Hindostan-(hisses)-horrors which the vocabulary of slaughter is inadequate to describe. (Hisses). We all know what respect they have for our opinions. We are all old enough to recollect the expression of opinion that was given in this country under the auspices of the great O'Connell. (Tremendous cheering). We hear a great deal of the griovances suffered by the subjects of the Pope, and the French aud Austrian But the facts show that the occupation of the French and Austrian armies is accounted for very naturally and very simply, on very different grounds, indeed. We all know that the Pope is a man of peace-that it never could occur to his truly Christian and paternal heart to make war upon his neighbors. No one ever dreamed or supposed that the Pope intended by force of arms to add to the States of the

Church. The armed force at his disposal is consequently very small, barely sufficient to discharge the duty of police, scarcely worth the name of an army, But he did not repine ut that—he relies upon the piety of Christendom to preserve him from insult and dauger." (Cheers.)

A long and interesting letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin was then read, which we regret we are unable to give this week owing to the late hour at which the report of the meeting reached us, this must also be our excuse for being able to give a more lengthy account of the speeches. A letter of sympathy from the Right Honorable More O'Ferrall, having been read,

Mr. P. Hennessy, M.P., moved the following resolution :---

"That this meeting is of opinion that the attempt now making to deprive the Holy Father of his temporal possessions is a violation of public justice ;that the conduct of the promoters is an incitement to the people of all nations to disregard the duty of lawful allegiance, the rights of property, and all the principles of honor; and that, if not at once checked, its consequences must be to interfere with the legitimate operations of the spiritual government of the Supreme Pontiff, and thus interfere with the exercise of the Catholic religion throughout the world." Mr. Hennessy said it was well to remind the Holy Father that the Irish members held a most powerful position in the House of Commons-never was there a time when the votes of half-n-dozen men were more needed. The time for action of the most serious come. [Hear] greatest enemy of Catholicity [Lord Palmerston] against them; that leprechaun of politics, Lord J. Russell; and that eloquent sophist, Mr. Gladstone; but they had also a cabinet minister of the late gevernmet, Lord Eilenborough, who was going to send arms to Garibuldi; but his answer was, that they would not only send arms, but they would send men too. [Loud cheers]. He was writing to Lord Brougham on private business, and he took accasion to allude to Lord Ellenborough's letter, and he trusted that that letter would have the effect of stopping the anti-Papal crusade in the House of Lords .-[Cheers.] He had pointed out to Lord Brougham that Garibaldi was a member of a secret sociely in Italy, the third rule of which was-" If the victim, whom we as secret judges condemn, escape, he shall be instantly pursued, and shall be struck dead, whether sheltered on the bosom of his mother or on the tabernacle of Christ." [Loud cries of execution]. That was the style of politicians with whom English statesmen sympathised. Mr. Carew O'Dwyer seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Miss O'Byrne with a fine trout for one of those fast days which so frequently occur in her religion."

" Sir George," murmured Julia, as she regarded him with a look of supplication.

He hesitated for some seconds.

" Well, well," said he, in a cold tone, " since it must be so," then, turning to his servant, who stood silent and respectful, --- " John," said he, "go and throw this bait into the little ditch that lies behind the willows, and wait there until 1 go down to you-do you hear ?"

The servant bowed and proceeded unmediately in the direction pointed out. Though the servant was now at a distance so great that he could not hear them speak, yet Sir George and Miss O'Byrne remained silent, whether it was dissatisfaction or embarrassment, Sir George appeared entirely occupied with his line, and never reverted his eyes to Miss O'Byrne. The young lady, trembling with emotion, lacked courage to broach a nainful subject.

"Sir George," said she at last, "the constraint which I impose upon you makes you displeased with me. But this interview is necessary to your honor and repose; and for my part, my very life depends upon it. Have I not, Sir George, some right to your condescension? If you know how much I suffer !"

The poor girl neither indulged in lamentations nor recriminations: her gestures were humble, and her voice supplicatory. Sir George flung twelve yards of line, so as to reach the middle of the lake, with a single gesture of the wrist, and without producing the slightest noise-an achieve- not less than thirty thousand persons of all ages, ment proving him a perfect master of the art of

angling. "Well, what do you want, Miss O'Byrne," he resumed, with an air of weariness, "what is the use of ripping up old sores? I admit that I have Humanity wept over these awful inflictions; and Eubeen guilty, since you take so much to heart an act of imprudence, which many would regard as worthy of indulgence. My excuse is the ardor of a passion to which you refused to respond; but, after all, the deed is done-what can I do to atone for it ?"

"What you can do, Sir George, is not for me to say-you have ruined me-you have stamped a sugma of dishonor on my brow, and I shall free, and you must certainly be aware of the mode in which a man of honor may repair an injury of such a nature."

"Yes, yes; 1 understand perfectly-I beg your pardon, Miss O'Byrne, will you be good riage is what you require—neverineless, you of the solid of interinopyne than the british oncers tions of some virus ranking in his is must be aware of the matrimonial projects which my noble relative entertains with relation to Lady Ellen and myself. Besides, the family I

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) When Lord Byron visited Greece the most remark-

able fact which he observed in the Education of the lower classes was, that not one in one hundred had ever even heard of the names of Philip or Alexander ; the speeches of Demosthenes were unknown to the second or middle ranks of society there; and a total ignorance of the past history of their country covered like the mantle of night the general intellect of the population, The Turkish domination had robbed every record of their national celebrity; and of Turkish tyranny at the same time had trampled out of their patriolic nature the very last remnant of the feelings of the Lacedemonian race. As an instance and a proof of this latter assertion, Byron adduces some conversations which he occasionally had with the shopkcepers of Athens, in which interviews the inhabitants, both male and female, boasted of "wearing the turban" (the dress of their tyrants): and talked with pride of being noticed in Turkish society! Their ignorance of their history; and again, the degraded slavery of their sentiments and feelings, presented to Byron the picture of a demoralisation, at once an exponent of despotism and a warning of terror to Liberty and to Religion. Voltaire, speaking on a similar topic, says, "that civilisation will take one thousand years to form what may be called a perfect people ; while tyrauny and persecution can within one century reduce this work of many ages to ignorance, slavery, and desolation." The cruelties inflicted on the Hellenic blood by Turkish atrocity have no parallel in the history of Archipelago were utterly exterminated; old men were flayed alive; men were subjected to the slow death of sawing off their joints; and women were hung up by the heels, and burned alive with fagots. Ibraham Pasha, son of the late Mehemet Ali (once a visitor in Dublin, London, Paris, &c., put to death sexes, and conditions, in this terrible rage of effacing the Grecian name. No doubt the Greeks resisted but their resistance was not so much the noble struggle of patriotism, as the animal effort to protect their lives against fiendish horrors of their savage musters. rope at length heard the cries of the children of Marathon. Four neighboring nations united, came to staunch their blood, to heal their wounds, and to wrest the sword from the crimsoned hands of their deadly foes. The Greeks have now a King, named by Europe ; and their education, their liberties, their feelings, and ancient character are slowly recovering under their new and altered position. Byron did not

live to witness the realization of his ardent aspirations; but he has set a noble example; the most exalted practical lesson that a great man can conceive perish if it is not removed. Sir George, you are and execute, namely, to devote one's life to the attainment and advancement of rational human liberty; and to die in the attempt to unchain the captive alave.

Without wishing to draw any comparison between the Egyptian Lieutenants, and the Irish officials of Elizabeth, I dare say no one will contradict me when I assert, that neither Ibrahim Pasha nor his father enough to place yourself at my right-I might (the tooacconist-King) nor any of their predeceswound you in drawing in my line-yes, a mar- sors ever devised or inflicted more stuaning horrors appeared on the other hand, and there were indicariage is what you require-nevertheless, you on the sons of Thermopyle than the British officers

November 19.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A TURTLE .- We find in boy in Plymouth, from the bite of a turtle. We have since learned some of the circumstances of the case. It seems that the lad brought from the pool of water near by a number of these turtles to play with, and while engaged in this sport one of them bit his finger. Not long after he began to be sick,

and we believe became feverish. The physician inquired if the finger was sore, and he always insisted that the pain was in his leg. The finger was at length lanced and matter discharged. Black spots tions of some virus rankling in his system. He finally went into paroxysms, and began to snap and hite at his bed-clothes and everything coming in his way, after the manner of the turtle. The poor fel-

Professor Hennessy, F.R.S., proposed the next resolution, which was as follows : Resolved :-

"That this meeting indignantly repudiates as unfounded those charges against the temporal ge-vernment of the Holy See which are so industriously circulated by the instigators of the invasion of the Papal territories; and that it views with apprehension, for the interests of European civilisation, any attempt to interfere with a venerable institution, a all times the mainstay of public peace, and the pro-moter and protector of knowledge and the arts, an whose laws are at present administered by a sore reign pre-eminently distinguished for the paternal lenity of his rule, and his possession of the virtues suited to his exalted dignity as Supremo Pastor of the Church."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Sullivan and carried unanimosly.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. P. O'Briez, M.P., which, together with an address to the Popt was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having be proposed, Mr. Maguire, M.P., took the opportuni of suying, "In the House of Commons I shall be ready, please God, to stand by my fellow Catholi members in defence of the principles which you had so nobly enunciated here to-night. [Cheers.] last time that I did deal with the question was the floor of the nouse of Commons, and in the fa of the ministry then occupying the treasury benches [Hear, hear, and cheers.] For myself, I go as or Gatholic member to the House of Commons, know ing no difference between one party and another, b ing as ready to break a lance with the leader or fo lower of Conservatism as with the leader or followe of Whiggery. [Cheers.] I know no difference. am utterly purged of the leaven of party, and 1 truit that we will have in the next session of Parliamen an independent body of men-[Cheers)--who wi be as ready to smile on the left hand as on the righ -as the left or right will deserve punishment or t ward. [Cheers.] I am most impartial. I have n sympathy save for Ireland and for Catholicity.-

The vote of thanks was passed amid loud che ing, and having been acknowledged the meeting se parated cheering loudly for his Holiness the Pore -Cheers were also given for The O'Donogbue and the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. — DECEMBER 9, 1859.

TERANT RIGHT MANIFESTO:-Messrs. John. Ecancis. Magnire and O'Donoghue, have just issued a long manifesto, addressed to Mr. Oardwell, for the instruction of that gentleman in his promised legislative efforts towards a satisfactory settlement of Irish land question :- "We can see but one practical mode of effecting the object-namely, that there should be no eviction save for non-payment of rent. We hold that no tenant should be liable to eviction who paid, or was willing to pay, the reut which he had assumed; or who, where a demand was made upon him to pay an increased rent, was willing to pay such rent as, in case of dispute as to its fairness, should be settled by arbitration, or on appeal to some competent tribunal. Now, Sir, this, which we are impelled, by considerations of what we believe to be sound policy, to suggest, if not to demand, is what is practically and ordinarily carried out on every wisely and well managed estate in Ireland ; and we cannot see what hardship there would be in compelling owners of property who, from one motive or another, are inclined to act capriciously, harshiy, or cruelly towards their tenants, to adout that system of justice and fair dealing which is the rule with the wise, the good, and the humane-the more particularly as happiness and prosperity, to the owners as well as to the occupiers of the soil, are the almost mevitable consequence of a system of management in accordance with the unfailing instincts of human justice and the eternal laws of God. Compensation for improvements on and in the soil should be granted in a liberal spirit, such as would stimulate the energies of a naturally industrious race, and draw forth the hidden stores of the thrifty and the frugal, whom the present state of the law debars from that enterprise which, if rightly protected, would, while affording them the largest return for their money, also add materially to the wealth of the community. The mass of the peasantry are content to dwell in miserable hovels; but give them security against eviction-in other words, beggaryand guarantee them the value of their houses or other buildings, in the shape of compensation, in case of a final settlement of accounts, and you will ere long hear of an architectural revival in the homes of the Irish peasantry. Compensation for substantial or permanent improvements should be limited only by their actual value at the time they were given up by the tenant; for to say that a man who builds a house and out-offices is to have no compensation after the enjoyment of a certain number of years, is to throw an obstacle in the way of those who would desire to erect solid and enduring structures. As improvements in the soil are even more essential than improvements on the soil, it is in the highest degree important that compensation for such improvements should be comprehensive in its character, simple in its operation, and generous in its amount. But much as we desire to secure an honest system of compensation for such improvements as really tend to the better cultivation of the soil, and the increased decency and comfort of the dwellings of the tenant and laboring classes, we cannot disguise from our-selves the conviction of the inefficacy, almost uselessness, of any Bill which does not provide some substantial remedy for the paramount evil of aroitrary eviction ; and we trust you will pardon us if we may have seemed to dwell upon this branch of the subject with undue earnestness-knowing as we do, that it is the one of all others to which the anxious attention of the friends of the Irish tenaut is most constantly directed. You will further excuse us if we remind you that your proposed legislation is certain to involve the interests, not merely of a class, not even of one country, but of the whole empire. An honest and wise measure can alone content those whose hopes have been frequently excited, and as often disappointed, and to whom Minister after Minister, and Government after Government, have solemaly promised, though in vain, that justice should be done to their long standing claims. The present is a moment eminently suited to conciliation and kindness. The cordial and carnest sympathy of the people of Ireland-the vast majority of whom are tillers of the soil-was never so essential to the power and influence of England as it is at this crisis in European affairs, when so many nations are agitated by angry passions, and the slightest rumor of a new complication is sufficient to paralyze trade and commerce, and fill Governments and communities with suspicion or alarm." The reply of Mr Cardwell is as brief and uncommunicative as his correspondents could have reasonably expected :--"Irish-ollice, Nov. 5, 1859.

and the second

"Dear Sir .-- I beg to acknowledge the receipt of | tion was properly obtained, but that the sentence the letter which you and The O'Donoghue have done was in excess, their proper course was to have caus-

The eviction at Tuam of the Ohristian Brothers-the evictions at Party-the threatened evictions at the evictions at Party—the threatened evictions at upon several occasions endeavored to draw, the at which was quite convenient, and reported the oc-Doon—all of these would have been stayed, or, in-deed, we might say never attempted if the owners of treland, as compared with England, to resist any op (gated by the local magistrates, and Twohy, whose the fee knew that the first step after service of the pression from a foreign foe... The Mail, dealing with eviction process would be the payment in full to the occurrence. The particulars have been fully investi-eviction process would be the payment in full to the occurrence of the spine of the value of has been obliged to give security to keep occupier of the value of all the improvements effected on the holding. If the Lord Bishop, of Tuam knew that he would have to pay down in hard cash £600, the value of the improvements made by the Christian Brothers, he would never have brought his ejectment, or possessed himself of the smouldering ruins of the school-house, built for the instruction of God's poor. Lord Derby tells us in his speech, that his ejectment process in Doon is but a brutem fulmen to terrify the tenantry into a confession of participation in the guilt of murder-a sort of rack on which to torture tenants into admission, or, perhaps, into hinting guilt against others and innocent persons.--If Lord Derby had to pay down a handsome sum in the shape of compensation for improvements before he could apply his eviction screw, we would never have heard of the land process for the discovery of imaginary guilt on the part of the Doon tenantry .--In effect, and in the practical operation of every-day life, a sound, honest compensation bill, with retrospective clauses, would prove an effective barrier to all attempts at oppressive eviction. Still, a bill would be in strict accordance with commercial principles-with the doctrines of political economy, and with the recognized principles of property. No man could offer to it logical opposition. No just man could object to it, and this was the principle enunciated in the Bill of the Tenant League, modified by Mr. Moore at the Council, and re-introduced by Mr. Maguire and The O'Donoghue. From that bill we would regret to see either our Parliamentary representatives or the country depart. Its clauses contain nothing utopian-nothing that common sense could disapprove. We quite feel with Mr. Magnire and The ODonoghue that the power of eviction has been cruelly abused in Ireland. It has been used to oppress the religious conscience of the tenantry, and to coerce the political conscience of the voter. We would, with them, desire to see the abuses put an end to; but, we believe that the means suggested by Mr. Crawford and by the Tenant League will prove more effective than on attempt to make the resumption of possession impossible while the rent be paid. because the one is certain to be carried, while the other is as certain to be resisted. The true and equitable basis for an adjustment of the landlord and tenant question is to treat the landlord's property, the fee of the land, and the land itself, in the same spirit of equity as we desire to have the tenant's property, the improvements, and the beneficial occupancy treated. If the landlord desires to set his land to a tenant, let him do so without the terror of the penalty that if he allows a tenant to enter on the occupancy, he thereon forfeits the fee and becomes a mere rent-charger. If the tenant desires to improve, let him improve, with the guarantee of law that all the property he invests in improvements will be his and his children's and that the incorporation of it with the soil will not, as now, confiscate it to the landlord. Let him build, let him drain, let him fence, with the certainty that the law fences round his occupancy with the assurance that if the landlord covets his possession he cannot resume it until he shall have first paid him to the last farthing his full interest in the improvements he has effected .-This was the principle-the essence of the Tenant League Bill. This was the principle enunciated on behalf of the Tenant League, by Lucas, and by others, in Parliament. This is the principle of Crawford' bill-it is the letter and the spirit of the amended bill of Mr. Moore and of Mr. Maguire, and the O'Donoghue-and if there be earnest action by our representatives in Parliament, this principle will assuredly be carried into legislative effect .- Dublin Freeman.

