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THE DUKE'S DILEMMA.

A CHRONICLE OF NIESENSTEIN (Concluded.)

The Grand Duke was easily persuaded. Careless and easy-going, he yet was not wanting in determination, nor in a certain love of hazardous enterprises. He remembered that fortune is said to favor the bold, and his desperate position increased his courage. With joyful intrepidity, he accepted and adopted Balthazar's scheme.

"Bravo!" cried the manager; "you shall have no cause to repent. You behold in me a sample of your future courtiers; and since honors and dignities are to be distributed, it is with me, if you please, that we will begin. In this request I act up to the spirit of my part. A courtier should always be asking for something, should lose no opportunity, and should profit by his rival's absence to obtain the best place. entreat your Highness to have the goodness to name me Prime Minister."

"Granted!" gaily replied the prince. "Your Excellency may immediately enter upon your functions."

"My Excellency will not fail to do so, and begins by requesting your signature to a few decrees I am about to draw up. But in the first place, your Highness must be so good as to answer two or three questions, that I may understand the position of affairs. A new-comer in a country, and a novice in a minister's office, has need of instructions. If it became necessary to enforce your commands, have you the means of so doing?"

"Undoubtedly."
"Your Highness has soldiers?"

"A regiment." " How many men?"

"One hundred and twenty, besides the musi-

"Are they obedient, devoted?"

"Passive obedience, unbounded devotion; sol-diers and officers would die for me to the last man."

"It is their duty. Another question: Have you a prison in your dominions? " Certainly."

"I mean a good prison, strong and well guarded, with thick walls, solid bars, stern and incorruptible jailors."

"I have every reason to believe that the Castle of Zwingenberg combines all those requisites. The fact is, I have made very little use of it; but it was built by a man who understood such matters-by my father's great grandfather, Rudolph, the Inflexible."

"A fine surname for a sovereign! Your-Inflexible ancestor, I am very sure, never lacked either cash or courtiers. Your Highness bas perhaps done wrong to leave the state-prison untenanted. A prison requires to be inhabited like any other building; and the first act of the authority with which you have been pleased to invest me, will be a salutary measure of incarceration. I presume the Castle of Zwingenberg | few useful hints. will accommodate a score of prisoners?"

"What! you are going to imprison twenty

persons?"

"More or less. I do not yet know the exact number of the persons who composed your late court. They it is whom I propose lodging within the lofty walls constructed by the inflexible Rudolph. The measure is indispensible."

"But it is illegal !" "I crave your Highness's pardon; you use a word I do not understand. It seems to me that in every good German government, that which is absolutely necessary is necessarily legal. That is my policy. Moreover, as prime minister, I am responsible. What would you have more? It is plain that, if we leave your courtiers their liberty, it will be impossible to perform our co-medy; they will betray us. Therefore, the welfare of the State imperatively demands their imprisonment. Besides, you yourself have said that enormous hooked nose. It was scarcely possithey are traitors, and therefore they deserve punishment. For your own safety's sake, for the success of your project-which will insure the happiness of your subjects-write the names, sign the order, and inflict upon the deserters the lenient chastisement of a week's captivity."

The Grand Duke wrote the names and signed several orders, which were forthwith intrusted to the most active and determined officers of the regiment, with instructions to make the arrests at once, and to take their prisoners to the Castle of Zwingenberg, at three quarters of a league from Karlstadt.

for your new court," said Balthazar. "Has your Highness carriages?"

"Certainly! a berlin, a barouche, and a cabriolet."

"And horses ?"

"Six draught and two saddle."

their parts, and bring them here this evening. We instal ourselves in the palace, and shall be at once at your Highness's orders."

" Very good; but before going, write an answer to Baron Pippinstir, who asks an audience." "Two lines, very dry and official, putting him off till to-morrow. We must be under arms to receive him."

· · " Here is the note written, but how shall I sign it? The name of Balthazar is not very suitable to a German Excellency."

"True, you must have another name, and a title; I create you Count Lipandorf."

"Thanks, your Highness. I will bear the title nobly, and restore it to you faithfully, with my seals of office, when the comedy is played

Count Lipendorf signed the letter, which Sigismund was ordered to take to Baron Pippinstir; then he started for Krusthal.

Next morning, the Grand Duke Leopold held a levee, which was attended by all the officers of he received the ladies, with infinite grace and

Ladies and officers were attired in their most elegant theatrical costumes; the Grand Duke ap- | tion, and his memory was stored with well-turned peared greatly satisfied with their bearing and manners. The first compliment over, there came a general distribution of titles and offices.

The lover, Florival, was appointed aid-de-favor. camp to the Grand Duke, colonel of hussars, and Count Reinsberg.

Rigolet, the low comedian, was named grand chamberlain, and Baron Fidibus.

Similor, who performed the valets, was master of the horse and Baron Kochemburg.

The leader of the band, Lebel, was appointed superintendent of the music and amusements of the court, with the title of Chevalier Arpeggio.

The prima donna, Miss Delia, was created Countess of Rosenthal, an interesting orphan, whose dowry was to be the hereditary office of first lady of honor to the future Grand Duchess.

Miss Foligny, the singing chambermaid, was appointed widow of a general and Baroness Al-

Miss Alice, walking lady, became Miss Fidibus, daughter of the chamberlain, and a rich

illed to the responsible station of mistress of

The new dignitaries received decorations in proportion to their rank. Count Balthazar von Lipandorf, prime minister, had two stars and Balthazar relinquished not his prey. three grand crosses. The aid-de-camp, Florival von Reinsberg, fastened five crosses upon the breast of his hussar jacket.

was a rehearsal, which went off excellently well. next to the baroness, the baron at the other end The Grand Duke deigned to superintend the of the table. The torture was prolonged. Flogetting up of the piece, and to give the actors a rival continued to whisper soft nonsense to the

Prince Maximilian of Hanau and his august tist could not ear. sister were expected that evening. Time was precious. Pending their arrival, and by way of practising his court, the Grand Duke gave audience to the ambassador from Saxe-Tolpenhausen.

Baron Pippinstir was ushered into the Hall of the Throne. He had asked permission to present his wife at the same time as his credentials, and that favor had been granted him.

At sight of the diplomatist, the new courtiers, as yet unaccustomed to rigid decorum, had difficulty in keeping their countenances. The Baron was a man of fifty, prodigiously tall, singuhop-poles, clad in knee-breeches and white silk stockings. A long slender pig-tail danced upon his flexible back. He had a face like a bird of prey-little round eyes, a receding chin, and an ble to look at him without laughing, especially when one saw him for the first time. His apple-green coat glittered with a profusion of embroidery. His chest being too narrow to admit of a horizontal development of his decorations, he wore them in two columns, extending from his collar to his waist. When he approached the Grand Duke, with a self-satisfied simper and a jaunty air, his sword by his side, his cocked-hat under his arm, nothing was wanting to complete to his master's business. Things look well." the caricature.

The Baroness Pippinstir was a total contrast to her husband. She was a pretty little woman "All that now remains to be done is to send of five and twenty, as plump as a partridge, with a lively eye, a nice figure, and an engaging smile. There was mischief in her glance, seduction in her dimples and the rose's tint upon her cheeks. Her dress was the only ridiculous thing about her. To come to court, the little Baroness had put on all the finery she could muster; she sailed "I take the barouche, the berlin and four into the hall under a cloud of ribbons, sparkling

of prime minister, Balthazar, as soon as this mina expressed a wish to walk the remainder suspect that the government of a grand-duchy is oddly assorted pair appeared, decided upon his was not mistaken. Pippinstir was as jealous diplomatist had not dared to leave his wife at Saxe-Tolpelhausen, for fear of accident; he would not lose sight of her, and had brought her to Karlstadt in the arrogant belief that danger vanished in his presence.

After exchanging a few diplomatic phrases with the ambassador, Balthazar took Colonel Florival aside and gave him secret instructions. The dashing officer passed his hand through his richly-curling locks, adjusted his splendid pelisse and approached Baroness Pippinstir. The amhis new court. And as soon as he was dressed bassadress received him graciously; the handsome colonel had already attracted her attention, and soon she was delighted with his wit and gallant speeches. Florival did not lack imaginaphrases and sentimental tirades, borrowed from stage-plays. He spoke half from inspiration, half from memory, and was listened to with

The conversation was carried on in French, for the best of reasons.

"It is the custom here," said the Grand Duke to the ambassador; "French is the only language spoken in this palace; it is a regulation I had some difficulty in enforcing, and I was at last Anselmo, walking gentleman, was promoted to obliged to decree that a heavy penalty should be be gentleman in waiting and Chevalier Grillen- paid for every German word spoken by a person attached to my court. That proved effectual, and will not easily catch any of these ladies and gentlemen tripping. My prime minister, Count Balthazar von Lipandorf, is the only one who is permitted occasionally to speak his native language."

Balthazar, who had long managed theatres in Alsace and Loraine, spoke German like a Frankfort brewer.

Meanwhile, Baron Pippinstir's uneasiness was extreme. Whilst his wife conversed in a low voice with the young and fascinating aid-de-camp, the pitiless prime minister held his arm tight, and explained at great length his views with respect Finally, the duenna, Madame Pastorale, was to the famous commercial treaty. Caught in nis own snare, the unlucky diplo the robes and governess of the maids of honor, agony; he fidgetted to get away, his countenance under the imposing title of Baroness Shicklick. expressed grievous uneasiness, his lean legs were convulsively agitated. But in vain did he endeavor to abridge his torments; the remorseless

household, announced dinner. The ambassador and his lady had been invited to dine, as well as The parts duly distributed and learned, there all the courtiers. The aid-de-camp was placed fair and well-pleased Pippinstir. The diploma-

There was another person present whom Florival's flirtation annoyed, and that person was Delia, Countess of Rosenthal. After dinner. Balthazar, whom nothing escaped, took her aside.

"You know very well," said the minister, "that he is only acting a part in a comedy.— Should you feel hurt if he declared his love upon the stage to one of your comrades? Here it is the same thing; all this is but a play; when the curtain falls he will return to you.

A courtier announced that the Prince of Hanau and his sister were within a league of Karlstadt. The Grand Duke, attended by Count larly thin, abundantly powdered, with legs like Reinsberg and some officers, went to meet them. It was dark when the illustrious guests reached the palace; they passed through the great saloon, where the whole court was assembled to receive them, and retired at once to their apartments.

"The game is fairly begun," said the Grand Duke to his prime minister; "and now, may

heaven help us." "Fear nothing," replied Balthazar. "The glimpse I caught of Prince Maximilian's physiognomy satisfied me that everything will pass off perfectly well, and without exciting the least suspicion. As to Baron Pippinstir, he is already blind with jealousy, and Florival will give him so much to do, that he will have no time to attend days, I have been compelled to diminish it by one

Next morning, the Prince and Princess of Hanau were welcomed, on awakening, by a serenade from the regimental band. The weather was beautiful; the Grand Duke proposed an excursion out of town, he was glad of an opportunity to show his guests the best features of his duchy-a delightful country, and many picturesque points of views, much prized and sketched by German landscape-painters. The proposal agreed to, the party set out in carriages and on borseback, for the old Castle of Rauberzell-magniborses; I go to Krusthal, put my actors up to with jewels and fluttering with plumes—the lofti- ficent ruins, dating from the middle ages, and

oddly assorted pair appeared, decided upon his of the way. Everybody followed her exam- a much easier matter than the management of a plan of campaign. His natural penetration told ple. The Grand Duke offered her his arm; company of actors. Incessantly engrossed by him the diplomatist's weak point. He felt that the Prince gave his to the Countess Delia Von his master's interests he manœuvred to bring the Baron, who was old and ugly, must be jeal-Rosenthal; and, at a signal from Bulthazar, Ba-about the marriage which was to give the Grand the Baron, who was old and ugly, must be jeal-Rosenthal; and, at a signal from Bulthazar, Baous of his wife, who was young and pretty. He roness Pastorale Von Schicklick took possession of Baron Pippinstir; whilst the smiling Baroness as a tiger-cat. Recently married, the meagre accepted Florival's escort. The young people walked at a brisk pace. The unfortunate Baron would gladly have availed of his long legs to keep up with his coquettish wife; but the duenna, portly and ponderous, hung upon his arm, checked his ardor, and detained him in the rear. Respect for the mistress of the robes forbade rebellion or complaint.

Amidst the ruins of the venerable castle, the distinguished party found a table spread with an elegant collation. It was an agreeable surprise, and the Grand Duke had all the credit of an idea suggested to him by his prime minister.

'The whole day was passed in rambling thro' the beauliful forest of Rauberzell. The Princess was charming; nothing could exceed the high breeding of the courtiers, or the fascination and elegance of the ladies; the Prince Maximilian warmly congratulated the Grand Duke on having a court composed of such agreeable and accomplished persons. Baroness Pippinstir declared, in a moment of enthusiasm, that the court of Saxe-Tolpelhausen was not to compare with that of Neisenstein. She could hardly have said anything more completely at variance with the object of her husband's mission. The Ba-

ron was near fainting.

Like not a few of her countrywomen, the Princess Wilhelmina had a strong predilection for Parisian fashions. She admired everything the came from France; she spoke French perfectly and greatly approved the Grand Duke's decree, forbidding any other language to be spoken at his court. Moreover, there was nothing extraordinary in such a regulation; French is the language of all the northern courts. But she was greatly tickled at the notion of a fine being inflicted for a single German word. She amused herself by trying to catch some of the Grand Duke's courtiers transgressing in this respect. Her labor was completely lost.

That evening, at the palace, when conversation began to languish, the Chevalier Arpeggio thal!" sat down to the piano, and the Countess Delia Von "Miss Delia !" Resenthal sang an air out of the last new opera. The guests were enchanted with her performance. Prince Maximilian had been exceedingly attentive to the Countess during their excursion; the young actress's grace and beauty had captivated him, and the charm of her voice completed Sigismund, promoted to be steward of the his subjugation. Passionately fond of music, every note she sang went to his very heart. When she had finished one song, he petitioned for another. The amiable prima donna sang a duet with the aide-de-camp, Florival von Reinsberg, and then, being further entreated, a trio, in which Similor-master of the horse, barytone, and Baron von Kochemburg-took a part.

Here our actors were at home, and their success was complete. Deviating from his usual reserve, Prince Maximilian did not disguise his delight; and the imprudent little Baroness Pippinstir declared that, with such a beautiful tenor voice, an aide-de-camp might aspire to anything. A cemetery on a wet day is a cheerful sight, compared to the Baron's countenance when he heard these words.

Upon the morrow a hunting party was the order of the day. In the evening there was a dance. It had been proposed to invite the principal families of the metropolis of Niesensten, but the Prince and Princess begged that the circle might not be increased.

"We are four ladies," said the Princess, glancing at the prima donna, the singing chambermaid, and the walking lady, " it is enough for a quadrille."

There was no lack of gentlemen. There was the Grand Duke, the aide-de-camp, the grand quire." chamberlain, the master of the horse, the gentleman in waiting, and Prince Maximilian's aidede-camp, Count Darius von Sturmhaube, who appeared greatly smitten by the charms of the widowed Baroness Allenzau.

"I am sorry my court is not more numerous," said the Grand Duke, " but, within the last three | ing.

"How so ?" inquired Prince Maximilian.

"A dozen courtiers," replied the Grand Duke Leopold, "whom I had loaded with favors, dared conspire against me, in favor of a certain cousin the plotters are now in the dungeons of my good fortress of Zwingenberg."

"Well done," cried the Prince; "I like such taxed you with weakness of character! How we princes are deceived and calumniated!"

Duke happiness, wealth and safety, but, notwithstanding his skill, notwithstanding the torments with which he had filled the jealous soul of Pippinstir, the ambassador devoted the scanty moments of repose his wife left him to furthering the object of his mission. The alliance with the Saxe-Tolpelhausen was pleasing to Prince Maximilian; it offered him various advantages: the extinction of an old law-suit between the two states, the cession of a large extent of territory, and, finally, the commercial treaty which the perfidious Baron had brought to the court of Niesenstein, with a view of concluding it in favor of the principality of Hanau. Invested with unlimited powers, the diplomatist was ready to insert in the contract almost any conditions Prince Maximilian chose to dictate to him.

It is necessary here to remark that the Elector of Saxe-Tolpelhausen was desperately in love with the Princess Wilhelmina.

It was evident that the Baron would carry the day, if the prime minister did not hit upon some scheme to destroy his credit or force him to retreat. Balthazar, fertile in expedients, was teaching Florival his part in the palace garden, when Prince Maximilian met him and requested a moment's private conversation.

"I am at your highness's orders," respectfully replied the minister.

"I will go straight to the point, Count Lipandorf," the Prince began. "I married my late wife, a Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, from political motives. She has left me three sons. I now intend to marry again; but this time I need not sacrifice myself to state considerations, and I am determined to consult my heart alone."

"If your highness does me the honor to consult me, I have merely to say that you are perfectly justified in acting as you propose. After once sacrificing himself to his people's happiness, a prince has surely a right to think a little of his own."

" Exactly my opinion ! Count, I will tell you a secret. I am in love with Miss von Rosen-

"Yes, sir; Miss Delia, Countess of Rosenthal, and, what is more, I will tell you that I know everything."

"What may it be that your highness knows?" "I know who she is."

" Ha!"

"It was a great secret!"

"And how came your highness to discover it ?" "The Grand Duke revealed it to me."

"I might have guessed as much!"

"He alone could do so, and I rejoice that I addressed myself directly to him. At first, when questioned him concerning the young Countess's family, he ill concealed his embarrassment; her position struck me as strange; young, beautiful, and alone in the world, without relatives or guardians-all that seemed to me singular, if not suspicious. I trembled, as the possibility of an intrigue flashed upon me; but the Grand Duke, to dissipate my unfounded suspicion, told me all."

"And what is your highness' decision?..... After such a revelation." "It in no way changes my intentions. I shall

marry the lady." "Marry her?......But no; your high-

ness jests."

"Count Lipandorf, I never jest. What is there, then, so strange in my determination.-The Grand Duke's father was romantic, and of a roving disposition; in the course of his life be contracted several alliances-Miss von Rosenthal is the issue of one of these unions. I care not for the illegitimacy of her birth; she is of noble blood, of a princely race—that is all I re-

"Yes," replied Balthazar, who had concealed his surprise and kept his countenance, as became an experienced statesman and consummate comedian. "Yes, I now understand; and I think as you do. Your Highness has the talent of bringing everybody over to your way of think-

"The greatest piece of good fortune," continued the Prince, " is that the mother remained unknown; she is dead, and there is no trace of family on that side."

"As your Highness says, it is very fortunate. And doubtless the Grand Duke is informed of of mine at Vienna. I discovered the plot, and your august intentions with respect to the proposed marriage?"

"No; I have as yet said nothing either to him or to the Countess. I reckon upon you, energy and vigor. And to think that people my dear Count, to make my offer, to whose acceptance I trust there will not be the slightest obstacle. I give you the rest of the day to ar-The Grand Duke cast a grateful glance at range everything. I will write Miss Von Roest of which, however, scarcely reached to the famous far and wide. At a short distance from Balthazar. That able minister by this time senthal; I hope to receive from her own lips the shoulder of her lanky spouse.

Senthal; I hope to receive from her own lips the felt himself as much at his ease in his new office assurance of my happiness, and I will beg her to Completely identifying himself with his part summit of a wooded hill, the Princess Wilhel as if he had held it all his life; he even began to bring me her answer herself, this evening, in the

summer-house in the park. Lover-like, you see -a rendezvous, a mysterious interview! But come, Count Lipandorf, lose no time; a double tie shall bind me to your sovereign. We will bent upon becoming your wife's second husband." sign, at one wand the same time, my marriage contract and his On that condition alone will to life!" I grant him my sister's hand; otherwise I treat, this very evening, with the envoy from Saxe-Toipelhausen."

A quarter of an hour after Prince Maximilian bad made this overture, Balthazar and Delia were closeted with the Grand Duke.

What was to be done? The Prince of Hanau was noted for his obstinacy. He would have excellent reasons to oppose to all objections.-To confess the deception that had been practised upon him was equivalent to a total and eternal rupture. But, upon the other hand, to leave him in his error-to suffer him to marry an actress !-- it was a serious matter. If ever he discovered the truth, it would be enough to raise the entire German Confederation against the Grand Duke of Niesenstein.

"What is my prime minister's opinion?" asked the Grand Duke.

