

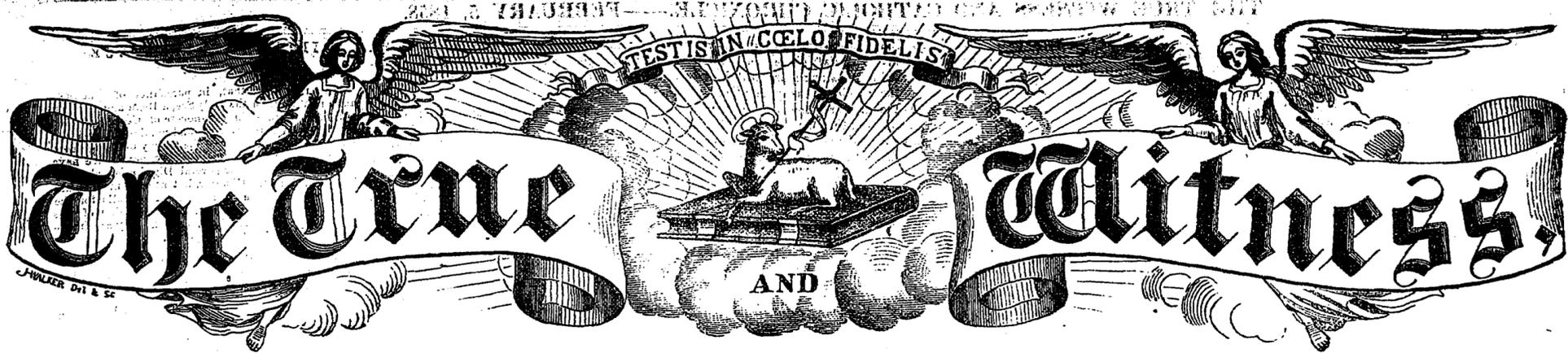
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VIII.

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No. 26.

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.

"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.

"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.

"Undoubtedly."

"Your Highness has soldiers?"

"A regiment."

"How many men?"

"One hundred and twenty, besides the musicians."

"Are they obedient, devoted?"

"Passive obedience, unbounded devotion; soldiers 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 has 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 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 indispensable."

"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 comedy; they will betray us. Therefore, the welfare of the State imperatively demands their imprisonment. Besides, you yourself have said that they 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.

"All that now remains to be done is to send 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."

"I take the barouche, the berlin and four horses; I go to Krusthal, put my actors up to 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 Lipendorf."

"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 out."

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 his new court. And as soon as he was dressed he received the ladies, with infinite grace and affability.

Ladies and officers were attired in their most elegant theatrical costumes; the Grand Duke appeared 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 aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke, colonel of hussars, and Count Reinsberg.

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

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

Anselmo, walking gentleman, was promoted to be gentleman in waiting and Chevalier Grillenfanger.

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 Alenzau.

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

Finally, the duenna, Madame Pastorale, was called to the responsible station of mistress of the robes and governess of the maids of honor, under the imposing title of Baroness Schicklick.

The new dignitaries received decorations in proportion to their rank. Count Balthazar von Lipendorf, prime minister, had two stars and three grand crosses. The aide-de-camp, Florival von Reinsberg, fastened five crosses upon the breast of his hussar jacket.

The parts duly distributed and learned, there was a rehearsal, which went off excellently well. The Grand Duke deigned to superintend the getting up of the piece, and to give the actors a few useful hints.

Prince Maximilian of Hanau and his august 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, singularly thin, abundantly powdered, with legs like hop-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 enormous hooked nose. It was scarcely possible 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 snimper and a jaunty air, his sword by his side, his cocked-hat under his arm, nothing was wanting to complete the caricature.

The Baroness Pippinstir was a total contrast to her husband. She was a pretty little woman 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 into the hall under a cloud of ribbons, sparkling with jewels and fluttering with plumes—the loftiest of which, however, scarcely reached to the shoulder of her lanky spouse.

Completely identifying himself with his part

of prime minister, Balthazar, as soon as this oddly assorted pair appeared, decided upon his plan of campaign. His natural penetration told him the diplomatist's weak point. He felt that the Baron, who was old and ugly, must be jealous of his wife, who was young and pretty. He was not mistaken. Pippinstir was as jealous as a tiger-cat. Recently married, the meagre diplomatist had not dared to leave his wife at Saxe-Tolpenhausen, 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 ambassador 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 imagination, and his memory was stored with well-turned phrases and sentimental tirades, borrowed from stage-plays. He spoke half from inspiration, half from memory, and was listened to with favor.

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 obliged to decree that a heavy penalty should be 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 Lipendorf, is the only one who is permitted occasionally to speak his native language."

Balthazar, who had long managed theatres in Alsace and Lorraine, 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 aide-de-camp, the pitiless prime minister held his arm tight, and explained at great length his views with respect to the famous commercial treaty. Caught in his own snare, the unlucky diplomatist was in agony; he fidgeted to get away, his countenance expressed grievous uneasiness, his legs were convulsively agitated. But in vain did he endeavor to abridge his tortments; the remorseless Balthazar relinquished not his prey.

Sigismund, promoted to be steward of the household, announced dinner. The ambassador and his lady had been invited to dine, as well as all the courtiers. The aide-de-camp was placed next to the baroness, the baron at the other end of the table. The torture was prolonged. Florival continued to whisper soft nonsense to the fair and well-pleased Pippinstir. The diplomatist could not eat.

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 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 to his master's business. Things look well."

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 horseback, for the old Castle of Rauberzell—magnificent ruins, dating from the middle ages, and famous far and wide. At a short distance from the castle, which lifted its gray turrets upon the summit of a wooded hill, the Princess Wilhel-

mina expressed a wish to walk the remainder of the way. Everybody followed her example. The Grand Duke offered her his arm; the Prince gave his to the Countess Delia von Rosenthal; and, at a signal from Balthazar, Baroness Pastorale von Schicklick took possession of Baron Pippinstir; whilst the smiling Baroness 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 beautiful 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-Tolpenhausen 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 Baron was near fainting.

Like not a few of her countrywomen, the Princess Wilhelmina had a strong predilection for Parisian fashions. She admired everything that 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 sat down to the piano, and the Countess Delia von Rosenthal 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 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 Similar—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 bustling 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 Neisenstein, 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 chamberlain, the master of the horse, the gentleman in waiting, and Prince Maximilian's aide-de-camp, Count Darius von Sturmhaube, who appeared greatly smitten by the charms of the widowed Baroness Alenzau.

"I am sorry my court is not more numerous," said the Grand Duke, "but, within the last three days, I have been compelled to diminish it by one half."

"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 of mine at Vienna. I discovered the plot, and the plotters are now in the dungeons of my good fortress of Zwingenberg."

"Well done," cried the Prince; "I like such energy and vigor. And to think that people taxed you with weakness of character! How we princes are deceived and calumniated!"