O'SCLLIVAN .- The Nation states that Daniel O'Sullivan, the person charged with being a Phoenixite, and whose release from custody we aunounced the other day, has been allowed out of gaol, not as a free man, but upon the ticket-of-leave granted to an ordinary felon, who behaves himself with a certain amount of decency during a portion of his allotted term." "Such a course as this," says the Cork Examiner, "on the part of the Government is but a shabby compromise with duty. If they believed that Daniel O'Sullivan had been justly convicted, and justly sentenced, they should have detained him in prison. If they even considered that his convic-

me the honor to address to me. You ask me for an ed a commutation on the part of the Crown, abso-

are many considerations in the social state of this country, as well as in the exposed and undefended condition of our sea coast, to invite the attention of an enemy. In many parts of our island an invader, taking his information from John Mitchel and Co., would expect to find himself in the midst of a friendly population, anxious to minister to his physical wants, and to furnish him with information and every other aid which an active and intelligent race could supply. It would be the contrary in England. There the foreigner would know himself to be in an enemy's country, and every step he attempted to ad-vance would be retarded by the most steadfast opposition, both moral and material, which a resolute and united people could raise against him. The strength and efficiency of the armed force of England would be doubled by the dispositions and con-duct of its unarmed inhabitants of every class and degree from the noble to the peasant. Yet England is not to esteem herself safe without 200,000 troops under arms, and a volunteer force besides of scarcely inferior numbers, while Ireland is to stand by her on the strength of the-militia and constabulary ! It is hard to believe that English writers can be serious when, in speculation upon a French invasion, the notion of casting off Ireland to her own maimed and restricted resources is broached as a part of the system of the national defence. It is, in effect a proposal to abandon this country without a blow to France. It is an invitation to the Emperor to send an armament over here, under General MacMahon, to take possession of the Government of the country and establish the Code Napoleon in Dublin Castle as our future constitution. For in that case, whatever might be the final issue of the war quoed England and her other possessions, it would not be so easy a task for her to regain her lost dominion over Ireland as it is now, by a judicious, prompt, spirited and confiding policy, to secure and keep it."

"Our Gallic neighbours ask how it comes that while nothing is heard from end to end of England but the sharpening of the rifle, there is not a 'minnie in all Ireland-and that the statute law of England prevents the formation of a single Volunteer Corps in a country whose inhabitants are proverbially the most military population in Europe. Even some of the anti-Irish journals at home ask why are there no Volunteer Corps in Ireland-why is there no organization-no arrangement for arming-no drilling, to provide against the contingency of a landing being effected in Ircland instead of England-a contingency more than once alluded to of late in some of the French journals? The speculations to which the strange contract between two parts of the United Empire has given rise are amusing as they are absurd Every cause but the true one is suggested. . . .

. Those who ask why are not Volunteer Corps encouraged in Ireland, now that, after the lapse of nearly eighty years, another French invasion is talked of, appear to forget the results that followed from the formation of the Volunteer Corps of 1782. Stript of a defending army-told by England to defend herself or bear the penaltics of the unopposed landing -Ireland equipped, drilled, and armed sixty thou-

sand men, the flower of her population. Free trade was carried in the Irish House of Commons, and assented to by the English Parliament, when Volunteer cannon were cast with themotto -' Free tial Emancipation for the Catholics followed close upon the obtaining of legislative freedom for the Protestants; and though the wiseacres who sagely ask, Why are there no 'Volunteers' created in Ireland-why does the law prohibit us from organizing to defend our shores from the possibility of a hostile invasion, forget all these things, the English Minister has not read history in rain; and the word 'Volun-teer' reminds him of national, of social, of commercial, and of political liberty, won without the firing of one shot in anger-won by the steady tread, the simple demand, and solemn vote of sixty thousand loyal Volunteer youths, who took up arms in 1827, to defend their homes and families from the horrors of a foreign landing. What save man could expect a British Minister, with such an example before him, to encourage the organization of Volunteers in Ireland ?

IRISU EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL .--- The official returns of the emigration from the Mersey for the month of October show that out of a general decline of about 800 passengers, the larger proportion

THE DEFENCES .- The Dublin Evening Mail has | it in his hand, and walked to the police barracks, | be over £200?" Not one penny. What did he give the peace towards Hunt, and all her Majesty's sub jects. A curious case this

> At Tullamore, three men were captured by the police on Wednesday last, charged with being of the armed party who broke into Boulger's house, and presented fire-arms, and threatened his wife.

A POSER .- The Nation has an article criticising Lord Ellenborough's letter on Italy in which the following extract appears :---

I will hope that, stimulated by the insults to Italy which are conveyed in the demands France is about to make in the Congress, they will rise to vindicate their right to choose their own Government, and clutch the arms by which alone it can be secured.

"The 'right of a people to choose their own Government' forms the vertebra of many a leading article in the English papers. The following paragraph s taken from one of the London organs and gives the key note of a long composition :--"

As free Englishmen, we assert the rights of the Romans' and of all nations, to have a government of their own choice.

"Now says the Nation, " will these ' free Englishmen' acknowledge the right of the people of Ireland to have 'governors of their own choice ?' Will they allow the Irish people to declare their own choice in a free and fair election? They, will do nothing of the kind, for reasons well known to themselves. But how can the Irish people, being entirely unarmed, and, therefore, according to Lord Ellenborough, worthy of no respect, ask any such request of England ? Let them first act on the hint supplied by his Lordship, and furnish themselves with a 'million of mus-kets;' after doing which It it is highly probable that any requests they may make will receive respectful attention,"

THE TRUTH ABOUT DOON .- In an article under this heading the Nation takes Lord Derby to task for

baving, in his speech, at Liverpool, stated :-I. That "only eight or ten persons had been served with notice to qui!" on his estates in Doon. II. That " these persons so served had only eight or ten acres a-piece."

III. That he (the Earl of Derby) had spent far more on these holdings than he had received from them.

IV. That " there was not one person under notice who had not received from him in one shape or another more than the fee simple of the land,"

V. That " the murder was committed in the presence of a number of the population, and was witnessed by several tenants.

VI. That the man whom Crowe had served with notice to quit, by order of Lord Derby's agent, had done nothing to improve, but had rather depreciated his holding."

The fulsity of these assertions is proved on unmistakeable evidence obtained on the spot and elsewhere by the writer. In refutation of the two first paragraphs our contemporary gives the following names of the tenants under notice, with the quantity of land for which each is at present rated by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the relief of the poor :

R. F.	Α,	R,	р.
1 34	12. Pk. Meara 4	3	19
3 34	13. Widow J. O'-		
2 0	Brien (a sub-		
0 1	tenant served		
2 13	"by orders of		
1 18	my agent").17	2	3
3 34	14. Rev. P. Hic-		
2 22	key, P.P.,30	2	0
2 0	15. E. Ileffernan 0	3	Û
2 0			<u> </u>
1 14	Total land un-		
		1	30
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 34 12, Pk. Meara 4 3 34 13, Widow J. O'- 2 0 Brien (a sub- 0 1 tenant served 2 13 "by orders of 1 18 my agent").17 3 34 14. Rev. P. Hic- 2 22 key, P.P.,30 2 0 15. E. Heffernan 0 2 0 1 1 14 Total land un-	1 34 12, Pk. Meara 3 3 34 13, Widow J. O ² 2 0 Brien (a sub- 0 1 tenant served 2 13 "by orders of 1 18 my agent").17 2 3 34 14. Rev. P. Hic- 2 2 0 15. E. Heffernan 0 3 2 0 15. Mathematical and un-

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I. According to Lord Derby's statement there are only eight or ten under notice ; in reality there are II. According to Lord Derby's showing there are

only from 64 to 100 acres under notice of clearance; in reality there are 297a. 1r. 30p.

Why does the "bold Rupert" shrink so far from the truth, and endeavor sneakingly to hide, under huge falsehood, the magnitude of the evil he has threatened in an evil moment upon the civilization of the 19th century?

III. "He had spent far more on these holdings than he had received from them." The Earl of Derby receives annually "from these holdings" above enemy, because, having neither artillery nor cavalry

to Patrick Hennessey, the fee-simple of whose land would be £400.? Not, one penny. What did he give to Rev. Patrick Hickey, who expended £400 on his farm, the fee-simple of which would reach £600 ? Not one penny. We might go through the whole list of the fifteen under notice, and give the same reply in every case except three-the two O'Connells and Maher-to whom he gave timber and slates for houses, and some tiles for drainage, to the amount of about £85. And that is the sum said to be more than the fee-simple of the land under notice. consulted Griffith's Valuation 1850, and there we find the annual value of the holdings now under notice amounting in the aggregate to £213 3s., which at twenty years' purchase, would make £4,263, the fee-simple of the land under notice. Deducting £85 the total amount of all he ever "gave in one shape or other to any of those persons under notice," we find his lordship outstepping the plain figures in the case by £4,178 sterling.

V. The next statement that the "murder was committed in the presence of a number of the population, and was witnessd by several tenants," is a libel, a calumny, a falschood so great, so utterly unfounded, so devoid of the smallest particle of truth, that we scarcely know in what forcible language we ought to meet it. If a single individual is known to have been present, let that individual be named, and let it be proved that he was present, and the law will know how to deal with him. The fact is, the man was watched or dogged by the assassin till he was out of sight of every human eye on a lonely rond, and murdered unseen. Two gentlemen passed that very road about half an hour before the murder, and returned to within three hundreed yards of the spot where the corps lay in half an hour after the murder; and they have assured us that they never met a single person on that road that day. The two gentlemen drove on a car-we give their names, they are satisfied to give testimony to the fact-one is Dr. Power of Cappawhite; the other is Mr. J. Kilbride, Tomoline.

VI. The sixth statement is, we believe, the most opposed to truth of all. Lord Derby says "that the man whom Crowe had served with notice to quit had done nothing to improve, but had rather depreciated the value of his holding." The fact, as we have ascertained with certainty, is, that that man he is dead, and it is his widow that is served) and his family did more on his little farm than any man on his lordship's estate; or, as we have heard from an intelligent gentleman who farms extensively, "more than any man within fifteen miles on the same extent of land." The farm consists, for the most part of land taken from the Bilboa river. It was a strand, completely covered with large stones and gravel, deposited from time immemorial by that mountain torrent. That man removed the stonesthey are there in large piles to be seen still ; he gradually cleared away the gravel and tilled the waste ; in a word, he created the soil there, and got a premium for the best clover from the Tipperary Agricultural Society, which was established by and under the presidency of Lord Derby. Such is the truth about Doon. Such are facts. If

inything could aggravate the outrage and wrong of Lord Derby's first act, it is his speech at Liverpoolthat crop of poisonous calumnies and monstrous vio-lations of truth. The "law" it is true gives him the power to carry out his barbarous and infamous threat; but we tell his lordship that it shall never protect him in adding calumny to persecution, against the priests and people of Doon. They are no assas-sins; they are no friends, or shelterers, or sympathis-ers with assassius. They did not witness the murder of Crowe ; they do not know who the murderer is; they are not the men their lordly libeller has represented them. He may be powerful, but they are not friendless; Ircland is not without men to expose denounce, and defy, as we do now, the evil mind and the merciless hand who seeks to trample them in the dust-to extirpate and defame them.

VOLUNTEERS .-- We find in a letter addressed to the Times by Sir W. Napier, some hints as to the uses to which the Volunteers might be turned in case of an vasion :--

Sir, -Allow me to amend my first letter on a point of importance.

In 1805 the volunteers were formed in regiments of 1,000 strong, and even in larger masses, clothed in red, and arme I, accoutted, and drilled like regular troops. Of use they were, displaying the moral power excited by the danger of invasion ; but as soldiers mere mimies, without solidity to support the

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answer at my carliest convenience, not desiring, I lutely and without reservation. Our own belief is which Her Majesty's Government may think it right to make to Parliament, but only that I should assure you of my having received the letter and enclosure, and made myself acquainted with the views which you have embodied in them. "Edward Candwell. "J. F. Magnire, Esq., M P."

TENANT RIGHT .- Mr. Sharman Crawford has addressed a letter to Lord Derby on this subject. Referring to the threatened evictions on his lordship's estates at Doon, the former says :--" I maintain that the landlord of the present day has not a commission to act the autocrut, and to revive the extreme power of the feudal tyranny of ages long past, over the abject slaves of serfdom." He calls upon Lord Derby, "to put his shoulder to the wheel, and to secure both himself and the legislature from the stigma of having taught the people of Ireland a knowledge of a wrong, and having withheld its redress."

REFORMATORIES .- The Reformatory System seems to be progressing very satisfactorily. The Dublin Evening Post publishes a list of the "Catholic Reformatory Committee for the North and West of Ire-land," which is under the patronage of the Primate and the Prelates of the Ecclesiastical Provinces of Ulster and Connaught. It embraces the names of Mr. Sergeant O'Hagan, John Lentnigne Esq., D.L., ; James O'Ferrall, Esq., and gentlemen of position and influence resident in Monaghan, Belfast, Dundalk, Newry, Armagh, Portadown, Londonderry, and Strabane. A female reformatory has been established at Monaghan, and a male reformatory at Glencree. At the recent Quarter Sessions at Monaghan, Mr. Jas. Major, Q.C., gave an interesting account of the Catholic Reformatory now in operation in that town, which is calculated to confer great blessings upon the community, whilst rescuing thousands of poor female children from vice and ruin.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS .- In the Municipal Revision Court, on Wednesday, the Rev. Mr. Quin, of St. Laurence's Seminary, appeared to sustain his claim to be placed on the Burgess Roll; and on being handed the Testament, he expressed his unwillingness to be sworn on the Protestant or "authorised version. Mr. Martin, the Conservative agent, objected to any other than than the authorised version being used After a protracted discussion, during which the Lord Mayor and both his assessors, Messrs. Coffee and Hyndman, stated that they saw no reason why the witness should not be sworn according to his conscience and convictions, the Rev. Mr. Quin was sworn on the Douny Bible .- Dublin paper.

THE FATAL RIOT AT THE LIMERICK ELECTION .- In the Queen's Bench, on Monday, a motion was made in the case of "The Queen v. Edward G. Bell, R M." to change the venue to the county of Limerick, or such other county as the court might be pleased to direct. After a long argument the Court ordered that a suggestion should be entered on the record to have the trial take place in the County of Clare. It will be recollected that the charge against Mr. Bell is that he ordered the police to fire on the people during the last Limerick election-that three persons were killed and several wounded-and that at the late Limerick assizes an indictment for manslaughter was found against him.

am sure, that I should enter upon a discussion of the that they must have felt-that any man not utterly subject, or that I should anticipate the statement blinded by party rancour must have felt, the whole trial to be a mockery, and the sentence therefore a nullity. How, then, do they compensate Daniel O'-Sullivan for the injustice that had been previously done him? By giving him the same liberty they would accord to a semi-penitent pick-pocket. Those who, more fortunate than Daniel O'Sullivan, were not tried at the same assizes, pleaded guilty on the distinct condition that the plea was a fiction, and that not even bail should be required from them. Daniel O'Sullivan, however, after having already undergone a six months' unjustifiable imprisonment, is not put upon an equal footing with his fellow-accused, but is only permitted to leave the gaol, with the ignominious ticket-of-leave in his hand. This is not alone injustice, but it is a paltry and cowardly species of injustice, too.

> The persistency with which the populace of Cork kept away from the Viceregal exhibition was remarkable. The Lord Licutenant's reception, says the Cork Tory paper, was the coldest and most discouraging ever vouchsafed to a representative of Maiesty. The walls and gates of the city were on Sunday placarded with bills of which the following is a copy :-- " Irishmen !- Attention !- The last English Viceroy (in all probability) that you will ever see will dine at your expense at the Athenæum on tomorrow evening (Monday). Attend! To show your gratitude to this English deputy, and to the system that produces fat cattle, and a poor exterminated peasantry. Remember the seven hundred years of English dominion you have endured! Beware of cheering for Irish Independence, and for Marshal MacMahon! lest you offend the ears of this Whig Lord ! but cheer heartily for English misrule and British Bridge Baptisers !"

SCRIPTURE READERS FOR THE ARMY .- The followng extraordinary official notification has been sent to the Tyrone Constitution by Captain Maclean :-The vensioners of this district are hereby informed that many opportunities are now offered by the United British Army Scripture Readers and Soldiers' friend Society,' for employment amongst their old comrades. The Society is greatly in need of devoted and Christian men, to go forth as Scripture Readers to the various regiments in H.M. Service; salaries range from £70 to £80 a year at home, from £100 to £150 a-year abroad, and all travelling expenses are defrayed by the Society. These appoint-ments are open to both married and single men, and to the members of all Protestant denominations .--Candidates are invited to send in their names to the Secretary, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing Cross, Lon-don, with the following particulars in full :-- 1. age; 2. married or single; 3. what family; 4. what church he belongs to; 5. what regiment he has served in; 6. present employment; 7. are you able and willing to serve in India. The duties would be to read the Scriptures to the men, in barracks, camp, or hospital, when required."

The extensive mills belonging to Robert Culbertson, Esq., of Ballisodare, within four miles of Sligo, were completely destroyed on Friday morning, by fire. Four men were killed, and ten very badly wounded.