"A prompt retreat. Delia must instantly quit the town; we devise an explanation for her sud-

den departure:" "Yes; and this evening Prince Maximilian will sign his sister's marriage contract with the Elector of Saxe-Tolpelhausen. My opinion is that we have advanced too far to retreat. If the Prince ever discovers the truth, he will be the person most interested to conceal it. Be-

parents nor family. I adopt her-I acknowledge ber as my sister." "Your Highness's goodness and condescen-

sides, Miss Delia is an orphan—she has neither

sion-" lisped the pretty prima donna. "You agree with me, do you not, Miss De-lia?" continued the Grand Duke. "You are resolved to seize the good fortune thus offered, and to risk the consequences?"

" Yes, your Highness."

The ladies will make allowance for Delia's faithlessness to Florival. How few female heads would not be turned by the prospect of wearing a crown! The heart's voice is sometimes mute in presence of such brilliant temptations. Besides, was not Florival faithless? Who could say whither he might be led in the course of the tender scenes he acted with the Baroness Pinpinstir? Prince Maximilian was neither young nor handsome, but he offered a throne. Not only an actress, but many a high-born dame, might possibly, in such circumstances, forget her love, and think only of her ambition.

To her credit be it said, Delia did not yield without some reluctance to the Grand Duke's arguments, which Balthazar backed with all his cloquence; but she ended by agreeing to the mterview with Prince Maximilian.

"I accept," she resolutely exclaimed; "I shall be Sovereign Princess of Hanau."

"And I," cried the Grand Duke, "shall marry Princess Wilhelmina; and this very evening poor Pippinstir, disconcerted and defeated, will go back to Saxe-Tolpelhausen."

"He would have done that in any case," said Balthazar; "for, this evening, Florival was to have run away with his wife."

"That is carrying things rather far," Delhi remarked.

"Such a scandal is unnecessary," added the

Grand Duke.

Whilst awaiting the hour of her rendezvous walking in the park, when she came suddenly as herself. In spite of her newly-born ideas of grandeur, she felt a pain at her heart. With a forced smile, and in a tone of reproachand irony. she greeted her former lover.

"A pleasant journey to you, Colonel Flori-

ral," she said. "I may wish you the same," replied Florival; for doubtless you will soon set out for the principality of Hanaul"

"Before long, no doubt." "You admit it, then?"

"Where is the harm? The wife must follow ber husband-a princess must reign in her dominious."

"Princess! What do you mean? Wife!-In what ridiculous promises have they induced you to confide?"

Florival's offensive doubts were dissipated by the formal explanation which Delia took malicious pleasure in giving. A touching scene en-sued; the lovers, who had both gone astray for a moment, felt their former flame burn all the more ardently for its partial and temporary extinction. Pardon was mutually asked and granted, and ambitious dreams fled before the burst of affection.

"You shall see whether I love you or not," said Florival to Delia. "Yonder comes Baron Pippinstir; I will take him into the summer house; a closet is there, where you can hide yourself to hear what passes, and then you shall decide my fate."

Delia went into the summer-house, and hid berself in the closet. There she overheard the following conversation-"What have you to say to me, Colonel?"

asked the Baron. "I wish to speak to your Excellency of an

affair that deeply concerns you." "I am all attention, but I beg you to be brief

-I am expected elsewhere."

" So am I."

"I must go to the prime minister, to return him this draught of a commercial treaty, which I cannot accept."

"And I must go to the rendezvous given me in this letter."

"The Baroness's writing !"

"Yes, Baron. Your wife has done me the honor to write to me. We set out together to-night; the Baroness is waiting for me in a post-chaise."

"And it is to me you dare acknowledge this abo-

minable project?" "I am less generous than you think. You cannot but he aware that, owing to an irregularity in your will, of course, have to hand me over her dowry— a million of florins—composing, if I do not mistake, your entire fortune."

"Ab, sir," cried the ambassador, "you restore me

"Yes, but I will not restore the Baroness, except on certain conditions."

Speak! What do you demand?" "First, that treaty of commerce, which you must sign just as Count Lipandorf has drawn it up."

"I consent to do so." "That is not all; you shall take my place at the rendezvous, get into the post-chaise, and run away with your wife; but first you must sit down at this table, and write a letter, in due diplomatic form, to Prince Maximilian, informing him that, finding it impossible to accept his stipulations, you are compelled to decline, in your sovereign's name, the honor of his august alliance."

'But, Colonel, remember that my instructions-' "Very well, fulfil them exactly; be a dutiful ambassador and a miscrable husband, ruined, without wife and without dowry. You will never have such another chance, Baron! A pretty wife and a million of florius do not fall to a man's lot twice in his life. But I must take my leave of you. I am keeping the Baroness waiting."

"I will go to her...... Give me paper, a pen, and be so good as to dictate. I am so agitated— The Baron really was in a dreadful fluster. The letter written, and the treaty signed, Florival told

his Excellency where he would find the post-chaise. "One thing more you must promise me," said the young man, "and that is that you will behave like a gentleman to your wife, and not scold her over much. Remember the flaw in the contract. She may find somebody else in whose favor to cancel the docu-

ment. Suitors will not be wanting." "What need of a promise?" replied the poor Baron. "You know very well that my wife does what she likes with me? I shall have to explain my conduct and ask her pardon." Pippinstir departed. Delia left her hiding-place

and held out her hand to Florival.

"You have behaved well," she said. "That is more than the Baroness will say?" "She deserves the lesson. It is your turn to go into the closet and listen; the Prince will be here

"I hear his footsteps." And Plorival was quickly

concealed. "Charming Counters?" said the prince on enter-

ing, "I come to know my fate."
"What does your Highness mean?" said Delia, pretending not to understand him:

"How can you ask? Has not the Grand Duke spoken to you?"

"No, your Highness." " Nor the prime minister?"

"Not a word. When I received your letter I was on the point of asking you for a private interview. I have a favor-a service-to implore of your High-

"It is granted before it is asked. I place my whole influence and power at your feet, charming

" A thousand thanks, illustrious prince. You have dready shows me so much kindness, that I venture to ask you to make a communication to my brother, the Grand Duke, which I dare not make myself. I want you to inform him that I have been for three months privately married to Count Beinsberg.'

"Good heavens!" cried Maximilian, falling into the arm-chair in which Pippinstir bad recently reclined. On recovering from the shock, the prince rose again to his feet.

"'Tis well, madam," he said, in a faint voice.-'Tis well!"

And he left the summer-house.

After reading Baron Pippinstor's letter, Prince Maximilian fell a-thinking. It was not the Grand Duke's fault if the Countess of Rosenthal did not ascend the throne of Hanau. There was an insurmountable obstacle. Then the precipitate departure of the ambassador of Saxe-Tolpelhausen was an affront which demanded instant vengeance. And the Grand Duke Leopold was a most estimable sovereign, skilful, energetic, and blessed with wise councillors; the Princess Wilhelmins liked him, and thought nothing could compare, for pleasantness, with his lively court, where all the men were smiable with the Prince, Delia, pensive and agitated was and all the women charming. These various motives duly weighed, the Prince made up his mind, spon Florival, who seemed as much discomposed and the next day was signed the marriage contract as beyond. In spite of her newly hare ideas of of the Grand Duke of Neisenstein and the Princess Wilhelmina of Hanau.

Three days later the marriage itself was cele-

The play was played out.

The actors had performed their part with wit, intelligence, and a noble disinterestedness. They took their leave of the Grand Duke, leaving him with a rich and pretty wife, a powerful brother-in-law, a serviceable alliance, and a commercial treaty which

could not fail to replenish his treasury.

Embassies, special missions, banishment, were alleged to the Grand Duchess as the causes of their departure. Then an amnesty was published on the occasion of the marriage; the stages of the fortress of Zwingenberg opened, and the former courtiers resumed their respective posts.

The reviving fortunes of the Grand Duke were a sure guaranty of their fidelity.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE PETITION OF THE PROTESTANTS OF KILKENNY TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. O'BRIEN, TO HAVE THE SOUPERS REMOVED PROM THE CITY.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The readers of the Catholic Telegraph are already aware of the scenes of unceasing conflict which have been enacted by the Soupers of Kilkenny from the moment they commenced their incongruous and disgraceful street-preaching in that city. The amount of misrepresentation and insult which belongs to the official duty of these vile creatures, and for which they have been expelled from several other towns of Ireland, has been doubled and trebled in Kilkenny; and neither history of Achill, nor Dingle, nor Connemara, nor Kells, nor our own Liberties, can at all stand in ignominious comparison with the wretched Soupers and the apostate Bible readers of Kilkenny. The attack on Kilkenny, though well organised, was still an ill-devised scheine on social disorder. These have been the plain rethe part of its supporters. Kükenny is too well educated to endure the vulgarity of Street Preachers; too Catholic to listen without fierce resentment to the very soum of society, profaning the Word of God in the angry Market-place; and too patriotic not to feel burning indignation at seeing the refuse of the purheus of perjuries, fines and imprisonment. And on the London bired to insult the citizens in the public streets; and hired, too, by the descendants of the men who defiled our churches, seized our heads, fines and imprisonment : or as a musical lands, plundered our poor, approoted our altars, martyred our fathers, enslaved our nation, and during centuries of woe have buried the iron of unappeasable persecution in the hearts of our tants of Kilkenny, for some years eye-witnesses marriage contract, nothing would be easier than to get it annulled. This we will have done; we then kenny was, therefore, the very last place in Ire- their lay notion of the apartolic work after obtain a divorce, and I marry the Baroness. You land where such an opprobious experiment could years of experiment. These Protestants are have succeeded; and as a strict moral corollary, it entitled to a public mark of respect from the

Kilkenny, bursed it in his arms, and with his own hands rocked the cradle of the young Christian city; and as the men and the women of "the faire citie" know well their ancient apostolic extraction and their Christian genealogy, how could they bear to hear their Christianity mimicked by "Denny the Dicer," taught by holy weavers from Macclesfield, enforced by sanctified cabmen from London, and preached in the lanes and highways by a paid band of apostates already gibbetted before their countrymen on the pillory of public scorn. What apt instruments, what suitable apostles for the second reformation in Kilkenny!

And Kilkenny has not during upwards of thirteen centuries lost her Catholic faith or her Catholic feeling; and in that city at this moment can be found souls as zealous and hearts as invincible as when Patrick first blew his breath on her face, anointed her breast with the chrism, and put the sign of the Cross on her infant forehead: perhaps on the very spot where the venerable Saint Canice now lifts its aged and drooping head, and above its plundered tabernacle, uprooted altar, and shattered tribunal. Neither Ormonde, nor Leinster, nor even Howard, held a title to their property as ancient as Kilkenny claims the unbroken lineage of her faith; and hence when the Protestant Bishop with his ecuminical staff of street apostles conceived the idea of changing the creed of Kilkenny, his lordship sadly miscalculated the character and the temper of the people and the power of his own resources. The inhabitants of Kilkenny at this day are not surpassed by any other city in Ireland for their steady practical faith, and for purity are an edification of morals: and their spiritual education and Christian ordinances are conducted by a clergy whose learning and piety are an ornament to the altar where they worship: their lives a permanent silent eloquence more powerful than words; and without any aid from newspaper comment or public controversy a sufficient guarantee that their congregations are quite safe in their hands from the new hired spawn of the reformation.

To the credit of the Protestants of Kilkenny, they have long felt indignation at the system encouraged and sustained amongst them; and after much endurance they have decided on a public move to have the Soupers forthwith removed. Their petition to the Bishop will be read with public thanks from the people of Kilkenny. The Bishop himself explains the origin, the aim and the funds of the society: and the people of Kilkenny can describe their labors in the city. Their irritating placards on the walls and gates: their sticking those printed lies on brewers' carts and beer barrels in the streets: their pinning them on the front of their hats, and walking with insulting triumph through the thoroughfares: their having two policemen marching behind them as governmental protection: their quarrels with the men, the women and children: their summoning the people to the Court-house: the fines, the banishments: the malignity, the anger, the public ill-will they awakened, wherever they went: the party feeling they engendered on the very bench, in the grand jury box, in the agent's office, in the shop, in commerce, in private society: all those rancorous results have been the painful fruits of the visit of these creatures to Kilkenny, have dislocated all former associations, and have made, during the past years, the city a very focus of the very worst feelings of religious the annoyance inflicted on us by the domination animosity, and, indeed, private revenge. The of the Protestant Church except the public opi-will soon be created in the representation of our will explain the resources of the Soupers, and the cooperation with them :---

A Society has been already formed in England professedly to aid the Church in Ireland in the discharge of this part of its duties. This Society offered to defray the expenses attendant upon controversial sermons and public meetings, and to aid, if de-sired, in supplying suitable persons for both; and also to provide the agents, clerical and lay, by whom the ordinary work of the Mission was to be conducted : and it offered to do all this; and to conduct all its operations, in accordance with Church order, and with due respect to Church authorities, both diocesan and parochial. It was not to enter any diocese without the sanction of the diocesan, or any parish without the full consent of the incumbent; and finally, it formed the rules by which its agents were to be governed, with the most commendable anxiety to secure as far as possible, that their duties should be discharged with the utmost consideration for the feelings and the prejudices of those among whom

they were to labour. The operations of this Society were at first, and for a good while, confined to the West of Ireland, and the extraordinary success that attended it there is attested to the full as strongly by the admission of its enemies, as by the representations of its friends. It then offered to extend its aid to other parts of Ireland. When the offer was made to me I felt it right to accept it.

According to the printed reports of this Society, the monthly expenses, sent from England were upwards of three thousand three hundred pounds sterling: or something above thirtynine thousand pounds sterling a year! The public are already aware this mission (as they call the abuse, the lies, and the fighting in the streets of Kilkenny) has failed in every place in Ireland where it has been introduced. Without doubt, within the last ten years, hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling have been expended in this work of Biblical acerbity, religious rancor, sectarian malignity, party batred, and sults of "the mission:" consequences in part similar to the results which occurred some years age, after every fair of Donnybrook; that is, public abuse, quarrelling in the street, a fight with sticks, cut heads, arrest by the police, summons to the magistrate's court, oatlis, perhaps next preaching day of the mission the same battle takes place over again-the same cut man might describe it-viz., the mission, preaching, a fight, summonses, trials, oaths, imprisonment: da capo. Now, let us hear the Protes-

The Baron more dead than all re; sank into an arm where Soupenism (was destined to meet its most and for their moral courage in calling on Dr. hair. He was struck specialism of their moral courage in calling on Dr. complete deleat. St. Patrick himself baptised. O'Brien for his assistance in removing this public nuisance of "the mission." The following is their petition:—

THE INISH CHURCH MISSIONS SOCIETY IN KILKENRY-REMONSTRANCE TO THE BISHOP OF OSSORT.

[CAPTAIN HELSHAM TO THE BISHOP OF OSSORY.] Captain Helsham presents his compliments to the Bishop of Ossory and Forns, requests to know on what day and at what hour on the ensuing week his Lordship would be at leisure to receive a communication from the Protestants of Kilkenny and its en-

December 15, 1857.

[THE BISHOP TO CAPTAIN HELSHAM.]

The Bishop of Ossory and Ferns presents his com-pliments to Captain Helsham's note:—" On what day and what hour in the ensuing week he will be at leisure to receive a communication from the Protestants of Kilkenny and its environs." The Bishop begs to say that he will be ready to receive the communication referred to, on Monday next, at eleven o'clock.

Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

TO THE BISHOP OF OSSORY AND PERNS, &c., &c., &c.

Kilkenny, 21st December, 1857. My Lord,-We, the undersigned, Protestants of Kilkenny, beg leave to lay before your Lordship the following remonstrance against the further continuance of the "Irish Church Missions" in Kilkenny, and respectfully solicit your assistance in their removal, on the following grounds:—
We have long anxiously watched the progress of

the mission; any opinion we therefore offer cannot he deemed immature or precipitate.

We believe the good results we would all desire to see realized have not attended on its labors, while much unchristian feeling and ill-will have undoub-

tedly arisen from them.

We believe the class of men employed as "Scripture-readers" in this city are not possessed of such tact, judgment, and forbearance as would be requisite in a locality constituted as Kilkenny is. This conclusion is founded on facts known to many of us by personal observation, and we would implore of your lordship to use the same means informing your estimate of this matter. It is to this we would refer in a great measure the inadequate success of the Mission in Kilkenny.—Angry passions and exaspe-rated feelings are not favorable to cool judgment or calm conviction; and it appears to many of us a matter of regret that duties so well worthy of the educated and ordained ministers should have been delegated to parties not so well fitted for them by education, social position, or controversial aptitude.

Whether this conclusion be just or not, it is certain that offence has been taken by our Roman Catholic brethren at what they consider to be insults offered to their creed and religious prejudices; and while this state of feeling exists it is our belief that no good can result from the operation of the present Mission in Kilkenny.

So long as the attempt to expel them by rabble violence prevailed, we withheld all interference and patiently awaited the vindication of order, and religious liberty. But now, that mob law has been discomfitted, personal liberty established, and the principles of our free Constitution fully sustained, we believe the withdrawal of this mission for Kilkenny very desirable to allay much unchristian ascerbity and disunion.

We say this not from fear of any sacrifice which the present state of public feeling might entail on us. -That we are ready to suffer for our sacred cause has been proved by the interval suffered to clapse before we formed a judgment or pronounced it, though many of us had to deplore all the privations arising from estranged friendships and popular antipathies. It is now our deliberate conviction that no good is likely to arise from the maintenance of this Mission in Kilkenny, but contrariwise further eloquent, of any measure connected with Ireland, ill will and unchristian feeling, and accordingly we will receive little, if any, attention from the legislature will receive any advances to an antireced by public hope that your Lordship will use all your influence to have the local branch Mission removed from our

Earnestly desiring your acquiescence and co-operation, we are your Lordship's faithful well-wishers,

[Here follow the signatures.] We have no means in this country to meet

following extract from the letter of Dr. O'Brien nion, which we concentrate on their insults, their county, by the elevation to the Judicial Bench, or by from their baneful power. And in the case before us, we appeal to Europe, to the whole world, to mark the wicked falsehood by which they collect funds in England to note its opprobrious expenditure, and to listen to the Protestants of Kilkenny, like the Catholics of Belfast, while they publish to mankind the failure of a system of reckless imposition and fraud, which within the last ten years have squandered above a quarter of a million of money on merely one branch of the Bible organization and imposture in Ireland. No one can adequately calculate the evil results of this scheme of the Reformation, being one of the hundreds of past combina-tion, being one of the hundreds of past combina-that Lord Palmerston not only refuses to remove the tions, of lies and perfidy, by which they have attempted to rob the faithful Irish of the precious gift of their faith. The mere collection of this money by a society of Englishmen is the practical publication of the grossest falsehood on our national religious character-namely, our ignorance of the gospel! The application of this fund in Ireland, by the hirelings and the apostates of their society, fills the nation with anger and retaliation. The partizans of the young and old bigots who encourage this mockery of Ireand's conversion, are banded together in infuriate persecution of the poor and abandoned Catholic: and thus while this unholy imposture, on one hand, arms the English mind against us as Christians, it forms in Ireland a confederacy amongst the landlords and the higher classes of Protestant society which has blasted our commerce, filled our poor-houses, laid our villages waste, exterminated the poor, banished our people, and has converted the soil of Ireland into turnip-fields and bullock-pastures, by the Biblical persecuting class of the dominant aristocracy. The revenues spent in malice by this society, and spent, too, in vain, for the objects desired, would make Ireland happy, if devoted to works of charitableness, public industry, or national benefit: and so it has been from the commencement of the baneful period of what is called the " Reformation:" and so it will continue to the end: producing in every age and every country where it has taken root its legitimate consequences, namely, a cruel persecution in the State, and an avowed infidelity in what is called the Church. In my next letter I shall notice some statements of Ecclesiastical history and some arguments in Theology introduced by Dr. O'Brien in his reply to the Protestants of Kilkenny. January 7., 1858. D. W. C.

have succeeded: and as a strict moral corollary, it was again the most favorable town in the kingdom people of Kilkenny for their caudor in statement, friend with her to see her spend it.

IBISH INTELLIGENCE

We understand that, in pursuance of canonical authorisation from the Holy See, a Dean and Chapter will be constituted in the diocese of Cork, and that the necessary arrangements and nominations will be made at the conference of the Clergy of the diocese to be held in this city on Tuesday next. We have heard the names of the several Dignitaries about to be installed in the Chapter, but at present it would be premature to publish them. The Bulls for the consecration of the Rev. Dr. O'Hea as Bishop of Ross have not yet been received, though they are immediately expected.—Cork Reporter.