The Grand Duke cast a grateful glance at Balthazar. That able minister by this time felt himself as much at his ease in his new office as if he had held it all his life; he even began to

suspect that the government of a grand-duchy is a much easier matter than the management of a company of actors. Incessantly engrossed by his master's interests he manoeuvred to bring about the marriage which was to give the Grand Duke happiness, wealth and safety, but, notwithstanding his skill, notwithstanding the tortments 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-Tolpenhausen 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 Neisenstein, with a view of concluding it in favor of the principality of Ilanau. 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-Tolpenhausen 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 Lipendorf," 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 Rosenthal!"

"Miss Delia?"

"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 I 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 is in no way changes my intentions. I shall marry the lady."

"Marry her? . . . . . But no; your highness jests."

"Count Lipendorf, 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 he 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 require."

"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 thinking."

"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 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, 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 arrange everything. I will write Miss von Rosenthal; I hope to receive from her own lips the assurance of my happiness, and I will beg her to bring me her answer herself, this evening, in the

summer-house in the park. "Love-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 sign, at once, and at the same time, my marriage contract, and his. On that condition alone will I grant him my sister's hand; otherwise I treat, this very evening, with the envoy from Sax-Tolpelhausen."

A quarter of an hour after Prince Maximilian had 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 sudden departure."

"Yes; and this evening Prince Maximilian will sign his sister's marriage contract with the Elector of Sax-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. Besides, Miss Delia is an orphan—she has neither parents nor family. I adopt her—I acknowledge her as my sister."

"Your Highness's goodness and condescension—" lisped the pretty prima donna.

"You agree with me, do you not, Miss Delia?" 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 faithfulness 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 whether he might be led in the course of the tender scenes he acted with the Baroness Pippinistr? 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 eloquence; but she ended by agreeing to the interview 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 Pippinistr, disconcerted and defeated, will go back to Sax-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," Delia remarked.

"Such a scandal is unnecessary," added the Grand Duke.

Whilst awaiting the hour of her rendezvous with the Prince, Delia, peevish and agitated was walking in the park, when she came suddenly upon Florival, who seemed as much discomposed 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 reproachful irony, she greeted her former lover.

"A pleasant journey to you, Colonel Florival," she said.

"I may wish you the same," replied Florival; "for doubtless you will soon set out for the principality of Hanau!"

"Before long, no doubt."

"You admit it, then?"

"Where is the harm? The wife must follow her husband—a princess must reign in her dominions."

"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 ensued; 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 Pippinistr; 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 herself 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 abominable project?"

"I am less generous than you think. You cannot but be aware that, owing to an irregularity in your marriage contract, nothing would be easier than to get it annulled. This we will have done; we then obtain a divorce, and I marry the Baroness. You will, of course, have to hand me over her dowry—a million of florins—composing, if I do not mistake, your entire fortune."

The Baron, more dead than alive, sank into an arm chair. He was struck speechless.

"We might, perhaps, make some arrangement," Baron, continued Florival. "I am not particularly bent upon becoming your wife's second husband."

"Ah, sir," cried the ambassador, "you restore me to life!"

"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 miserable husband, ruined, without wife and without dowry. You will never have such another chance, Baron! A pretty wife and a million of florins 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 flutter. 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 document. 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."

Pippinistr 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 directly."

"I hear his footsteps." And Florival was quickly concealed.

"Charming Countess?" said the prince on entering. "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 Highness."

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

"A thousand thanks, illustrious prince. You have already shown 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 Pippinistr had 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 Pippinistr's letter, Prince Maximilian fell a-thinking. It was not the Grand Duke's fault; it was the Countess of Rosenthal did not ascend the throne of Hanau. There was an insurmountable obstacle. Then the precipitate departure of the ambassador of Sax-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 Wilhelmina liked him, and thought nothing could compare, for pleasantness, with his lively court, where all the men were amiable, and all the women charming. These various motives duly weighed, the Prince made up his mind, and the next day was signed the marriage contract of the Grand Duke of Niesenstein and the Princess Wilhelmina of Hanau.

Three days later the marriage itself was celebrated.

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 FROM 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 Aclill, 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 organized, was still an ill-devised scheme on the part of its supporters. Kilkenny is too well educated to endure the vulgarity of Street Preachers; too Catholic to listen without fierce resentment to the very scum 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 purlieus of London hired to insult the citizens in the public streets; and hired, too, by the descendants of the men who defiled our churches, seized our lands, plundered our poor, nroched 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 name and race, the living and the dead. Kilkenny was, therefore, the very last place in Ireland where such an opprobrious experiment could have succeeded; and as a strict moral corollary, it was again the most favorable town in the kingdom

where Souperism was destined to meet its most complete defeat. St. Patrick himself, baptised Kilkenny, nursed 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 city" 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 gibbeted 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 ecumenical 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 faces, 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 animosity, and, indeed, private revenge. The following extract from the letter of Dr. O'Brien will explain the resources of the Soupers, and the cooperation with them:—

A Society has been already formed in England professing 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 desired, 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 thirty-nine 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 hatred, and social disorder. These have been the plain results of "the mission," consequences in part similar to the results which occurred some years ago, 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, oaths, perhaps perjuries, fines and imprisonment. And on the next preaching day of the mission the same battle takes place over again—the same cut heads, fines and imprisonment: or as a musical man might describe it—viz., the mission, preaching, a fight, summonses, trials, oaths, imprisonment: *de capo*. Now, let us hear the Protestants of Kilkenny, for some years eye-witnesses of the mission, while they explain to their bishop their lay notion of the apostolic work, after years of experiment. These Protestants are entitled to a public mark of respect from the people of Kilkenny for their caudor in statement,

and for their moral courage in calling on Dr. O'Brien for his assistance in removing this public nuisance of "the mission." The following is their petition:—

THE IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS SOCIETY IN KILKENNY—MEMORANDUM TO THE BISHOP OF OSSORY.

[CAPTAIN HELSHAM TO THE BISHOP OF OSSORY.]

Captain Hesham presents his compliments to the Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, 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 environs.

December 15, 1857.

[THE BISHOP TO CAPTAIN HELSHAM.]

The Bishop of Ossory and Ferns presents his compliments to Captain Hesham'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 FERNS, &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; and your opinion we therefore offer cannot be 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 undoubtedly 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 in forming 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 exasperated 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 decommitted, 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 acerbity and dissension.

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 elapse 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 ill will and unchristian feeling, and accordingly we hope that your Lordship will use all your influence to have the local branch Mission removed from our city.

Eagerly desiring your acquiescence and co-operation, we are your Lordship's faithful well-wishers, &c.

[Here follow the signatures.]

We have no means in this country to meet the annoyance inflicted on us by the domination of the Protestant Church except the public opinion, which we concentrate on their insults, their mis-statements, and the public injuries resulting 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 combinations, 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 partisans of the young and old bigots who encourage this mockery of Ireland'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 charity, 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.

Ladies generally shop in couples. When a lady has any money to spend, she dearly loves taking a friend with her to see her spend it.