John Bagwell, M.P., Marlfield, has subscribed £20 to the Clonmel School of Art.

of 648 were natives of Ireland. The number of Irish emigrants sailing from Liverpool in October numbered 3,260, against 3,908 in the previous month, and 2,775 in the corresponding period of 1858. The total emigration under the act amounted to 185 cabin and 5,341 steerage, of which it appears 3,260 were Irish, 1,603 English, 263 Scotch, and 197 natives of other countries. The largest emigration was to the United States, when during the month 133 cabin and 3,670 steerage passengers sailed, of whom 2,526 were Irish, 907 English, 89 Scotch, and 148 foreigners, principally Germans. In the previous month of September the numbers were 252 cabin and 4,398 steerage pas-sengers, 3,113 fr sh, 993 English, 150 Scotch, and 142 foreigners. In the corresponding period of 1858 the number of Irish emigrants to the United States amounted to 2,223. These numbers are independent of those carried out by the Cunard steamers, which carried out 630 cabin passengers, of all nations and short ships," in which 405 passengers sailed. The

Canadian royal mail screw steamers have carried the entire of the emigration to Canada, in their four steamers of the month, which conveyed 540 passen-gers. The Australian emigration trade continues very dull, only three vessels having sailed during the month-conveying 50 cabin and 688 steerage passengers-347 of whom were Irish, 390 English, 83 Scotch, and 48 foreigners, against, in the previous month, 36 cabin and 473 Irish, 301 English, 128 Scotch, and 31 foreigners. In the corresponding period of 1858, 479 passengers left the Mersey for Melbourne. Three "short ships" sailed also for Melbourne, carrying 3 cabin and 59 steerage passengers. One ship with government emigrants-the Alfred, of the White Star Line, with 445 passengers, 214 Irish, 171 English, and 20 Scotch, sailed for Sydney, New South Wales, and in the previous month, 189 Irish, 16 English, and 49 Scotch passengers. To New

Zcaland, one ship sailed having on board 2 cabin, and 136 steerage passengers; only 15 were Irish, 91 English, 29 Scotch, and 1 foreigner, being a considerable falling off compared with the previous month when 10 cabin and 214 steerage passengers-60 Irish, 126 English, and 28 Scotch-sailed from the Mersey. To the Cape of Good Hope, one vessel sailed with government emigrants, 406 in number-158 Irish, 60 English, and 2 Scotch, the selection of the Hon. Wm. Field. To the African coast, 50 passengers embarked during the month. To South America, 28, and to the East Indies, 31 passengers in short ships. It will be seen by the above figures that the decline on Irish passengers was 648, on English 271, and Scotch, 138 .- Freeman Correspondent.

Harland, who was fired at and wounded on Sunday evening, the 6th instant, at Cooraclevin, near Shinrone, King's County, is recovering, says "Saunders," from the effects of the gunshot wounds which he then received. Fox, whose committal has been already reported, has been again remanded for further examination. For was some time ago dispossessed by Harland, after which he was pursued by Fox, who threatened his life with a pitchfork .--Thomas Hunt, whose dwelling was fired into at Moneygall, had several slugs lodged in a hat or bonnet box near his bed, and the contents of the second shot, which was fired through his door, lodged in the fireplace at a corner where Hunt was in the constant habit of sitting each night before retiring to bed .-After the shots were fired Hunt loaded his gun, took give to Sheeby, the fec-simple of whose land would

£200 a-year. Not one of the tenants now under notice is in arrears to the amount of one suspence .-Even during the famine years, the tenants had no alternative but to pay the rent on the fixed day, or turn out. We have, on the surest authority, that all rents, counting from the day his Lordship first came into possession of the property, are paid up by all these tenants to the very penny. So he has got over £200 a-year, well paid, since he came to enjoy the property. Now let us see what he has spent on these holdings :--

Michael Hauly, L .. | Thomas Maher, £35 Patrick Meara..... Richard Sheehy, ... Widow O'Brien, Rev. Patrick Ilickey ... Patrick Hennessy, Edward Heffernan,. .. James Hennessy Total ever spent on Simon Ryan,..... the holdings of those under notice £85 Mary Kennedy,

It is well known that the present Earl of Derby had obtained the management and the reats of all the Irish property, (9,000 a-year) from his father the late Earl, long before the death of the latter, indeed aimost immediately on the death of his grandfather, the second last Earl. We are sure the present Earl has enjoyed the Irish property, including that of Doon, over twenty years. He has, we know, been receiving over £200 a-year, for more than twenty cars, out of these holdings alone which are now under notice of eviction. (He receives £700 a-year altogether out of the Doon property.) Considerably over four thousand pounds have passed from these holdings into his lordship's pocket. He has spent £85 on these holdings leaving him a gainer by these holdings to the amount, at the lowest calculation of £3,915, although he has publicly declared that he had spent fur more on these holdings than he ever received from them." It is but fair to remark that Lord Derby gave £100 to a widow whom he wished to eject from one of the above holdings, and who had refused to give up her farm, which her husband had reclaimed from a bog, and upon which he had built a good slated house. The widow, seeing no other alternative, took the £100, and left her house and farm with a sorrowing heart. It is remarked that widows are peculiarly exposed to removal from his lordship's property in Ireland. As another instance of this peculiarity of Lord Derby towards widows. we may instance the Widow O'Brien, who was serv ed with notice of eviction by Crowe, in obedience as Lord Derby acknowledges, to "the orders of his agent." The £100 given to the widow to secure her removal and satisfy a whim, could scarcely be said to be "spent upon the holding." But giving his Lordship the credit of that outlay, the falsehood still remains enumerated by thousands-it is represented by £3,815 instead of £3,915.

IV. Great and bold as the last falsehood appears there was one still greater, bolder, and more patent and cruel, enunciated by the same noble lips when he said, "There was not one person under notice who had not received from him in one shape or another more than the fee-simple of the land !" What did he give to Michael Hanly "in one shape or Not one penny, although the fee-simple of other ?" his land would be at least £400. What did he ever

of their own, they required that aid of those arms of war from the regulars; for it is by fine combinations of infantry, cavalry, and artillery that battles are won. Soon all would have had to trust to their legs ; for be it known to Mr. Wise that absolute running away at the right time is also an essential part of warfare, to be learned with care, though a battle is not the best school for the first lesson.

The regular artiflery would then have feared to close on the French masses, trusting only to the support and protection of unwieldly, untaught, ill-commanded mobs of volunteers.

Now, acting as riflemen, the volunteers will, be independent of the regular army, yet support it : and having free play for their own natural intelligence, it will in each be developed according to mother wit -though it is not every mother that gives her son military wit, as proved by Mr. Wise. They would also more easily escape from the evil of incapable commanders, and yet give full play to their own usefulness.

Thus it would be :-

A rifle infantity man takes post, under cover half a mile from a French column of march, and he plumps into it every shot or knocks over the men and horses of the artillery and cavalry, if at all exposed to his fire. At the same time one or two of Sir William Armstrong's lightest guns, which are said to be of sure stroke at two miles' distance, and may be drawn by two horses, can take a post a mile or more behind the riflemen, pounding the enemy's column and protecting our own skirmishers from cavalry, which, however, could make but little impression, giving, as they would do, half a mile start to the volunteers in running away, if such running should be expedient.

It may be said the French have rifles and long ranging guns also. True; and it would be a fair fight between the rillemen on each side; but the heavily loaded Frenchmen would soon tire, and the main column must halt to rally them again. Thus the long ranging arms, pushing the volunteers into their natural career, have quadrupled their power; and, all former points of weakness being swept away they will be a real support to the regular troops, instead of a drain and a burden.

The delay thus enforced on the enemy must be made also under the destructive fire of the Armstrong gun, which would hit always, and never be hit by a counter gun of the same range, for the columns of the enemy could not hide, they must be perforce of Mr Wise's school ; whereas the Armstrong gun could and would hide, and, having fired, remove to another place to fire again, so that the enemy's shot, directed only by the smoke, would strike an empty nest.

Each gun, whether manned by volunteers or militia artillerymen-and there are many good ones,should he attended by small corps of volunteer cavalry always moving with it, ready to support the skirmishers and to protect the gun from accidental roving detachments of the enemy's horsemen. We also should have roving horsemen-aye, and fighting horsemen, numerous and bold. They would soon teach the French cavaliers how much a good borse hes to do in warfare ; horses never blunder if their riders be earnest and strong-willed.

The last Gazeile having given me a step of rank, The last Gazene unit of the future. my signature will be in future. W. NAPIER, General.

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Witness. The True

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, 15 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED NORRY FRIDAY BY THE

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE great event of the past week, great because of its bearings upon the future of the neighboring Republic, has been the hanging of John Brown by the State Government of Virginia for the Harper's Ferry insurrection. That, according to the laws of all civilized communities, John Brown was rightly executed there can be no doubt. He was taken in arms, convicted of treason, and suffered a traitor's death. But as to the prudence of hanging him, seeing that he has been thereby made a quast martyr, opinions may and will vary. At all events his name will long be used in the North as a potent charm to conjure up dissatisfaction against the South ; and the heart burnings, inutual jealousies, harsh words, and perhaps still harsher deeds, that will thence in all probability accrue, may tend to a severance of all political connection betwixt the Slave and Free States of the American Union.

From the Old World we have rumors of wars. The British and French press seem to take a pleasure in mutually exasperating one another; and though at the present moment it is not easy to indicate a casus belle betwixt their respective governments, some pretence or another for war might no doubt be found at a moment's notice. If you want to heat a dog you can always find a stick.

Little change has occurred in the state of the Italian Question. We hear that the Pope is not only willing, but anxious to make all necessary reforms in the civil government of his States, but he does not wish to appear to the world as acting under compulsion. When we remember the zeal with which Prus IX, in the first years of his reign essayed to ameliorate the condition of his people, and the gross ingratitude with which he was repaid by the Italian Liberals, we cannot wonder that he should hesitate before again he commits himself to the tender mercies of those by whom he has been already betrayed and outraged.

WHAT LOWER CANADA HAS GAINED BY THE UNION .- The Quebec Mercury in an article, an extract from which we laid before our readers in last week's TRUE WITNESS, gave a vivid and correct description of the advantages, moral and material, which Lower Canada has derived from its political connection with its Protestant neighbor. The Mercury came to the conclusion that " all parties in Lower Canada should unite in making this one simple demand on the Upper Canadian vulture, disgorge the nine millions four hundred thousand, or dissolve the

a number of Catholics from all parts of the country to deliberate on the best means to be taken to ameliorate the condition of Irish Catholics in America. The tyranny to which they were exposed in the United States; the utter disregard in the United States are to be found amongst which a Protestant majority manifested for the rights of a Catholic minority; the scorn, indigni- much because of any ill will on their part towards ties, and brute violence with which Irish Papists | the end which the latter profess to have in view, were treated, whilst their children were decoyed. or torn from them to be brought up apostates to the religion for which their fathers had sufferedall these things, of public notoriety, moved the sympathies of the more fortunately situated Catholics of Canada; and prompted them to take counsel together to see if there were no means of Abolitionists, and repudiating their logic, the helping their afflicted brethren-afflicted politi- Catholics of the United States are guilty of no cally, and socially degraded, because an unrepresented minority amongst an essentially Protestant and democratic community, governed strictly in accordance with the principles of the " Protestant Reformers" of Upper Canada; and as | table; and as in the early days of Christianity,

that section of the Province will be governed when the policy of "our natural allies" shall have been matured. The object indeed of the "Protestant Reformers," the openly avowed aim of all their policy, is to assimilate the social and political condition of U. Car.ada to that of the U. States, and thus to perpetuate in Upper Canada the great evil which it was the very object of the promoters and members of the Buffalo Convention to redress ! And yet, marvel of marvels, there are men calling themselves Catholics; who claim to be treated as intelligent beings ; who would assume, or at least try to assume, an air of injured innocence if their honesty were impeached; and who if we mistake not, were not altogether strangers to the Buffalo Convention-who are now doing their best to carry out the anti-Catholic policy of the " Protestant Reformers ;" who take pleasant counsel together with George Brown of the Globe, and Mr. Climie of the Bowmanville Statesman, how to impose the yoke of "Protestant Ascendency" upon the necks of the Papists of Upper Canada, and how to reduce the "Romanists" of that section of the Province to the very position of abject subservience to a Protestant majority, from which it was the avowed object of the Buffalo Convention to rescue if possible, the Irish Catholics of the United States!

Anything more grossly inconsistent with their Catholic professions than the political conduct of our co-religionists who are parties to the " Clear Grit," or Protestant Reform alliance, it would be impossible to imagine. To quality their policy as simply suicidal would be to condemn it too mildly; for suicide generally implies a mental aberration, and in their case the sin is committed with premeditation, and a perfect knowledge of its inevitable results. There is no Catholic outside of the Lunatic Asylum silly enough to believe that a policy pursued by George Brown or by Mr. Climie can be advantageous to Popery; or that the interests of the Church-whatever may be the case with the personal interests of some of her members-will be promoted by men who take a pleasure in insulting her, and make no secret of their hostility towards her; not one who would not be at a loss for an answer were he called upon to indicate any possible benefit that could accrue to the cause of Catholicity in Upper Canada, from the realisation of the political programme traced out by the Convention. What of religious liberty the Catholics of Upper Canada enjoy, they owe to the in-

Yet lest the Witness should accuse us of shirking the question of slavery, or as ashamed of avowing our sentiments thereupon, we will admit that it is true that few, if any, Catholics the ranks of the Abolitionists; and this, not so

as because they detest the means which the Abolitionists avow themselves ready to employ to attain their ends; because, as Catholics, they utterly repudiate as false, the arguments with which the said Abolitionists defend their cause.

But, though holding themselves aloof from the inconsistency, or dereliction of principle; for it is not a dogma of their Church that it is a sin, or malum per se, to hold or own a slave. The laws of right and wrong are universal, immuas we may see from the Epistle of St. Paul to Philemon, slave-holding did not necessarily exclude from Church-membership, and as no one could be admitted to Church-membership who was habitually a violator of the moral law-so we conclude that there was then, and that there is, therefore, now also, nothing esentially evil, or morally wrong in merely holding or owning a slave. This is but a derangement, the symptom of an abnormal condition, of the labor market; an infraction, not of the moral code, but of those laws which the political economist tells us should regulate the terms of the contract betwixt the buyer and the seller of labor. In Catholic countries, where slave and master kneel at the same altar, slavery is nothing more than this.

But, in that slavery in Non-Catholic communities by the immense and irresponsible power it places in the hands of the slave owner, is often the instrument of crime; inasmuch as the slave in a Protestant country has no protection against the master's lust or cruelty ; and that the "family" with all its sanctities cannot exist amongst a slave population, there, where amongst the owners of the slaves the precepts of the Catholic Church with regard to the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage are treated with contemptwe can readily believe that the slave system of the Southern States is the source of innumerable evils. But these evils are accidents of, not essential to, the system; and the logical error of the Abolitionists is that they do not distinguish betwixt what is essential, and what merely accidental.

In practice their errors are still more serious; for they preach, if they do not themselves set an example of, the duty of insurrection, and armed resistance. These are weapons which the conscientious Catholic cannot avail himself of. Not by such weapons, not by such allies, was European society of the Middle Ages purged of the taint of slavery. For this great deliverance from what at one time threatened to become a great social evil, Europe is indebted to the Catholic Church alone-and when we say Catholic Church we mean, of course, the Papal Church. The countries wherein the influence of the Papacy was weak or unfelt, retained longer than others-some as Russia have retained to the present day-the system from whence those communities which were most docile to, and most under the control of, the Holy See, were at an early period, and entirely delivered. These facts, recognised by all Protestant historians with terference of the other and Catholic section of any pretensions to discernment or candor, are the Province ; and it is by the Legislative Union certain indices of the feelings with which the Cathat they are sheltered from the hostility of the tholic Church regards slavery; and explain why overwhelming Protestant majority amongst whom | it is that, in the United States, as in Russia, and their lot is cast. Their policy then, whatever in all countries where her influence is weak, it is so difficult a thing to ameliorate the condition of hold the Constitution as it is." Repeal of the the slave, without incurring the horrors of a servile war, and threatening the entire social fabric. There is but one weapon that has been found etfective to procure the emancipation of the slave, and that weapon is not to be found outside of the armory of the Church. The action of the British Legislature in emancipating the slaves in the West Indies may be cited as an exception to this rule; but it must be remembered that it is very easy to be generous at the expense of others; and that the people of Great Britain emancipated, not their own slaves, but those of their neighbors, and if we may be pardoned the solecism-of their very remote neighbors to boot. No argument therefore against the consistency of Irish Catholics can be found in the fact that whilst insisting upon their own rights, they are not be found amongst the ranks of the "Abolitionists;" for this proceeds not from any good will towards slavery, but from their aversion to the principles of the "Abolitionists," and the means which the latter advocate to carry out their policy. The other taunt of our cotemporary may also be easily dealt with. He says :--

which however at its worst will contrast most favorably with the Government of Catholic Ireland by Protestant Great Britain.

But it is not to prevent the adoption of necessary reforms : it is not to perpetuate the abuses which may exist in the civil Government of the Roman States, that the Catholics of Ireland offer their sympathy, and if needs be, the aid of their stout arms and brave hearts, to the head of their Church; but because, as Catholics, it is their duty to assert, and if needs be to defend with their lives, the independence of their Church and its Sovereign Pontifi. In the present order the State, constituted as it is in Upper Canada of society every man must be either sovereign or subject ; and it is simply to prevent the Pope from becoming virtually the subject, either of the French Emperor, or of the Italian revolutionists, that the Catholics of Ireland offer him their assistance. Is not this reasonable? Are not British Catholics reproached with giving but a divided allegiance to their temporal Sovereign because of their spiritual allegiance to the Holy See? With how much more force would not this unjust reproach be urged against them by Protestants, were the Pope himself subject to a Foreign Power ?--- and therefore is it that Catho-lics throughout the world, but in the British dominions especially, are so deeply interested in maintaining the Pope in the position of an independent Sovereign.

BLUE LAWS .- Let no man think that we have outgrown the absurdities of the past, or that we have the right to laugh at the follies of the " Praise-God-Barebones" of former days. The breed of Barebones is certainly not extinct in Canada; neither are our modern County Solons one whit more enlightened than were the notorious framers of the Blue Laws of Connecticut. Indeed we doubt it the latter ever devised anything so absurd as the "By-Law" which is published in the Montreal Witness of the 23rd ult., as enacted by the Municipality of the County of Simcoe, C.W.," to make provision for the Preservation of the Public Morals." As a specimen however, of Protestant Sumptuary Legislation, and of the respect which Protestants entertain for the "right of private judgment" in matters pertaining to religion, it is seriously worthy of the attention of the Catholic community, in spite of its absurdities.