We understand that a general movement is about being made in this city to get up a testimonial to Sarsfield, and a subscription list is to be opened for the purpose, to which men of all creeds and parties should subscribe as a purely national object.—Munster News.

We regret to announce the demise of Enens Macdonnel, Esq., which took place on the 3rd inst., at Mara, in the county of Kildare, the residence of his sor-in-law, Nicholas J. Gannon, Esq., J.P. Mr. Macdonnell occupied, for a considerable period, a conspicuous part in Irish politics, and was for many years the agent of the Irish Catholic body in England during the struggle for Emancipation. His death will be sincerely regretted by those who were associated with him in early life, among whom he had many friends .- Freeman.

The Inish Bench.-It is said there is much more than a probability of a third scat on the Irish bench being shortly placed at the disposal of the government. Declining health and family sorrows (the loss of one of his sons, Major Perrin, in India) have, it is said, rendered certain the immediate retirement from his judicial labours of Mr. Justice Perrin, third judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. Statements have been circulated that this able judge had already virtually retired, as he did not mean to take his seat at the opening of the Hilary Term on Monday week.—
Morning Star.

The new Mayor of Cork, Mr. Dan Donegan, has inaugurated his year of office by an act of generosity as graceful as it was benevolent. All the pauper debtors confined in the jail were released from their confinement through his instrumentality, he having paid the debts for which they were detained. The Mayor has also taken steps for the preservation of the good order of the city by night, which have already been attended with considerable success; and we hope soon to be able to record even still more useful results from the measures he has adopted .-Cork Examiner.

THE TENANT QUESTION AND THE REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.—The following letter appears in the Cork Examiner.—Sin,—It has been suggested by some few persons, with whom I have lately had conversation, and by others from whom I have had written communications, and in whose views I fully concur, that it would be very desirable for a few of those gentlemen, lay and clerical, who feel a concern for the interests of the farmer, to meet, without any unnecessary delay, to take counsel together, and to consider calmly and deliberately the means best calculated to secure, for the 'Tenant question' in the approaching parliament, the favorable consideration of the legislature.

In the absence of Mr. George, H. Moore, who does not now hold a seat in parliament, the introduction of the 'Landlord and Tenant Bill' has been confided to the members for Dungarvan and Tipporary. Whilst The O'Donoghue is considered to be a young man of considerable promise. Ireland has already had ample proofs of the great ability and of the untiring zeal of Mr. Magnire for the advancement of ture, unless such advocacy be enforced by public opinion outside-unless, in fact, the people, whom such measure is said to affect, show, in some way, that they feel a sincere and real interest therein. The proposed conference would consider how they could best aid the advocates of the Landlord and Tenant Bill in the House of Commons; whether by public meetings, or by petition to parliament, or by

mis-statements, and the public injuries resulting the appointment to some high Government office, of one of our representatives. The Catholics of Ireland complain-not, I admit, without sufficient reasonthat the farmer has no protection for his capital, no encouragement for his labor or industry; they are dissatisfied that whilst they add to the numbers and strength of the British army and navy, and spill their blood in torrents for the support of British power, their children are exposed to be robbed of that faith which they prize so brightly, and that, at the hour of death, they are not themselves afforded the consolations of their holy religion. Irish Catholics complain also of the insult offered to their religion and their hierarchy by an Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and of the injustice inflicted on them by a Church Estab-lishment, which compels them to support the minis-ters of a religion which they believe to be false. insult and redress wrong, but that in the insolence of his power, he treats with indifference, if not with contempt, their humble and respectful remonstrances. But, knowing that Lord Palmerston is the arowed enemy of Catholicity throughout the world, and in Ireland in particular, the Catholics of Ireland who confide in and give their unqualified support to him and to his ministry cannot acquit themselves of a criminal participation in his guilt. Why complain of the insults offered to the Catholic religion, its rulers, its ministers, and its members by Lord Palmerston and his organs at the press, when the Catholics of Ireland send to purliament as their representatives men who are ready to hunt down, at the bidding of the minister, the best friend of the people, or who, to advance their own personal interests, willingly become his tools and his slaves. It is a truth which scarcely requires demonstration that it is not by mean and crouching remonstrances, but by honest and independent votes in parliament, the Catholics of Ireland can extort from Lord Palmerston, or from any man who may succeed him, a sound Catholic education for the Catholic youth-an adequate provision for the spiritual wants of the soldier or the sailor, who is ready to risk his life in defence of his country-reasonable security or compensation for the farmer who expends his labour and his capital in the improvements of the land-or, in a word, justice to Ireland. The proposed meeting would consider the course best to be pursued by the independent electors of the county, in case a vacancy should occur in the representation.

The most convenient place to hold this meeting, which of course is to be only a preliminary one, seems to be Cork. The spirited and obliging proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, Patrick street, will readily afford the use of one of his rooms. Let the day and hour be Tuesday, January 12, at one o'clock

precisely.

Being fully estisfied that the suggestions now offered would receive more attention if endorsed by some one of higher name and position. I have held back this communication for some days. Finding that no person has yet come forward with any similar suggestion, and apprehending inconvenience from further delay, I have ventured to affix to them my own humble name, even at the risk of being considered to have assumed a position which does not properly belong to me .- I remain, Sir, your obedier:

JOHN FITZPATRIOK, P.P.

Midleton, January 5th, 1858.

THE SOUTERS IN KILKENNY .- The following letter Tappears in the Kilkenny Journa Ma, Ediron, In common justice to me and my Protestant brethren, I request your insection of my reply to the Rev. John Drapes.

TO THE REV. JOHN DRAPES.

REVEREND Sm-In your letter inserted in the Moderator newspaper of the 2nd inst., you have publicly insulted the Protestants of this city and its environs, forsooth, because they had the manliness to put forward a manifesto of their opinions of the manner in which their religion is degraded by the paid myrmidons under your control—you forget, sir, that the Protestants whose names are affixed to that manifesto presented to their bishop, have neither hooks in their noses nor bridles in their mouths, to be led by me or any other individual, no matter how exalted his position in society may be.

The Protestants who signed that document, did so from a conviction of its necessity, and the only remark made by the majority, was to the effect, 'it is not sufficiently strong to mark our abhorrence of your perambulating preachers.'

Shame on you, sir, to delegate that holy office, to which you were ordained, (and that too, sir, in your circumscribed parish) to a set of ignorant and illiterate ranters-it would lead us to suppose you were the well paid physician, who pockets the fee and hands over his suffering patients to the less skilful spothecary.

You charge me with going into a Protestant's house to enforce his signature by telling him 'the Scripture Readers used such and such expressions.' I tell you they did, aye, and in my hearing too, far more blasphemous than what you have asserted. In additon, had not a Protestant gentleman of ancient family and high connections, and whose signature is affixed to the Protestant manifesto, interfered from motives of humanity, one of these firebrands would bave been flung out of the window of the Dublin and Kilkenny Railway carriage, while in transitu, for impiously stating that the Mother of our Saviour was nothing better than a-

How dare you, sir, charge the descendants of the Reformers of the Church of England with cowardice and falschood. Have we become degenerate, or have we got an itching palm? No, no, we inherit the principles and are ready to perform the same duty, should necessity require it, fearlessly, faithfully, and honestly.

The Protestants who affixed their names to that manifesto revere and respect their Roman Catholic brethren, and would join them to-morrow should any attempt be made on their religious liberties or their form of worship to the same God and the same Redeemer.

I have now done with you, trusting you will confine yourself to the sacred duties of your parish, and cease for the future to outrage the feelings of honest men and to disturb the tranquillity and kindly feelings of your fellow-citizens. I am your obedient servant GEORGE HELSHAM, LLD, MRIA.

THE EVICTION CRUSADE .- On Wednesday the Committee of the Londonderry and Tirkceran Branch of the 'Ulster Tenant Right Association' held a special meeting, in the city of Derry, when a variety of business was transacted, and, amongst other things, the following important resolutions were unanimously adopted :- Resolved. 1 .- That we have heard with grief and indignation the reports which have been published of improving tenants in Donegal and other northern counties, who have expended much capital and labour in building houses or otherwise improving their farms, having had their rents exorbitantly raised, and in some cases having been served with notices to quit and evicted from their holdings, that their respective landlords may enjoy the fruits of their industry. 2 .- That we express our deep and heartfelt sympathy for the wrongs which these unfortunate tenant farmers have suffered, or may yet suffer, by such proceedings, and exhort them to lay their grievances, by petition, before the House of Commons, and to do everything in their power, by constitutional agitation, to obtain an amendment of the law by which their property has been thus confiscated; and we pledge ourselves to give them all the aid we can in accomplishing this purpose .-Derry Standard.

THE LANDLORD IN DONNGAL .- Mr. Holland continues his sketches in the Ulsterman. Here is his portraiture of

A REVEREND LANDLORD.

Danfanaghy is out of sightnow; and we are, at length within the region of genuine model landlordism in Donegal. The road here passes through the property of a retired elergyman of the Church Establishment, the Rev. Mr. Nixon. This gentleman has the reputation of being a very prudent and thrifty individual: disrespectful and discontented tenants, whose mountain patches have been taken away, irreverently and uncourteously called him a miser. About twelve years ago, he came into possession, by purchase, of the property through which we are now driving. At that time, the tenants had each a small farm, with a patch of mountain land attached, on which they grazed their few sheep or cows. They had contrived, by their marvellous patient industry, to reclaim a considerable portion of this wild, barren mountain. The new landlord took the whole of it from the tenants-for English law, which Judge Pennefather says, was made for the landlords and not for the wretched peasants, empowered him to do so; and, of course, he gave them no compensation whatever. Nay, he continued to charge the full rent upon the portion which he left in the hands of the tenants; and now they inform me that they have received notice that the rent is to be increased immediately. The land here, as throughout the whole district, is mere wasto of bog and rock; and it was with the few sheep or mount in kine which fed upon the patches of pasture that the tenants were enabled to pay their rents and live. The rev. landlord has taken away from them, I understand, two thousand four hundred acres of mountain land, a considerable portion of which had been made arable by their hard, unceasing labor. Yet, not only have they got no compensation, but the rents have not been reduced in proportion to the diminution of each farm; on the contrary, in many instances, I am assured, the rents are doubled and trebled. On this land which he has appropriated to himself the rev. and thrifty owner has built a house, where he constantly resides; yet I could not find that he had received the slightest molegistation from the peaceful and inoffensive, but most miserable and suffering, peasantry among whom he dwells. Still, these are the people who have been represented by knaves and liars as turbulent, treacherous and lawless-whose district has been proclaimed -who have been surrounded with a cordon of police stations-and who have been ground to the earth with enormous taxation. It is monstrous, pitiful, heart-rending to think upon. I do not believe that, within the whole range of the civilised world, there is a population so steeped in abject squalid misery as that which dwells on this property of the Rev. Mr. Nixon. They are the most miserable, I think, of all -the peasantry on this wild coast district; and that there is a depth of degradation which no one who has not visited the place, and closely inspected it with his own eyes, can possibly comprehend. There is not a blanket or a table in every tenth cabin.

Before proceeding further with my examination of this district, let me call attention to one monstrous grievance under which the people labor. The landlords and the agents here are all magistrates. In other words, they are lords absolute, whose fiats are beyond appeal. The district is so wild and dreary—so utterly outside the track of civilised life-that the usual appliances of social and civic existence never reach it; and for the most part every act of tyranny and oppression has been hitherto almost as safe from the exposure of publicity as if the place were enclosed by a brazen wall. Of British law or justice the peasantry know nothing beyond what they hear | while the quality of the crops was fully equal to the fulminated from the petty sessions beach, or the quantity It was once considered that the north landlord's or agent's hall door. British rule is ex- was too cold for wheat. After experience had dis- Woods. Saunders.

emplified to them by the landlord judge, absolute in his frown, by the stern agent, by the cunning, blus-tering, bullying ballff, and by the armed policeman, whose glittering beyonet flashes before his cabin door. These poor people, many of whom can hardly utter a word in the English tongue, may utter their complaints against this—under their breath, though; a justice-loving people, they feel it is all wrong, all cruelty, all oppression: but, whatever wrong is done whatever monstrously illegal decision thunders from the irresponsible beach, they believe it to be British law, and submit-for is not the law's most picturesque and stately representative the armed policeman, standing with pointed bayonet at the door?-Arbitrator, mediator, there is none—except with the poor priest, whose heart is wrung by the sufferings of his flock, ventures to raise his voice in remonstrance. But his appeal is vain. He is howled down as a fanatic and brawler; and if no poor octogenarian prelate—whose once clear judgment may be blinded in the second childhood of extreme old age can be found to censure him, on the gross misrepresentations, he is at least pilloried in the landlord newspaper of the nearest town as a priestly conspirator, plotting against the public peace. Here, in' these wilds of Donegal, the landlord or the agent is constantly prosecutor, judge, and executioner in his own case. Some hapless tenant gives offence-an example must be made—be is pulled up by the bailiff -and, by some imaginary legal authority not found in modern text-books, he is summarily fined. If he do not produce the money, his cow or his sheep is not far off. By what possible provision of law the seizure is made no man can tell; but what can the ignorant tenant do? He believes it is all quite legal-or at least his most feared despot, the landlord or agent, rules it; and that is enough for him, poor wretch. What wonder that, in such a state of things landlords and tenantry in this district should seem to stand in the relation of natural enemies; the unhappy tenants looking on their territorial masters as persons specially empowered by law, and furnished with bailiffs, stipendiary magistrates, and armed police, to screw from them all the gold that can be coined out of their patient sweat and labor.

I have mentioned already the Rev. Mr. Nixon's local reputation as a person of economical and thrifty habits. I may notice now one or two of the ingenious forms of industry by which his reverence thriftily increases his income. Previously to his becoming proprietor of the soil, the tenantry were in the habit of burning lime on their farms for their own uses. His reverence resolved a reformation here. He built a large kiln himself for the public use. This would have been looked on as an act of not over judicious benevolence—if the motive were really the accommodation and convenience of the surrounding peasantry. But the economical clergy derives, or labours hard to derive, a handsome revenue from his kiln. He charges half a crown for every burning; and the tenants grievously complain that they are compelled, whether they will or no, to bring their lime to the landlord's kiln. They could burn it with infinitely more convenience at home; but they affirm that, no matter whether they burn the lime-at home, or at his reverence's kiln—the half a crown s levied all the same. This is a startling statement. At first I refused to credit anything so monstrous; but it was repeated again and again on every side it was a matter of general talk; and I felt forced, by weight of oral evidence, to enter it in my notebook. If Mr. Nixon can retute the extraordinary averment, I shall be glad to publish his contradic-

A remarkable relic of feudalism prevails upon the property of this Mr. Nixon, and on the properties of all the landlords of the district. It is the system of duty days'-that is, certain days in the year when the tenantry are compelled to work for the landlord gratuitously. In the old feudal times, this sort of thing was an equivalent for rent-in the times when the retainers paid their lord, not with money, but with their work, in the sowing and harvest time, and their valor in the battle field -in the times when they looked upon their lord as their patriarch and chief, and loved him as a father. But in our modern commercial days, we have destroyed all the virtues of feudalism and preserved only its vices. Donegal landlords of to-day are not the chiefs and protectors of the people; but their task-masters; they levy the rents, and exact the 'duty-days' as well. Here, on this property of the Rev. Parson Nixon—where humanity exists in more hideous destitution than ever met my eyes before-the miserable tenants work their 'duty days' and pay quadruple ents besides. The tenants of they say, themselves, poor wretches, they dare not refuse to come—and dig, and plough, and sow the landlord's own farms (that is to say, the land which he took from them when he purchased the property,) and they never receive a shilling of pay. Yet, this is not confined to Nixon. It is the general system throughout the district. There is 'Stewart of Ards,' for example, reputedly the richest man in Ireland. His tenants complain that, not only have they to give their landlords the 'duty days,' but they are orced to draw turf for, not himself alone, but for his Scotch agriculturist, his steward, his gamekeeper, and any other insolent menial that chooses to bully them in the name of the all-powerful landlord. They grumble silently at this; but they dare not openly complain. Even I, an independent journalist, dare not mention the names of miserable tenants who have complained to me of wrongs intolerable; I may be careless of consequences to myself, having undertaken a solemn public duty with stern determination to face the risks, but I cannot be so reckless in the case of creatures whose very lives almost, and the lives of their helpless families, depend upon the caprice or the passions of their territorial rulers.

We believe it is a well-known fact that, when the tenant's valuation is below £4, it is the landlord, not the tenant, who is liable for poor rate. Now, the majority of the unfortunate peasantry of Donegal whom I encountered-dwelling in black bogs and marshes-are rated below that sum. Nevertheless, they complain that the landlords levy the poor rate from them all the same. The Rev. Mr. Nixon. of thrifty reputation, may be wronged-if so, I will give him the benefit of my columns—but his tenants, poor wretches, specially complain that (though by law not liable) he charges them with poor rate, nevertheless. And to sum up their pains and penalties they state that they are forced to pay bog-money, or of black mail never levied on them before since Ireand was first colonised by their Celtic ancestors.

laisu Agriculture.-The following satisfactory statement appears in the Downputrick Recorder :-Agricultural prosperity can be indicated in several ways, but prices are a sure criterion. In former times, when harvests were good prices were low, and while the people generally rejoiced in abundance the farmer derived little benefit. Now, contrary to the old rule, comparatively high prices are coincident with great abundance. Nor do the consuming classes suffer by this, for, with the exception of those who are connected with manufactures, the means are improved. At present, too, farmers derive benefit from increased quantity of produce, arising as well from a good harvest as extended cultivation. It is estimated that the quantity of grain and potatoes held by agriculturists is more than twice the amount stored up five years ago. There is less necessity to sell than once existed. Farm produce has not to be hurried off to any market under the constraining force of inevitable circumstances. It is a matter which is evident to observation that, with improving circumstances, agriculturists are advancing in social position, and wisely bringing science to bear upon their labours. Production is stimulated by good prices. The extent of production for the year now closed exceeded the highest ever known in Ireland,

posed of that fallacy, there were still portions of the province in which, little confidence was placed, yet these have raised their character: and on the whole the produce in Ireland generally in 1857 will bear comparison with that of England, while, acre for acre, it is double that of France so far as wheat is concerned. Other cereals also yielded well. While the potatoe is growing there is regularly an annual howl; but the result is the test. There was, no doubt, a partial attack of the disease, but, making all deductions on that account, the yield was large, while the quality is considered superior to may raised since 1844. Ireland still bears away the palm in the production of potatoes. The Irish produce raised for equal areas is estimated at one-third more than that of Scotland, a country that boasts, and with reason, of skill and perseverance. Canada possesses good wheat lands, but is not so successful in cultivating the potatoe. It is remarkable that the ratio of the price of potatoes to that of wheat has increased. Formerly 1 cwt. of potatoes was about court in value to one-fourth of 1 cwt. of wheat; now it is equal to one-half. This is the more remarkable when it is considered that foreign potatoes are largely imported. In 1856 the quantity imported for the 11 months ending the 30th of November was 90,043 cwt.; in 1857 the quantity imported was 633,597 cwt. It is not surprising that, with good prospects, farm operations are proceeding briskly. Little time is lost now even in winter. At present there may be seen both Conrishing young wheat, and ploughing and other labour carried on with spirit. The country altogether has undergone a great change in the course of a few years.

THE MOREY PASIC .- During the late money paule and run upon the banks a man residing in the neighbourhood of Carrigaline, and who by industry and good conduct had made himself respected in the locality, became much alarmed at the rumours which were current as to the probability of the failure of the banks, and determined to draw out £700 which he had deposited in one of the banks in this city. He accordingly came to Cork and having drawn out the entire amount in sovereigns he returned home with the money. He soon found, however, that he had only exchanged one source of apprehension for another, equal if not greater. He became alarmed lest the house might be entered and the money abstracted. Under this fear he kept himself within doors armed, and did not suffer himself to sleep day or night. His anxiety and constant vigils working upon an overwrought and exhausted frame at length impaired the reasoning powers, and he became impressed with the idea that his house was attacked by imaginary robbers. On Christmas-eve he became so violent under this ballucination that four men were scarcely able to control him. Eventually he had to be removed to Cork a confirmed lunatic and is now in a private asylum .- Cork Paper.

We hear that a few linea bleachers in the North Eastern district, who had been under the necessity of running their machinery for only helf-time almost since the commencement of the panic, have given notice to their workers that their employment will be increased to three-quarter time about the beginning of the ensuing month.