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 James Macdonnell, Esq., which took place on the 3rd inst., at Mara, in the county of Kildare, the residence of his son-in-law, Nicholas J. Gaunon, 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 IRISH BENCH.—It is said there is much more than a probability of a third seat 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.—SIR,—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 Tipperary. 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. Maguire for the advancement of Irish interests. But the advocacy, however able or eloquent, of any measure connected with Ireland, will receive little, if any, attention from the legislature, 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 both.

It is now deemed very probable, that a vacancy will soon be created in the representation of our county, by the elevation to the Judicial Bench, or by the appointment to some high Government office, of one of our representatives. The Catholics of Ireland complain—not, I admit, without sufficient reason—that 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 Titus bill, and of the injustice inflicted on them by a Church Establishment, which compels them to support the ministers of a religion which they believe to be false. Their dissatisfaction is still increased by the fact that Lord Palmerston not only refuses to remove the 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 avowed 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 parliament 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 labor 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 satisfied 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 obedient servant.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, P.P. Middleton, January 5th, 1858.

THE BOURNERS IN KILKENNY.—The following letter appears in the Kilkenny Journal...

REVEREND SIR.—In your letter inserted in the Moderator newspaper of the 2nd inst., you have publicly insulted the Protestants of this city and its environs...

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 rascals...

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'...

How dare you, sir, charge the descendants of the Reformers of the Church of England with cowardice and falsehood. Have we become degenerate, or have we got an itching palm?

The Protestants who allied 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...

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...

GEORGE HESSELMAN, L.L.D., M.R.I.A.

THE EVICTIONS CRUSADE.—On Wednesday the Committee of the Londonderry and Fickerman Branch of the 'Ulster Tenant Right Association' held a special meeting in the city of Derry...

THE LANDLORD IN DONEGAL.—Mr. Holland continues his sketches in the Ulsterman. Here is his portrait of a REVEREND LANDLORD.

Donegan is out of sight now; and we are, at length within the region of genuine model landlordism in Donegal.

Donfenaghy is out of sight now; and we are, at length within the region of genuine model landlordism in Donegal. The road here passes through the property of a retired clergyman of the Church Establishment, the Rev. Mr. Nixon.

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.

INISH AGRICULTURE.—The following satisfactory statement appears in the Downpatrick Recorder:—'Agricultural prosperity can be indicated in several ways, but prices are a sure criterion.'

Before proceeding further with my examination of this district, let me call attention to one monstrous grievance under which the people labor.

amplified to them by the landlord judge, absolute in his brow, by the stern agent, by the cunning, blustering, bullying bailiff, and by the armed policeman, whose glittering bayonet flashes before his cabin 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.

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 thrives.

A remarkable relic of feudalism prevails upon the property of this Mr. Nixon, and on the properties of all the landlords of the district.

On Saturday, January 2, at the Lifford Quarter Sessions, there were no fewer than forty-seven ejections disposed of by the Assistant Barrister, Jonathan Henn, Esq., Q. C.

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proved 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.

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CONVULSION.—Miss Olympia 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.

SENSUOUS OUTRAGE IN DERRY.—A correspondent informs us that a fearful case of waylaying, assault, and stabbing took place in the county Derry the other day.

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.

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 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 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 should be pushed off the ways and so await the high tides at the end of January to float her.

EMIGRATION 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 184,000.

AN ACCIDENT of a very serious nature occurred on Saturday last on the Roscora and Parsonstown Branch Railway. An engine was driving sixteen waggons on the line, a laborer named Dea was seated on the edge of the front wagon, 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.

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.

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 Milligan, of the city police, having presented himself in the midst of the fray, some of the militiamen, drawing their bayonets, stabbed him in the head and various places.

THE NUMBER of indoor and outdoor paupers in 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.

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. Matthew's, Stoke Newington, except for the purpose of light."

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 knowledge.

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 baptizing 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.

SEPOY VICTIMS IN ENGLAND.—Medical Times says: "It has become the fashion for certain writers to throw doubts upon the truth of the reports of the atrocities 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.

One little creature says she is 'mammy's pet' and that is all we are ever likely to know of her."

THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THERE is nothing new from India, and the next 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 fenshish 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 *Leviathans* would be fairly afloat by the end of January.

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 unmistakably, by forcing them to range themselves definitely 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 upon the sacred right which the parent holds immediately 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.

There are other reasons, also, why it is expe-

dent without that delay, the School Question be forced upon the attention of the Legislature. To the Irish Catholics of Montreal, in particular, 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-veiled 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—p. 32.

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 moderate "Katholic" party, are engaged in a contest 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 eleemosynary 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 this tyrannical and anti-Christian law, which

provoked the wrath of the Belgian Liberals, and led to the dissolution of the Chambers, the resignation of M. Dedecker's Administration, and a general election.

In Canada the State says to the individual—"you 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 of 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 vaunt themselves as the friends of order, "gens de bons 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 it is to men of the same stamp, to craven, time-serving, place-hunting, and mean-spirited apostates—a disgrace to manhood, an indelible blot upon the Catholic name—that the Church has to return thanks for the outrages and insults daily heaped 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 ninnies 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. Schuffer. 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, whose works he has never read; and upon which 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 effect, not of the attraction of the different parts from within, but of pressure from without; that their sole bond of union is hatred of the Catholic Church; and that it is only their common dread of that Church which prevents them from mutually tearing one another's throats. But even that union, produced by such agencies, is confined to some two or three of the minor sects; to those which both numerically and intellectually are the most insignificant. That great and influential Protestant party—of which, in England, the *Westminster Review* is the exponent—and

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 professors.

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 whipt; 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 Pontine 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 "Joe 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 Sawley, Jun., at "Do-the-boys-Hall," who "wanted to be a donkey, because then he shouldn't have a father-in-law that didn't 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 and make an engagement with this would-be angel. With a Wilkes for the heavy parts, such as the respectable father—a Lachlan for light low comedy—and a Schuffer 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 "devotional 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 well-known 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 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 to a secession from its ranks in 1848. Besides this interesting anecdote, amusingly illustrative of the "essential unity of Protestantism," the reverend gentleman delivered himself of quite a number of touching little stories—well adapted to the taste and intelligence of his hearers—about good little Canadian boys and girls, who live in a large Swaddling establishment at *Pointe aux Trembles*—of a Mr. Solandt, who has had great success at Quebec—of the conversion of two entire families at St. Martin, also the conversion of a live young man—of

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 Butterfly." 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 next.

With this 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 Theatricals, 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 Schuffer, (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 HINDOSTAN.—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 *Tablet*—"as well as by the letter of the Nuns 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 Catholic 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 by the destruction of all Christians, whatever their 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 fanatical outbreak of religious hatred against the Christians, whom the Mahometan religion teaches its votaries to regard as dogs and idolaters, 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 mutiny 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 are, 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 latest followers of the Crucified. Thus the triumph of the insurgents would be the signal for the persecution and extirpation of Christians of all denominations, from Cape Comerin to the Himalaya."—TRUE WITNESS, Sept. 23th, 1857.