The Act 22d Vic., c. 99, gives to the Councils of the several Counties, Cities and Towns in Upper Canada, authority to enact By-Laws for enforcing Sabbath observances; for regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors; for preventing vice and horse-racing; for suppressing tippling houses, houses of ill-fame, and places of amusement ; and for preventing indecency and restraining vagrants. To some of these extraordinary powers, if exercised with sound discretion, no man would dream of offering any objection; but when we call to mind the stuff of which the Municipal Councils of Upper Canada are in great part composed, and consequently the slight chances there are, that their members will classes ball and marbles with blasphemy, and obexercise their powers with discretion, we cannot scenity. but entertain serious misgivings as to the policy

tions, and prohibits things so innocent as balls and marbles, we contend that the State is exceeding its just limits, and that beyond those limits we are not bound to obey it. If we are told that the State is but the organ of Christian society or the Church, we reply that, by its own act, the State has renounced all connection, all semblance even of connection, with the Church, and can have therefore no shadow of a pretence to speak in the name of the latter. In neither case can have any claim to our respect or obedience when legislating on the subject of Sunday observances.

And what is "profane music ?" by what rule are men to judge betwixt what music is prohibited and what is to be tolerated on Sundays ?---Where is the line between sacred, and " profane music" to be drawn ? and is the County of Simcoe Municipality a body qualified for the task of drawing such a line ?

The attempt to impose restrictions upon innocent amusements on Sundays is not only absurd. but it is most tyransical. That no man should be allowed to annoy, or disturb the devotious of his neighbors on Sunday by his noisy sports, we freely admit; but why should the Catholic. who can see no moral wrong in ball or marbles, whose religion does not teach him to look upon innocent amusements or good music as more offensive to God upon Sunday, than upon Monday or Tuesday, provided that they be not allowed to encroach upon the hours due to divine worship-why should the Catholic be compelled to submit himself to the fantastic and grovelling superstitions of his Non-Catholic neighbors ?-If the latter choose to make of Sunday the nearest approach to a hell upon earth that their feeble intelligences permit, why should the Papist, who in the Sunday recognises God's kind gift to His hard-working creatures-why should the Papist we say, be asked to bow down before the foul Moloch which Protestantism worships? We know-who does not know ?- how many thousands of little children in Protestant communities are trained up to hate such a religion as that which once a week imposes upon them the curse of a Puritan Sabbath. Why then should we in Canada strive to add to the numbers of those unbappy little ones ?--- why should we persist in rendering by a pernicious system of Puritanical legislation, odious in their eyes that holy law which, if they knew it in its integrity, they would love ?-- why thus should we insist upon dimming the all glorious truth of Revelation that "God is love," and not a capricious tyrant who takes delight in the sufferings of His creatures? In vain do we deplore the growth of infidelity, whilst that infidelity is but the Protest of the human heart, and the human intellect, against the degrading superstitions of Puritanism, which

We are not arguing, be it remembered, against or justice of authorising those Bodies to legis- the duty of the State to prohibit all amusements, late upon such a subject as the due observance however innocent in themselves, which necessarily of Sunday, or the Christian Sabhath. We fear interfere with or obstruct the devotions of those who decline joining therein. Neither are we contending for the general propriety of devoting any considerable portion of Sunday or other Holy days appointed by the Church, to worldly amusements of any kind. Could we altogether give ourselves up throughout the day to the wo ship of God, the contemplation of His Majesty, and to devout meditation, it would be well that we should do so; and if there be any who have the gift so to do, it is no doubt their duty to avail themselves of their high privilege. But all men, but the great majority of the human race, are not so constituted; and it is not only unjust, but it is impolitic to deprive these of all secular recreations on Sunday, and to force them, almost, into excess, dissipation and sensual indulgences, It is in this light, and with these anticipations by rigorously closing on them all portals opening often told to contrast a Continental and Catholic Sunday, with a Scotch or Yankee Protestant Sabbath. We accept the challenge willingly, and as to a considerable extent a test of the comparative morality of Catholic and Protestant Society. The first seeks the light, and all its faults are patent to the most casual observer .---At the first glance we see always the worst of a Catholic society; but upon closer examination we find that it is invariably better than it appears to be. • With Protestant society it is the very and fair to look at without, but within full of dead By these laws are prohibited, not only all men's bones and all uncleanness. Even when we have penetrated into its inmost recesses it still always appears to the eye far better than it actually of its corruption, still deeper depths remain untold, which plummet line can never sound; explore we never so closely its fetid abysses, abysses yet more fettid still mock our closest researches. Its choicest courts are as the courts seen in a vision by the son of Buz, whereon were But it may be asked-by what right, or by depicted every creeping thing, and every abomi-

There can be but one reason indeed, why the Catholics of Lower Canada should not agitate for that dissolution, pur et simple, and hail its arrival as an unmixed boon; and that reason is that dissolution would be deeply injurious to the interests of the Catholics in the Western section of the Province. If then we have any prudential scruples bout dissolution, it is not for ourselves that we entertain them, but for our western coreligionists.

For what would be the fate of the latter, what the condition of their schools, colleges, religious and charitable institutions, were the policy of the Toronto Convention triumphant, and if the Repeal of the Legislative Union betwixt the two Canadas were un fuit accompli? It is this consideration, and this alone, that prevents us from congratulating Lower Canada on the system of tactics lately adopted by its enemies; it is this consideration alone that makes us doubtful as to whether that system of tactics can be conscientiously adopted by the Catholics of this section of the Province.

There can be no doubt that the first, the chief, indeed the only sufferers by a repeal of the Legislative Union, would be the Catholics of Upper Canada; and so conscious of this are they them-Popery meeting; called by the leaders of the with the spirit in which it was summoned; and its " Resolutions"-as their movers and support- and can be so, to him only who utters them. ers themselves hesitate not to tell us franklywere conceived in the same essentially anti-Catholic spirit; whilst it is not even attemped to be heaping abuse upon us, our Church, and our reconcealed that those Resolutions, if carried out, Ingion, the Moutreal Witness essays to make us would give its death blow to the Separate School System, and establish Protestant Ascendency on coreligionists. Against such treatment we feel as him a basis in Upper Canada as that on which 'it our duty and our right to protest. it has so long reposed in Ireland. In short the regime of the " Protestant Reformers" would article headed, " Irish Roman Catholic Ideas in a few years reproduce in this country all the of Liberty"-the Montreal Witness cites the the people of the Roman States; though, since worst features of British Protestant rule in Ire- well-known saying of Mr. Mitchell with refer- the Pope in his temporal capacity is fallible, we land ; and the Irish Catholic minority of Upper ence to slavery in the United States, we feel it do not pretend that the Civil Government of the Canada would at once be degraded to the level our duty to remind the Watness that Mr. Mit- Pontifical States is perfect, or free from blemof their unhappy co-religionists and fellow-coun- chell is a Protestant, and not a Catholic ; and ishes. Indeed, seeing how active for many years trymen in the United States.

may be the policy of Lower Canada-is to "up-Union, or Representation by Population, would be fatal to their best interests as Catholics ; because it is only through Catholic Lower Canada that their voice can be heard, or that their political influence can make itself felt, in the Provincial Legislature.

This then is the result of our examination of the policy of Repeal of the Union. In so far as Lower Canada is concerned there is every reason why we Catholics should strenuously support every movement having that Repeal as its end. But inasmuch as Repeal, whether with or without Federation, would be deeply injurious to Catholic interests in Upper Canada; as it would leave our co-religionists of the West at the mercy of a political set to whom mercy, and justice to Papists, are unknown ; and as it would inevitably entail the overthrow of Catholic separate schools and maugurate the era of " Protestant Ascendency," we cannot, as yet at all events, adopt Repeal of the Legislative Union as a plank of our political platform.

We have no objection to the Montreal Witselves, that no one amongst them has ever yet at- ness denouncing the Catholic Church as " that tempted to show, or had the impudence even to masterpiece of Satanic ingenuity,"--- or to his insinuate, that any advantage to the interests of representing it as "compounded of idolatry, Catholicity in Upper Canada would, or by any superstition, deceit, and oppression." To possibility could, accrue from the adoption of the these little douceurs we are well accustomed ; political programme laid down by the Toronto and if the utterance of them affords solace to Convention. The meeting was essentially a non- the bruised spirit of our cotemporary, he is heartily welcome to employ them. They do not anti-Catholic party to devise means for the re- hurt us : they cannot affect our status, as before pression of Catholic influence in the Legislature. God or man-for the tormer knows that they are All its debates were carried on in accordance false, and the other does not believe them to be true. If they are injurious to any one, they are,

But we have the right to complain, and it is our duty to remonstrate, when, not content with responsible for the sayings and doings of its own

So when, as in its issue of the 3d inst., in an

Our readers may remember how, some few Catholic Church responsible for the sayings and and corner of Italy, it would be strange indeed

"With strauge inconsistency these clamorers for liberty and nationality (Irish Catholics) are ready to fly to aid the Pope to keep his subjects in the most abject condition of any people in Europe. 'Give us liberty !' is the cry of Irish Romanists-a moment after they are ready to perpetuate the slavery of the African race, or to wage war against their co-re-ligionists in Italy."

To this silly tirade are added some equally sagacious remarks respecting M. About's very witty, but more mendacious than witty, work on the Roman States, to which the Witness appeals in support of the thesis that the condition of the people of the Roman States "is the most abject of any people in Europe." But in this our cotemporary does but betray his gross ignorance of, or disregard for, the laws of evidence. The very question at issue is, whether M. About's statements with regard to the Roman States are true or false; and the Witness has no right to sic, on Sunday. In short, it is evidently the deassume their truth until that—the point at issue -has been decided in the affirmative.

We meet our cotemporary therefore with the simple denial of the "abject condition" of that. therefore, it is most dishonest to hold the have been the agents of revolution in every hole

greatly that their ill-judged, precipitate, and arbitrary enactments will but tend to make the Sunday contemptible and odious, and bring the due observance of the Lord's Day into disrepute .--Thus the Puritans of England, with their arbitrary and ridiculous Sumptuary Laws, were but the logical precursors of the general infidelity and licentiousness of the Restoration. Penal sumptuary laws may make hypocrites, and must bring religion into disrepute by making it odious ; but they cannot make men pious, or promote the cause of true morality. Even should those laws be obeyed for a season, a reaction must come, sooner or later; and the longer it is deferred the more terrible, the more " thorough" will that reaction be.

which the records of the past confirm, that we to rational and innocent amusements. We are look upon the "By-Laws" published in the Montreal Witness; and of which, no doubt, that journal, and the narrow-minded clique which it represents, heartily approve, and hold up as an example to be imitated. We on the contrary feel confident that the said Laws most remain a dead letter; and can therefore have no other effect than that of bringing human, as well as divine legislation into disrepute. Our readers however shall judge for themselves what amount of discretion has been exhibited by the Sincoe Solons in their laws for the better observance of reverse. It is as the sepulchre, often whitened, Sundays.

blasphemy, and obscenity, all sale and purchases of goods of every description on Sunday-but it is declared unlawful to fish or shoot, to play at is; dive we down never so deep into the depths marbles or ball, to dance or to play profane musign of their framers, to give us in lieu of the Christian Sunday, its loathsome caricature, the Puritan Sabbath, with all its gloom and low debauchery.

whose authority do these Simcoe Municipals do nable beast, Ezechiel, viii. 10; and in vain does these things? It may well be asked-what music Protestantism strive to hide these abominations is "protane?" and who is to be judge of the with a miserable varnish of "Blue Laws." sanctity or the profanity of a piece of music playy ars ago, a movement which resulted in a "bot- opinions of one who is an alien to her fold, and if there were not discontent and disorganisation ed on Sunday? If we are told that it is the but just recovering from its Protestantism of last the of smoke." led to the assembling at Buffalo of a contemner of her authority, as is Mr. Mitchell. amongst the subjects of the Roman Government; State, proprio motu, that imposes these restric- entury.

*This holds true even of France, though France is

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .-**DECEMBER 9. 1859.**

OUR "NATURAL ALLIES."-The Boromanville Statesman, whose editor played so distinguished a part at the recent Convention of the "Protestant Reformers," has at all events one merit: that of being frank, and of making no attempt to conceal the scora and aversion which "Protestant Reformers" entertain towards Popery. Even when they can get the help of Papists; even when the latter condescend to do their dirty work, they still hate and despise their unprincipled allies, and plainly tell them so to their teeth; so confident are they that, in their eagerness after place, those Popish allies will submit to any indignity laat may be offered to them. Thus him. the Botomanville Statesman replies in the following terms to the boast of the Toronto Mirror that Catholics in religion are necessarily " Liberals" in politics :---

"The Toronto Mirror is labouring to make the public believe that the Roman Catholics secured to Upper Canada her liberation from the domination of the old family compact; and that had it not been for them, the Ulergy Reserves question would not yet tor men, me over by asserves question would not yet be settled. Now, what do you think the Mirror wishes us to understand by this ?-simply that the Roman Catholics are a very liberal people, and that they are governed entirely by the principles of equal justice to all.

We do not deny that the Catholics have supported many liberal mensures ; but they did so because their employers paid for all such votes out of the public funds, in the shape of endowments to nunneries, and other Catholic institutions. The Roman Catholics knew full well that they could not get a share of the Clergy Reserve slands ; but they saw a chance of getting money from the government, if these lands were taken away from the denominations who claimed them; and for this reason they voted for their secularization.

their securarization. Having by a feigned support of liberal measures induced the Baldwin and Hincks administrations to pay large sums to their "peculiar institutions," they then felt themselves in a position to dictate to future governments; and from that time till the present, the Catholic system has been a curse to Canada. We do not wish to cloak our antipathy to the papal system : with the individuals who adhere to it, as individuals, we have no enmity ; but we must declare our intention to do all in our power to uproot the system from Canadian soil."

These are the thanks that Catholics receive -and verily they amply deserve them - from their Liberal Protestant allies, for their suicidal policy on the Clergy Reserves Question. The editor of the Statesman should however bear this in mind; that, however correct may be his appreciation of the mercenary motives which induced some Catholics to support "Secularization," his remarks are not of general application. He should remember that the very highest authori-WITNESS, firmly, though humbly and ineffectually, offered to it all the opposition in its power .----The not very flattering remarks of the Boumanxille Statesman are therefore not applicable to red the interests of their Church to those of a party, the great majority amongst Catholics were opposed to the "Secularization" policy of the "Liberals" of Upper Canada; but in the days

they should remember that it is from a Protest- of schools, which we of Lower Canada have with ant, and not from a Catholic source, that they much trouble, built up for them. Until the emanate.

for the paragraph wherein we denied the validity of Protestant Orders; and this point-that of the validity of Anglican Orders-we are fully prepared to discuss with our Protestant cotemporary. The question is a historical question ; and resolves itself into the question of the consecration of Matthew Parker-Queen Elizabeth's Archbishop of Canterbury. We deny that the said Parker ever was consecrated; and if our cotemporary pretends that he was, we call upon him for proof. The onus probandi rests with

For the rest, we disclaim any intention of outraging the feelings of our non-Catholic brethren, and least of all, those of members of the Anglican sect. We can admire their many noble virtues in the natural order, their high scientific attainments, their scholarship, and general amability; but we cannot recognise in their ministers any right to the title of Priest or Bishop. For this reason we therefore do not look upon the scenes described by the Protestant correspondent of the N. Y. Churchman with the same horror as that with which we should regard them, did we believe in the validity of Protestant Episcopairan Orders. But nevertheless we regret the gross irreverence-to say the least-with which upon Protestant testimony, it appears that the most solemn rites of their religion are treated by men calling themselves Priests and Bishops in the Church of Christ. If the scenes described by a Protestant correspondent of a Protestant Episcopalian paper, did occur in a Protestant Episcopalian church, then we say again, that those scenes would have been more becoming, if enacted in a grog-shop, than in a building devoted to the worship of God. However, for further particulars, and as to the party really responsible for what appeared in our columns, we again refer the British Standard to the N.Y. Churchman.

PROTESTANT ASCENDENCY .- The Catholics of Upper Canada are beginning to taste the first fruits of their new policy, and their "natural allies" are losing no opportunity that may present itself for indulging to the full their anti-Catholic prejudices. As a slight specimen of the indignities to which our coreligionists are exposed, we may cite the action of the Town Council of Guelph, in giving-despite the remonstrances of the Catholic tax-payers-the use of the Town pany which is indebted to you for its organization, Hall to an anti-Catholic lecturer, to deliver there- and which you have so well and so successfully comin a course of lectures against Popery. "A manded from that period up to the present moment. Catholic" giving an account of this insult through ties of the Catholic Church at all events, gave the columns of the Toronto Mirror, assures us ties of the Catholic Church at an events, gave the columns of the Toronto Larror, assures us your residence in this city, expended your time, your no sanction to that measure; and that the TRUE that the Catholics of Guelph, "are determined talents, and your professional services in promoting that their religious principles and civil rights the interests of our countrymen, we should be unshall not be infringed or trampled upon, even by grateful, indeed, if we allowed this opportunity to a Protestant majority." This determination we pass away without recording our admiration of your applaud ; though we see not how it is to be carried the general Catholic body, but only to that small out, except with the assistance of the Catholics lantic who deserves better than you do the respect section of it to which we have applied the term of "Government hacks." Of those who prefer-Canada; but unfortunately that assistance has been already scornfully rejected, that interference has been insultingly spurned, by the repre- ed efforts you have bravely and manfully triumphed sentatives of the Catholics of the Upper Province over the difficulties which imperilled your progress, "Liberals" of Upper Canada; but in the days of Mr Hincks as at the present moment, motives of personal interest and political advancement, prevailed over every other consideration. And Liberal Catholics are now reuping the them by a brute majority to our common reling of pride, and this, therefore, with no uncommon feeling of pride, and this, therefore, with no uncommon feeling of pride, and this, therefore, with no uncommon feeling of pride, and pleasure that we now masure you how heartily we rejoice in speing the great success which you have achieved, and the proof position which you have obtained in this the land of your adoption. But

verdict of the Catholic delegates shall have been We admit however that we are responsible formally set aside by the Catholics of Upper Canada, we of the Lower Province must be fools indeed, if we ever again raise a finger to save them from the consequences of their own suicidal policy. We have our own affairs to attend to; our representatives have the interests of Catholic Lower Canada to attend to; and it is too much to expect that we and they should expose those interests to danger, for the sake of men who reject our proffered assistance with insult and the basest ingratitude.