We regret to hear that the prevalent depression in our staple manufactures has extended itself to the damask trade, and that a considerable proportion of the weavers are at present but very partially employ-ed-some of them, indeed, not at all. Previous to the stagnation, their work had, generally speaking, been more steady than that of skilled operatives in any other department of the linen manufacture. - Banner of Ulster.

On Saturday, January 2, at the Lifford Quarter Sessions, there were no fewer than forty-seven ejectments disposed of by the Assistant Barrister, Jonathan Henn, Esq., Q. C. A correspondent of the Nation explains that most of these ejectment cases represent three defendants, and sometimes five defendants, so that, to take the forty-seven on an average of three to each process, the number of families ejected in this way are 141, and allowing five persons to each family, we have the astounding number of 705 human beings rendered houseless and homeless wanderers by the decree of justice (?) in one single day. Among those prosecuted by the Earl of Leitrim, on the day above mentioned, were John and James Gallagher, Thos. and James Mason, Sarah Mc Guily, James Lavins, William Williams, James Coyle; Rev. Robt. White, Presbyterian minister; Michl.

Hegarty, and George Denne. ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY .- The people of the startled on Wednesday last by the aunouncement that the daughter of a wealthy and respected farmer in their neighbourhood had eloped with a labourer who had been in the employment of her married sister. The facts as they have come to our knowledge are certainly astonishing, and we see no reason why they should not be laid before our readers. The father of the young lady is Mr. M'Clelland, who resides at Rose Cottage, between the two towns above mentioned, and he is represented to he so comfortable in his circumstances, that he could give his, daughter a marriage portion of £1,000 or £2,000, should the man of her choice secure his consent. In August last his eldest daughter, who is, we believe over thirty years of age, and has, like most ladies of her years, refused several eligible offers, went on a visit to her younger sister, who was married, and resided not many miles from her father's house. Here she made the acquaintance of the partner of her flight, who rejoices in the suggestive name of William Cupples, and who has not seen more than eighteen summers. Their young hearts would appear to have been suddonly smitten with each other's attractions, and the intimacy between them became closer in the absence of the master and mistress of the house, who were away travelling for health during the autumn, and on their return home the "gay Lothario" could not hear to think of losing for over the society of the object of his tender affections. Her father would never, it was certain, consent to their union, but love overleaped the social distinction between them, and so they resolved upon an elopement. Having come to this determination, they seem to have made their arrangements like people of the world-not like people in love. The young lady returned to her father's house, and having provided herself with some additional clothing, proceeded on Wednesday morning to Lisburn, where she was met by her faithful swain, money for the right of cutting turf in a country of and both of them came into Belfast. The elopement which every inch that is not stone is bog; a species no sooner became known than the most active measures were taken for discovering the fugitives; but Belfast does not seem to have been thought of till yesterday, when Miss M'Clelland's sister came into town, and informed the police of the occurrence. It was soon discovered that Cupples and Miss M'Clelland had taken up a temporary residence with an acquaintance, one of the men of the fire brigade, who fortunately for them resides near the police office. The police officer knocked at the door, and after some delay it was opened. Miss M'Clelland was there, but where was Cupples? He was found concealed in the pig styl The young lady resolutely refuses to return home, and avers that she would not take £6,000 to leave the man of her heart. It is not known what further steps her relatives may take in the matter .--Banner of Ulster.

> An accident of a very serious nature occurred on Saturday last on the Roscrea and Parsonstown Branch Railway. An engine was driving sixteen waggons on the line, a laborer named Dea was scaled on the edge of the front waggon, and when within a few hundred yards of the Parsonstown station, the waggons 'chucked,' when the engine was about to be stopped and Dea fell off, when the sixteen waggons passed over him without doing him any injury; but unfortunately the fire-box of the engine caught his scalp and tore it right off. He was also greatly bruised and injured in the back and arms. Dea was immediately removed to Parsonstown Hospital where he lies in a dangerons state, under the care of Dr.

Conversion.—Miss Olimpia Anderson, daughter of the late Paris Anderson, Esq., sheriff of this city, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. E. Walsh, on the 7th ult. Miss Anderson is a lady of superior education and accomplishments. Her change of religion is the result of a lengthened course of reading and inquiry, and involves many temporal sacrifices .- Kilkenny Journal.

We (Belfast Mercury) have great pleasure in ancouncing that Francis Davis, better known as "the Belfast-man," undoubtedly the first lyrist of the day -has been placed on the Government Literary Fund for a pension of £50 a-year.

SERIOUS OUTRAGE IN DERRY .- A correspondent in forms us that a fearful case of waylaying, assault, and stabbing took place in the county Derry the other day. As the matter is in part to be referred to the Quarter Sessions, we suppress the names and give merely the facts as they have been furnished. Two brothers, of a most inoffensive disposition, were returning from a fair, held at a short distance from the village, when they were met by two men and a female with several others, who, on coming up to them, poured forth a volley of abuse interlarded with the usual salutation " to h-l with the l'ope," &c., then seizing one of the brothers by the neck, whilst another of the assailants struck him on the head with some weapon which felled him to the earth. Whilst thus prostrated one of the Orange party stabbed him seveal times with a knife, inflicting a wound two inches in length and one in depth. The second brother was meanwhile attacked by several of the miscreants. and whilst one held behind and the other stood in front, a third stabbed him in the thigh and abdomen. Here was a series of most cruel and unprovoked outrages deserving severe punishment. Both the offenders were Orangemen. The leader of this gang was fined in the enormous sum of 2s 6d l and two of his companions were ordered to stand their trial at the quarter sessions. The amount of bail demanded for their appearance early in the present month was ridiculously trifling. This (adds our correspondent) is only one of the very many cases of waylaying Catholics returning home from the fair that have frequently occurred for some time past; and what makes the thing most remarkable is, that, with the exception of the case in question, the murderous and unmanly attacks are invariably made near the residence of the proprietor of the village and the lands about it, or at the gate of the Protestant church, and again at the parson's residence. Who ever heard of Protestants being attacked or waylaid at the gate of a Catholic church or near a priest's house? Some short time since one of the sureties wanted to settle with one of the plaintiffs, and when this was refused he was told that the defendants were Orangemen, and that they would get some of their brother Orangemen to kill him and his friends unless be abandoned the prosecution .- Dublin Telegraph.

Yesterday evening, about five o'clock, as a young man was going home through Townsend street, he was waylaid and severely beaten by a band of Orange miscreants, who swore they would make him curse the Pope. The young man held on to one of the Sepoys, and shouted for succor and police, and, although he bawled for about five minutes, not one of the force made its appearance, but four or live other fellows came up and kicked the young man until he was compelled to let go his hold. We might mention that this portion of the town requires police supervision more than even the Pound or Sandy Row, and Mr. Lindsay, should look to it in time, for this is not the first complaint we have had about persons being beaten in this locality and no police at hand .- Newry Telegraph.

It will scarcely be forgotten by our readers that an investigation took place lately at Bantry, arising out of a dispute between two policemen. The acting constable, Heffernan, reported Connors, a sub-constable, for brushing his coat in the day-room; in return, Connors reported the other for keeping a pig in the barrack, contrary to regulation. We may remark, par parenthese, that Connors is a Catholic and Hessernan a member of the Established Church. The authorities enquired into the matter. Connors was convicted of the crime of knocking the dust off his uniform contrary to law, reduced in rank and docked in pay, and exiled to a kind of Siberia for offending constables, called Consano; his opponent came off with flying colors. At the instance, however, of the Rev. Mr. Sheeban, parish priest of Bantry, a second investigation before the resident magistrate and one of the local bench, took place about three weeks ago, the result of which was, that informations were taken against Hessernan for attempting to suborn a witness country district between Lurgan and Portadown were to free him from the first charge. The matter of course, is still sub-judice, and we do not mean to offer the shadow of an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the party. But, we fancy, the public will learn with as much astonishment as we have felt, that the comment offered by the authorities on the decision of the magistrates, has been to promote Heffernan .-The rule, therefore, for promotion would seem to stand thus :- A Catholic commits an insignificant breach of discipline and is degraded, and, literally speaking, banished; a Protestant is placed by the verdict of two magistrates on his trial for an attempt at subornation of perjury, and advanced. But there may be two other motives for the act, the choice of of births and the number of baptisms. Parents of which we leave to our readers ;-one, that it was intended as a snub for magistrates who dared to find a loop-hole in the judgment of the mighty constabulary authorities; another, that it was a Catholic priest through whose instrumentality the question received a more searching investigation.—Cork Examiner.

The army at present quartered in Ireland consists of the following: Artillery, 1,670 men; Cavalry, 2,009 men; Infantry, 9,950 men; making a total of the regular army, amounting to 13,629, which being added to the militia force of 10,000, makes a grand total of 23, 629 men in arms at present in Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Morning Papers publish a programme of Parliamentary Reform. It has received the sanction of some thirty members of parliament, including Mr. John Bright, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. G. Bowyer; and Mr. Brady. The list of signatures comprise about two hundred Reformers in different parts of the country, and who thus pronounce themselves content with such a bill as would bestow suffrage upon £10 householders in counties, and rated residents in towns, accompanied with vote by ballot, no property qualification, triennial parliaments, and a better apportionment of the constituencies. The new Reform Committee do not intend to carry on a public agitation in favour of their scheme, but appear to rely on the exertions of the press.

The great steamship Leviathan has been pushed to within six feet of the extremity of the launching ways. She would remain in that position till the prevailing spring tides were over, when she would be pushed off the ways and so await the high tides at the end of January to float her.

ENIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL IN 1857 .- The total number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool for the American, Canadian, and Australian ports (including New Zealand) during the year just ended was upwards of 154,000, the total number of ships employed being 400, of an aggregate tonnage of more than 500,000 tons. Of these between 230 and 240 have sailed during the year for the United States. carrying in all 97,594 passengers; 150 ships have taken their departure for the Australian ports, with 51,243 passengers (including 400 to New Zealand); and 16 ships have sailed during the year for the Canadian ports, with about 6,000 passengers on board. In the latter part of the year there has not only been a considerable falling off in the emigration to the United States, but many of the old emigrants have returned to this port, and either proceeded to Ireland or have taken passages for Australia, and have thus helped to swell the number who are still crowding to those colonies.

MILITARY RIOTS.—A disgraceful disturbance has been created at Edinburgh by a party of drunken soldiers belonging to the Staffordshire Militia, now stationed in the Scotch capital. They attacked the populace with their belts, and treated them very roughly. Lieutenant Miligan, of the city police, having presented himself in the midst of the fray. some of the militismen, drawing their bayonets, stabbed him in the head and various places. The wounds, however, were not serious, and the lieutenant is now recovering. Several of the men, are now in custody. Some soldiers of the Coldstream Guards made a ferocious attack, on Thursday cre-ning, on several policemen in the Broadway, Westminster. One of the soldiers was being apprehended at a public house, on a charge of felony, and whilst he was being conveyed to the station house, some of his comrades succeeded in rescuing him. A desperate affray ensued, and some of the police were so seriously injured that they were taken to the hospital. The whole neighbourhood continued for some time in a disturbed state, and the riotous soldiers got clear off.

The number of indoor and outdoor paupers la England and Wales, on the 28th Nov. last, was 13,446 more than on the same day in 1856.

THE SCOTCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPACY .- The Union says :- " Our readers will perceive with regret a very ugly-looking document, bearing the signatures of three Scottish Prelates, which will be found in another column. It has reference to the Eucharistic controversy, and appears to be directed as well against the maintainers of Catholic dogma in England as in Scotland. The author of Knchnristic Adoration,' as well as the Bishop of Brechin, are each taught that it is more politic either to wrap up one's meaning and 'theological view' in a heap of high-sounding words, or flatly to deny the Faith.
As the declaration now stunds, it is distinctly heretical, maintaining the novel and erroneous notions of Zuingle. These three Prelates tried to induce the entire Scottish Episcopate to adopt their heresy; but, that having proved utterly impracticable, they have thought fit to issue this mischievous declaration, which, we trust, may stir up the Catholics of Scotland, not only to issue a counter-declaration, but to obtain the absolute condemnation of this. Their hattle, like ours, will, earlier or later, be for life or death; and the sooner the time-servers, the timid, and the compromising make way for the resolute, the more likely is success to be gained. It is a monstrous thing for Englishmen to seek the Scotch Episcopate for apparently no other object than to debase its doctrine and lower its ritual; particularly so, when such Prelates spend ten months of the year in philandering at Tunbridge Wells, or starring it in London; while by a strange inconsistency, they only give their vacations to the propagation of Zuinglianism. To say the least, this is scarcely a type of earnestness."

No ALTAR LIGHTS, NO COMMUNICANTS .- The Bishop of London has, in the most positive manner, forbidden the use of lighted candles on the altar of St. Matthing's, Stoke Newington, "except for the purpose of light"-i.c., they must not be burnt in the day time. After a strenuous resistance on the part of the Incumbent, the Rev. S. W. Mangin, churchwardens, and congregation, the Incumbent yielded the point. Mr. Mangin writes :-- " Having upon this written to both churchwardens forbidding the tapers to be lighted, and upon learning from himself that the churchwarden nominated by me had desired a member of the choir to light them, I also wrote to him, and the next morning verbally forbade him to do so. Upon entering the church, finding the lights burning, before the service commenced, and, acting as assistant, I extinguished them. The result was that no one communicated."

Scotchmen are not merely prolific when looked at from the Registrar-General's point of view; they are prolific in most things. They are prolific speakers. The amount of palaver that takes place in a Scotch Kirk Session or a Scotch Town Council passes know-ledge. It is a luxury that can be had cheap. It costs them nothing, and certainly they don't gradge it. I once attended a town council meeting where the subject under discussion was whether an additional 6s 8d should be given to the parish beadle. The wut, wisdom, eloquence, and loquacity of that meeting will haunt me to my dying day. They sat six mortal hours, abused each other like pickpockets, and then, on the motion from a corpulent bailie, adiourned the discussion till the following month. So the unlucky beadle did not get his increase of salary for another month at least, probably he has not got it yet. For anything I know to the contrary, they may have talked on till this very day .- Frazer's Magazine for January.

Under the influence of the religion by law established the nation is growing up in heathenism. The Registration Act, which really did away with the practice of baptising infants, and substituting for that Sacrament the entry of a child's birth in the civil registrar's office, is more effectually doing its work than men may imagine. The evils are not yet great in the country towns and villages, but, no doubt, those places will suffer before long. In London itself there is no proportion between the number certain class never dream of procuring Baptism for their infants, and the evil is spreading, rising gradually in the social scale. In a year or two some distinguished nobleman, hating superstition and despis-ing prejudice, will have his children registered, and not baptised. When that event happens the heathenism that is begun will roll in like a river, and the English religion will be preached by lishops who have never been made Ohristians. Special services will do nothing towards stopping this disaster, which is imminent, and which we cannot contemplate without terror; for what have we to expect from the new heathenism but that which we received from its precursor ?—Tablet.

An extraordinary investigation took place at the Lambeth Police-court, on Wednesday. The late master of the Newington workhouse was examined on a charge of having wrongfully disposed of the dead bodies of paupers for the purpose of dissection, and of having got up mock funerals, in which the friends and relatives took part, under the impression that they were following the body to which they wished to pay this last mark of respect. A great deal of evidence was submitted, and some curious revelations of workhouse management were made.

SEPOY VICTIMS IN ENGLAND .- Medical Times BAYS: It has become the fashion for certain writers to throw doubts upon the truth of the reports of the atracities committed by the Sepoy mutineers upon our countrymen in India. It is said that these reports have come through native spies, have been colored by the India press, and have not been authenticated by European testimony. How far these arguments are worthy of credit our renders may judge from the following statements: We have been as-sured by a medical friend that he has been consulted by a lady who has recently arrived at Bayswater, from India, whose nose has been cut off. Her child, three years old, has neither hands nor feet; they were cut off by the mutincers. How the child survived is a mystery. The governess to this family escaped with the loss of her cars, which were cut off as an easy way of getting her ear-rings. Another friend is attending a lady whose nose has been slit open and her ears have been cut off. She has brought home to England three young children, all blind. Their eyes have all been gouged out by the Sepoys. We have heard from another source, quite beyond question (a lady who speaks from personal knowledge,) that there are several ladies now in Calcutta who have undergone each unspeakable degradation that they obstinately refuse to give their names. They prefer to be thought of by their relations in England as dead. There are also in Calcutta several young children whose names are quite unknown. One little creature says she is mamma's pet, and that is all we are ever likely to know of her."

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THERE is nothing new from India, and the nex mail is anxiously looked for, to clear up the discrepancies of the telegraphic reports. The reported victories, treading close upon the heels of reported defeats, and defeats wherein entire regiments are cut to pieces, followed immediately by brilliant victories, are fast giving rise to a suspicion in the public mind that the telegrams are tampered with, or in other words, doctored to suit the British palate.

The fiendish attempt on the life of the Emperor of France, has excited a strong feeling in favor of Louis Napoleon. The assassins seem as usual to have come direct from England-but are said to be for the most part Italians. It does not, as yet appear that their conspiracy had many adherents in France, or that it was connected with any of the existing revolutionary societies in Europe; though the latter would no doubt, if it had succeeded, have availed themselves of the opportunity to carry out their nefarious designs. The British news is devoid of interest; only it was expected that the Leviathan would be fairly affoat by the end of Ja-

The Legislature having been elected, and the political machine put once more in order, it is time that we should think of applying it to some purpose of practical utility. Speaking, writing, all very well in their way, are useless, worse than useless-because only exposing us to the derision of our enemies-if not followed up by acts. Providence helps those only who help themselves, and if we want Jupiter to help us out of the mud, we must put our own shoulders to the wheel. Now it strikes us that the time for action is at hand; that if we are really anxious to obtain some amelioration of the lot of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, we should be up and doing; and that our immediate object should be to strengthen the hands of our friends in the Legislature, and at the same time to compel the doubtful to declare themselves openly and unmistakeably, by forcing them to range themselves definitively under one standard or the other-under that of the friends, or that of the enemies, of "Freedom of Education."

For this purpose we would recommend, in no dictatorial spirit, but as a Catholic layman addressing his fellow Catholics upon a subject in which all are interested, the adoption of the policy strongly urged by us at the opening of the last session of the Legislature, but which was then discountenanced, and frowned down by our Catholic cotemporaries in the Upper Province. We would recommend now, as then, that in every district in the country, petitions be drawn up in firm but temperate language, numerously signed, and entrusted for presentation to the Legislature to the known and approved friends of the good cause; setting forth the general principles of "Freedom of Education," as based apon the sacred right which the parent holds rate " Kautholic" party, are engaged in a conimmediately from God, to control, in every particular, the education of his own children; stating the grievances to which the Catholic minority of Upper Canada are subjected through the gross violation of these principles, by a State enforcement of one common system of education upon all, without regard to the feelings, wishes. and conscientious scruples of the parent; particularising the injustice inflicted upon the supporters of Catholic schools by depriving them of all share in the proceeds of the secularised Clergy Reserves, when applied to School purposes; and praying for such alterations in the School Laws of the Upper Province as shall have the effect of exonerating the said Catholic minority from the burden of supporting schools to which, in the exercise of their sacred rights as parents, they do not deem it proper to send their children.

The precise form of words in which these petitions should be drawn up we do not presume to dictate; and after all this is a matter of but secondary importance. Our great object should be for the present, to force—and that as speedily as possible-upon the consideration of the Legislature, the evils of the present School system of Upper Canada; and by provoking discussion thereupon, to compel even our adversaries to admit the truth of our principles and the moderation of our demands; and thus, if they still refuse to do us justice, to exhibit themselves to the world in their true colors—those of the enemies of civil and religious liberty.

dient without that delay the School Question be forced upon the attention of the Legislature. To the Irish Catholics of Montreal, in particular, signation of M. Dedecker's Administration, and it is of importance, in order to justify their action at the late general election. From the first division list upon this important question, we shall learn who are, and who are not, the real friends of George Brown; and whether we were right or wrong in classing the Ministerialists, generally, under the latter category. To the Catholics of Canada, in general, it is of importance that they should take speedy and decisive action in the premises, in order to relieve themselves from the reproach-cast upon them by their enemies, of being indifferent to the evils of the present system, and ready to barter the precious jewel of their ancestral faith, for the paltry mess of pottage presented to them in the form of cheap but infidel State Schools. Whilst it is of the highest importance that a complete and practical reputation be given of the calumny incessantly urged by the opponents of "Freedom of Education," with the Rev. Mr. Ryerson at their head, to the effect that the agitation against the State-Schoolism of Upper Canada, proceeds, not from the people, but from the Bishops and Clergy; and is a symptom, not of the discontent of the laity but of the " Ecclesiastical Despotism" of the Hierarchy.