These were the reasons, we then assigned, why no Christian—no true Catholic especially—could sympathise with the Sepoys, and why he 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 object of that mutiny was the correct one; and could therefore bear without uneasiness the stric-

There are certain of our contemporaries, in the assurance 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 is 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 extinction 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 all.

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 perishing 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 Nancy 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, caroling and blessing little children; and where as of old, in Rome and Athens, childhood is despised, and all the ancient horrors of the exposition, sale, and murder of infants are still the prevailing custom.

China, 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 civilization, 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, he says, the midwives drown the new-born infants in a basin of hot water, and require a fee for this operation, or they are thrown into rivers, having a hollow 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 Peking, there is a cart driven, to convey these infants who are thrown upon it, to a pit into which they are cast, without the earth being thrown upon them; in hopes that the Mahometans will take up some of them: but before these carts can arrive in the morning, it often happens that the dogs, and above all the swine, devour them alive. In the single city of Peking, it is asserted, that within these years, the number of children thus destined to perish, has been reckoned to amount to 2702, without counting those who had been trampled to death by horses and mules in the streets, or devoured by dogs; or those smothered at their birth, or others taken by the Mahometans.

These statements are confirmed by the recent testimony of our missionaries. It is by hundreds and thousands that these children perish thus. The Chinese 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 francs, and even for nothing, with an intimation that if I do not accept them they will be destroyed." (Extract of a letter from father Jesu, on the 23rd of January, 1841.)

Who does not feel moved at these mournful recitals? Nature herself revolts, and yields to indignation! It is impossible not to feel profound pity for 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 happiness, and that those who survive, like Moses, after having rescued themselves from death, may become instruments of salvation for their hitherto unenlightened brethren.

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 FEAST OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD. Boston, Jan. 1858.

REVEREND SIR—Among the most agreeable of our duties, 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 emulation in us. Several of them sacrificed the few cents their parents had given them to buy their luncheon, and remained in school from 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.

At our school, we would like to have had it on a larger scale, but our dear Superior did not think it proper. We amused ourselves very much in selling the pictures by chance; 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 "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 moment 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 "specks" 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 gratified.

Several Reverend gentlemen honored us with their presence; among whom was the Venerable Father McElroy; 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, THE PUPILS OF THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

We would remind our readers of Mr. McGee'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 our talented fellow-townsmen 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. 3,) 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 SOIREE.—The Ball given by Major Devlin's Company, (No. 4,) came off with great éclat on Monday evening last at the City 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 Maffre'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 Montreal.

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 had no consideration with him—the honor and glory of God were his ambition. He has lately returned to the Province to procure Priests and Nuns for his mission; and is now engaged in travelling through the Diocese 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 strengthening it by his preaching, and placing it on a firmer and more permanent basis where it already exists.—I was really surprised when I read in the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith at Lyons, that the Bishop of Vancouver receives but the miserable sum

of six thousand francs for his poor mission; whilst large and opulent Dioceses in other parts receive some four, others five times that sum. I am informed that he is the poorest Bishop in the Catholic world. Trusting you will occasionally advocate his cause in your independent journal, I am, Dear Sir, yours, &c., CATHOLICUS.

TRUE WITNESS FUND—MEETING IN CORNWALL. (From the New Era.)

At a meeting of the Catholics of the Parish of Cornwall, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the evening of Saturday, the 23rd inst., Dr. McDonald, late M. 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 surprise 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 Witness.

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this meeting, a fund should be immediately created, to be called the True Witness Fund, not only in this parish, but in every parish throughout the Province; and that it is the duty 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, Lachlan McDonald, D. A. McDonald, Esq., and the Secretary, be a Committee in this parish to carry out the objects of this meeting; and that Lachlan McDonald, Esq., be Treasurer of this Committee.

Resolved,—That our Pastor, the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, be requested to address the congregation to-morrow upon the subject of this meeting, and to advise 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 proposed 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. Conolly, 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, Esq.

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 Critic, and the Ottawa Tribune, be requested to publish the minutes of this meeting, call the attention of their readers thereto, and earnestly urge their co-operation.

R. McDONALD, M.D., Chairman. D. BERGIN, M.D., Secretary.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Edgeworth, J. Kerr, 15s; Hillier, J. Vincent, 12s 6d; St. Laurent, J. Sexton, 3s 9d; Dundas, E. McRae, 12s 6d; St. Alexandre, Rev. J. Martell, 12s 6d; Huntly, R. Manill, 10s; Brockville, P. Bolger, £1 5s; Sherrington, H. Blake, 5s; St. Polycarpe, D. McGillivray, 5s; Norton Creek, W. Power, 12s 6d; St. Modiste, Rev. Mr. Dion, 15s; Rawdon, E. Coffey, 12s 6d; La Oelle, Rev. P. Rochette, 12s 6d; Russelltown, E. McGill, 12s 6d; St. John's N. B., F. Collins, £1 5s; Erieville, Rev. B. J. Hlignis, 10s; Lugersoll, B. Fallon, 10s; Burritt Rapids, J. O'Brien, £1; St. Laurent, P. King, 12s 6d; Kingston, Rev. J. O'Brien, 10s; St. John's, C.E., E. Gethins, £1; St. Jean Baptiste, Rev. J. D. Michon, £1; Guelph, M. Ryan, 10s; Vienna, T. J. Appleton, 6s 3d; Peterboro, Dr. P. E. McKeon, 5s; New Glasgow, Rev. Mr. Brennan, 12s 6d; Kingston, M. McNamara, 10s; Varennes, D. Macdonell, 5s; Chambly, J. Hackett, 10s; Perth, A. Leslie, 12s 6d; St. Anicet, D. McKillop, 10s; Long Point, E. Quinn, 18s 9d; Frampton, J. Coyle, 10s; Paris, J. O'Brien, 10s; St. Columban, J. Murray, 5s; Thorold, J. Heenan, 10s; Sherrington, Rev. J. Gratton, 18s 9d; St. Hyacinthe, B. Buckley, 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. Hayler, 10s; Gourock, P. McNamee, 10s; Sherrington, M. McCaffrey, 10s; St. Charles, River Boyer, Rev. D. Martineau, £1; Norton Creek, O. Kilbride, 12s 6d; St. Rose, Rev. Mr. Brunet, 11s 3d; La Peche, Rev. Mr. Laurier, 12s 6d; St. Columban, T. Donoghue, 5s; Toledo, D. O'Connor, 10s; Richmond, Rev. P. O'Connell, £1 5s; Brockville, E. M. Bonayne, £1; Quebec, His Grace the Archbishop, £2 10s; St. John's, C.E., Rev. C. La Rocque, 12s 6d; Alexandria, D. McDonald, 6s 3d; do., D. McPhoe, 12s 6d; Toronto, J. Ryan, £2; Newmarket, J. Ryan, 12s 6d; Lindsay, J. Allamby, £1; Richmond, L. Dempsey, 12s 6d; Cornwall, A. McDonnell, J.P., 12s 6d; Malorytown, G. Cavanagh, 10s; Perth, G. Northgroves, £1; Rev. P. Dollard, Kingston—J. O'Reilly, £1; M. Sutton, 12s 6d; J. Hickey, £3 2s 6d; J. Harty, 12s 6d; J. O'Reilly, 12s 6d; P. Hyland, 12s 6d; M. Hynch, 12s 6d; John Boves, 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; E. Cummins, 12s 6d; R. Kane, 12s 6d; T. Ahern, 12s 6d; O. Donoghue, Sar., J. Hackett, 12s 6d; M. Flanagan, £1 5s; J. Hackett, 12s 6d; D. Lynch, 10s; J. Hackett, 12s 6d; J. Norris, 7s 6d; T. Baker, 10s; P. Farrell, 8s 9d; J. 12s 6d; H. Mason, 12s 6d; P. O'Reilly, 8s 9d; 12s 6d; H. Mason, 12s 6d; Mrs. Delany, £1; D. C. Hickey, 12s 6d; G. Brock, 12s 6d; F. Haughey, 12s 6d; D. Bulger, 12s 6d; M. Fahy, 12s 6d; J. Shaw, 12s 6d; P. McCumisky, 12s 6d; W. Doyle, 12s 6d; W. Cahill, 12s 6d; E. McDonald, 12s 6d; J. Nowlan, 6s 3d; J. M'Ardeil, 6s 3d; Barrieffield, J. Ryan, 6s 3d; G. M'Neil, 6s 3d; H. Caldwell, 6s 3d; A. Norris, 6s 3d; J. Davis, 6s 3d; D. J. Hogan, 6s 3d; M'Neil, 6s 3d; J. Conolly, 6s 3d; Wackworth, Oline & Kennedy, 12s 6d; M. Rourke, 8s 11d; P. Kilduff, 10s.