THE REV. DR. CAHILL.-This distinguished

lecturer, writer and patriot, arrived in New York by the steamer Africa. He proposes remaining some time on this Continent, and will visit its chief cities, and objects of interest in the course of a tour that it is his design to make. No doubt we shall have the pleasure of seeing him at Montreal, and that we shall enjoy the still higher privilege of hearing him lecture. The St. Patrick's Society of this City have, for that purpose, invited the reverend gentleman to lecture before them, and we sincerely hope that their invitation may be accepted. In the meantime, we heartily offer to our illustrious visitor congratulations upon his safe arrival, and bid him welcome to this Western Hemisphere.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION .---This Association feels great pleasure in being able to announce to the public, that the distinguished Lecturer, L. S. Ives, LL.D., late Protestant Bishop of South Carolina, has consented to Lecture before it on the 28th and 30th of the current month, and on the 2nd of January, 1860.

On Wednesday, the 30th ult., the men and officers of Number Four Company Volunteer Rifles presented Major Devlin with the following address, upon the occasion of his promotion to the rank of Battalion Major :----

To Major Devlin :

DEAR SIR .- We, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of No. 4 Volunteer Militia Rifle Company, desire to avail ourselves of this opportunity to congratulate you upon your well-deserved promotion to the rank of Major in the First Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada; and at the same time to address you a few words expressive of our sentiments towards you before you leave the Com-

Knowing, as we do, how earnestly, and how devotedly you have, during the past sixteen years of invaluable services, and without assuring you that we know of no Irishman upon this side of the At-

culties to contend against ; but we can also bear hohorable testimony to the fact that by your own unaid-And Liberal Catholics are now reaping the them, by a brute majority, to our common reli-fruits of their short-sighted policy. They loved them, by a brute majority, to our common reli-Hincks more than the interests of their religion, and verily they now have their reward. They lend them a helping hand to obtain justice from important services which you have rendered to a simand verify they now have then reverse. They their Protestant task masters; but with the pro- in particular. To you, Sir, we owe our organization has attracted the notice and won the commendation of the authorities, it is to you, Sir, to your indefatigable exertions and to your example, that that excellence of our organization and efficiency of our discipline are mainly due. We are proud, then, to acknowledge the obligations under which, as trishmen and as citizen soldiers of this free and happy land, we lie to you; and feel at the same time that we are but discharging a duty a most pleasant and honourable duty, in our endeavours thus imperfectly to convey to you a tribute of our respectful admiration. And, we are convinced that it will be by making it our constant duty to maintain the high reputation which No. 4 Company has acquired under your command, that we shall best evince our gratitude, and give you the best proofs of the esteem in which we hold you. Permit us then, Sir, in conclusion, to tender you our best thanks ; and to assure you that whilst we shall ever watch your future course with the most ardent wishes for your health and prosperity, we shall at the same time make it our endeavor to walk in your footsteps and to imitate that career of usefulness which has won for you, Sir, the respect and gratitude of your brother-soldiers and your ellow-countrymen. Signed on behalf of the Company, JOHN GILLIES, Secretary to No. 4 V. M. R. Co.

ants. If offensive to the feelings of Protestants given their assent to the overthrow of that system dustrious habits, the emigrant who lands upon her shores with a determination to succeed cannot fail to obtain the object of his pursuit, and sooner or later to see himself master and proprietor of a free and happy home. In proof of which fact I might mention, if indeed proof was necessary, that not very many years ago no inconsiderable number of our wealthiest merchants, now a class of men whose entorprise and character reflect credit upon themselves and honor upon the city in which they live, filled as humble situations as any amongst us. But these, looking around, saw at a glance that to acquire a name and a position worthy of having, they must commence at the bottom of the ladder and persevere diligently until they climbed to its top; and I venture to say that out of the large number who thus commenced their career, very few, if any, failed to gain the golden prize. Let us then endeavor to profit by the lessons which experience teaches ; and if now and again we should be met with unexpected dilliculties remember that we are emigrants of necessity and not of choice, and that as such we must not shrink from the contest, though adversity should in its bitterest form assail us; for after all, the severity

of the battle when successfully fought will only tend

to enhance the value of the victory which leaves us masters of the field. No. 4,-You have been pleased to say that to me is mainly due the credit of your organization, efficiency, and discipline. But it is my duty to do you the justice to acknowledge, that although I may fairly claim the honor of your organization as a company, that, nevertheless, the merit of the respected position which you now hold in the Force is not due to me but to yourselves - to your own assiduity-to the attention which you have paid to your drill-to the excellence of your conduct, which, 1 am proud to say, has never once been called in question - to the readiness with which you expended, not only a large share of your time, but also a very considerable part of your daily income, in acquiring a correct knowledge of military discipline, without which it is utterly impossible that any Company can become either useful or effective. Let us, however, hope that hereafter it will not be necessary for the Active Militia Force to expend their private means, as they have hitherto been obliged to do, in defraying expenses in the pursuit of military acquirements, which ought to be borne by the Government of the country, to whom they have dedicated their services.

If it is the will of Canada, as it seems to be, that a certain number of her citizens should be trained to the use of arms, she ought to be prepared to fulfil her part of the engagement by dealing, not in a niggardly but in a liberal spirit, with those who have so pa-triotically accepted her invitation, and shown so much readines in patting themselves in a position to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise, requiring the intervention of a well organised armed force to uphold her authority and maintain her independence. I regret, however, to be obliged to say that if we judge of the future by the past, there is but little room loft to indulge the hope of a more liberal encouragement ; for, unfortunately, session after session of Parliament we see that there are always to be found amongst the august members who compose that establishment, a few factious individuals, who, whilst they boast of their loyalty, make it a point, under the false pretence of economy, to do all in their power to ignore the Militia Law of the Proince and the objects it contemplates ; nor, indeed, are they always content to stop here, for not unfremently we find that their indignant protests are not only levelled against the Law which says Cunada should be so armed as to be able, in the hour of need to draw strength and courage from our own resources, but hurled with equal force against her citizensoldiers, whose usefulness and efficiency are sometimes made the sport of their contemptible buffoonery. Yet, let me say, that it is only justice to add that we have every reason to believe that these harmless jokers are not in this particular the true exponents of the will, or sentiments of the Canadian people, and that despite the sneers of our opponents, and the difficulties which the Force has had to battle against, it is gratifying to be able to state that it has proved itself superior to every obstacle, and fairly won the proud title of First Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada but a few days ago conferred upon it by his Excellency the Governor General our Commander-in-Chief. Nay more, I contend that the organisation of this large Force has been the means of drawing our fellow-citizens more closely together and of strengthening more tirmly than ever those friendly ties which we may boast distinguish,

And this on this contin

PROTESTANT PROGRESS. - The following extract is from an article in an American paper, given by the Montreal Witness amongst its selected matter :----

5

" The spirit of religion, of which we hear so much vaunting is fast dying out, and infidelism taking its place. Crime is encouraged by the decay of our Judicial system, and the hope_of impunity held out by the remissness of juries. The excesses which follow are so demoralising the public mind that murders are thought little or nothing of. Familiarity with scenes of blood is blunting the consciences of men to every sense of humanity and Christian teeling."

SENTENCE ON MR. FELLOWS .--- The Court of Queen's Bench has pronounced sentence on Mr. Fellowes, condemning hun to six month's imprisonment in the common gaol, and to pay a fine of Two hundred pounds.

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

The weather has been severe, with a good deal of snow. It is now milder.

Business in all its departments is quite inactive, so that there is very little to report.

WHRAT-U. C. Spring has been sold from stores at \$1,15 since our last. We hear of no large transac-

tions, and there is very little arriving. FLOUR has been rather inactive at the high prices mentioned in our last. Sales of small parcels have been made at \$5,35 for Superfine, which is the asking price. Were a quantity placed in the market for sale, however, it would not realise that rate. ASHES-Pots and Pourls 278 3d.

Pour has shown a tendency to advance all over the interior, and consequently there is very i little ar-riving. The price here is firm at the rates so often quoted already, vix., \$5,50 to \$6,50.

BUTTER is unchanged in price. The demand is very slack, but there is not much coming, and the stock in this market is not, we believe, very heavy. We quote it at 14c. to 18c.

Fisu-Lako White Fish is in fair demand at \$7 to \$7] for good fall catch in retail parcels. Lake Trout is not so saleable at SS to S9.

MONEY is easy for business paper.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS

Wheat-None in market. Outs may be quoted at 2s to 2s Id. Supply large. Barley 3s to 3s 8d. Fair supply. Indian Corn 3s 9d to 4s Small Supply. Peas 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Good supply. Flas, Seed 5s 6d to 6s. Very Searce. Timothy Seed 10s to 10s Gd. Very Scarce. Bag Flour 15s to 16s. Fair supply. Outment 103 6d to 11s. Supply very fair. Butter-Fresh, 18 3d to 18 4d.; Satt, 101 to 11d. Eggs 11d to 1s. Polatoes 3s 9d to 4s.

Hay and Straw remain the same.

Poulity -Good supply. Turkeys, 74 6d to 10s. Geese, 55 to 78 6d. Ducks, 3s to 4s. Fowls 2s to 28 6d.

Game-Partridge, 3s to 3s 6d. Wild Ducks, 2s to 3s. Hares, is to is 3d.

The above prices are by the pair ; these are the selling prices.

Remarks .-- The attendance at the market not very large ; the supply of produce very fair.

The People's Pamphlet, which may be had (gratis) of dealers in Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, abounds in certificates of the most reliable character, and such as will convince the most incredulous that it is invaluable as a family medicine.

Died.

In Montreal, on the 6th inst., Catherine Pierce, the beloved wife of Mr. Mathew Kearney, aged 36 years. In this city, on the 6th inst., Albert, youngest son of William Wilson, printer, aged 18 months. On the 4th inst., at his residence, Vonville, Colonel William Crosbie Hanson, aged 68 years.

in an especial manner, our flourishing city from all SAINT LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, NO. 77 BLEURY STREET-WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM. PROPRIETOR -- THE LARGEST MANUFAC TORY IN MARBLE IN BRITISH NORTH AME-RICA

and verily they now have their reward. They against the property of the Catholic Church ceedings of the Convention staring us in the as a corps, and if the excellence of our discipline and amongst those who were the sufferers by " Secularization;' and in return they have earned, richly earned, the thorough contempt of those for whose sakes they consented to endorse the fairs of the Catholics of Upper Canada. proposition "that it is desirable to abolish all semblance even of connection betwixt Church and State."

And as it has been in the past, so shall it be in the future. Catholics may see by the extracts abandoned, or are indifferent about, the School given above from the "Protestant Reform" press, what kind of thanks they receive from the at the Convention can no more be considered the hands of their Liberal allies for past services to ern Canada than they can of the people of Timbuckthe Liberal cause; and may therefore easily form | too. The Catholics of Upper Canada are as staunch a very good idea of what they have to expect to-day on the question of Separate Schools as they from the gratitude of the "Protestant Reform" ever were, and they repudiate the pusillanimous conduct of these Catholic delegates.—Oltawa Triparty when, by their alliance with the latter, they shall have raised that party to power .--"We must declare our intention," says the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada, "to do all ing our power to uproot the system-the Papal system-from Canadian soil." This is the language of the Bowmanville Statesman; this in substance is the language of the Globe, of Mr. G. Brown, and the " Protestant Reformers" generally; this the object of the Toronto Convention, and the great end of the policy of all its promoters.

cle in a late issue of the TRUE WITNESS, where- the latter shall do something to help themin was detailed the manner in which the Com- selves. They have talked long enough and loud munion Service is celebrated in the Protestant enough, but, hearen knows, to little or no pur-Episcopalian church of the United States. We pose. It is indeed almost time for them to act ; can only say, in answer to our cotemporary, that the offensive expressions in question were by us nantly the action of their delegates, if by the latfaithfully copied from a Protestant paper, the ter they have been, as we believe they have been, New York Christian Inquirer; wherein was published a letter from a person professing himsell a member of the Episcopalian sect, and who deplored the gross irreverence of his own pastors. The "huge demijohn" of houor "under the altar;" the consecrated bread carried away by the sexton for the dogs, and the chalices turned entreaties for Lower Canadian sympathy and coup to drain, were all therein faithfully chronicled ; operation, we have interfered with their local afand our sole offence is the transferring of the de-scription thereof to our columns. For further da-we cannot see how or why we should be exparticulars we would refer the British Standard pected again so to interfere, or again to take to the N. Y. Churchman, a Protestant Episcopalian paper, in which the offensive communication originally appeared, and from whence it of the Catholic delegates of Upper Canada, that was copied into many of the journals of the Unit- the great grievance of which they have to comed States. It is therefore most absurd, and indeed unjust on the part of our Canadian cotemporary to reproach us with reproducing the complaints which certainly originated with Protest- delegates have ratified this charge against us, and Canada holds out to every man of temperate and in-

face, and the express repudiation by the Catholic delegates of Lower Canadian interference, it is impossible for us to take any active part in the af-

"Our cotemporary"-says the Ottawa Tribune, referring to the TRUE WITNESS-" is in error in supposing that the Catholics of Upper Canada have Question. The few Catholic delegates who assisted bune, 26th ult.

This we can readily, and do most cheerfully believe to be the truth; but if it is so, it is for the Catholics of Upper Canada to make the fact apparent.

The School Question-as we have often said -is a question in which they are far more immediately interested than we are; and whilst hitherto all that the Catholics of Upper Canada enjoy in the shape of Separate Schools is due entirely to the disinterested interference of Catholic Lower Canada on behalf of the Catholic minority of the Western section of the Province .- we The British Standard complains of an arti- have the right to expect that for the luture but at all events, publicly to repudiate indigmisrepresented.

As for us of Lower Canada, after the infamous treatment that we have received from those whom, at so much risk to ourselves, and with so many sacrifices of our interests, we have hitherto befriended; and at whose urgent and reiterated the slightest interest in Upper Canadian politics. prosperity as an integral portion of the great Cana-We have been distinctly told by the colleagues plain, that which justifies their hostility to Lower Canada, is our interference in favor of Catholic

Montreal, Nov. 30, 1859.

Major Devlin replied in the following terms : Captain Mullins, Lieutenant Gillies, and Men of No. 4 Company :

I was informed, before I came here this evening, that it was your intention to reiterate the expression of that kindly feeling which you have upon more than one occasion evinced towards me; but, I confess to you that I had no idea your kindness would have carried with it the presentation of an address so very flattering as the one which you have placed this moment in my hands. Viewing it, however, as an unmistakenble mark of your confidence and of your esteem, I do not hesitate to accept it, although I feel that I cannot adequately express my sense of gratefulness to you for the generosity which dictated the sentiment it contains.

But, believe me, when I assert that as it has been in days gone past, so shall it be during the future of my life, the object of my highest ambition, to merit the good opinion of my countrymen by works of usefulness and a rigid adherence to the long established principles which have been the guide of your conduct and mine up to this time ; and upon the inviolability of which I believe now, as I have always bclieved, still depend our honor, our character, and our dian family.

No. 4,—You have said that, like most immigrants from the old land, I have had my share of difficulties to contend against. Nothing can be more true : and in adverting to this part of your address, my object is to impress upon you, who are still young men, the value and importance of perseverance, for I am ner-Separate Schools; by their silence the Catholic sunded that with the numerous advantages which

standing that many well meaning men predicted at the outset results the very opposite; but time, the great revealer of events, has I am sure agreeably disippointed their unfounded fears, and conclusively hown that however much the men of the First Battation may differ from each other upon political and religious grounds, they are when in uniform forgetful of every sectional difference, remembering only that the true soldier never degrades his high trust by stooping to become the partisan of any party.

Indeed, so thoroughly convined am 1 of this fact. that if to-morrow any of our Catholic Institutions had occasion to apprehend violence, I would most willingly, if its defence rested with me, entrust it to the Protestant members of the Force, with a perfect consciousness that they would protect it whilst there was a man left able to hold a rifle or pull a trigger; and what I say of this part of our number, I would answer with my life I could also say of you, who are Catholics, if you were called upon to render similar services to your protestant fellow-citizens-united then as the Brigade is-I have no fear that your fraternal intercourse will ever be interrupted, or that you will even for a moment forfeit the high character which, by the excellence of your conduct, has frequently elicted the commendations of the Press of osr city, endorsed by the hearty approval of our fellow-citizens.