By our continued silence, we should countenance this vile calumny, and give force to the arguments of our adversaries; we should expose our clergy to misrepresentation, and make ourselves justly obnoxious to the imputation of being indifferent to their honor, and our own spiritual interests. It is not fair, it is not creditable to us as laymen, that we should leave our bishops and priests to bear the whole heat and burthen of the day. As the cause is ours at least as much as theirs, it is but just that we should take our share in the contest; and that we should follow the example so nobly set us by our ecclesiastical superiors, who have no object in view save the salvation of souls, and the honor and glory of Him whose servants they are.

These considerations we respectfully submit to the consideration of our readers; leaving it to them to take such action in the premises as their own honor, and the interests of religion may seem to them to require. Montreal will, we have no doubt now, as heretofore, show herself forward in the good cause; and we do trust that in three or four weeks our hearts may be gladdened by the tidings that in every county, in every township and parish throughout the Province, the Catholics have met together to petition Parliament for a prompt and equitable adjustment of the long-vexed School question. Were they our last words, we should still say to our Catholic friends, "Petition, Petition, Petition! Agitate, Agitate, Agitate!"

. We quote the words of the last Report of the Superintendent of Education for Canada West-

BELGIUM AND CANADA. - That the results of the late electoral contests "in two countries so distant, and in many respects so dissimilar," should be nearly the same in both, strikes the Toronto Globe as "curious to say the least;" but is well accounted for by the Montreal Herald, who quotes the trite saying, "that like causes produce like results." As the policy of the Catholic Church, and the designs of her enemies, are always and everywhere the same, it would be curious indeed if there were not always and everywhere a remarkable coincidence in the tactics of the respective belligerents.

In Belgium, as in Canada, the Catholics, as distinguished from the liberal, infidel, and modetest for "Freedom of Charity," just as in Canada we are struggling for "Freedom of Education." In the former country, the object of Catholics is to relieve the individual from the tyrannical interference of the State in matters relating to the disposal of his private property for elemosynary purposes, just as in Canada our object is to deliver education from the trammels of the State. In Belgium, Catholics maintain that every man has the right to do what he will with his own; in Canada, we contend that to the parent, and not to the State, belongs the right to control the education of the child. Hereupon issue is joined; and in both countries the victory remains for the present with the opponents of the rights of the individual, and with the enemies of the Church.

In Belgium, the State says to the individual you shall not give or bequeath one penny of your own private property, for charitable purposes, except in such manner as we please." It takes the entire control and administration of the charities of the country into its own hands, and prohibits the individual from making, under any circumstances, a Catholic ecclesiastic the distributor of his alms. A more tyrannical interference with the right of the individual,-a right valid as against the State—to do what he will with his own, it is impossible to conceive; and it was an attempt on the part of the friends of liberty who wished to emancipate Charity from the degrading control of a bureaucracy, to repeal provoked the wrath of the Belgian Liberals, and led to the dissolution of the Chambers, the rea general election.

In Canada the State says to the individualyou must support such Schools as we approve of; no matter though you, in the exercise of your parental judgment deem such schools dangerous to the faith and morals of your children -and although by compelling you to pay for schools of which you do not approve, we thereby rob you of the means of sending your children to other schools in whose management you place full confidence." As in Belgium the State takes the management of all Charities into its hands, so in Canada it usurps the legitimate functions of the parent, and aims to control the education of our, not of its, children. Both in Belgium and in Canada the same great principle-that the individual has valid rights as against the State—is at stake; in both, the battle is the battle of individual liberty against democratic despotism; and though we do not despair of the ultimate success of our principles in either country, truth compels us to admit that in the late electoral struggles, the victory remains with the enemies ol civil and religious liberty.

And as in Canada, so in Belgium, the fetters with which the Church is bound, have been forged by the hands of her own unnatural children; and her worst enemies, are to be found not amongst the ranks of the avowed infidels, or open Protestants, but amongst those who raunt themselves as the friends of order, " gens de hons principes"-moderate and liberal in their views. As in Canada it is to a Drummond, a Cartier-et hoc genus omne-that our Catholic clergy are indebted for the unpardonable insult of the Religious Corporation's Bill, and for the gross injustice of refusing to the Catholic minority in Upper Canada, the same rights as are freely enjoyed by the Protestant minority in the Lower Province-so in Belgium is it to men of the same stamp, to craven, time-serving, place-hunting, and mean-spirited apostates-a disgrace to manbood, an indelible blot upon the Catholic namethat the Church has to return thanks for the outrages and insults daily beaped upon her. This is a "coincidence" to which the Globe does not allude, though it is one which the Canadian Catholic should not overlook.

THEATRICALS EXTRAORDINARY .- The past week was the great week of the amateur Swaddlers. From all parts of the country saintly looking men, of unctuous aspect, and irreproachable neckties, met together in this our city, to revile Popery, to predict the approaching downfall of the " Man of Sin," and to comfort one another with a word in season. These performances are repeated annually, and afford much harmless amusement to no inconsiderable portion of our Montreal population; though to the well regulated mind there is something painful in the spectacle of so many grave and reverend seigniors making ninuies of themselves in public; and bringing the sacred name of religion into contempt, by their fantastic tricks, and their glaring disregard of truth, charity, and common sense.

On Monday evening, the fun commenced with an amusing farce, given by the members of the " Montreal Religious Tract, and Book Society:" the principal characters therein being sustained by Messrs. Wilkes, Kemp, Torrance, and a Mr. Schuffler. The last named gentleman has, we believe, but lately arrived in Montreal from Europe, where, as an actor in the low evangelical line, he has obtained for himself a certain reputation. A Mr. Snodgrass-no relation, we presume, of the poetically inclined young gentleman, immortalized in Pickwickian annals-also distinguished himself highly in the pious line of business; though he was guilty of one sad blunder, that of acknowledging the mutual hostility of the different sects, of whose essential unity Mr. Torrance had just been boasting. "By our differences, souls are neglected and ruined," said the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass. " Protestants in their union societies and meetings, show that they are one in essentials," said Mr. Torrance; who thereupon took the opportunity of sneering at a poor silly person called Bossuet, who, nearly two hundred years ago, published a work on the "Variations of Protestantism." Mr. Torrance entertains but a very mean opinion of Bossuet. he is therefore well qualified to pronounce a decided opinion.

Mr. Torrance forgot however to notice the fact that the apparent occasional union of some two or three of the minor Protestant sects is the Church; and that it is only their common dread

on this Continent, eminent Protestant divines, such as the Rev. Theodore Parker and his school are the leaders-was unrepresented upon the boards of the Wesleyan Theatre in Great St. James Street; although it comprises within its ranks all the intelligence, all the profound thinkers, and the greater part of the moral worth of the Protestant world of the XIX century. This fact alone is sufficient to give the lie to those who twaddle about the "oneness of the Protestant Faith," and the essential unity of its pro-

On Wednesday evening, the distinguished and well known Company of the " Bible Society"-Dr. A. Holmes, Manager-gave its annual entertainment. The house was crowded, and the different characters well sustained. The Rev. Mr. Lachlan Taylor played the part of first buffoon, or primo buffo, admirably; and retailed some of the funniest little evangelical jokes imaginable. He has not altogether the serio-comic gravity which our elder readers may remember as one of the peculiar charms of Liston, neither does he possess the same extraordinary command over his facial muscles as did the famous Grimaldi; but he has a droll way of telling a story which would make any man's fortune on the boards of most of our provincial theatres; and for fertility of invention is, we think, without a rival. Some of his "points" were admirably made, and excited quite a sensation; as, for instance, when he "wanted to be an angel"a sweet little cherub, all head, and wings, and no whereupon to be whip't; or again, when he told the following exquisitely funny story about the " Man of Sin":-

"An English Company, while Sir H. Davy was at Rome wished to drain the Pontine Marshes, and Sir Humphrey submitted the project to the late Pope Gregory—no doubt in the best style. What was the reply? 'Drain the Pontaine Marshes!' said the Pope, 'God made the Pontine Marshes, and if he had wished them drained, he would have drained them himself."

Though apparently borrowed from the story in an old Scotch "Joc Miller," about the pious lady who objected to the new-fashioned winnowing machines, as a blasphemous interference with the divine prerogative of "raising the wind"this story gives a fair idea of the Rev. Mr. Lachlan's inventive powers, and entitles him to the highest rank amongst the Spurgeons, and other evangelical buffoons of the present day .-Some of his "experiences" in Rome were also very well given, and impressed the house,- boxes pit, and galleries, -with a lively horror of the corruptions of Popery. It was "when he saw these things," that he - the Rev. Mr. Lachlan-" wanted to be an angel." This reminds us of Snawley, Jun., at "Do-the-boys-Hall," who "wanted to be a donkey, because then he shouldn't have a father-in-law that did'nt love him." " Pretty vicious that for a child of six." said Mr. Squeers; but what would have been his feelings had he heard our funny friend, Mr. Lachlan, wishing to be "an angel." The lessee of our Montreal Theatre should certainly try angel. With a Wilkes for the heavy parts, such as the respectable father-a Laculan for light low comedy-and a Shuffler as "walking gentleman, and distinguished foreigner" -- we should have upon the boards of our city theatre a Company which, for artistic talent, might compare favorably with any in New York.

But the great piece of the season came off on Thursday night; and we admit, with regret, that we have neither the talents nor yet the space to do justice to the distinguished artists who, upon that occasion, had the honor of appearing before the Montreal public. We must therefore content ourselves with a brief, and necessarily very imperfect notice of the evening's entertainment.

The name of the piece we have not heard;

but we believe that its plot was borrowed from an old favorite of stage-goers, called "The Hypocrite." The prologue-which some of our city cotemporaries maliciously designate a "denotional exercise"-was admirably delivered by a reverend gentleman of great comic powers and strong nasal twang, named McClure; after which a "serious address"-an affair altogether in the "heavy" line of business-was read by the wellknown Mr. Wilkes; who took occasion to administer a severe castigation to a "partizan police." who it seems are not favorably disposed towards street preaching and tract distributing. He also mentioned the interesting fact that the great Canadian Swaddling Company was about whose works he has never read; and upon which to enter into partnership with the "Union of the Evangelical Churches of France"-a body, as he was most careful to impress upon his audience, quite distinct from the French Protestant "Reformed Church, which on account of its lax discipline and doubtful orthodoxy," had given rise effect, not of the attraction of the different parts to a secession from its ranks in 1848. Besides from within, but of pressure from without; that this interesting anecdote, amusingly illustrative their sole bond of union is hatred of the Catholic of the "essential unity of Protestantism," the reverend gentleman delivered himself of quite a of that Church which prevents them from mu- number of touching little stories-well adapted tually tearing one another's throats. But even to the taste and intelligence of his hearersthat union, produced by such agencies, is con- about good little Canadian boys and girls, who fined to some two or three of the minor sects; live in a large Swaddling establishment at Pointe to those which both numerically and intellectually aux Trembles-of a Mr. Solandt who has are the most insignificant. That great and in- had great success at Quebec-of the conver-

two other families at St. Andrews who have left the Catholic Church-of 15 adult F. C. Protestants at Buckingham, and 27 children, in the same predicament—of 5 do. at Ramsay—of a Mr. Geoffrey, who finds most doors open to him at Industry, and who, we hope, scorns to take any improper advantage thereof-of a F. C. family at St. Grais, who during the summer had become gradually enlightened—of one F. C. family at St. Fin, and another at Mascouche, "all of whom are zealous in witnessing for the truth;" and how throughout the country great numbers have had the way of God more perfectly explained to them. The " heavy" gentleman, having had his innings, was succeeded by a Dr. Taylor-not the gentleman who " wanted to be an angel"-who kept the house in a perfect roar with his jokes about Purgatory, celibacy of priests, the Blessed Virgin Mother of God, and "some other dogmas" he did not deem it necessary to name. He was well supported in the funny line of business by two very promising performers, Messrs. Boner and Scudder: after which the proceedings were agreeably diversified with music—song by Rev. Lachlan Taylor, "I'd be a Butterfty." A Solo by a Mr. Fraser upon the big drum, by way of practically illustrating the best way to punch the Man of Sin's head followed; and the evening's entertainment was laughably concluded by a clever parody of the "Gloria Patri," and a short burlesque, in one act, entitled " The Benediction." In this last piece the comic powers of Wilkes, and his brother actors were strikingly exhibited; and the curtain fell amidst great applause. Piece announced for repetition, and by the same Company, in the month of January

With this the week's amusements may be said to have terminated; for although on the following, or Friday, evening, an old farce, well known as "Protestant Missions," was performed, the public seemed to be getting tired of Methodist Cheatricals, and there was a decided falling off in the attendance. It would not be just, however, to leave unnoticed a beautiful No-Popery duet, by Messrs. Scudder and Schuffler, (of Constantinople.) This was the gem of the evening, and appropriately concluded the series of performances during Holy Week.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE BISHOP OF GRATIANOPLE AND VICAR APOSTOLIC OF HIN-DOSTAN.-This Pastoral is the first Catholic document from India, giving an account of the origin of the mutiny and designs of the mutineers, that can be looked upon as authoritative. We regret that its length prevents us from laying it before our readers; but the following analysis from the Dublin Tablet will give them an idea of its contents, and of the opinions entertained by the supreme authorities of the Catholic Church in India of the late disturbances.

"It will be seen by this Pastoral"-says the Table: -"as well as by the letter of the Kuns from Agra, that the view taken by the Catholics in India more resembles that of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman in his Pastoral, than that taken by a portion of the Oatholic press at home. In their eyes the insurrection is not only a mutiny of disobedient soldiers, but a desperate effort for the extirpation of Christianity of our Montreal Theatre should certainly try by the destruction of all Christians, whatever their and make an engagement with this would-be race, color, or nation. All the evidence which has come under our eyes for the last two months points in this direction. As far as the movement had a popular character at all, it seems to have been a fanatcal outbreak of religious hatred against the Christians, whom the Mahometan religion teaches its votaries to regard as dogs and idolators, and whom the religious system of the Hindoos only recognises as unclean animals and devils."

This then is the estimate of the nature and object of the great Sepoy muting of '57, arrived at by the resident head of the Catholic Church in Hindostan, after a long, close and careful consideration of all its features. This also was the opinion expressed by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster in his Pastoral upon the Indian mutinies; a document which our cotemporary, the Toronto Mirror, denounced as having been penned-not so much with a regard to truth, the honor of the Church, the edification of the flock of which he is the divinely appointed Pastor, and under the influence of the Holy Ghost-as:-

"in a spirit of prudential and necessary submission to the vengeance cry of the Times, and the bigoted and degraded aristocracy of England.

And with some pardonable complacency, we may add that this is too the very view taken and expressed nearly six months ago upon the same subject by the TRUE WITNESS, and which provoked the hostile criticisms of several of our cotemporaries. Thus, in September last, we remarked that the mutiny partook :--

rather of the character of a religious, than of either a political or national movement, and that the hostility of the insurgent leaders is directed not so much against British rule, as against Christianity in India. Its authors and instigators arc, we believe, to be looked for amongst the Moslem population of that vast country, and not amongst the Hindoos, the latter being but the tools by means of which the former hope to restore Moslem supremacy.... The avowed object of the mutineers is to restore the ancient dominion of Islam within the walls of Imperial Delhi, and to involve in one common ruin the hated followers of the Crucified. Thus the triumph of the insurgents would be the signal for the persocution and oxtirpation of Christians of all denominations, from Cape Comerin to the Himmalaya."-Thus WITHES, Sept. 25th, 1857.

These were the reasons, we then assigned, why no Christian-no true Catholic especially -could sympathise with the Sepoys, and why be should pray for the speedy suppression of the mutiny, and the triumph of British arms in India. From the sources of information at our command, we well knew that our view of the causes and fluential Protestant party-of which, in England, sion of two entire families at St. Martin, object of that mutiny was the correct one; and There are other reasons, also, why it is expe- this tyrandical and anti-Christian law, which the Westminster Review is the exponent—and also the conversion of a live young man—of could therefore bear without uneasiness the stris-

Secretary.

teres of certain of our cotemporaries, in the asserance that, in a very few months, we should have from the Catholic Church in India an official and authoritative declaration upon the subject. That declaration is now before us, in the shape of the Pastoral from His Grace the Vicar Apostolic of Hindostan; and, as will be seen from the analysis given by the Dublin Tablet, it in every particular confirms the truth of the opinions put forth in September last by this journal. The Indian rebellion is now proved to be, as we then asserted it was, merely "a mutiny of disobedient soldiers;" and, in so far as it has any popular character, or extends beyond the ranks of our own mutinous troops—is "but a desperate effort for the extirpation of Christianity by the destruction of all Christians, whatever their race, color, or nation."-Dublin Tablet.

THE "HOLY CHILDHOOD."—We publish below an interesting letter from the pupils of the Sisters of Notre Dame upon this most useful and thoroughly Catholic Association: one that is known by name, at least, to all our readers, and whose important object should endear it to

That object is two-fold-Firstly, to rescue from an untimely death a multitude of children born of infidel parents, and who, the victims of a brutal heathenism, are annually destroyed by thousands and hundreds of thousands; thrown sometimes into the waters and drowned, or cast to the dogs and swine to be devoured by those unclean beasts which perform the ordinary duties of scavengers in the large cities in China. The children thus rescued from the jaws of death receive from the Missionaries a sound Christian education; and often, as native teachers, and occasionally as priests and missionaries, become themselves the means of salvation to others.

But above all it is the great object of the Society of the "Holy Childhood," -so named after Him who for our sakes was once a little child-to open the portals of Heaven to thousands of perisbing little ones, by conferring upon them the Sacrament of Baptism, with all the inestimable graces attached to the Sacrament of Regeneration. But we feel that we cannot do better than quote a few paragraphs from a notice of His Grace Forbin-Janson, Bishop of Nanci and of Toul, commending the " Holy Childhood" to the charity of the faithful throughout the world.

" There are countries," says this document, "where has not yet triumphed the Gospel of peace and love which shows us Jesus, caressing and blessing little children; and where as of old, in Rome and Athens, childhood is despised, and all the ancient borrors of the exposition, sale, and murder of infants are still the prevailing custom.

Ohina, above all, is painfully distinguished by its barbarism, in regard to children. In this immense empire, where the cruelty of a savage state is united with the immorality of an old civilisation, custom at least, if it be not expressly the law, gives the right to every father of a family of inflicting death on newborn children: and the innumerable class of poor throughout the empire, takes free advantage of this odious right, to avoid the encumbrance of a numerous offspring.

Hear the testimony of an English author. 'Either, be says, the midwives drown the new-born infants in a basin of hot water, and require a fee for this execution, or they are thrown into rivers, having a bollow gourd tied to their backs, so that they float a long time without expiring. Their piteous cries in this situation would make men elsewhere shudder. but here every one is accustomed to them, and they cause no sensation. The third manner of getting rid of them is, by exposing them in the streets, through which, every morning, and particularly at Pekin, there is a cart driven, to convey these infants who are thrown upon it, to a pit, into which they are east, without the earth being thrown upon them, is hopes that the Mahometans will take up some of them: but before these carts can arrive in the morming, it often happens that the dogs, and above all the swine, which infest the streets in all Chinese cities, devour them alive. In the single city of Pekin, it is asserted, that within three years, the number of children thus destined to perish, has been reckoned to amount to 9702, without counting those who had been trampled to death by horses and mules in the streets, or devoured by dogs; or those smothcred at their birth, or others taken by the Mahome

These statements are confirmed by the recent testhenony of our missionaries. It is by hundreds and thousands that those children perish thus. The Chiness government opposes no check to this barbarous custom. All our missionaries endeavour to save as many as they can of these poor little creatures. They are often brought to me, and offered for 6, nay for 3 france, and even for nothing, with an intimation that if I do no accept them they will be destroyed.' (Extract of a letter from father Joset, on the

23rd of January, 1841.)

Who does not feel moved at these mournful recitals? Nature herself revolts, and yields to indigna-tion! It is impossible not to feel profound pity tor these poor children, not to love them, and even to be afflicted at ones inability to succor them—thence arises the question: can there be any means devised for rescuing them from death?—This is precisely our thought, the origin and aim of this charitable Institution. Yes! Our desire is to rescue from death the greatest possible number of children, born of infidel parents; and since they sell them through avarice and wickedness, we wish to purchase as many of them as we can for the love of God, for the glory of his name, and to give them baptism, in order that those who die in infancy, may enjoy eternal bappiness, and that those who survive, like Moses, after having rescued themselves from death, may become instruments of salvation for their hitherto un enlightened brothren."