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

Per J. Doyle, Espanville—J. Bonfield, 12s 6d; T. O'Gorman, 12s 6d; J. M'Kiernan, 12s 6d; J. Perrigo, 12s 6d; F. Gallagher, 12s 6d; M. J. Hickey, 12s 6d; Rev. J. A. Straine, 12s 6d; D. Madigan, 12s 6d; G. Lappoluir, 12s 6d; T. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., 12s 6d; T. M'Mahon, 12s 6d; W. O'Toole, 12s 6d; T. O'Gorman, 12s 6d; J. Rice, 12s 6d; D. Nolan, 12s 6d; C. M'Kiernan, 12s 6d; J. M'Kiernan, 12s 6d; J. Reynolds, 12s 6d; P. Green, 12s 6d; J. Stark, 12s 6d; Hull, T. M'Kay, 15s; Ayimer, J. Rainsboth, 10s.

Per Rev. M. Lalor, Pictou—T. McGuire, £1 11s 3d; P. McMahon, £1 5s; J. Power, 6s 3d; J. McDonald, 10s; W. Donnelly, 6s 3d; D. McCormick, 6s 3d; T. McFaul, 6s 3d; Mrs. Toole, 6s 3d; Mrs. O'Connell, 6s 3d; J. Carroll, 3s 9d; St. Raphael—D. P. McDonald, 12s 6d.

Per J. Ford, Prescott—Rev. R. P. Roache, 10s; P. Murdoch, 10s; J. Dunn, 10s; M. Keeley, 6s 3d; P. Murphy, 6s; J. Mead, 12s 6d; R. B. McDonald, 10s. Per W. Rowan, Point Claire—J. Shannon, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. Mr. Lalor—Pictou, Mrs. Toole, 6s 3d; J. McDonald, 2s 6d; T. Sullivan, 12s 6d; P. Flanagan, 10s; R. Seaton, 8s 9d.

Per J. S. O'Connor, Cornwall—J. R. Macdonald, 6s.

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; Lislet—T. Roche, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Alexandria—Self, 12s 6d; M. Linehan, 7s 6d.

Per M. O'Dempsey, Belleville—J. Eunis, 6s 3d.

Per J. Doran, Perth—J. McEachen, 6s 3d; J. Devlin, 6s 3d; A. McDonnell, 12s 6d.

Per J. Roberts, Amherstburg—Self, 12s 6d; T. McGuire, 12s 6d; J. Fitzpatrick, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. J. Leclair, Pike River—Self, 6s 3d; St. Athanasie—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 Aulnais—Rev. D. H. Tetu, 12s 6d.

Per J. Lenihan, Escott—J. Curtin, £1 5s.

Per C. O. Rolland, St. Marie de Monnoir—Self, £1 17s 6d; Dr. Chisholm, £1 5s.

Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—J. McDonnell, 12s 6d; M. Mulloney, 12s 6d.

Per P. Doyle, Toronto—Self, 17s 6d; M. Scanlan, 5s; M. Grimes, 10s; Keenanville—P. McMahon, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. J. Walsh, Toronto—Self, 10s; Mooncoin, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, J. Walsh, 10s.

Per P. Halpin, Sherrington—R. Bilbow, 12s 6d.

Per A. McDonnell, Morrisburgh—Self, 12s 6d; T. Dardis, 12s 6d; M. Donegan, 12s 6d.

Per Mr. Hackett, Chambly—T. Lussey, 10s; J. Dunne, 12s 6d; J. Morrissey, 10s; F. X. Myrtil, 5s; P. O'Reilly, 5s; H. O'Hara, 5s.

Per A. Laroque, 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 6d; Dr. C. Boucher, 12s 6d.

Per M. Tuomey, Goderich—J. McGregor, 10s.

Per H. McGill, St. Remi—Self, 12s 6d; J. Richardson, 6s 3d; Norton Creek—J. McDonald, 6s 3d.

Per M. O'Dempsey, Belleville—Rev. Mr. Brennan, 12s 6d; E. Britton, 6s 3d; D. McDonald, H. Ganey, 6s 3d; Dr. Keefe, 10s; P. P. Lynch, 10s; W. Mills, 6s 3d; D. Mahony, 15s; M. Kehoe, Senr., 5s; H. McGinness, 10s; P. O'Brien, 10s; Sydney—J. Spence, 6s 3d; Thelou—P. Cox, 5s; J. Eunis, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. Mr. Wardy, Toronto—Self, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, 12s 6d.

Per T. Griffiths, Richmond, C.E.—J. M'Kenty, 5s; J. Mulvany, 5s.

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

Per Messrs. Sadler, Montreal—Rev. A. McDonald, 17s 6d.

Per P. Dunn, Tanners' Cove—Self, 10s; J. Dunn, 10s; Peoria, Ill., U.S., H. Dunn, 5s.

Per Rev. Mr. Bossier, Gananoque—Self, 1s 3d; L. Trudeau, 6s 3d; Brewers Mills—J. Murphy, 12s 6d.

Per J. Hagan, Gatincau Point—Self, 7s 6d; J. Malloway, 12s 6d.

Per J. Heenan, Thorold—T. Simpson, 5s.