No. 4,-I fear I have exhausted your patience ; but before I conclude I deem it to be my duty to acknowledge the gratitude we owe to our esteemed friend Col Wily-Colonel of the Brigade-whom I now see here But for him I doubt very much if the Rifles would command the confidence and present the soldiery ap-pearance which has gained them an enviable distinction. Col. Wily, as a disciplinarian, has, I think, no superior; and when I say that he has given the entire Force the full benefit of his long experience, and that to his untiring exertions and indomitable energy are chiefly due the vitality and military reputation of the Brigade, I am satisfied I only express the feelings of every man amongst us. Like a true soldier as he is, he stood by us in the hour of need, en-couraged us in our difficulties; and never, I believe, will the kindness and attention which he has thus shown to us be forgotten by those who, like ourselves, are the grafeful recipients of his favors. Nor is Col. Wily the only soldier of long experience to whom we stand specially indebted; there is another who should not, upon this occasion, pass unnoticed, I allude to Ensign Roony, of No. 5, but of him with the limited time now at my disposal, it is only per-mitted me to say that I believe there is not a more whole-souled Irishman living. No. 4, I am confident, will never forget him, whom I might call " the father of the compuny," who instructed us in our infancy, and who has richly earned our lasting gratitude, as well by the excellence of his training as by the patriotic motives which prompted him to adopt us as his pupils.

No. 4,-Once more permit me to thank you for our considerate kindness; and rest assured that although you will from this night act under the able command of Captain Mullins, and our well tried and trusty friend, Lieutenant Gillies, I will not, in the new rank to which I have been raised, be less mindful of your interests or less anxious to see you attain all the happiness and prosperity which you can desire in this (to borrow your own appropriate expression) free and happy land.

W. C. begs to inform the public that he has built, this last summer, a large building, where he now is enabled to add to his former business the manufacturing of Marble Mantle Pieces, with a great assortment of b autiful American Grates to fit them. Persons in want of any article in the above line will find that they will be much benefitted by calling and examining the great assortment of work manufactured, as they certainly must buy, in consequence of the great reduction in prices. N.B.-W. C. wishes to inform those in the trade

that he has opened a Wholesale Establishment, where unwrought Marble of various descriptions and qualities can be bought at as reasonable a price, if not cheaper, than it can be purchased elsewhere. Montreal, Nov. 24.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

For particulars, apply to 223 Notre Dame Street.

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PRICE OF COKE REDUCED TO \$4 PER CHALDRON, Delivered Within the City Limits.

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13" Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal superintendenco. No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be

Warranted. BUSINESS DEVICE :

UP Quick Sales and Light Profit. Nov. 17, 1859.

-DECEMBER 9, 1859, THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. gametal out

FRANCE

The Constitutionnel contains an article upon the Regency of Central Italy, signed "Grandguillot," which asserts that, previously to the Italian war, France had desired a Congress; and defends the propriety of European intervention on the following grounds :---

"What has not been said about the right of intervention ? Great satisfaction has been expressed at the other side of the Channel at its having ceased for Italy. Note has been carefully taken of the successive declarations of the French Government to the effect that it will not suffer any, and will not claum for itself the power of making an abusive use of that right which it has taken away from Austria. It is, however, the very persons who unreservedly applauded these generous words who now dare to blame Piedmont for not having intervened in Central Italy. We know well that both in France and elsewhere there are persons who will maintain that the intervention of Sardinia in the affairs of the Duchies took place long ago. But in so doing they make, in our opinion, an intentional confusion of facts. Piedmont, no doubt, has not remained indifferent to the memorable events which have changed the political condition of Central Italy. She has exercised the influence that her devotedness to the common cause and her recent victories justly given her. In what limits and with what measure has that influence been exercised ? We are not called on to examine that point at present, and it is sufficient to state that the influence has thus far been exercised by the same right as that by which France, England, and other Powers have exercised theirs. But if the Piedmontese Government had not declined the Regency offered to the Prince de Carignan the influence would have ceased to be legitimate ; it would have changed its character and have become a positive intervention.

"In an exclusively Italian point of view, the conduct of the King of Sardinia has been still more logical, and the resolution which he has adopted still more necessary. Yes, it is to be regretted that on the eve of the Congress the different Assemblies of Central Italy should have voted, first of all, the annexation to Piedmont, and next the Regency of Prince de Carignan .---We must have the courage to say that if on these two occasions these Assemblies have not failed in patriotism, they have failed in political intelligence. What signified in reality that double vote ? Simply this-that Italy no longer confided in the wisdom of Europe ; that she even distrusted her decisions, since she forestalled them; and that, having become mistress of herself de facto, she would, if necessary, dispense with the sanction of international law. But nothing, absolutely nothing, justified that distrust of the future resolutions of the Congress. Let Italy be convinced of this fact-that the Congress of which she is now advised to decline the jurisdiction can only achieve and sanction her deliverance. The Congress alone has the power of consenting to the territorial arrangements which may be useful to her new organization."

With respect to the possible restoration of the former Princes, M. Grandguillot observes :--

"What has alarmed the Assemblies of the different States and precipitated their double vote is the fear of seeing the restoration of the former Sovereigns. But that restoration was a counsel, not a menace. France has declared a thousand times that it should not in any case be imposed by force-and must she declare it again ?

Europe, and all those on the coast of the Medicar ranean ; the Crescent returns to Asia Minor, after three centuries of usurpation and of shame, to Ohristianity !" It is known that the opinion entertained by the Emperor of the actual condition of Turkey. coincides with that expressed in the foregoing. No doubt several modifications must take place, in the execution of the plan, if indeed it be traceable to a high authority; but it will be carious to follow with this sketch before us the changes that may take place in the course of the coming year. - Times Correspondent.

I hear that letters of convocation, or, more pro-perly speaking, of invitation, from the French Go-vernment to the Powers who signed the Treaties of Vienna, to send Plenipotentiaries to Congress, were to be issued this day.

General Montauban is named General-in-Chief of the French expeditionary force to Ohina. It is, I understand, a most unpopular nomination in the army. The General appeared as a witness at the celebrated Doineau trial.

A letter from Brest states that the armanents of the Rhone and Perseverante are nearly completed, and that orders have been received to fit out the steam gunboats Fulminante, Eclair, Fleche, and Etincelle as rapidly as possible, with the view, it is presumed, of their being employed in China. - Cor of the Times.

The French Government will probably, st no distant day, make a decisive move in support of the Suez Canul; the Constitutionnel seems to hint it will be vi et armis. One thing is certain : Louis Napoleon is trying his best to rouse Latin Europe, indeed all Europe, against England, to wage war to the knife against her. We are unquestionably on the eve of the most terrific struggle the world has witnessed, for everything that cunning, joined with an unprincipled policy, led on by the perjured adven-turer that now bolds France, sword and purse, can do to overthrow the German race in both hemiopheres, is about being attempted. The result will be disastrous to France; the frog will collapse in endeavoring to distend his belly. All the theatres, all the concert-rooms, all the newspapers, are preaching war on England. The consequence of this uncertain state of things is the ruin of French trade -it is completely stagnant. France is fast isolating herself, as she must do, from the nature of things, if she attempts to play the first part in Europe, or even a leading part in Europe; it is the common interest of the world, from the prince on the throne to the peasant in the hovel, that France should be kept in an inferior rank, for the very same causes that led to the partition of Poland force Europe to band herself against her. France loves war, has talents neither for trade or manufactures. has no respect for law, no moral sense, is a nation of idlers who are devoted to money and to pleasure .-Her humiliation, which lasted forty-five years, was peace and improvement in every direction in Europe; her rise has kept Europe embroiled more within the last eight years than ever before. The Holy Alliance seems to be forming again : Russia and Prussia and, in all probability, England and Austria, are entering into a treaty which cannot but be directed solely against France. It is said Louis Napoleon has offered to advance Spain money and material of war during its operations against Morocco. The French Bishops still pursue their crusade for the Pope with great activity. It is said the Pope is about to grant everything France demands in im-provement. The appointment of M. La Ronciere Noury, who is a " confidential" friend of Louis Napoleon, to the command of the Levant station, gives rise to some uneasiness, especially since the Independance Belge hints delicate questions with England are shortly to be raised there; it says the time has not yet come to say what they are. It is now said, the Government papers denied it stoutly at the time, that Marshal Pelissier negotiated a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Spain and France when he went to Madrid; France is sowing the seeds of trouble everywhere in Europe.-Cor Boston Traveller.

The Constitutionnel of Thursday, in an article signed by its Secretary Boniface, announces that the French Government, true to the principles of its policy, has recommended to the Cabinet of Turin to annul the expedient of the Regency, which the Go-vernment of the King of Sardinia has delegated to the Chevalier Buoncompagni, as such a course would prejudice the questions brought before, and encroach upon the competency of the Congress. The Constitutionnel says :- " This advice must be

considered as a proof of the solicitude of the Emper-Therefore let Italy have no apprehensions on that or for the Italian cause, which cause he made to tri-

Deus perdere vill, pride dementit islan adage perda-liarly applicable to Victor Emmandel, whose brain the acquisition of a new kingdom seems to have fairly turned. The Syren ambition, who appears to have taken thorough possession of him, is gradually dragging him to an eminence from which she will most assuredly, ere long, hurl him. He that so sud-denly made, can as suddenly unmake him, unless the warnings be taken in time, and in the manner prescribed by the Imperial mentor. The giddy mo-narch stands at nothing; he would take the crowns of all European Sovereigns into his keeping, and all their territories into the bargain, if he were permitted: he has neither wisdom, prudence nor forbearance .--Were he allowed to go on as he has begun, therefore, he would soon plunge himself into inextricable difficulties. He yields to counsel and direction with evident reluctance and exceedingly bad grace, as, for instance, in the case of Prince Carignan, he trumped up a temporary substitute whom he thought he could displace whenever he chose. But Louis Napoleon was not to be thus blinded, and hence the second warning in terms the most curt, formal and peremptory. We shall now see what we shall see, particularly as it is said Garibaldi has resigned his command of the force hitherto under his distinct direction, but the King has, by way of set-off, made him Lieutenant General in the Piedmontese Army. This is another blunder on the part of the perverse Monarch; and unless he amend it soon, we apprehend Victor Emmanuel will soon be compelled to exclaim with Wolsey-'Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness !'

-Telegraph It is said that the Sardinian Chambers will be sum-

noned to assemble before the Congress meets. "The question of the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia will be fully discussed, and numerous ad-dresses from the people of the Dachies will be presented in order to give an additional weight to their cause.

It is asserted that General Garibaldi is about to resign his military functions and retire to the Island of Sardinia. It is also stated that the departure of the Chevalier Buoncompagni for Central Italy is postponed.

The Times Tuscany correspondent says he is not quite sure that the Tuscan rulers, or the dictators, ministers, presidents, &c., on the other side of the Appenines have been altogether above the temptation "of feathering, if not their own nests at least those of their friends and gossips, by the outrageous multiplication of all possible offices, and the indis-creet lavish award of salaries and pensions. In Tuscany alone he says the abuse of public patronage has nearly doubled the expense occasioned by the exigencies of the national armament. He adds that-Prince Eugenie of Savoy Carignan, or any other Regent likely to take the management of these Central Italian Provinces into his hands, will have no trifling difficulty in settling the chapter of ways and means, in finding money to pay the employes who have been palmed on the State, and in resisting the demands of the vast body of applicants whose expectations have been raised to the most irrational ontch by the reckless precedents established by the Provisional Government.

The column on which Anviti's head was posted (whilst his murderers danced with frenzy around it,) is doomed to destruction by the authorities of Parma as they have utterly failed to lay hands upon the perpetrators of this foul deed, and in consequence haul down the column as an accomplice. Reports of much insecurity in life and property prevail, and in existing anarchy and absence of law in Italy; what else may be looked for ? But few travellers, in consequence, will venture there this winter, and it is understood that old residents are withdrawing under pressure of events .- Cor. London Tablet.

The Union states that the Archbishop of Modena and his suffragans, the bishops of Reggio, Corpi, Guastalla, and Massa, have addressed a memorial to M. Farini, complaining of certain violations of the Church by the dictatorial government, and especially of the suppression of a religious order, and the sequestration of its property without the sanction of the Pope. They also protest against the imprisonment of several priests; the licentiousness of the press; the introduction of civil marriages; and all violations of the old laws respecting the acquisition of property by conventual establishments. The Univers prints a letter from Rome, dated the

42th ult., which says-There is now no doubt of the introduction of some reforms, authorised by the Holy Father. Cardinal Antonelli is to represent the Papal States in the approaching Congress.

RUSSIA.

of her good works, if she sharp edugated children,", 40. Many other texts of Scripture are of the same rimport, while very many speak of punishments, even in the temporal order, upon parenta, who neglect the education of their children, and rewards to such as "bring up their children, in the discipline" and "or rection of the Lord." Ep. vi. Hence, parents who value their happiness in time and eternity, should bring up " a young man according to his way, for, even when he is old, he will not depart from it."-Prov. xxii. The Church of the Living God, as spouse of the Incarnate Word, and mother of His redeemed, has ever " the mind which was in Obrist Jesus." She wants "little children" to come to her, that she may lead them to Him, to consecrate the sweet morning of life to God. Hence, even in ages the most unfavorable, amidst the wildest tumult of war, and the threatened approach of a second barbarism, she made gigantic efforts to instruct and educate youth. She covered the civilized world with seats of learning, from the noble University down to the Common School; and when violently despoiled of the stately edifices which she had crected, protesting against the unjust spoliation, she patiently, resignedly, confidingly set to work and erected others in their stead. Notwithstanding the unblushing hardihood with which, almost daily, it is falsely stated Catholic countries are miserably deficient in schools and in school attendance, it is a fact vouched for by learned Protestants who have examined the question, that, in proportion to population, non-Catholic countries are behind Catholic ones in schools, and in school attendance; and that, in this particular, Rome and the Pontifical States are far ahead of boasted England.

But instruction without education may become a curse and not a blessing. If, whilst cultivating the intellect, the heart becomes corrupt, the additional force which learning adds to a wicked nature increases the power for evil. The proverb, "that ignorance is the mother of crime," is not true in its commonly received meaning. Ignorance is barren; it cannot be a mother; but when allied to false ants. There, no spirit of proselytism is found in the principles in morals or dogma, that false learning schools, no insidious influence to warp the judgment begets, in fallen nature, the crimes which still further degrade it. An unlearned man, who firmly believes in God, as his first beginning and last end, can be more safely trusted with his neighbor's fortune, honor. or life, than the smart learned man, who scarcely believing in God, makes himself the last and of his being. We need but examine the dark record of crimes which disgraces our age, to be assured of this truth. Deceptive statistics induce some to believe that a large proportion of crime is committed by the unlearned, but a close examination of details shows that great numbers of the ignorant, who figure as criminals, are punished for faults, or crimes, by no means of the darkest hum, many, per-haps, of which would have been overlooked, if committed by the respectable. But suicide, parricide, poisoning of parents and relatives, cold-blooded murder under a filse code of honor, murder long planned for sordid gain, or dark revenge ; forgery, arson, swindling on a gigantic scale which destroys public confidence, brings on a commercial crisis, and ruins thousands, &c., are generally perpetrated hy the well instructed, intellectual men and women. whom false principles of religion, or irreligion, have led to substitute self for God, and vice for virtue and taught to call good, evil, and evil, good.

The wisdom of experience coincides with the wisdom of the Bible, and with the wisdom of the Church, in assuring us that to make instruction profitable for true happiness in time, and for boundess happiness in cternity, it must be based on religion, and "seasoned with the salt of earth." that is. seasoned with the doctrines of Him who is "the Truth, the Way, and the Life." Certainly in ancient Greece and Rome, the age of highest mental culture was also the age of corruption, and of wide-spread crime, which menaced to render human society impossible. God forbid that we should seek, by these remarks, to disparage learning, or to encourage ignorance. True learning, the highest intellectual culture, leads to the Church, is her boas:, her glory, and her strength. But learning or intellectual culture without religion or virtue too often only increases power for evil, and enables the unprincipled man to heap up greater treasures of wrath against the day of wrath.

Within those later years, from the Chair of Saint Peter, our beloved and venerated Chief Bishop, the charitable, learned and holy Pope Pius IX., has frequently raised his saintly voice to warn all parents through the Christian world of their strict obligation to give their children a Catholic education, to remove them from Godless schools and to send them to Catholic ones. His honored voice has been reechoed by Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops and Councils throughout the Christian world. And lately, the learned and pious Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, has, with all the Archbishops and Bishops of the country, denounced the Irish system of Public or National Schools, though it is far, very far less oppressive and tyran-nical than ours. The Archbishops and Bishops of our country, also, denounce or deplore the evils of our Public School system. We, too, have often protested against the proselytizing, sectarian spirit which often is displayed in is administration. And often we have warned, as now we warn the faithful, not to send their children to "Godless Schools," lest they awake, when too late, to conviction of the danger, when their loved offspring will have either lost faith, or all will to practice the sacred duties of faith : and, with faith, having lost reverence for their Heavenly Father, the reverence and obedience to their earthly parents will also depart. In many Public Schools the Protestant Bible is read; we consider it as much a controversial work as any other ; Protestants themselves admit that it is mistranslated, and seek in vain to make a new translation which their different sects can adopt .---Their Bible is also mutilated, many of the sacred books are omitted. Can we, without sin, permit our children to read or study, as the word of (iod, a mis translated, mutilated version of Holy Writ? We have often most earnestly begged that, if our Protestant fellow-citizens persist in using the Bible as a school book, they would at least permit our children to make use of their Catholic Bible, whilst the Protestant children still retained their Protestant Bible : this just request has always been refused. Our Catholic youth, at the wish and will of Protestant Superintendents or teachers, must read, or hear each norning read, as the true word of God, a Bible, so mistranslated, so mutilated, as to be, perhaps, the most efficient work of controversy against Catholics. In Public Schools, Protestant prayers and Protestant hymns commingle with the reading of the Protestant Bible, and poor Catholic children must assist at such Protestant religious exercises, or be flouted or punished : whilst too often their favored Protestant school-fellows use the effective argument, which at home, or from their teachers, they learned too well: "No wonder you'd be poor, you go the Catholic Church, no respectable people go there."-Alasleven in the first age of the Church, we learn, what power such taunts had when rich Gentilcs used it against Ohristians, who were generally poor. No wonder then that we consider each Public School a proselytizing institution; and that we deeply feel the injustice of making us pay a heavy tax for them, and for libraries in which some of the worst books against our faith abound. did they frame such a school system for Protestants, how awful would be the outcry? Did a Catholic majority tax the Protestant minority, for the purchase of school libraries, full of books that insult, ridicule, and malign Protestantism, how would not Protestants protest? Did Catholics tax them for schools in which the Catholic Bible would be read and studied ; tax them for Normal schools, in which all the students, educated at great cost, to be the unfeeling conduct to the levity and want of consifuture teachers of youth, were Catholics; tax them

ception, Catholic teachers, who in many ways, word or by gesture, would show their contempt for Protestantism; tax them for splendid schoolhouses in which poor Protestant children could not study, without danger of being, by a thousand appliances made ashamed of the faith of their fathers; oh, were this the case, how the world would ring with the cry of Catholic injustice, and Protestant suffering ! But never have: Catholics done this. See in Lower Oanada, the just and liberal system which Catholics have enacted for Protestant schools; see in Catholic France and Belgium, the fair, just, and liberal regulations, in favor of Protestant schools; see in the much maligned Austria, containing a posee in the much unified Austral, containing a po-pulation of about forty millions, with scarcely three or four millions of Protestants (mostly Lutherans and Calvinists), how, up to our day, this handful of Protestants have, as regards instruction and con-science, rights for which we, in this land of liberty, would be most grateful. The London Times of last Sept. 13th, tells us that those Protestant liberties in Austria have lately been placed in the organic law. with the following clauses :

The Protestant schools are, for the future, to be under the direction and inspection of their own ecclesiastical organs.