After this lucid explanation of the objects of the Association of the "Holy Childhood," we are sure that the following letter will be read with interest:-

A PRAST OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD.

Boston, Jan. 1858. REVEREND SIR-Among the most agreeable of our daties, and what we esteem also a special privilege, is that of writing to you the details of our cherished Association of the Holy Childhood. The interest we feel in it does not abate; on the contrary, it increases daily. The edifying examples of self-denial we witness so often among our young companions of the primary class, excite emplation in us. Several of them sacrificed the few cents their parents had given thom to buy their luncheon, and remained in school from 81 till 3 o'clock without eating. The Sister who instructs them perceived it, and asked them the reason; they replied that their mother had not enough money to give them both for their luncheon and the Society, and that they would rather

be hungry than not pay their contribution.

During the Christmas holidays, we had a little lot-

tery at our school; we would like to have had it on a larger scale, but our dear Sister Superior did not think it proper. We amused ourselves very much in selling the pictures by chances; many of the scholars had been laying up their money for some weeks ;they refrained from buying bonbons, and even gave their Christmas gifts for the poor children of China.

The day after Epiphany, we performed two little dramas in the large hall of our school-house; the first, written by one of our number, was titled it The Chinese Child." It afforded us both amusement and instruction. Several little girls, dressed in Chinese costume, accompanied by two larger ones as Sisters of Charity, appeared in the first scene, and sang a plaintive hymn, calling upon the children of Europe and America to assist them. A group in another part of the room responded in a loud chorus. In the next scene, a little girl was represented destitute and alone, having been cast away by her parents. She wept and bemoaned her hard fate, and feared every noment that the cruel dogs were coming to devour her; her cries were heard by a Sister of Charity, who hastened to her relief; she soothed her grief, and offered to protect her; but the child recoiled, expressing her horror of a Christian. The Sister, by kind and gentle persuasion, succeeded in calming her, and conducted her away. In the next scene, the mother of the child came to demand her; saying that a Turk would buy her for his slave. The Sister agreed to give more "sapeks" than the Turk, and thus secured her prize. After this followed dialogues between the Sister and her protegee, about the source whence the former got so much money to buy the poor forsaken children, and the necessity of baptism

in order to be saved. The drama concluded by an invocation of the Divine Infant Jesus, Who was represented by a beautiful wax image lying on straw in a crib; the Chinese child appeared clothed in white as a neophyte, and surrounded by a youthful band. She addressed a most touching prayer to the lovely Babe of Bethlehem and His blessed Virgin Mother; and called down

blessings on the young benefactors of Pagan children. The other drama was the "Announcement of the Birth of the Messiah to the Shepherds on the plains of Judea." Pieces of music were performed, and choruses sang between the scenes. The whole was very interesting; and we returned to our homes much

Soveral Reverend gentlemen honored us with their presence; among whom was the Venerable Pather M'Elroy; our Right Rev. Bishop was expected, but could not come, on account of a previous engagement. Our kind teachers, seeing that we were so much encouraged by our little entertainment, and conducted ourselves so well to their satisfaction, have promised that both it and the lottery shall be repeated.

We will try to profit by the many favors we receive, and become more and more zealous in our efforts for the poor children of China.

With much respect, we remain, Reverend Sir, Your humble and obedient servants, TER PUPILS OF THE SISTERS OF NOTES DAME.

We would remind our readers of Mr. M'Gee's lecture on Monday evening next. The subject is a most interesting one, and there is no man on this Continent so well able to do justice to it as is our talented fellow-townsman and representative. We hope therefore that he may have a crowded audience. See advertisement.

Military Promenade Concert, under the patronage of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. -On Thursday, 11th inst., in the City Concert Hall, Captain Latour's Company, (No. 9,) will give a Promenade Concert; the proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes. Our friends will, we hope, make a point of attending; Tickets, 1s. 3d. Doors open at 6.30 p.m.. Concert to commence at 7.30 p.m.

MILITARY SOIRES .- The Ball given by Major Devlin's Company, (No. 4,) came off with great eclat on Monday evening last at the City M. Ryan, 103; Vienna, T. J. Appleton, 63 3d; Peter-boro, Dr. P. B. M'Keon, 5s; New Glasgow, Rev. Mr. at Quebec, on Monday last, Charles Lafontaine was Concert Hall. Every precaution had been taken by the gallant entertainers for the accommodation of their guests in the way of refreshments, music, and decorations; and it would be no easy matter to find a more brilliant spectacle than that which the ball-room presented. The Montreal Herald thus notices the general effect :-

"The scene was a brilliant one-the uniforms of the Volunteers gay and showy; the attire of the ladies in elegant contrast. The brass band of the Volunteer Rifles was present, and Mafire's musicians were also in attendance, and to the diversified strains which both evoked, the 'mazy dance' swept on till far in the next morning. The whole affair passed off without the occurrence of any of those unpleasant drawbacks which usually mar the pleasure of large assemblies gathered together for jovial purposes. We congratulate the Company on the success of their undertaking, and without egotism they may safely take to themselves the credit of the arrangements which tended to produce such satisfactory results."

We tender our best thanks to our kind friends at Cobourg for their generous exertions in behalf of the TRUE WITNESS, which we hope may always be so conducted as to merit the good opinion of the Catholics of Canada.

QUARANTE HEURES .- We would remind our readers that the B. Sacrament will be exposed to the adoration of the faithful, to-day (Friday) and to-morrow, in the chapel of the College of

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MR. EDITOR-What could induce me to write to you on a subject like the present? Nothing but respect and veneration for the Bishop of the Island of Vancouver, for his zeal and charity. Some twenty years ago, his charity to those in spiritual distress prompted him to volunteer his services as the first Missionary to upwards of one hundred thousand Indians in that distant land. Oh! what obstacles surrounded him on that occasion; but did he hesitate? No; the tender affection, and anxious solicitude with which he consulted the spiritual happiness of the poor Indians, were surprisingly conspicuous in the sufferings, privations, and self-denials which he endured for them; his own ease and personal comfort 12s 6d; J Rice, 12s 6d; D Nelan, 12s 6d; C M'Kierhad no consideration with him—the honor and glory nan, 12s 6d; J M'Kiernan, 12s 6d; J. Reynold, 12s of God were his ambition. He has lately returned to 6d; P. Green, 12s 6d; J. Stark, 12s 6d; Hull, T. the Province to procure Priests and Nuns for his M'Kay, 15s; Aylmer, J. Rainsboth, 10s. mission; and is now engaged in travelling through the Diocess of Montreal, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season; in establishing a Society for the Propagation of the Faith in these parishes, where it has not been previously established, and in strength-it has not been previously established, and in strength-it has not been previously established. it has not been previously established, and in strengthoning it by his preaching, and placing it on a firmer ald, 12s 6d. and more permanent basis where it already exists.— Per J. Por I was really surprised when I read in the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith at Lyons, that the Murphy, 5s; J Mend, 12s 6d; R B McDonald, 10s. Rishop of Vancouver receives but the miserable sum Per W Rowan, Point Claire—J Shannon, 12s 6d. Bishop of Vancouver receives but the miserable sum

of six thousand france for his poor mission; whilst large and opulent Diocesses in other parts receive some four, others five times that sum. I am informed 10s; R. Beaton, 8s 9d. that he is the poorest Bishop in the Catholic world. Trusting you will ocasionally advocate his cause in your independent journal,

I am, Dear Sir, yours, &c., CATROLICUS.

TRUE WITNESS FUND-MEETING IN CORN-WALL.

(From the New Era.) At a meeting of the Catholics of the Parish of Cornwall, held at the St. Nicholas liotel, on the evening of Saturday, the 23rd inst., Dr. M'Donald, late M. P. P. for the town, was called to the Chair.

and Dr. Bergin was appointed Secretary. After a brief explanation by the Chairman, of the objects of the meeting, the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously :-

Resolved,-That this meeting has learned with surrise and regret, the necessity, as announced by the Editor, for the suspension of the publication of the True Witness newspaper, in consequence of the delinquency of its subscribers.

Resolved,-That, as at no period of the history of this Province was the existence of a journal, solely devoted to the interests of our holy religion, more absolutely demanded than the present juncture, so never was it more clearly the duty of every true Catholic to come forward and contribute according to his means, to avert, if possible, so deplorable an event as the cessation of the publication of the True Wit-

Resolved,-That, in the opinion of this meeting, a fund should be immediately created, to be called the True Wilness Fund, not only in this parish, but in every parish throughout the Province; and that it is the daty of every Catholic to contribute promptly and liberally to the formation of this fund; and that subscription lists should be opened in every parish, in furtherance of this object.

Resolved,-That the Chairman, Luchlin M'Donald, D. A. M'Donald, Esq., and the Secretary, be a Committee in this parish to carry out the objects of this meeting; and that Lachlin M'Donald, Esq., be Treasurer of this Committee.

Resolved,-That our Pastor, the Rev. J. S. O' Connor, be requested to address the congregation tomorrow upon the subject of this meeting, and to ad-

vise that all subscriptions be paid to the Treasurer on or before Sunday, the 7th proximo. Resolved,-That in the event of the other parishes in this Province adopting similar measures to those roposed by this meeting, it would be highly desirable that a Central Treasurer at Montreal be appointed to receive the contributions of each parish, by him to

be paid over to the Editor of the True Witness. Resolved,-That the Rev. Mr. Connolly, of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, be requested to undertake the duty of Central Treasurer, and that the amount collected in this parish be paid over to him by L. McDonald, Req.

Resolved,-The Committee be instructed to prepare to our Catholic fellow-citizens in this Province, founded upon the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved,-That the Montreal New Era the Toronto Mirror and Citizen, and the Ottawa Tribune, be requested to publish the minutes of this meeting, call the attention of their renders thereto, and carnestly urge their co-operation.

R. McDonald, M.D., Chairman. D. Bongin, M.D.,

REMITTANCES RECRIVED.

Edgeworth, J. Kerr, 15s; Hillier, J. Vincent, 12s 6d; St. Laurent, J. Sexton, 3s 9d; Dundee, A. Mc-Rac, 12s 6d; St. Alexandre, Rev. J. Martell, 12s 6d; Huntly, R. Mantil, 10s; Brockville, P. Belger, £1 53; Sherrington, H. Blake, 5s; St. Polycarpe, D. M'Gill-vray, 5s; Norton Creek, W. Power, 12s 6d; St. Mo-diste, Rev. Mr. Dion, 15s; Rawdon, E. Coffey, 12s 6d; La Colle, Rev. F. Rochette, 12s 6d; Russell-town, E. M'Gill, 12s 6d; St. Johns, N. B., F. Collins, £1 58; Evinsville, Rev. B. J. Higgins, 108; Iugersoll, B. Fallon, 10s; Burritts Rapids, J. O'Brian, £1; St. Laurent, P. King, 12s 6d; Kingaton, Rev. J. O'Brien, 10s; St. Johns, C.E., E. Gethins, £1; St. Joan Baptiste, Rev. J. D. Michon, £1; Guelph, ban, J. Murray, 5s; Thoroid, J. Heenan, 10s; Sherrigton, Rev. J. Gratton, 18s 9d; St. Hyacinthe, M. Buckly, 17s 6d; Godmanchester, J. Flynn, £1 5s; Toronto, F. Kent, 10s; Alexandria, A. Kennedy, 5s; Dixons' Corners, P. Doyle, £1 5s; St. Raphael, Rev. Mr. Gingras, 15s; Cornwall, J. R. Wilkinson, £1 5s; Dundas, M J Haylow, 10s; Gourock, P M'Naughten, 10s; St Charles, River Boyer, Rev D Kartineau, £1; Norton Creek, O Kilbride, 128 6d; St Rose, Rev Mr Brunet, 118 3d; La Peche, Rev Mr Lauxier, 12s Cd; St Columban, T Donoghue, 5s; Toledo, D.O. Connor, 10s; Richmond, Rev P.O. Connell, £1 5s; Brockville, E. M. Ronayne, Rev P O'Connell, £1 53; Brockville, E M Ronayne, £1; Quebec, His Grace the Archbishop, £2 10; St. Johns, C.E., Rev. C. La Rocque, 12s 6d; Alexandria, D. M'Donald, 6s 3d; do., D. M'Phee, 12s 6d; Toronto, J Ryan, £2; Newmarket, J Ryan, 12s 6d; Lindsay, J Allamby, £1; Richmond, L Dempsey, 12s 6d; Cornwall, A M'Donell, J.P., 12s 6d; Mallorytown, G Cavanagh, 10s; Perth, G Northgreaves, £1.

Per Rev P Dollard, Kingston—J O'Reilly, £1; M Satton 12s 6d; J Hickey, £3 2s 6d; J Harty, 12s 6d; Sutton, 12s 6a; J Hickey, £3 2s 6d; J Harty, 12s 6d; J O'Reilly, 12s 6d; P Hyland, 12s 6d; M Hynch, 12s 6d; John Bowes, 12s 6d; P Smith, 12s 6d; J Doyle, 12s 6d; J Campbell, 12s 6d; J Molloy, 12s 6d; W. Winters, 12s 6d; C. Farrell, 12s 6d; H. Cummins, 12s 6d; R. Kane, 12s 6d; T. Ahern, 12s 6d; C. Donoughue, Sur., 12s 6d; P. Sewel, 12s 6d; M. Flanagan, £1 5s; J. Hackett, 12s 6d; D. Lynch, 10s; J. Hackett, 12s 6d; D. Lynch, 10s; J. Baker, 10s; P. Purcell, 8s 9d, J. Norris, 7s 6d; T. Early, 6s 3d; P. O'Reilly, 6s 3d, & 12s 6d; H. Mason, 12s 6d; Mrs. D J Hogan, 6s 3d; N M'Neil, 6s 3d; J. Connolly,

6s 3d; Wackworth, Olune & Kennedy, 12s 6d; M Rourke, 8s 1ld; P. Kilduff, 10s.

Per J Farrell, Kingston—Self, 12s 6d; Captain Pitzgibbon, 12s 6d; P Kilduff, 12s 6d; T Leahy, 12s 6d; P Pidgeon, 12s 6d; Glenburney—J Hickey,

12s 6d. Per J. Doyle, Rgansville-J. Bonfield, 12s 6d; T. O'Gorman, 128 6d; J. M'Kiernan, 128 6d; J. Perrigo, 128 6d; F. Gallagher, 128 6d; M. J. Hickey, 128 6d; Rev. J. A. Straine, 128 6d; D. Madigan, 12s 6d; G. Lappoluir, 12s 6d; T. O'Shaughnessy, jr., 12s 6d; T. M'Hahon, 12s 6d; W. O'Toole, 12s 6d; T. O'Gorman,

Per Rev M Lalor, Pictou-T McGuire, £1 11s 3d

... Per J Ford, Prescott-Bev R P Roache, 10s; P C Murdoch, 108; J Dunn, 108; M Keeley, 63 3d; H

Per Rev Mr Lalor-Picton, Mrs Toole, 6s 2d; J McDonald, 2s 6d; T Sullivan, 12s 6d; P Finnigan, Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall-J R Macdon-

Per M O'Leary, Quebec-J Lynch, 7s 6d; J B Wood, £1 17s 6d; S Jennings, 15s; Etchemin-J Stanton, 12s 6d; Stoneham—R Coady, 6s 3d; Val Cartier—F Conway, 6s 3d; St Vallier—Rev L A Proulx, 12s 6d; L'Islet-T Roche, 12s 6d.

Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandria-Self, 12s 6d; M Linchan, 7s 6d. Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville—J Ennis, 63 3d. Per J Doran, Perth—J McEachen, 68 3d; J Dev-

lin, 6s 3d; A McDonnell, 12s 6d.

Per J Roberts, Amhersthurg—Self, 12s 6d; T Maguire, 12s 6d; J Fitzpatrick, 6s 3d. Per Rev J Leclaire, Pike River—Self, 6s 3d; St Athanase—Rev E Germain, 12s 6d.

Per L A Bourret, St Anne de la Pocatiere-Self. 12s 6d ; Very Rev C Gauvreau, 12s 6d ; D Malone, 12s 6d; St Roch des Aulnets-Rev D H Tetu, 12s 6d Per J Lenihan, Escott-J Curtin, £1 5s.
Per C O Rolland, St Marie de Monnoir-Self, £1

7s 6d; Dr. Chisholm, £1 5s. Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews-J McDonell, 12s 6d; M Mulloney, 12s 6d.

Per P Doyle, Toronto—Self, 17s 6d; M. Scanlan, 5s; M Grines, 10s; Keenansville—P McMahon, 12s 6d. Per Rev J Walsh, Toronto—Self, 10s; Mooncoin, Co, Kilkenny, Ireland, J Walsh, 10s.

Per P Halpin, Sherrington-E Bilbow, 12s 6d. Per A McDonell, Morrisburgh-Self, 12s 6d; T. Dardis, 12s 6d; M Donegan, 12s 6d. Per Mr Hacket, Chambly—T Lussey, 10s; J. Dunne, 12s 6d; J. Morrissey, 10s; F X Myott, 5s; P O'Reilly, 5s; H. O'Harn, 5s. Per A Larocque, St. Hyacinthe-J. McAuley, 5s

W Regan, 5s. Per Rev Mr Paradis, Frampton-- J Codd, 6s 3d.

Per A J Boucher-Maskinonge, J O Boucher, 12s Ed; Dr C Boucher, 12s ed.

Per Mr M. Tuomey, Goderich-J McGregor, 10s. Per H McGill, St Remi-Self, 12s 6d; J. Richard son, 6s 3d; Norton Creek—J. McDonald, 6s 3d.
Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville—Rev Mr Brennan,
12s 5d: E. Britton, 6s 3d; D McDonald, H Ganey,
6s 3d; Dr Keefe, 10s; P P Lynch, 10s; W. Mills,

Gs 3d; D Mahony, 15s; M Kehoe, Senr, 5s; H Mo-Ginness, 10s; P O'Brien, 10s; Sydney—J. Spence, 6s 3d; Thenlow—P Cox, 5s; J Ennis, 6s 3d. Per Rev. Mr. Wardy, Toronto-Self, 12s cd; Rev. Hr. O'Keefe, 12s Gd. Per T. Griffiths, Richmond, C.E.-J. M'Kenty, 58;

Malvenn, 5s. Per P. Doherty, St. Hyacinthe-Self, 12s 6d; G. J. Nagle, 12s 6d,

Per Messis. Sadier, Montreal-Rev. A. M'Donald, 17s Gd. Per P. Dunn, Tannery West—Self, 10s; J. Dunn, 10s; Peoria, Ill., U.S., H. Dunn, 5s.

Per Rev Mr Rossiter, Gananoque—Self, 1s 3d; 1. Trudeau, 6s 3d; Brewers Mills—J Murphy, 12s 6d. Per J Hagan, Gatincau Point—Self, 7s 6d; J. Mallowney, 12s 6d.

The Honorable John Ross was sworn in yesterday as Receiver-General, and Sidney Smith as Post-Master General.

Per J Reenan, Thorold-T Simpson, 5s.

The first appointment is about as bad as bad can be, and the second is not much better. There is more humiliation in being compelled to accept such allies than in being driven from office.—Com. Adv.

ALLEGED POISONING AT ST JEROME.-A few days ago a man named Antoine Desforges, and a woman, known by the cognomen of Widow Belisle, were arrested on suspicion of having poisoned the wife of the male prisoner; all the parties belonged to the locality. It is stated that Desforges was often heard to express a wish that his wife were out of the way, and circumstances have transpired which seem to prove, more clearly still, that he was concerned in her death The female prisener, Widow Belisle, is a woman of dubious character, and is accused by her son of poisoning her husband and daughter, and he hints that had the prisoner's assumed crime remain undetected, the male prisoner would have married her. As it is, both are in custody, and the stomach of the deceased woman is in the keeping of Dr. Craik, of the Montreal General Hospital, who is about to have its contents unlyzed .- Montreal Herald.

TRIAL POR MURDER .- In the Court of Queen's Bench Brosnan, 128 6d; Kingston, M. M'Namara, 103; Va-Brosnan, 128 6d; Kingston, M. M'Namara, 103; Va-renn's, D. Macdonell, 5a; Chambly, J. Hacket, 108; Perth, A. Leslie, 128 6d; St. Anicet, D. M'Killop, 10s; Loug Point, B. Quinn, 188 9d; Frampton, J. Coyle, 10x; Paris, J. O'B. Scully, 10s; St. Colum-prisoner. After a patient inquiry into all the facts of the case, and a charge from Mr. Justice Caron, the jury, without leaving the box, at eight o'clock in the evening returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was immediately discharged from custody.