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

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 prisoner, Widow Belisle, is a woman of dubious character, and is accused by her son of poisoning her husband and daughter, and he hints that 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 analyzed.—Montreal Herald.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—In the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec, on Monday last, Charles Lafontaine was arraigned for the wilful murder of Robert Newman, on 28th December, during the election for members of Parliament. Mr. Andrew Stuart, Q.C., prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Plamondon defended the 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 PERSIAN 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.

LECTURE FOR THE ORGAN OF SAINT ANNE'S CHURCH. A LECTURE will be DELIVERED on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at THE CITY CONCERT HALL, AT 7 1/2 O'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. Tickets 1s 3d each.

MONTREAL RIFLES. 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 GILLES, Secretary.

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. TIMLIN, or the Trustees. Cobourg 2nd Feb., 1858.

FOUND, on Wednesday last, in St. Paul Street, a Small Sum of MONEY. 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 "HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," 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 not 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 Hoopland'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, Canada, 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 diarrhoea, dysentery, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it; it is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.

Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Bangoo, Burma, December 19, 1856, says:—"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera 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."

Cape Town, Africa, Jan. 28, 1856. 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 Killer.

BORRODALE, THOMPSON, 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 Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champeeing, 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 person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet. Try this great "Home Luxury."

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (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 eternity! Why encourage that pain in the side, the raising of blood, those night sweats, or that difficult breathing, which silently whispers in your ear 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!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

A letter from Marseilles of the 31st December announces that Mademoiselle Rachel, the late celebrated tragedienne, embraced the Catholic faith and received the sacrament of baptism on the 18th November last.

Paris, Jan. 3, 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 Emperor Napoleon was fired at while entering the Italian Opera in the Rue Lepellier, at half past nine o'clock this evening. Some persons in the street were wounded. The Emperor showed himself to the people at the doors of the Opera.

The Monitor 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.

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. Piere had arrested close to the Opera an exile of 1852, who had removed to Paris under a false name.

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 Lyonsais, made her escape from detention at the port of Marseilles, and put to sea on the night of the 8th of January.

ITALY

NAPLES.—A Naples letter of the 29th Dec. says: "The Criminal Court a few days ago condemned to death Domenico 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."

It is stated that if the movement of the earthquake 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.

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 India—namely, that the race, the dynasty, or the individual who possesses it will infallibly come to destruction.

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.

CHINA.—The correspondent of the Times at Shanghai writes as follows:—"There was a reception day some time since at the yamen of the Taotai of Shanghai city. The Roman Catholic bishop had just had his audience, and an uncompromising Protestant of an extreme sect took his place."

RUSSIA

The population of the Russian Empire is set down at 79,000,000. The number of persons who are held actually in Serfdom 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 pretty much so in reality.

The Emperor Alexander has now taken in hand the organization of the Serf communities, the ill-judged 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.

INDIA.—Gawapore was threatened, and threatened by a 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.

CHINA.—The correspondent of the Times at Shanghai writes as follows:—"There was a reception day some time since at the yamen of the Taotai of Shanghai city. The Roman Catholic bishop had just had his audience, and an uncompromising Protestant of an extreme sect took his place."

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INDIA

The last King of Cabul was Shah Shooja. He was exiled, and Dost Mahomed Khan, made ruler of Cabul in his stead. Shah Shooja fled to Ranjeet Singh, taking with him the Koh-i-Noor—all that remained to him of his former enormous wealth.

On the 28th of December, Sir Colin Campbell appears to have marched from the Alumbagh for Cawnpore, 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 DISCOMFORT.—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.

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not lose a man in the operations, he himself being slightly wounded; I congratulate your lordship on the happy finish of this particular campaign. This telegram, received in a private letter from Calcutta, from an authentic source, arrived at Malta, from Alexandria, in the contrast, packet Valetta, yesterday evening. Malta, January 2, 2.30 p.m.

THE IRISH 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 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 unrestrained, but from one end of the town to the other it is likely that you will not meet a single drunken man.

MR. SOUND DOCTRINE.—What are the antecedents of this "Mr. Sound Doctrine," who offers "an individual superintendence and a mere paternal 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?

GENERAL SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER ON PURGATORY.—"I do not think my baluce 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."

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.

YANKBISM.—We stated yesterday that a child had been 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 discreet and respectable of our citizens, and it reflects severely on the brutal conduct of the authorities of North Hadley:—"New-Haven County vs. Town of New-Haven, July 2nd, 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 Catherine 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 the evening trains. Jesse Peck, foreman; A. O. Chamberlain, Amos Thomas, John J. Lyon, F. P. Gorham, Joel B. Foss, William H. Way, I. N. Bull, Noyes C. Mix, Henry S. Parsons, John Healy, Julius Tuttle.

As near as can be ascertained from the story told by the girl, and attending circumstances, she had been made a mother by a young man of North Hadley, who had been compelled to a legal settlement, and she sent to the Alms-House with her child. When it was four weeks old, she was taken from the Alms-House to Northampton, and forced into the care against her will, in charge of two men—during which it is probable, the child (which was wrapped to her bosom, in an old shawl) was severely injured—as it did not nurse afterward. On reaching this city, she got out of the care, with her child, and having 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.

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BIOTRY 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.

COOL.—The editor of the Chautauque Democrat, has the following good bit 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 'Acts 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 leader in an association of advanced Spiritualists, and lately she had her dangerous type taken, she having only that article of under-dress, which it is not considered good manners to name in company. She belongs to a respectable and influential family. At Randolph, Chataque Co., N. Y., an association of Spiritualists are erecting a building, which is to be an imitation of the human form, with the exception of the legs. The eyes are 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 purpose, countenanced the Spiritualist movement, are beginning to declaim against the revolting demonstrations which it has led to. There was a time when the Spiritualists were caressed in the same manner that the Spiritists were encouraged, and sympathized 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 you want any fast rate brooms?" "No," he replied, "we have got a full supply." "I've got some very cheap," was the rejoinder. "I made 'em myself, and I'm a member of the Legislature." 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 left 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 he thought; but immediately conscious of his wickedness, he said, "I'm a fool," 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, cannot fail to observe the increasing jealousy, and avowed hostility in this republic, against the professors of the Roman Catholic faith. The philanthropic declaration, which, in bye gone days, inspired 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 oppression of all nations were invited, in the comprehensive aspirations of liberty, to flee from oppression and persecution, too commonly inflicted by monarchical 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, especially the privilege of kneeling without molestation, around the altar of their choice. The sectarian pulpit, 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 conscience, have so warped the minds of the populace to god them to the perpetration of sacrilege, bloodshed 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 prescriptive attitude, but, who, now, think not of contemplated religious ascendancy? but, "principis obsta," crush evil in its incipency, is a wise and salutary admonition, which should not be overlooked by those who are entrusted with the preservation of the paladium of our sacred rights.—Cor. of N. O. Catholic Standard.

The heretics of the 19th century, with all their experience and education, are as great a set of bunglers as those of the first century...

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.

TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Some time ago a French engineer, M. Thome de Gamond, published a plan for uniting England with France by means of a tunnel beneath the sea from Boulogne-sur-Mer to Dover.