No books can be used in Protestant schools, which have not been approved of by the general conference (Protestant) and by the ministry for ecclesiastical offairs.

If a Protestant school is established at the expense of the State, only Protestant teachers can be employed in it.

How ample this liberty. If in Austria, Protestants build private schools (where, of course, the teachers are Protestants), no one even talks of making laws to force their children to frequent Public Schools, hostile or dangerous to their faith ; yet, in different States of our country, people have not only talked of this, but even tried to enforce it by luw. In Austria. when the school buildings for Protestants are erected by the State, the teachers must, by law, be Protestof unsuspecting youth. Oh! may God grant to poor oppresend Catholics in this free country the liberty of conscience and of education which Protestants enjoy in despotic, yet Catholic Austrial Our Lord says : "The children of the world are

visar in their generations than the children of light." Hence, whilst the enemies of religion have united to fusten upon Catholics an infidel proselytising school system. Catholics have trusted in honied words, until the fetters were riveted upon them until their children were weaned from their religiou, estranged from parental affections, and often torn from their paternal homes | Gradually commingling with the Common School system, we find "Industrial Schools :" "Houses of Refuge ;" "Homes of the Friendless," to which poor Catholic children are inveigled or forced. Kindness, alus ! we are forced to say, sometimes that of the serpent, is shown to them until apostacy is effected or made necessary ; then, their numes being generally changed, they are sent to the far west and bound apprentice to Protestants ; parents seek them in vain ; and in vain do the children seek their parents, or sigh for Altars once so dear. Perhaps, indeed, as we have known in some cases, the poor childred escaped from the real drudgery and slavery in which they are kept, and, at the risk of life, find their way back to the poor, yet loved homes of their youth.

Formerly the war against our boly religion was by controversy; but this has only brought out more fully the holy evidences of God's truth in "the Old Religion." Hence controversy against the grown up is now almost abandoned. Dogma is considered unimportant. A man may believe everything, or no-thing; provided always that he do not believe "in the Holy Catholic Church." Almost the whole warfare of error is now directed against the wretched poor whose faith may be bartered for bread; and against children whose young intelligence may be warped. The generous soul recoils at the idea of thus making a traffic in the consciences and souls of youth-alas! alas! it is too common-the sad fruits are seen, not in the multiplication of Protestants, but in the startling increase of infidelity and crime.

Devoutly attached to our country, we joyfully de-clare that the vast majority of our Protestant fellowcitizens would frown upon such conduct. Many of them are, however, deceived by well told tales, which exaggerate the charitable side of the picture, and hide the dark unchristian one, which perverts charity into proselytism. The truth is, however, gradually becoming evident, soon our generous fellow-citizens will see that we are oppressed, and offer us justice. Until then it is the most sacred duty of unrents to use every opportunity within their reach for saving their children from the baneful effects of the public schools and for giving them a Catholic education. We therefore declare that wherever Catholic schools exist, all Catholics are bound in conscience to send their children thither; or, if the child require higher instruction than such schools afford, they are bound to send them to the nearest Catholic school of the required grade; or, when no such school is in reach, to that school which the Rev Pastor may point out as the one in which the faith and morals of the child will be least endangered : then, also, the parents should watch with special care, that Catholic religious duties be faithfully comnlied with. Given at St. Joseph's Cathedral on the Feast of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A. D. † JOHN, Bishop of Buffalo. MD0CCLIX. -Buffalo Sentinel.

head. In the name of the fraternity of race which unites her to Italy-in the name of the blood shed for the same cause on the same field of battle - France adjures Italy to remember that caim is the force of nations which are really worthy of the name, and that patience is the apprenticeship of liberty."

About a year and a half ago the curiosity of the Parisians was excited by the publication of a map, purporting to give a new distribution of the States of Europe for 1860 ; the dismemberment of some, and the compensation of others. The map was exposed for sale at various printsellers' -sufficient no doubt for the purpose intended,when it was all at once withdrawn, (it was said by authority) from circulation. It was at first thought to be merely the catchpenny contrivance of a map-seller; it was then whispered that it was the work of a superior hand, cunning in these matters, and that public attention having been turned to the revisal of the map of Europe, and men's minds being familiarized with the notion of territorial changes, the object was fully attained, and the thing_disappeared. Of the hand whose work it was I can only, with the rest of the public, offer a conjecture; to the effect produced I alluded at the time. The events which have passed in Italy, or may still pass there, and the war in Morocco, have recalled that geographical programme strongly to my memory, for I find that a part of it either has been carried into or is in course of execution. Ac- does honor to journalism, and stands out in strong cording this map the Emperor of Austria will be contrast to certain newspapers which are always found in 1860 to have acquired Egypt (probably by means of the Isthmus of Suez Canal). Servia, and Bosnia ; that he cedes Galicia to Russia, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to Picdmont and that Victor Emmanuel will have acquired the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Legations. Austria has ceded Lombardy to Piedmont. That Venetia does not belong to the latter would show the difficult position of the belligerents on the day the Peace of Villafranca was signed; but we know that Venetia was comprised in the French Imperial programme. We also know what are the Emperor's intentions with respect to Parma and Modena, and that they coincide with the map of Europe in 1860. You may have noticed the passage of the Emperor's letter to the King of Piedmont, relative to Tuscany, --"Tuscany, perhaps increased by some territory, &c." If you add Ro-magna you may not be far mistaken. The Pope acquires the two Abruzzi, but cedes the Legations to "the Kingdom of Italy." I pass over the other arrangements, and come to the changes this new map of Europe contemplates for Queen Isabella of Spain. Her Majesty is described under the title of Queen of Spain and Morocco-Morocco being the acquisition in view for the Crown of Castile,-and this before there was a talk of war between the countries. The coincidence is at least curious. The Sultan Abdul-Medjid Khan is dismissed in this maniou :--- ine the form of menally episte, and the second in the s Medjid Khan is dismissed in this fashion :--"The

of which awaits to-day but for the decision of Europe."

The Courrier du Dimanche, alluding to the opinion expressed by the English press on the prosecution intended, but now to all appearance abandoned, of M de Montalembert for his paper in the Correspondant, says :---

"The English press has availed itself of this occasion to make a profession of faith, of which we are happy and proud. Yes! we are happy and proud because to love, as we love it, the political life of our neighbors ; to appreciate, as we appreciate it, the civilisation of the English people; to desire, as we desire it, the maintenance of the alliance with England, is to be convinced that there exists on the other side of the Channel not only free, politically speaking, but still determined to live free, with all the morality of liberty; that is to say, a nation which, in spite of the defects inherent in every people, and particularly in an insular and commercial people, knows when necessary to throw aside the narrow inspirations of wounded self-love, or the force of prejudices which so many international incidents excite among States. Thus the English press, unanimous in combating the attacks of M. de Monta lembert against British policy in Italy-unanimous in condemning the doctrine put forth by that eminent writer in his essay-unanimous in regretting that the glory won by M. de Montalembert as the greatest orator of contemporaneous Catholicism forced it to separate itself on Roman affairs from the policy of the Liberals,-the English press is not less unanimous in demanding on principle for its adversaries the right of combating it itself. It consequently regretted the proceedings threatened against M. de Montalembert. It pays homage to the character and merits of the illustrious publicist. Such conduct enger to demand that their adversaries should be reduced to silence."

M. Emile de Girardin's new pamphlet, entitled Napoleon III. et l'Europe, has been seized at the printer's. Apparently it was not allowed to go so far as publisher's, but it is reported to be excessively hostile to England.

"A Paris semi-official correspondence contains the following :--

" The message received from Turin, stating that the Prince de Carignan did not confine himself to the Regency, but undertook to offer a substitute in the person of M. Buonconmpagni, has produced a very bad impression here.

'It was stated that the Government of Sardinia had not followed the wise counsels offered by the Government of France, as expressed in the letter of

the Emperor to the King. "'It is questioned by what right Sardinia undertakes to prejudice the decisions of the Congress, in naming a Regent for Central Italy, and thus by his nomination assuming that the Duchies were already annexed to Sardinia. This proceeding is contrary to all custom, and not in accordance with the rights of the people.'

ITALY.

His Majesty of Sardmin has, it appears, received his second "warning," the first having been given in the form of friendly epistle, and the second in the

A letter from Warsaw has been received, purporting to give the reply of the Czar to the nobility of Charkoff during his stay in their town. His Majesty is reported to have said :-

"Finding myself in the midst of you I take this opportunity of thanking you for the zeal you have displayed and the sacrifices you made during the last war. With respect to the enfranchisement of the serfs I have addressed myself to you in perfect confidence of obtaining your willing assistance. We await, you and J, the conclusion of this important question with impatience. I feel much pleasure in informing you that this important reform is advancing, although slowly, in a regular and conscientious manner, and I hope that, by the aid of Providence, we may arrive at an equitable and satisfactory solution, both in the interests of yourselves and of your serfs."

An Imperial ukase, granting to the serfs of the Imperial domains personal rights and the faculty to possess landed property, has appeared.

THE PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH WALES .- The commercial and other statistics of New South Wales indicates a most remarkable rate of progress. We will recapitulate a few of them. In 1818 the quantity of wool imported into the United Kingdom from Australia was 86,525lb.; in 1828 1,574,186lb.; in 1838 7,837,423lb.; in 1848 30,034,567lb.; and in 1358 51,104,560lb. In 1845 the population of New South Wales and Port Phillip was 181.556 souls. In 1856 New South Wales alone numbered 286.873 inhabitants, and on the 1st of January, 1858, 305,487. In 1845 the value of the exports of New South Wales was £1,092,389; in 1856 £3,430,880; in 1857 £4,011, 592; and in 1856 £4,246,277, having quadrupled in 14 years. In 1845 the imports were valued at £985, 561; in 1850 at £5,460,971; in 1857 at £6,729,408 and in 1858 at £6,029,366 ; having increased six-fold in 14 years. In 1845 the British produce and manufacture imported into New South Wales were worth £612,912, and in 1856 £3,475,359. In 1845 the wool exported was worth £612,705, and in 1857 £1,275, 067. The gold exported from New South Wales in 1851 was valued at £408,336; in 1852 at £2,-660,946; in 1853 at £1,781,172; in 1854 at £773,209; and in 1857 at £187,249. A considerable proportion consisted of Victorian produce,

hence the fluctuation. The coinage of the Sidney Mint is at present at the rate of nearly £1,500,000 sterling per annum. In 1849 the coal raised in New South Wales was valued at £14,647, and in 1857 at £148,158. Yet a colony whose progress presents results of this wonderful character is, apparently, regarded by Her Majesty's Government as not worthy of special consideration in the arrangement of the steampacket service - Australian Mail.

PASTORAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF BUFFALO, ON GODLESS SCHOOLS.

John, by the Grace of God and the Appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of Buffalo. To the Faithful of this Diocese, Health and Benediction.

The blessed Apostle Paul, in his Epistle to Timothy, says: "If any man have not a care of his own, and especially of those of his house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." C. v. And, in his charge about widows, he requires

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Smethurst has received a free pardon on the harge of murder, accompanied, however, by something like an assurance, from the Home Secretary that he owes his escape to the imperfection of medical science, than to any belief that he is innocent. There is just a possibility that Isabella Banks died a natural death; and though the probabilities are a thousand to one that she did not, the thousandth probability cancels the nine hundred and ninety-nine others. Never was the British maxim which gives a prisoner the benefit of a doubt more scrupulously observed. But Dr. Smethurst is only relieved from one charge to be committed on another. The preliminary inquiry before the Police-court sets at rest the question of marriage, with Isabella Banks, by the production of the parish register and the witnesses who were present when it was solemnised. Upon this charge there is no possibility of Dr. Smethurst's escaping the hands of justice, and the peculiar circumstances of his case will no doublt weigh with the Judge before whom he is tried, as to whether the full punishment for bigamy, which is four year's penal servitude should be inflicted.-Tablet.

ENGLISH HUMANITY .-- In reading the accounts of the late terrible disasters by sea, most persons will be astonished to learn that in a country which is perpetually holding itself forth as a paragon of enlightened humanity, as England is in the habit of doing, every soul on board a large ship was allowed to be lost for want of a little of that virtue for which so much credit is continually taken. In the case in question-we do not allude to the Royal Charter-the carriage of a life-boat for some distance overland would have been the means of saving all the lives on board ; but, to the cternal disgrace of Were Catholics the majority in this country, and the country, the party who was applied to for the d they frame such a school system for Protestants, use of his horses for this purpose, refused point blank, a request which one would have hastened at once to comply. Had this occurred in Ireland, we should at once have been assailed by the English press as semi-barbarians whose imperfect civilisation would justify an exceptional legislation for centuries. The Times, upon whose authority we give the statement of the disreputable fact, would have ascribed this deration so characteristic of the Celtic temperament;

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.---

ANALAS SAMAL

Morning Advertiser would discover in its occurrence demonstrative proof of the justice of their late ele-would constitute a casus belli against Turkey, which, of course, involves England. If this rumour contain gant strictures on the character of Irish Oatholicity. Here, however, there were no Irish or Romanists to blame; and the worst of it is that the case we have mentioned, although the most aggravated instance of inhumanity exhibited during the terrible accidents that occurred to so many vessels even in comparathat occurred to be many tesses even in compara-tively sheltered situations, was by no means a soli-tary oue. Most of the men who should have man-ned the Broad street Life Boat were not only drunk ned the broad screet line boat were not only drunk and incapable of rendering any assistance, but threatened to throw overboard the Coastguard men if they attempted to offer any assistance! Such a scene as this, we venture to assert, was never witnessed in this country, and we should hope, for the sake of humanity, is very rare in any other. Even some of the poor creatures whose bodies were cast on some of the poor creaters whose borres were cast on shore after the awful catastrophe of the Royal Char-ter, were subjected after death to the felonious search of the wreckers of the adjacent villages. The gold for which they had travelled so far and labored so hard, and which was indirectly the cause of their loss of life, was thus reft from their poor families or their representatives, and only for the presence of the militia, who were very promptly summoned, even worse outrages would have been committed. In the height of the famine in this country, when thousands were dying from absolute want, a vessel laden with Indi-an corn was cast ashore on the Southern coast in a populous district where the people were in a state of the utmost distress, and although there was much valuable property on board, not a single thing was taken out of the vessel by the poor people of the place but barely a little of the corn to keep themselves from actual starvation; and yet many of the English journalists seized the opportunity at onco and attacked the character of the whole Irish nation, whom they did not besitate to characterise as naturally dishonest and mercilessly selfish.

LAKE DISTRICT-GUY FAWRES DAY IN ULVERSTONE. -Had it not been for the precautions and honest, straightforward and courageous conduct of Mr. Cooper, the Superintendent of Police here, the Catholic chapel would most certainly have been burnt down on Saturday evening last. During the long down on Saturday evening inst. During the long periods of the Rev. Hugh McKeen's and the Rev. G. J. Morris' missionary career in Ulverstone, the rabble had been encouraged by some of the town tradesmen to kindle a bonfire every 5th of November before the chapel. Unmistakeable evidences of ill-nature was on these occasions manifested by the crowd. On the last 5th of November-in Mr. Morris's life-he ven-tured to remonstrate with the mob. They replied by derisive shouts, and by hurling tar-pots at him, and breaking the windows of his house. Only two years ago, the 5th of November was celebrated here by a ago, the bin of Novamber was criteriated where by a bonfire, which for two hours blazed unchecked by the police, before the chapel-house. The Ulverstone superintendent of police, shortly after that, died; and last year the precautions of Mr. Gooper, his successor, effectually prevented (the first time I believe within the memory of any Ulverstone man) the kindling of bonfires in the town. Last Saturday, Mr. Cooper had taken the precaution to station one of his force near the Catholic chapel from 6 oclock p.m. Towards ten oclock, while the officer was thinking that there would be no further thought of disturbance, an ignited tar-barrel was sudden brought to the corner of the narrow street on which the side of the Catholic chapel abuts, and was thrown down close to the chapel wall. A crowd, chiefly composed of mon, was instantly there, and one of the foremost, and seemingly the most interested, the son of a respectable tradesman of the town. The police-officer singly and for some time unaided, did his best to provent the additional fuel that was cast from the mob upon the tar-barrel. The first show of fire in this apon the thr-oarrel. The first show of fire in this quarter brought Mr. Cooper and his men. In the Market-street, while running, one of the rabble at-tempted to trip the Superintendent. This failed, and Mr. Cooper's presence soon cleared the chapel and the chapel here are the chapel-house of the mob. He and his men acted coolly but resolutely. One poor policeman was dreadfully cut and bruised. Happily, I am told, their coolness enabled the police to recognise some of the more active of the rabble. It is to be hoped that the magistrates will, by their conduct on the bench, effectually put an end to such dangerous and disgraceful exhibitions. A very respectable Catholic woman-the mother of a large family-ventured in face of the crowd to empty two or three buckets of water on the fire. She was pursued back to her little shop with cries of "No Irish! no Irish!" After three quarters of an hour, tranquillity was restored, and the only intimation of the affair remaining,

any particle of truth, it is due to the extreme improba-bility of France in her present temper, relinquishing in complaisance to England, the project of the Suez Canal. It is a strange thought, and one hard (espe-cially for Catholics) to realise, that we are on the brink (according to the opinion of so many) of war, with a great country, our nearest neighbor and our ally, with whom we have lived so long on terms of friendly intimacy. The Times, for reasons of its own continues fomenting, with all its power, the ill-feeling between the two countries. One of its assertions is certainly false—that the French Clergy desire war, and that the religious organs advocate it .---Weekly Register.