> The Punsian Balm possesses all the qualities for permanently extracting grease tar, paint, &c., from cloths of all kinds, without injury to their texture. Wet the garment with rain water upon the spots to be removed, pour on a few drops of the Balm, and clean well with cold water.

> The Fourth of July .- A friend of ours burnt his hand severely with fireworks on the "glorious fourth;" he applied the Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and in half an hour was entirely free from pain. Don't forget this.

> We invite our readers to the perusal of Dn. ATHR'S advertisements which appear in the columns of our paper. They deserve attention as trusting of what interests us all, and from a source which all have long respected. The Docror is well known as one of the leading Chemists of this country, who devotes his great acquirements to the discovery and manufacture of remedies for popular use. The unparalleled success which has followed his labors is too well known in this community to need any elucidation from our pen .- Washington Co. Observer.

Births.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, the wife of J. Ford, Esq., of a daughter. At Pointe Claire, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, Mrs. Wm. Rowan, of a daughter. DIED.

In this city, on the 2nd instant, Mr. William Morrison, aged 38 years, a native of county Fermanagh,

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. Feb. 2, i \$58.

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LECTURE

FOR THE ORGAN OF SAINT ANNE'S CHURCH.

A LECTURE will be DELIVERED on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at

THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

AT 71 C'CLOCK, BY THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, ESQ., M. P. P.

SUBJECT :-" The Historical and Political Connection of Ireland and Scotland." The proceeds for the Organ of St. Anne's Church.

MONTREAL RIFLES.

Tickets is 3d each.

A MEETING of No. 4 COMPANY will be held THIS EVENING (Friday) in the ARMORY, at SEVEN o'clock. Every Member is expected to be present, as business of importance will be transacted. JOHN GILLIES,

B. DEVLIN.

ADVOCATE, No. 7, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

WANTED,

A TEACHER for the Separate School, about to be established in this town (Cobourg, C.W.) Applicants, stating Salary required, and the Certificate held, will

be attended to. Address-Rev. M Timin, or the Trustees. Cobourg 2nd Feb., 1858.

FOUND, on Wednesday last, in St. PAUL STREET, a Small Sum of MONRY. The person claiming same can get it, by giving a satisfactory account of the amount, &c., and paying for advertisement. Particulars may be known at this Office.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BIT-TERS," the most remarkable Medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, places it among the most astonishing discoveries that has taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters! Physicians prescribe it. Why should you discard it! Judges usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should you reject it! Clergymen and those the most eminent, take it; why should not you! Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick and require a medicine try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson, is on the wrapper of each bottle.

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentery, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it, it is equally offectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.

Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burmab, December 19, 1856, says;—"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholore has been arrested and by its use. The late prevalence of cholers here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of \$150 worth by the first opportunity."

CAPR Tows, Africa, Jan. 28, 1656.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son-Dear Sirs:-The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, is getting in good repute here, and its good qualities are being appreciated .-Lately, we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain

BORRODAILE, TROMPSON, HALL & CO. Lyman, Savage & Co., and Cartor, Kerry & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Laxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the " Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No per-son can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Tollet Try this great "Home Luxury."

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N.Y. (Wholesale Agents),

· Montreal.

WHY WILL YOU DELAY.

Why will you neglect that disease which is taking such deep root, and which gives you warning by that hacking cough, that you are fast ripening for eter-Why encourage that pain in the side, the raising of blood, those night sweats, or that difficult breathing, which silently whispers in your car that something must be done to save you from the grave of the consumptive? Why act so carelessly by permitting that disease to destroy your health, and hasten you to the tomb from whence no traveller ever yet returned!

SILENCE THAT DREADFUL COUGH! Or death must carry you to your silent grave. Why delay while there is yet hope? Consumption is cured by impure humors of the blood being deposited in the cells of the lungs. Hence the lungs are like a spring of water, when rolled up by the dirt or mud, if clear water constantly flows through the springs, impurities or mud will be conveyed away by the nure water. Just so with the blood when kept in a clean or pure state, as it constantly flows through the lungs it carries away all corrupt matter, and perfect health will be the result. From two to four Pills taken every night or every other night, or enough to keep the bowels regular, will in a reasonable time cure consumption. The reason those Pills are used more than all others, is because they are made of purifying vogetables, and cleanse the body from all corrupt matters, and drive out disease of every description, quicker and in a milder way than any other Pills." Dr. Morses Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers

LEUTURE MEFRANCE.

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Hall A fletter from Marseilles of the 31st December an nounces that Madamoiselle Rachel, the late cele-(brated tragedian, embraced the Oatholic faith and received the sacrament of baptism on the 18th November last. It is added that Madamoiselle Rachel had been long preparing for this change.

PARIS, JAN. 8, 1858 A deplorable accident took place in the Church of St. Sulpice (in Paris) at half-past ten this morning, during Divine Service in the Chapel of the Virgin. The calorifere which warms the church with hot: water burst with a loud noise and scattered pieces of metal and streams of boiling water in every direction. Three persons were killed by the explosion and five others wounded, two of them severely. It is supposed that one of the pipes for conducting the hot water was obstructed by some cause not yet ascertained. The Prefect of the Seine proceeded immediately to the church to instruct the architect to adopt measures to prevent a similar aceident in future .- Paris Correspondent of the Times.

The Emperor Napoleon was fired at while entering the Italian Opera in the Rue Lepellier, at half past nine o'clock that evening. Some persons in the street were wounded. The Emperor showed himself to the people at the doors of the Opera. The house received him with enthusiastic cheering. He remained till the end of the opera, and on his return home at midnight he was hailed by the enthusiastic cheers of an immense multitude who were waiting in the streets.

The Moniteur of the 15th Jan. says, on their majesties arriving at the Opera, three explosions coming from hollow projectiles were heard. A considerable number of persons who were stationed before the theatre, including some soldiers of the escort, were wounded. Two of them were mortally wound-The hat of the Emperor was pierced by a projectile, and General Roquet, Aide-de-camp of the Emperor, was slightly wounded in the neck. Two footmen were also wounded, and one of the horses in the Emperor's carriage was killed and the carringe broken by projectiles. The latest dispatches say that sixty persons were wounded and three killed by three shells which were thrown at the Emperor's carriage. The conspirators are Italians, and many arrests have been made. The Emperor and Empress suffered nothing from the event, and on the following day they attended solemn Mass, accompanied by the Ministers of State.

The conspirators are Italians; four have been arrested. They came from England, and belong to a secret society of assassins.

In addition to the foregoing particulars it is ascertained that five minutes before the attempt, M. Pietre had arrested close to the Opera an exile of 1852. who had removed to Paris under a false name. On his person were found a grenade, a revolver and poignard. The police of Paris were forewarned on Thursday by the Relgian police of the intended attempt at assassination. Of the sixty persons wounded, eleven are in a dangerous condition. Some have been removed to Priosen Mazas. Arrests are multi-

plying hourly. A letter from Marseilles reports that the American ship Adriatic, which was confiscated by the French Court'of Appeals on account of her collision with the steamer Lyonnais, made her escape from deten-tion at the port of Marseilles, and put to sea on the night of the 8th of January. A French war steamer went in pursuit of her without effect. It was feared that serious diplomatic complication may arise.

ITALY.

NAPLES .- A Naples letter of the 29th Dec. says " The Criminal Court a few days ago condemned to death Comenico Luizzo, valet de chambre to the Count d'Aquila, brother of the King, for having in February last attempted to poison his Royal Highness, but on the solicitation of the Prince his life has been spared. The man was tried alone; but it is certain that others were concerned in the crime; in fact, it appears that a plot existed for killing all the members of the Royal Family."

It is stated that if the movement of the carthquake in Naples had been in a contrary direction—that is to say, perpendicular, instead of lateral, a rising and sinking, instead of a rocking to and fro-the capital would have been converted into a heap of ruins .would have been converted into a heap of talks.

The proverb which says that it is an ill wind that of the most delicate nature, and the Emperor Alexblows nobody good, was never more strongly exemland the most delicate nature, and the Emperor Alexblows nobody good, was never more strongly exemander has well night as much to fear from the objects blows nobody good, was never more strongly exemplified than in the case of this earthquake. One might suppose it difficult that such a calamitous convulsion of nature should bring benefit to any class, but we learn that it has filled the pockets of the barbers of Naples. The Neapolitans are in the habit when anything occurs to shock or terrify them of getting themselves bled. I am ignorant in what this curious custom originated-whether those who persevere in it can assign for it a plausible reason; but it is certain that after a violent emotion most Neapolitans would consider themselves in peril if they had not immediate recourse to phlebotomy. I know a Neapolitan gentleman who was once sought after by the police for political causes. He was well concealed, and ultimately escaped; but his father's house was searched, to the great alarm of the family, and the source had hardly left it when the barber was called in to bleed every member of the household .-Now, it is difficult to imagine a severer shock to the system than that of an earthquake, and we can imagine the dire consternation that prevailed in Naples when, at 10 at night, houses rocked, chandeliers swung to and fro, and furniture was overturned, as described in the letters of your correspondents and others; and accordingly we need not be surprised to learn that the barbers and their lancets were in immediate request, and, in fact, could not meet the demand for their services. It is estimated that 30,000 persons were bled .- Cor. Times.

PIEDMONT.-The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has resolved, by a majority of 52, "That the use of spiritual means, on the part of the Clergy, to influence the elections constitutes a moral pressure, and which may give occasion for an enquiry." What this means, according to any use of words recognised by mortals, no man knows; but what is meant by those who voted it is not a secret. The Whigs of Piedmont are the genuine disciples of the Whigs of England, and they mean, if they can, to make the Bishops and Clergy repent of the energetic and effectual opposition organised by them at the late election. The Catholic deputies spoke well, and the campaign has opened with Spirit.

A Ministerial " crisis" has already occurred, and the hateful Ratazzi has resigned. This was the member of the Cabinet most deservedly obnoxious to the Catholic party; and as the Times already claims Delhi by storm, committing excesses to which history the late elections in Sardinia as a victory over the has no parallel; and after a months terrible occurre-Oatholic party (though at the time there were Jeremaids over the success of the Clericals) it will, no doubt, rejoice in this first fruit of victory, the down-

fall of the conqueror.—Tablet. CHINA.

The correspondent of the Times at Shanghai writes as follows:-" There was a reception day some time since at the yamun of the Taoutal of Shanghai city. The Roman Catholic bishop had just had his audience, and an uncompromising Protestant of an ex-treme sect took his place. Now, this Taoutai had sarcastic man, accustomed to gather all the European scandal of the settlement, and to cast it into Protestant. 'The head man of your Christians is just gone out, maliciously remarked the Taoutai.— Sir, he is not our head man. He is not a Obristian at all; he is an idolator; he worships the cross.'answered the hard order of the second second of the second E. -- () E. Kriegua Y 5, 1858.

The population of the Russian Empire is set down, at 70,000,000. The number of persons who are held actually in Seridom is estimated at 12,000,000. There are, besides, 12,000,000 other peasants—of whom 9,000,000 are located on the Crown domains—who, although not nominally Serfs, are protty much so in reality. About ten days ago we published a very interesting account of Russian Serfdom, which had been prepared by our Berlin correspondent in as complete a manner as the nature of our information admits upon such a subject. The general survey of the empire which was ordered by the late Emperor Nicholas, and which alone, if honestly prepared, would have enabled us to arrive at accurate conclusions, was never completed. It may be that at the last moment the Sovereign who has tampered with the subject, and toyed with conclusions, as long as those conclusions seemed remote, has shrunk from their realization. We must remember that all Russion organization depends upon this very institution, and that many men would be glad to see it abolished if they did not fear anarchy as the alternative. It must be obvious that any hasty or premature action would be most certainly attended with far greater evils than those it was intended to cure; but still Serfdom must be dealt with. There has been an expectation throughout the empire that something would be done when the present Emperor succeeded to power. The rising murmar was repressed in the days of Nicholas because men said, "Yet a little longer! We must bear the burden for a brief while; this man will die, and then another will rise up who will give us relief." Throughout the empire this cry has gone, and it is supposed that very grave consequences may follow, unless something be done. Pushed, then, by the necessity of the case, as well as by his own private inclinations, the new Emperor has invoked the action of his nobility, and these ukases and this rescript have been the result. The class of Serfs proper,—that is, of the first 12,000,000 of whom we spoke above, will be the first whose case will be taken into consideration. Now, their actual position is this: - They are divided into two sections; one section adheres to the soil, the other hires itself out to service on the condition that each Serf shall pay an annual quota to his Lord. It appears that the great bulk of the Serfs who remain abstricti glebæ live in communities or village. Each village or community pays a fixed poll-tax to the Lord of the Manor according to the number of male peasants which it contains. The entire community makes good the shortcomings of any defaulting member. One of the strangest parts of the arrangement, and one which acts, no doubt, as a death blow to anything like a real improvement of the land subjected to this communistic action, is that each house hold which forms part of the community is shifted about from good land to indifferent, and from indifferent land to that which is the worst, so that each household may have its turn. Of course, under such a system the accumulation of wealth or the improvements of the land is an impossibility. The second section of Serfs consists of those who

are not tied to the land, but who are permitted by their Lord or owner to hire themselves out, but upon the condition that they shall pay to him year by year a sum certain. The balance which they may earn beyond this sum is nominally their own, but one of the fiercest struggles which have taken place with reference to Serfdom is as to the sum at which the obrok or annual tribute should be fixed. Most of the Serfs who are employed in the manufacturing establishments of Russia are said to be Serfs who are out upon obrok. These brief suggestions may afford an idea of the magnitude of the problem which the Emperor Alexander has now taken in hand. Setting aside all considerations, such as those of the dangers which might arise from the sudden liberation of this vast mass of ignorant and superstitious human beings, it must be remembered that the Russian army is recruited from the Serfs as Serfs now are. The manufactures of the country are kept alive by Serfs. The banking system of the country rests upon the Serfs, as at present banks can only lend out deposits upon the security of the land, and it is the Serf who gives value to the land. Again, the organization of the Serf communities, the illjudged and impolitic as it is, still constitutes the only effectual guarantee for the general quiet of the country. We do not therefore say that Serfdom ought not to be dealt with as a matter of policy as well as of right. The experiment, however, is one Dolicy as from the landed proprietors, many of whom will consider his scheme as another name for an agrarian law. Nothing could be a greater curse to Russia than precipitate action on such a matter; it would be but the establishment of anarchy; at the same time, the attempt must be made. We of the Western world may heartily wish success to the Russian Czar, as far as this project is concerned .- Times.

INDIA.

It is quite right that the Sepoy mutineers should be hunted down wherever they may be, in Oude or elsewhere; but it must not be forgotten that a campaign against Oude is a totally different thing from the chastisement of rebels. The question of the annexation of Oude has never yet been decided, and yet on the justice or injustice of that step depends the right of the Oude insurgents to be in arms; and, in any case, to confound them with the mutineers would be monstrous .- Tablet.

THE KOH I NOOR FATALITY .- Few people in England know the pedigree of the Koh i noor, fewer still the superstition concerning it which exists in Indianamely, that the race, the dynasty, or the individual who possesses it will infalibly come to destruction. This belief is founded on a curious chain of historic coincidences of which we will give a slight sketch .-When or where the Koh i noor was priginally discovered no one knows. The first record of its existence is in the seventeenth century, when Meer Jomish, who himself had tern it from a native Hindeo prince, presented it to Amungzebe,, the Emperor of Hindostan. With the diamond, say the Indians, came the curse on the Emperor's house-a curse which, passing over himself, fell on his descendants with irresistible force; but not a crowned head of his whole race after him possessed either manliness or common sense. The empire which he had built up and consolidated with so nuch genius and power, at his death crum-bled to pieces; and when Nadir Shah, the "tyrant robber" of Persia, invaded Hindostan, he found but the name of past greatness betwirt him and the imbecility, effeminacy, and disorganization of its then rulers. Nadir Shah's every step was a conquest; and in the year 1,739 Mohamed Shah's last act of independent royalty was played out; the Persian took has no parallel; and after a months terrible occupation, retired with his slaves and his plunder, among which was the famous Koh i noor. On his way back to Persia Nadir Shah was assassinated by his own chiefs in one of the passes of the Cabul mountains, and his illgotten wealth, bloodstained as it was, "looted" among men as herce and as lawless as himself. Murder and rapine were met and avenged by their like; which, indeed, is the meaning of the superstition connected with the Koh i noor. Ahmed Shah Doorance, the first King of Cabul, who was one of the assassins, took the diamond for his share of the spoil; and the curse passed from Delhi to Cabul. Ahmed Shah Doorance's dynasty the reputation of being a clever, a malicious, and a lasted to the present day; but under so terrible a law of crime and sorrow, that we can well understand how men like the Hindros, to whom all life is one the faces of the missionaries-Roman Oatholic and manifestation of avenging deities, whose religion is deprecation rather than worship, and who make ed them instantly with his cavalry and artillery even murder a sacrifice to their gods-should see in with great spirit, and after half an hour sharp fightsuch a fearful history the cruelty of destiny rather ing, took 15 guns, including one 18-pounder, eight than the guilt of man. Not a crime, and not a form of human suffering or passion, is missing in the an-

Doorance. The last King of Cabul was Shah Shooja.

He was exited, and Dost Mahomed Khan, made, ruler, of Oabul in his stead. Shah Shooja fied to Bunjest.

Sing, taking with him the fatal Loh 1 noon all that remained to him of his former enormous wealth. Runjeet Sing received the runaway, but, having dis-covered that the symbol of the hovereignty of India was still in his possession, starved and maltreated him until he gave it up. For with the Koh i noor passed the scutiment of supremacy, though with the clinging curse attached. Runject Sing left it on his death bed to the idol Juggernaut; but his heir and successors disregarded his bequest, and kept the diamond to themselves. After passing from one hand to the other, dimmed by tears and stained with gore, according to its destiny, the diamond was at length captured, among other spoils, by Lord Dalhousie in his conquest of the Sikhs, and by him presented to the Queen. Later events in India would seem to confirm the fatal character attached to this jewel; but when some years ago, the legend was given to the writer of this paper, not a suspicion was abroad of the trouble that was to come. - National Magazine.

The Calcutta Phanix, of the 10th Dec. says of the death of General Havelock :- "It is uncertain on what day General Havelock received the wound from the effect of which he died. It is, indeed, uncertain here in Calcutta whether his death was the result of a wound at all. All that we know of the lamentable and unfortunate occurrence is derived from the telegraphic message received by government from Cawapore, and dated the 27th November. In that message General Windham merely says: 'General Havelock died two days ago." The same paper describes the various important events at Lucknow and Cawapore as follows: "On the night of the 22d of November, the residency garrison, with the women and children, &c., moved out for the purpose of leaving the city This movement was covered by Sir Colin Campbell's force and effected in the presence of the whole force of Oude. All was taken away. The King's treasure, amounting to £230,000, the state prisoners, all the serviceable guns-in fact, everything worth removal was removed. Sir Colin's forces then fell back on the Dilkhoosha, following the route by which it had idvanced, and ultimately left the vicinity of the city altogether for the Alumbagh some miles to the Cawupore side of the canal which runs to the south of Lucknow. From all this it is evident that at the time of the departure of the Commander-in Chief's force, the rebels, were in great strength, and held the streets of the town. They are evidently determined to make the struggle a desperate one, and have fought far better against the East India Company than ever they fought for it.

On the 28th of December, Sir Colin Campbell appears to have murched from the Allumbagh for Cawnore, leaving at the former post a division under Major-General Outram. The chief object was to engage the Gwalior mutineers, who according to some accounts, had secured the native city of Cawnpore, and who, according to the government news, were at least threatening the station.