DOCTOR HOONLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY DR. O. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL, THEY WILL CURE YOU. For sale at 75 cents per bottle, by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America.

A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience as an English Teacher in a College, is desirous of TUITION in a Family for One or Two Hours each day.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

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TO LET, FARM of 130 ACRES, in superlative, adjoining the Village of YARENBES. Apply to the undersigned on the premises. JOSEPH ST. GEORGES, Yarences, July 29th, 1857.

FOR SALE, FRENCH AND LATIN BOOKS. J. B. ROLLAND

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Mr. KEEGAN begs to inform the citizens of Montreal that he has OPENED an EVENING SCHOOL (under the Patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien) in the Male School-house at ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFINTOWN, for young men and mechanics; where they will receive instruction in any of the various branches of English Education, for five nights each week. Hours of attendance—from 7 to 9 o'clock, P.M. Terms very moderate. Apply to ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher. St. Anne's Male School, Griffintown.

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GENERAL REGULATIONS. The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the first Monday of September. There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils remaining during the Vacation. Besides the "Uniform Dress" which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of Blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, &c., one white and one black bobbin Veil, a Spoon and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing Box, Combs, Brushes, &c. Parents residing at a distance will deposit sufficient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils will be received at any time of the year. For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Superior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.

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THE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, will be RE-OPENED on the 15th instant, at Coteau St. Louis. The Public in general, as well as the Parents and Guardians of those unfortunate Children, will be happy to learn that this Establishment is under the direction of distinguished and qualified Professors. The Price of instruction, which is \$100 per annum, is payable in advance, by two instalments. Should Parents or Guardians prefer it, they can board their children outside of the Institution. Editors of French and English papers are requested to insert this advertisement for one month, with editorial notice, in behalf of the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb. F. A. JACQUES DE HAUT, Pfr., Director.

DONNELLY & CO., GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, Wholesale and Retail, No. 50 M'GILL STREET.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have Removed to No. 50 McGill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING for the FALL and WINTER TRADE, consisting of—CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROWSERINGS, and VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which they will dispose of at the lowest rates for CASH. All Orders from the Country punctually attended to. As their Stock is all new, and having been got up under first class Cutters, and in the best style, they would respectfully invite the public generally, and Country Merchants in particular, to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. May 4, 1857.

DANIEL M'ENTYRE'S CLOTHING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 44, M'GILL STREET, OPPOSITE ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just OPENED the above Establishment with a varied and extensive assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION, Made Up in the Latest and Most Approved Styles, Suitable for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS, which he is now prepared to dispose of on MODERATE TERMS to Cash Purchasers. He has also to OFFER for SALE (and to which he would respectfully invite attention) a large and superior assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, CONSISTING OF BLACK, BLUE, AND BROWN BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, WEST OF ENGLAND, SCOTCH, AND YORKSHIRE TWEEDS, BEAVER & PILOT OVER COATINGS, & FANCY VESTINGS, Of Various Patterns.

A Complete and well-selected Assortment of GLOVES, NECK TIES, MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c. D. M'E., in inviting the Patronage of the Public, feels confident of being able to give undoubted satisfaction to such persons as may favor him with their patronage. Having engaged the services of one of the Foremost CUTTERS in the Province, MR. P. O'BRIEN, (For several years in the employ of P. RONAYNE, Esq.) TO SUPERINTEND AND MANAGE THE CUTTING DEPARTMENT, employing the very BEST WORKMEN, and intending to conduct his business in every other respect on the most economical principles—he is enabled to offer inducements to purchasers, such as cannot be exceeded, if even equalled, by any other Establishment in the City, so far as regards

QUALITY OF MATERIAL, CHEAPNESS AND WORKMANSHIP. He has also made such arrangements, that Garments of all descriptions can be MADE TO MEASURE on the SHORTEST NOTICE; while, as to FIT, STYLE, and WORKMANSHIP, no effort shall be spared to have them made up in a manner that cannot be surpassed elsewhere. Call, and Examine for Yourself. Montreal, April 23, 1857.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer. 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ des Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 31, 1853.

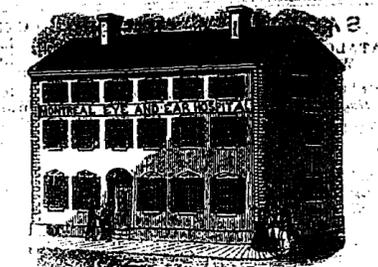
To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands. PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for SALE in a few days, at the principal Book Stores in Montreal. The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of Five Shillings each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map. Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans. Address, DENNIS & BOULTON, Surveyors & Agents. Toronto, August 6, 1856.

PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW," AND "THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO.

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

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY OFFICE, AND FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME, No. 40 Alexander Street, NEAR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

F. FLYNN has the pleasure to inform his old Subscribers and the Public, that he has RE-OPENED his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, in which will be found a choice collection from the best authors of Works on History, Voyages, and Travels, Religion, Biographical Notices, Tales and Novels, to which he will be constantly adding new works (particularly Gerald Griffin's), for which he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. June 26.



MONTREAL EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, CONDUCTED BY DR. HOWARD, Oculist and Aurist to St. Patrick's Hospital, AND TO THE MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION.