P. K.

INDIAN CREEK, Mo., July 3d, 1857. MESSAS. PERRY DAVIS & Sox :- Having used your PAIN KILLER for two years, I find it to be the best medicine for what it is recommended for that I have ever used. I feel thankful for the benefit I have received from it. I have been troubled with dyspep-sia for ten years, and tried to no bene-fit. But us soon as I got to using your PAIN KILLER I found relief, and by the use of it am entirely cured. For chills and fever or congestive chills, it is the best medicine I have ever used. I have used it for a great many complaints, and it has never yet failed in giv-ing immediate relief. CHAS. L. GANGH.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

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

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

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

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

> WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS. E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer,

Oct. 20, 1859.

ACADEMY OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

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

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS ;

Payment is required Quarterly in advance.

October 29. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C.W.; Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev

D. O'GORMON, BOAT 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 account.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dume Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality.

IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU,

OOLONG. SUGARS.

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Ronsted

LAGUIARIE, do., do.

FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure.

RICE.

INDIAN MEAL.

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

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

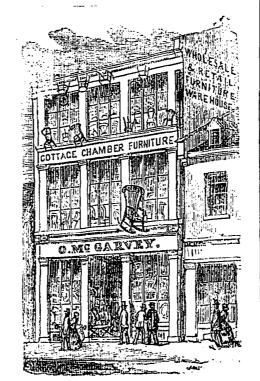
Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c., —Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-rants, Almouds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castle Soap, and English do. ; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters ; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do. ; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

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

BRUSHES-Scrubers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c.-Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Ciunamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt ; fine Salt in Bag ; Coarse do : Salt Petre ; Sar-Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold

J. PHELAN.



WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS ? INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK LYONS, who left Montreal for New York about nine years ago, and has not since been heard of. Any informa-

-DECEMBER 9, 1859.

tion of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, Eliza Lyons, at this office. copying the above.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S Select English, Commercial and Mathematical EVENING SCHOOL, No. 109, WEL-LINGTON STREET. Number of young men or pupils limited to 12. Lessons from Seven to Nine each Evening, for five nights each week

Montreal, October 13, 1859.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be Resumed on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the chool. W. DORAN, Principal. School.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, dis-ordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venercal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

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

are aggravated by the same cause. One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and in-vigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is com-bined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, Rose, or Envsipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringword, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DIS-EASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITVA-TED ON IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital finid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET.

The second se

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

OF

CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL; UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

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

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

FIRST YEAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

Preparatory Class:

Religion; English and French Rending; Calligra-phy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR:

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

THIRD YEAR :

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.

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

FOURTH YEAR:

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

FIFTH YEAR :

TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH.

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

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

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

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

1.3° The daties of the School will be Resumed at Nine A. M., on MONDAY next, 22d current. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School,

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Principal.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the general public, that he has OPENED the Premises No. 3, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, (Dr. Nelson's buildings,) with a large and well selected STOCK of FANCY GOUDS, SCHOOL LOOKS. SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., &c. &c. and that he is now prepared to Soil the same at LOW PRICES, for CASH ONLY. His Stock of Fancy Goods, &c., comprises everything usually found in an establishment of the kind, including also Cutlery, Jewellery, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy Soaps, Carriages of imported Willow, Cabs, do., Baskets, do., and a great variety of Toys. This Stock having been selected by a gentleman of more than twenty years experience in the trade, the style and quality of the Goods may be relied on. The STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will be found replete with everything essential to a First Class Stationery House, consisting of Writing Propers, from the lowest to the highest grades; Packet, Commercial, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instands, Pens, Pens, Penholders, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Leads, Rulers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Wafer Stamps, Rubber, Ac. &c. &c. Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Bill Books, Pass Books, Copy Books, Maps, Diaries, Portemonnaies, Wallets, &c. The National Series, and a good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools. Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Cate-chisms of all denominations. Childrens' Books in great variety. The undersigned also announces, that in order to meet the requirements of that important section of the City, he has connected with his establishment a DEPOT for the Sale of the popular American Periodicals and Newspapers, amongst which the following may be mentioned :---N. Y. Ledger

at the lowest prices. March 3, 1859.

265 Notre Dame Street.

were the black ashes, which, on the Sunday, close to the chapel wall, told the Catholics as they went to mass, of the folly of the mob of last night, and the malice of the few who had incited them.

SERMON FEES .- A story which went the round of Oxford " high tables" a few years since, relates how a poor woman having lost her husband, requested the "parson" to preach the usual eloge. He kindly expressed his consent, adding that his charge was two guinens. "Oh, your reverence," was the an-swer, "I be a poor widow woman, and cannot spare so much money." "Well," said the parson in less bland accents, "it is contrary to my usual rule to take less, but I don't mind obliging an old parishioner in trouble and so will say only one guinea." "Ah, Sir, but the gude mun has left guinea." me next to nothing, and there will be his funeral to pay for, and what not, and sure, too, you'll be having the burial fees; can't ye do it for ten shillings?" "Yes I'll do it, was the angry reply, "but it will be the greatest stuff you ever heard in your life."-Universal Review, for November.

The causes of England's unpopularity with France at the present moment have, this week, received very copious discussion amongst the French themseves, and several able writers in the Siccle and Patrie have undertaken our championship. Alas! we cannot greatly congratulate ourselves on the particular quarter in which our defenders have appeared, and still less so when we find them saying, as they do, that they owe their first inspirations of liberty and free-thought, *i.e.* infidelity and revolution, to England. This is not the ground taken by Montalentbert, when he is our apologist. As to the causes of the present irritation against us, one of the chief, we fear, is found in the attitude taken up by our Government, or rather a small portion of it, on the Italian question. Our Foreign Secretary is bent on throwing the whole moral weight of Britain into the scale of partisanship with the revolted Governments ; a course which must inevitably end in the discomfiture of himself, and the neutralisation of England's influence abroad. The opinion of a great country obviously counts for very little where it is clearly understood that she is resolved under no circumstances whatever to back that opinion by an exertion of her physical strength. Assuredly the bitter-est enemy of Lord John Russell could not wish to see him placed otherwise than he is at the present moment ; and our astute Premier, if he retain a memory of old grudges, must eye with a grim satisfaction the career his colleague is pursuing. And yet Lord John is not reckless. In his reply to the Mortara deputation last week, his language was, for him, guarded and moderate. He dared not, even he, commit his Cabinet to intervention; and for once we were thankful that he held office. Another cause of uncasiness is binted at in the following paragraph from the Times Constantinople letter, dated Nov. 2, and published last Thursday :- " The on dit of the day in Pera is, that the stoppage of the works of the Suez Canal has been made the subject of an explicit and somewhat disagreable note from the French to the English Government." It is certain that the French are indignant at the persistent opposition of this country to this favourite scheme of theirs. A rumour prevailed in the city, on Thursday, that the Em-peror had insisted to Lord Cowley on the carrying out of the Hatti-scheriff of the Porte, which authorised the construction of the Canal; and had intimatad in language as calm and conciliatory in tone as ! E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payab hal carly in Advance.)

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

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA, IBRITATION, SORENESS pr any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOFING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATABRE, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROOHES, or Couch Lozenges.

A simple and elegant combination for Covaus, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

" Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSE-NESS.'

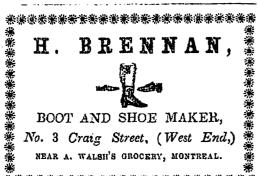
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. " I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York. " Effectual in removin: Hourseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Gu.,

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

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

box.



WAR 1S DECLARED! AND TO OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST, 0N

M'GARVEY'S SPLENDID STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND

NO TERMS OF PEACE.

Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support extended to him during the just nine years, wishes to inform them that his Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE now on hand, consists, not only of every style and quality, out in such quantities as has never before bee, exhibited in this city, and got up exclusively for each will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article warranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be returned one month after being delivered, and money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000 worth, all of which must be cleared off before the Ist of January, in consequence of extensive changes in his business, and as after that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot longer accomodate his customers by both his Whole-sale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th August, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices, and will consist of every article of House Furnishing Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Bendsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couch-Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per es, from S8 to S50 : Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chest-nut and Enameled Chamber Sets, from S16 to S150 ; Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from S10 to \$45, with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattrasses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per lb; Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies' Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus. A fresh supply of Shirley's Folish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Blackwalnut and Mahogany Veneers, Curled Hair, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for the Trade, constantly on hand.

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

OWEN M'GARVEY Wholesale and Retail,

No 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28.

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

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organ-ism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is lowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every lody, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanae,

pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the fellowing complaints: Costice-ness, Hearthurn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausca, Indigestion, Pain in and Maried Inaction of the Borrels, Ficturency, Loss of Appr-tice, Jacuatice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

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

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerons are the cases of its eares, that almost every section of country abounds in persons pub-icly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate discases of the lungs by its ser. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is ton apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and daugerous affections of the while many inferior remedies thrust upon the while many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and pro-duced cures too numerous and too remarkable to forgetten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

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

Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells.

JUST RECEIVED, ex SS, "North American," a Consignment of "CAST STEEL" BELLS, a very superior article, and much cheaper than Bell Metal. For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman.

E may no meanoned	-
Y. Ledger	Scottish American
Weekly	Musical World
Mercury	Musical Friend
Frank Leslie	Stants Zeitung
Harper's Weekly	Atlantische Blatter
Picayune	Hernld
Police Gazette	Tribune
Clipper	Times
Brother Jonathan	Frank Leslie's Magazine
Tablet	Irish News
Phœnix	
etropolitan Record, (Co	tholic.)

Youth's Magazine, Do.

Church Journal.

Christian Inquirer.

Independent,

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

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

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

Postage Stamps for Sale.

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

W. DALTON,

No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street September 22.



Montreul, Oct. 27, 1859.	I have received numerous testimonials from Boot			ful; children from five to eight years, a dessert spoon- ful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful.
	and Shoe manufacturers, Tailors, Dress-makers,		GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,	As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions
DRY GOODS,	Seamstresses, and others, who are using my Machines -all unite in recommending them for general use.		WHOLESALE AND DETAIL	take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day
St. Lawrence House, 93 M.Gill Street,	READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES	We here present an accurate diagram of the dou-		Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases
Second Door from Notre Dame Street.	WRITTEN BY THE TWO LARGEST AND MOST	ble lock stitch as taken by this Machine. The stitch being magnified to show the direction of the two		of Scrofula.
Second Door from Noire Dame Shoeth	EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-	threads more accurately, it will be seen that the		KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
	ERS IN CANADA :	threads are firmly twisted and interlocked with each	The undersigned, CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS.	TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
JOHN PAPE & CO.	Montreal, July 23, 1859. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-	other, making it impossible to rip though every	respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they	MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES' CHE-	ple working of the Machines manufactured by Mr.	fourth stitch be cut. Clothing sewed with this stitch can never give out.	have now completed their Fall and Winter Importa- tions, and are prepared to offer for Sale a very large	For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linea rag
NILLE HAIR NETTS, all colors.	E. J. Nagle, having had two in use for the last two	Having for some time been solicited to open a	and well assorted Stock of	when going to bed.
Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.	months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to	branch in Montreal, we have now complied by tak-	READY MADE CLOTHING OUTFITTING &	For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected
	any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.	ing the elegant and spacious Store under the Grand Trunk Offices, opposite the Ottawa Hotel. In open-		part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.
		ing so extensive an establishment here, we but re-	skins, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and	For Salt Phases white wall in an offer and
	Montreal, 23rd July, 1859.	peat the requirements of our business in other cities,	quality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freizes, very suitable for	ent.
GENTLEMEN,	We have used E. J. Neagle's Sewing Machine in our Factory for the past three months, and have no	and we trust we may be encouraged to place in the	this season.	For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in
-	hesitation in saying that they are in every respect	household of every family one of our Sewing Ma- chines. We know by actual experience that no fa-	DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.	to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
SEND YOUR ORDERS	equal to the most approved American Machines,-of	mily can afford to be without one. The difficulty of		ventor.
то	which we have several in use.	managing other and more complicated Sewing Ma-		For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid
THE CLOTH HALL,	CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.	chines has heretofore prevented their general use in Canada : WE GUARANTEE the Management of	1 100	oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur- face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some
•	Montreal, 26th July, 1859. The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines	this Machine as simple as the common Coffee Mill.	THE VERY BEST COOKING STOVE	are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply
292 Notre Dame Street, (West).	of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satis-	Three thousand Families in the States who have pur-	That can be got for money, ask for the	the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
YOU will find a most Fashionable Assortment of	fied with the work done by them; and we certify	chased and used our invention during the past year,	"QUEEN'S CHOICE,	For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so
Woollens to select from A perfect Fit guaranteed.	that these machines go quicker than any we have used up to the present time.	attest to the truth of all we here assert, for not one machine has been reurned to us, yet we wish it, and		than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes
The charges are exceedingly moderate, and the system is strictly one Price.	A. LAPIERRE & SON.	will return the money if it does not give entire satis-		forming running sores; by applying the Ointment.
J. IVERS, Proprietor.	If you want a Machine, making a Stitch which can-	faction.	WILLIAM DODDEN & CO	the itching and scales will disappear in a few days.
J. IVMG, Proprietor.	not be either ravelled or pulled out, call at	ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your residence or at our Establishment. Servants taught at our	91 William Street.	but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
	E. J. NAGLE'S	Rooms.	Montreal, Nov. 10.	This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
	Sewing Machine Establishment,	We Hem any width without previous basting;		immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
	No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265.	Stitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sew in Cord ; likewise Embroider with the lightest or beaviest silk or French	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S	Price, 2s 6d per Box.
	It is the only place in Canada where you can bay	working cotton. You may complete your entire Fall		Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War- ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
FRANKLIN HOUSE,	a Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt Bosom to a Horse Collar.	and Winter Sewing in a few days by taking a few		For Sale by every Druggist in the United States
	All Machines bought of me are warranted for	lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines. Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnish-		and British Provinces.
(Corner of King and William Streets,)	Twelve months.	cd almost upon their own terms.		Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of
MONTREAL,	N. J. NAGLE,	Understand us, we will sew the coarsest Bagging		the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-
IS NOW OPEN.	CF OFFICE AND SALE ROOM, J	or the finest Silk, Satan, or Lawn upon one and the same Machine. We work from two common spools		ton :
	265 Notre Dame Street,	of Thread or Silk, just as you get them from the	MEMORY	ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN.	MONTREAL.	shops.		Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you
Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po-	TA OTO DY	Agents wanted throughout the Canadas.		my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-
pular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends	FACTORY,	SCOVELL & GOODELL. September 29.		lum your most valuable medicine. I have made
to conduct it as a FIRST-OLASS HOTEL; yet	Over Barlley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin.	September 25.	MARBLE FACTORY,	use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-
prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-	N.BNeedles 80 cent per dozen.			glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the
ers, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it	November 16, 1859.	REGISTRY OFFICE	BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER- RACE.)	pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
to their advantage to try the Franklin.	WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.	FOR	· · · · · ·	the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis- covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by
		SERVANTS.	WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and	scrofuls and other humors.
PATTON & BROTHER,	[Established in 1826.]	MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for	all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMES, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
•	BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale	SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign	and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-	Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
NORTH AMERICAN OLOTHES WAREHOUSE,	RELLS. an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam- BRILS. boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-	of the large Spinning Top. September 22.	TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens	ANOTHER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,	BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most		of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the	Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing
12 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street.	BELLS approved and durable manner. For full	MRS. MUIR,	fnest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen	you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in
-	BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-	283 NOTRE DAME STREET.	by any person wanting anything in the above line.	particular suffered for a length of time, with a very
MONTREAL.	BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation,	SHOW BOOK OPEN THIS DAY (THIS DAY	and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-	sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-
Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel con- stantly on hand, or insde to order on the showest notice at	BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address	SHOW ROOM OPEN THIS DAY (THURSDAY) with a splendid Assortment of the FINEST and	mer prices. N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has	cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you
ensonable rates.	A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents,	CHEAPEST GOODS in MILLINERY.	so much Marble on hand.	SIETEES OF ST. JOSEPH,
Montreal, March 6, 1856.	West Troy, N. Y.	Oct. 6.	June 9, 1859.	Hamilton, C. W.