WINDHAM'S ATTACK AND DISCOMPTURES .- "He ordered out the troops, and, marching at the head of more Europeans than the lamented Havelock had ever under his command, went down confident of success to attack the rebels. Our troops accustomed to be led to victory, went on with their usual dash, the 64th, one of Havelock's victorious regiments, leading. They charged a battery in the left centre of the enemy's line, and gained it, the enemy yielding to them at every step. By advancing the other regiments to support the 64th, the victory would have been assured; but they were left alone, and the enemy closing on them with their left wing, they suffered severely; they were compelled to abandon the guns they had gained. The want of a general was everywhere conspicuous; confusion reigned on all sides; no distinct orders were issued, and our troops had to beat a hasty, it may be called a disgraceful retreat into the entrenchments, leaving standing cump, stores, camp equipage, and the en-tire station of Cawapore to the west of the Canal in the hands of the enemy. Our loss was proportionately heavy, and several of our men, and even some officers, fell alive into the hands of the enemy. It was stated in private letters that one of these was forthwith hanged, and a second beaten to death with shoes, and a third tied to a cart wheel, which in a few successive revolutions crushed him to death.— Our camp and stores they burned, and that same evening advancing close to our entrenchment, they took possession of and burned the whole of the cold attacked the entrenchment, commencing with a very heavy cannonade from the right and left of their line. Windham attempted a sortic, in which, after some hard fighting, the Rifles managed to capture two guns, but our right were driven back with much

loss. It was the sound of the firing on this day which reached the cars of Sir Colin Campbell; a messenger at the same time arrived with accounts of the critical state of Windham's party. Had the rebels at this time cut the bridge of boats, which affords the only means of communication with Oude, Sir Colon Campbell would have found it a difficult matter to cross the Ganges; but the rebels, not expecting his return, and making sure of Windham's force, were probably anxious to avail themselves of the bridge of boats to crush Sir Colin Campbell. At all events they let it remain, and by so doing were lost. "Cawapore was threatened, and threatened by s force of such superior numbers, that nothing remained

for the Commander-in-Chief but to turn towards it and disperse the army which was attempting to cut off his reinforcements and communications. This Sir Colin Campbell did, and in his usual effective style. He marched, leaving, as we have before mentioned, a division at Alumbagh, on Cawnpore, reached that city, or rather the British intrenchments outside it, perfected his arrangements for the safe convoy of the women, children, and wounded to Allahabad, and then went out and attacked the Gwalior Contingent and their allies. The men of the contingent are just as good soldiers, if we may apply the term to wretches who murder women and children, as were any of the men of the regular schoy regi ments. The contingent itself consisted of four bat-teries of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and se-ven regiments of infantry, all as highly disciplined as any native troops of any arm of the service.— This force was all that Sir Colin Campbell had to oppose. Amalgamated with it were the remnant of the Dinapore mutineers, the contingents of the ill-disposed rajahs between Gwalior and Calpee, the bad characters, the murderers, the thugs, and dacoits of Central India and all those who dreading the advent of the Madras column to Rewah and the contiguous districts, had pushed north into Oudc. This was the description of army which Sir Colin Campbell attacked at Cawapore. They were routed with but baggage taken, their munitions of war of most descriptions, and 16 guns fulling into the bands of the victors. This is our latest news from Lucknow and Cawapore.

The following telegram, dated Malta, Jan. 9, 2.30 p.m., has heen received from Lord Lyons at the

Foreign Office. From Sir Colin Campbell to the Governor-General.—Campore, December 10, 1857.—A despatch has just been received from General Hope Grant, H.M. 9th Lancers; narrates that he came up with the fugitives at Sernighaut, when they were beginning to cross the gaut over the Ganges. He attackat all; he is an addition; and worships sine cross.

And do not you? asked the innoceat Taguta. No, I do not you ? asked the innoceat Taguta. No, I do not ! And if I were to lay the cross on the floor, and of that doomed house; and neither the mysterical your feet you dare not trample upon it ? I would, answered the unhesitating Ohristian missionary. The answered the unhesitating Ohristian missionary. The server of the floor of the palar answered the unhesitating Ohristian missionary. The server is an and of the floor of the floor of the floor of the floor of the server of the manual of the floor of the most rains. Jesse Peck, foreman; A. C. admonition, which should not be overlooked by those the your feet you dare not trample upon it? I would, on guilt of Rgisthus, nor the sorrows of the Manlii, the preservation of the palar of the floor of the most rains. Jesse Peck, foreman; A. C. admonition, which should not be overlooked by those one guilt of Rgisthus, nor the sorrows of the Manlii, the preservation of the palar of the floor of the palar of the floor 9-pounders, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 4-poun-

not lose a man in the operations, as a man in the operations, as a lightly wounded; "I congratulate your lordship on the happy faish of this particular dempaign: s This telegram, received in//a private letter from Calcutta, from an authentic source, arrived at Malta from, Alexandria, in the contract, packet Valetta,

vesterday, evening. Lyons, Admiral. Malta, January 9, 2.30 p.m. There are just 24,000 European troops now in the Bengul Presidency.

THE IREN IN THE ARMY.—In Friday week's Gazette there is a "return of killed and wounded, left wing, her Majesty's 53rd Regiment," comprising three killed and forty-three wounded, more or less severely. The regiment is a distinguished corps, even for a British one, having no less than the names of fourteen noted buttles inscribed on its colours. It is what would be called an English e.gimeat.—"The Shropshire" being its title—yet, if we may judge of its real nationality by the names of the killed and wounded, it is almost essentially Irish. The names of Twenty-seven out of the forty-six, including two of the killed (whom we print in italics) are O'Farrell, O'Conor, Shaughnessy, Quain, Cuddy, Cronin, M'Grath, Rourke, Spillane, Sullivan, Ryan, M'Burney, Ryan, Vaughan, Costelloe Curran, Connolly, Cummins, Rice, Flaherty, Foley, Brannagan, Douohoe, M'Guire, Farrell, Culten, Bourke. Lloyd, Pussey, Williams (of which name there are two), Wall, Floyd, Caird, Thomas, and Banks, may or may not be Irish by birth and long descent, and most probably are; but that twentyseven out of forty-six are pure Hibernians, of "lineago long," is undonbted; and yet the 53rd-" the Shropshire"-is an English Regiment! This proportion would make the Irish nearly three to two in the regiment, and the great probability is that they are two to one. Surely, with this positive fact staring us in the face, it is not too much to affirm that the British army is fully one-half Irish; and we are justified, when looking to such substantial data, in be-lieving that Mr. Sydney Herbert greatly underrated the Irish element when he calculated it at 366 to the 1,000. This official list of killed and wounded (in the affair, perhaps, with the Dinapore rebels in which their commander, Captain Powell, lost his life) is a severe commentary on the boast of the Patriotic Commissioners, that they distributed in Ireland an amount of the Fund greatly disproportioned to the Irish contributions. If they had distributed impartially in Ireland a sum proportioned to the number of Irish who fell at the Alma, at Inkerman, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, Irishmen would not, could not, complain, and they could themselves enjoy the comfort of a clear conscience. And yet this standard, which was the only correct one for measuring the application of the fund, was wholly disregarded; and what is still more surprising, Irishmen are found to beland their application of the fund, though they devoted upwards of £250,000 of the surplus amount to the endowment of exclusive institutions in England, without laying out a single penny upon any Irish institution, Protestant or Cutholic !-Dublin Evening Post.

THE LONDON CARNIVAL .- Contrast our first day of carnival, 'boxing day,' with the Florentine. On the gala day of Florence you will find the whole population in the streets; most house doors are open, and strangers enter; a large proportion will be masked; all is gaiety and unrestraint, but from one end of the town to the other it is likely that you will not meet a single drunken man. Could the same be said of a single London parish? We ask the question in full rememberance of the fact that the police report an unusually light number of 'cases' arising from intoxication at Christmas. But we have no absolute faith in police statistics. We speak on direct information of those who have known the streets of London for years, and we assert that the drunkenness was more frequent and more wide spread than it has ever been before. Possibly we may find the cause if we go down one of the narrow streets inhabited by the classes who are least wealthy and orderly; and there is a strange spectacle presents itself. Is it Christmas Day, or Boxing Day; or the first Sunday after Christmas? There you see crowds of people, men and women, all come forth from their dull narrow homes to amuse themselves by-standing about, For hours they do it. They have nothing else to do. In some other places they might take a country walk; from this place it is a long expedition to the mere borders of 'the country.' In some places amusements would be open to the listless multitude ; gin palace is bright and gay .- Spectotor.

MR. SOUND DOCTRING.-What are the antecedents of this " Mr. Sound Doctrine," who offers "an individual superintendence and a more than parental care over my lads?" Where does he come from? What has he done? What brought him here? Does he pay his bills? Can he write English? Can he even speak it? Why does he put on that sanctimonious face to me, and that greasy heer to my small boy? They are both of them unwholesome expressions of countenance, and yet both less so than that black scowl of his at poor Mr. Versegrinder, the uppresentable young man in short trousers, who crossed the passage inopportunely as I entered Do-the-Boys Hall; who looked like an undertaker run to seed, but does (as I have since found) the real teaching of the whole school, and gets more kicks than half-pence for his pains: bullied by the boys, insulted by the servants, sat upon by the master, snubbed by the master's wife.-Letter in the

GENERAL SIT CHARLES JAMES NAPIER ON PURGArony .- "I do not think my balance will be white: no man's is. I try hard to do my duty, but do not satisfy myself; and God will not make me judge my own soul, or I am a lost man. Yet if so, there must be a purgatory, for I could not honestly pronounce myself worthy of heaven, nor altogether of eternal damnation "—See " Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier, by Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Napier, K. C. B.," vol. v., p. 60, 61; London, John Murray.

UNITED STATES.

General Scott has nearly completed the arrangements for the spring and summer campaign against the Mormons. He is soon to be dispatched by the war department to the Pacific coast, for the purpose of organizing a force to operate against the Mormons from that quarter.

YANKEEISM .- We stated yesterday that a child had heen found dead in the arms of a young Irish girl on Friday morning, on which a jury of inquest had been called. The following is the verdict of that jury, composed, as will be seen, by some of the most distrilling loss; their camp was captured. They were creet and respectable of our citizens, and it reflects pursued along the Calpec road for 14 miles, all their severely on the brutal conduct of the authorities of severely on the brutal conduct of the authorities of North Hadley :- " New-Haven County vs. Town of New-Haven, J.m. 22, 1858 .- The undersigned, a jury of inquest, duly impanelled and sworn, to inquire of the cause and manner of death of the infant child of Catharine Hickey, a transient person, found dead in said town, having viewed the body of deceased, and having heard the evidence presented to us, do on our oath say, that said child came to its death from injuries received at North Hadley, Mass, while being with its mother, Catherine Hickey, forcibly ejected (as the jury believe by order of the Select men.) from the Alms House of that place, and by like violence and force used in placing the mother and child in the cars at or near North Hadley, and by consequent exposure and cold. And the jury find that said child died at New Haven, in the street, January 2, 1858, at about 1 o'clock, p. m., and after arriving in one of

not lose a man in the operations, he himself being Tuttle. As near as can be ascertained from the story told; iy, the girl, and strending iniroumstances she had been made a mother by a young man of North Haddy, who had been compelled to a legal fettlement, and she sent to the Alms-House with her shild. When it was four weeks old, she was taken from the Alms House to Northampton, and forced into the cars against her will, in charge of two men during which it is probable the child (which was wrapped to her bosom, in an old shiw), was severely injured as it did not nurse afterward. On reaching this city, she got out of the cars, with her child, and hav-ing but a penny in her pocket, bought with it an apple, and crawling into some nook, spent the night as imagination can easily suggest, and was found with her dead infant in her arms, in the morning .-She thinks the intention was to take her to New York and send her back to Ireland, to get rid of the expense of supporting her. Such may be Massachusetts philanthropy, but it is very poor religion. - New Haven Register.

> BIGOTRY IN BUFFALO. The Superintendents of the Poor for Erie County, having their office in Buffalo. refuse to allow a Catholic priest to give gratuitous service to the Catholic poor in the County, House, once in each month.

> Coor .- The editor of the Chantauque Democrat, has the following good hit at some of the New York City papers, which are always about to commence the publication of some old story or at best, an old one revamped. The Chautauque man says :- " We shall probably commence the publication of the "Acta of the Apostles," in a few weeks (as soon as we can procure a copy.) Now is the time to send in the subscribers. Extra copies can be furnished those who desire to secure this excellent story. City papers desiring to secure this rare publication will receive an exchange by inserting the notice six times, and sending us marked copies of their papers containing it." The editor does not propose to copyright the story,-In this respect his liberality is commendable.

> At Cleveland, Ohio, there is a married woman, who holds the office of leadress in an association of advanced Spiritists, and lately she had her daguerrectype taken, she having only that article of underdress, which it is not considered good manners to name in company. She belongs to a respectable and influential family. At Randolph, Chatauque Co., N. Y., an association of Spiritists are erecting a building, which is to be an imitation of the human form, with the exception of the legs. The ever am the sky-lights, the house has its front door and back door, and all the viscera of the body will be represented in the interior of the structure. Several papers which lately, for pecuniary gain, or party purposes, countenanced the Spiritist movement, are beginning to declaim against the revolting demonstrations which it has led to. There was a time when the Mormons were caressed in the same manner that the Spiritists were encouraged, and sympathised with by a venal and perverted press.—Boston Pilot.

> A PRACTICAL LEGISLATOR .- One of our merchants, while sitting in his counting room and cogitating upon the hard times, had his reveries disturbed by the entrance of a gentleman evidently from the rural districts. "Do yo want any fust rate brooms?" "No," he replied, "we have got a full supply," "I've got some very cheap," was the rejoinder. made 'em myself, and I'm a member of the Legislater." The merchant looked inquiringly at the speaker for a moment, and then with a smile resumed his cogitations.—Boston Transcript.

> JUST SAVED HIMSELF -A pious old gentleman, one of the salt-of-the-earth sort, went out into the field to catch a mare that was wont to bear him to town. He moved on the most approved mode. He shook a measure of corn at her; to delude her into the belief that she was glad to get it: but she was not to be deceived by any such specious act. She would come nigh, and then dash off again, until the good man was fretted very badly. At last, he got her in a corner among some briars, and made a dash at her, when she bounded over the wall, and 'eft him sprawling among the bushes. His Christian fortitude gave way at this, and gathering himself, he cried, "Oh hell"-The ejaculation escaped his lips before be thought; but immediately conscious of its wickedness, he said—"lelujah,"and translated the profane word into a note of triumph .- Boston Evening Gazette.

PORTENTOUS SIGNS .- The Statesman, the Philosopher, the man who is conversant with passing events, weather clothing for our men, which had been stored here the British museum is not to be opened. At last cannot fail to observe the increasing jealousy, and up at Cawnpore. On the following day, the rebels it is discovered that standing about is 'slow,' and the avowed hostility in this republic, against the professors of the Roman Catholic faith. The philanthrophic declaration, which, in bye gone days, in-spired the Fathers of American Independence to proclaim to the nations of the earth, "that all men are born free and equal," has been amended by, at least, some of their selfish descendants, in such a manner, as to trench on the sacred rights of conscience, acknowledged inviolable, by the sage and patriotic framers of the Constitution. The oppressed of all nations were invited, in the comprehensive aspirations of liberty, to flee from oppression and persecution, too commonly inflicted by monarchial despotism, in the old world, to the enjoyment of equal rights and equal laws, in the "land of the free," without any question as to their religious opinions; requiring only the oath of allegiance to the institutions of the country of their adoption. Ireland, trodden down Ireland,-furnished and still furnishes large numbers, who, before, they were enabled to escape rigors of the most unmitigated tyranny, in the place of their birth, possessed the Promethean fire of freedom, and all the requisite qualities to render them useful and efficient members of our fair, prosperous republic. Their adherence to the religion of their fathers had obtained for them the hatred and persecution of apostate and perfidious England -they knew how to submit to the rigors of despotic power, amid wants and privations the most appalling; but they never could be induced to sacrifice the sincere and honest convictions of conscience, though the road of honor and preferment exhibited to them the terminus of their suffering, as the recompense of their recantation. They had hoped to enjoy the blessings of freedom in young America, and, espe-cially the privilege of kneeling without molestation, around the altar of their choice. The sectarian pulpits, and, more fiercely than the rest, the Presbyterian throughout the length and breadth of the land, rang the denunciation the most violent, calumnies the most gross, and bigotry the most withering, until a people, professing to respect the right of con-science, have so warped the minds of the populace to goad them to the perpetration of sacrilege, blood-shed and murder, in the destruction of the temples and the lives of their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. Well may this be entitled an eventful era in the history of the Republic. It is pregnant with consequences, which, when fully developed, must either place Fanaticism on a throne erected on the ruins of the Constitution, and give the lie to the assertion, "that men are capable of self-government," or check promptly, the young hydra, whose thirst for blood and rapine and slaughter has already given evidence of its desolating voracity. Papers have been established for the avowed purpose of preventing Roman Catholics from admission into the country; petitions have been presented in the halls of congress to the same effect : are not these significant signs sufficiently striking to warn the guardians of our liberty, that the arch-fiend of religious discord is stealthily urging his way into the Eden of our national prosperity. We feel the fullest confidence, that the meditated mischief would be averted by the liberal millions of the grand confederacy, should it assume a proscriptive attitude, but who, now, think not of contemplated religious ascendancy: but, "principiis obsta," crush evil in its incipiency, is a wise and salutary

The heretica of the 19th centary, with all their or-The heretica of the 19th century, with all their or perience and advancation, are as great a set of bunglers as those by the first reach not treason against faith or morals when analysed proves to be nothing more than a thase counterfeit off some old heresy, with which the student of satisfic bristanity alone is acquainted. Herey is like an old armory, where satan stower way his weapons until a change of tactics calls from into service again, when the place of former combatants being occupied by others, the old armory politics and no inted naw, appears as of former compagnes being occupied by others, the old armor politised and pointed anew, appears as modern as sail Enfield title. Long, long ago, his dupes of another: sex assembled in convention without other covering that what nature gave them, and emboldened by their numbers, they danced in this state, laseivious dances in the public streets. The sivil law brought them to their senses. That was, first, when the Church was young; and, secondly, when she was mature, but suproaching a crisis when naked fanalics word to be, succeeded by lascivious and roistering monks, with Luther, as fugleman, at their head. The third time, the Devil is at his old pranks among the saints of New England chuck full of common-achout learning. Read the following from the New York Herald :- "We hear from the best authority that there are actually companies of Spiritualists in Boston, who sit in circles, perfectly undisguised with clothing—that is to say, puris nateralibus-men and women indiscriminately! We should not credit this statement did it not come to as directly from those who know the facts. "Within the past three years there has been a community of Spiritualists organized under the direction of John M. Spear, and lately disbanded, the history of which is carefully suppressed by the Spiritual papers. But the history is instructive and monitory, and we are promised an authentic account of it from one familiar with its details. One of the propositions made by 'the spirits' through this 'seer,' was that the community would cease to use clothing for the purpose of concealing their persons, and trust to the purity of each other. The proposition was not accepted, but on the contrary, it startled the brothren and sisters into the consciousness that Spear's spirits were not safe counsellors, and it was one of the causes of the ultimate dissolution of the community."-Pittsburgh Catholic.

STARVATION POINT .- If we cannot with any precision say how long starvation will be effecting its fatal end, we can say how much waste is fatal. From the celebrated experiments of Chossat on inanition it appears that death arrives whenever the waste reaches an average proportion of 0.4. That is to say, supposing an animal to weigh 100lb., it will succumb when its weight is reduced to 60lb. Death may of course ensue before that point is reached, but not be prolonged after it. The average loss which can be sustained is 40 per cent.; sometimes the loss is greater, especially if the animal be very fat; thus, in the transaction of the Liunean Society a case is reported of a fat pig which was buried under 30 feet of chalk for 160 days; his weight fell in that period no less than 75 per cent. Curiously snough, as an illustration of what was just said respecting time not being an index, fishes and reptiles were found by Chossat to perish at precisely the same limit of weight as warm-blooded animals, but they required a period three-and-twenty times as long to do it in; thus, if the experiment be performed of starving a bird and a frog during the warm weather, although both will perish when their loss of weight reaches 40 per cent., the one will not survive a week, the other will survive three-and-twenty weeks.—Blackwood.

TURNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.-Some time ago a French enginee; M. Thome de Gamond, published a plan for uniting England with France by means of a tunnel beneath the sea from Boulognegar-Mer to Dover. We learn from Paris that the Emperor of the French regards such a tunnel as both desireable and practical, and that by his orders M. de Gamond's plan was referred to a commission of Government civil engineers, all eminent men. This commission, after examining the scheme in all its details, has come to the conclusion that it is feasible, and ought to be seriously entertained; and it has recommended the Gavornment to disburse £20,000 for the purpose of making new investigations respect-The same commission reccommended that the Inglish Government should be requested to say if it be disposed to take any part in these investigations. Literary Gazette.

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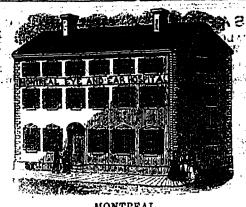
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