THIS fine Hospital is for the reception of DR. HOWARD'S PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been spared to make it in every way suited to accommodate them. A careful and experienced Matroness, Nurses and Servants have been engaged; new and appropriate Furniture and Hospital Comforts have been procured; and all the modern improvements requisite for a sanitary establishment have been introduced. HOT and COLD BATHS, &c., &c. The Hospital being situated in the same building with DR. HOWARD'S Office and the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, secures to Patients the advantages of a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy, at the same time, the comforts of a private residence; an arrangement which can only be effected in a Private Hospital. For Terms, apply to DR. HOWARD, At the Hospital in Juror Street, between Bleury and George Streets. Montreal, Oct. 13, 1857.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, several cases of Books from London and Dublin: Mures Catholicus; or, Ages of Faith, 3 vols, \$18 00 Cardinal Wiseman's Essays, 3 vols, 7 00 Cardinal Wiseman on Science and Revealed Religion, 2 vols, 3 50 Faith of Catholics, 3 vols, 8vo., 6 00 Moehler's Symbolism, 2 vols, 2 25 The Pope. By De Maistre, 1 25 Audin's Life of Luther, 1 vol., 2 00 Henry VIII., 2 00 Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent, Life of St. Teresa. By Herself, 1 25 Letters of St. Teresa, 1 50 Captain Rock in Rome, 1 00 Geraldine; or, a Tale of Conscience; and Rome and the Abbey, 1 75 Archer's Sermons, 3 vols., 2 00 Appleton's "Morony's " 2 00 "Marty's " 2 25 "Hassillon's " 2 00 "Caban's " 2 25 "Liguori's " 2 00 "Peach's " 2 50 "Bourdillon's " 2 50 Newman on University Education, Appleton's Analysis; or Familiar Explanations of the Gospels, 2 00 St. Liguori's History of Heresies, 1 vol., 3 50 Religious Monitor; or, Instructions and Meditations, Preparatory to the Reception and Professions of the Sacred Spouses of Jesus Christ, 2 vols., 8vo., (Just published) 3 00 St. Liguori on the Council of Trent, St. Liguori's Victories of the Martyrs, 0 50 Life of St. Dominic, 0 63 Interior of Jesus and Mary, 2 vols., 1 25 Gather on the Epistles, 0 30 Lagangan on the Eucharist, 1 25 Peach's Reflections, 1 25 Stone's Retreat, 2 00 Nun Sanctified; or, Spouse of Christ, Life of St. Francis Assisim, Patriarch of the Friars' Minors, 0 63 Sinner's Complaint to God, Lucy Lambert, 0 31 Grandfather's Story Book, 0 31 Huck's Travels in Tartary, &c., illustrated, Morning Star, 1 50 Virgin Mother, 0 63 St. Francis De Sales on the Love of God, Hornhold on the Commandments—Sacraments Practical Meditations, 1 00 Faber's Poems, 2 80 The Oratorian Lives of the Saints, 39 vols., per vol., 1 25 Challoner's Meditations, 1 vol., 1 00 "Memoirs of Missionary Priests, 2 vols., 0 75 Life of St. Liguori. By the Oratorians, 6 vols, 6 25 Lacordaire's Conferences. Translated, Liguori's England. 10 vols. Last Edition, revised by the Author before his death. Half calf, 20 00 Bourdaloue's Spiritual Retreat, Pocket Bible, in various styles of Binding, from \$1 00 to 3 00 Butler's Discourses, 2 vols., 2 50 Archbishop M'Hale's Evidences, " Letters, 2 00 Young Christian Library, 4 vols., Newman on the Turks, 1 25 The Church of the Fathers. By Newman, A Series of Practical Meditations, Annals of the Four Masters. Edited J. O'Donovan, L. D. 7 vols. Royal 4to., O'Connell's Memoirs of Ireland, Native and Saxon, 0 88 Shell's Sketches of the Irish Bar. 2 vols., 2 00 O'Connell's Speeches. 2 vols., 1 25 Burk's " 1 25 Curran's " 1 25 Grattan's " 1 25 Shell's " 1 25 Plunket's " 1 25 Oastleton's Tales and Stories. New Series. Dublin Edition, 1 vol., 2 00 The Life of Thomas Moore, with Selections from his Poetry. 12mo., 0 75 The Life of Robert Emmet. By Dr. Madden, 1 00 Revelations of Ireland, Military History of the Irish Nation, comprising a Memoir of the Irish Brigade in the Service of France. By Matthew O'Connor, Esq., 1 50 Catholic Guardian, 1 50 Confederation of Kilkenny, 0 38 Barry's Songs of Ireland, 0 38 Davis's Poems, 0 38 Ballad Poetry of Ireland, 0 38 M'Carthy's Irish Ballads, 0 38 Irish Writers. By T. D. M'Gee, Art M'urryough, 0 38 Confession of Ulster, Geraldines, 0 38 Hugh O'Neill, 0 38 Curran and Grattan, 0 38 Bleeding Epigenia. By Dr. French, 0 38 Unkind Desertor, 0 38 Paddy Go-Enay, 0 38 Oastlet of Pearle, 0 38 Rody the Rover, 0 38 \* \* \* We have the Library of Ireland complete in 11 vols, gilt, 75 cents per vol.

DR. HOWARD, At the Hospital in Juror Street, between Bleury and George Streets. Montreal, Oct. 13, 1857.

MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his AFTERNOON CLASSES are now open for the reception of Medical, Law, and Commercial Students. A special hour is set apart for the instruction of young gentlemen desirous of entering the Army. In testimony of his zeal and abilities as a Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, Mr. A. is permitted to refer to Rev. Canon Leach, McGill College; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces; Col. Pritchard; Captain Galway; the Rev. the Clergy, St. Patrick's Church; the Hon. John Molson; Dr. Kingston, and Rector Howe, High School. Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class room, No. 95, St. Lawrence Street. N.B.—MR. A.'S NIGHT SCHOOL will be re-opened First Week in September next. August 13.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder-burns). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm of the scalp. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scalp Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Scrofula: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 25 Cts per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:— ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class, & not excepted before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects, certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.

EDUCATION.

MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his AFTERNOON CLASSES are now open for the reception of Medical, Law, and Commercial Students. A special hour is set apart for the instruction of young gentlemen desirous of entering the Army. In testimony of his zeal and abilities as a Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, Mr. A. is permitted to refer to Rev. Canon Leach, McGill College; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces; Col. Pritchard; Captain Galway; the Rev. the Clergy, St. Patrick's Church; the Hon. John Molson; Dr. Kingston, and Rector Howe, High School. Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class room, No. 95, St. Lawrence Street. N.B.—MR. A.'S NIGHT SCHOOL will be re-opened First Week in September next. August 13.

DR. YOUNG, SURGEON DENTIST, WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has OPENED an Office over the METROPOLITAN SALOON, 168 NOTRE DAME STREET. Teeth in Whole Sets or partial ones, or single teeth of every variety of color, properly manufactured to order. Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Plugging, Setting, and Extracting of Teeth without pain, and performs Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms. Setting Teeth from 7s 6s to 15s; Plugging do. from 2s 6d to 7s 6d; Extracting do. 1s 3d. Montreal, May 28, 1857.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air. The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class. The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June. TERMS: The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150. For Students not learning Greek or Latin, \$125. Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15 French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20 Music, per annum, 8 Use of Piano, per annum, 8 Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c. Rev. P. REILLY, President.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness. BURLINGTON, MASS., 20th Dec., 1856. Dr. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBERN KNIGHT, M. D.

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza. BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify you, Feb. 7, 1856. The best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend it to our people. HIRSHAM CONLEY, M. D. ALMOG LILL, Esq., MONTREAL, LA., writes, Oct. 7, 1856: "I had a violent influenza, which continued me in downy bed, took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicine is the cheapest as well as the best we can buy; and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Consumption. Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort. ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 1, 1856. BROTH. AYER, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong of this city, where we have applied the best medical aid, ordered a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard, ORLANDO SHILBURY, of BURLINGTON. Consumption, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made up of the best medicinal chemicals in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—Pharmacopoeia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed to the utmost to produce a purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they will unobtrusively upon the system of all men, and they are safe and powerful in their action. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the four humors which breed and grow dangerous, eliminate sluggish or disordered organs, and give the system a healthy and vigorous tone. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are mild in their action. In mildness of dose, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Care has been made while preparing these Pills, that they be substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immediately to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men. The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Cathartic Pills, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:— Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a full Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases of the Stomach and Nerves which require an emetic Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuritis and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative power. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price, 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes per \$1. SOLD BY All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1824.] BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale BELLS, an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS approved and durable manner. For full BELLS particulars as to many recent improvements, warranties, diameter of Bells, space BELLS occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS, &c., send for a circular. Address A. MENDEL'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.) WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLES and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE is arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.