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AN ADVENTURE.

I was the only passenger of the creaking stage, which started from "Black Heath Hotel," on

that stormy, bleak autumnal night. All day a drift of clouds had rested on the horizon, and a strange sound, mingled with the beating of the sea against the rock-bound coast near by, as though the wraiths of storm-tost manners, wrecked off that windy shore long years lull crept over me, and I left the world for dream before, steered pliantom vessels through the weltering waves, and hailed the earthly schooners as they passed, with words of solemn warning. It was a night to waken all the wild remem-

brances the spirit treasures up.

Old tales of robbery and murder grew vivid and distinct in every horrible particular, as if the pages from whence my childhood culled them, were once more before me.

As I thought of the lonely journey which lay before me at such an hour, and through such desolate and dreary scenes, my heart grew faint with terror.

It was necessary that I should journey in that night's-coach, in order that I might meet the morning train of cars, at the F-station.

Circumstances had detained the person who should have been my companion, and miles still lay between me and my expectant friends, consequently I was alone that cold October night, awaiting my departure in the parlor of the hotel. The apartment in which I awaited the moment of my departure, was large, and low, roofed, wainscoted with wood of almost ebon blackness.

In the huge chimney-place the flames roared fiercely, as the great oaken logs piled up in its recesses kindled on after the other. Two tall candles flared away on either end of the high wooden mantlepiece, throwing vermillion tinges on the japanned sides of an ancient tea-caddy,

in the form of a temple. Above lung a large and exceedingly cosmopoled to a building which was either mosque or belfry, as the imagination of the spectator wandered from homely scenes to the country of the Musselman. Among these varied scenes wandered a highly complexioned Indian gentleman, directly upon me. armed with an immense bow and arrows, who was apparently meditating on the propriety of making game of a crimson-crested phænix, perch-

ed on the branches of the tallest palm-tree. This work of art was the chief pride and boast of the worthy hostess of the Black Heath Hotel, who now sat before the fire with her dress folded upon her knees.

form, one almost forgot it was possible to be

As my eyes turned from the dreary prospect without the diamond shaped panes through which | the man again rose, and again took down the I had been gazing, and fell upon the comfortable lamp and flung its light upon my face. form of this good lady, imparadised in the warmth more than ever the discomforts of the dingy beg your pardon, but is your heart good?" stage. Nor were my spirits raised by her kindlymeant condolences.

"Laws a massy," she said, it's an awful night, in all the city papers, so of course you have. | placed the lamp and waited for a reply. But that wasn't so terrible as the time he killed poor little Peggy, who lived out at service in the village. You see she was goin' home with her wages, [she was just about your age, Miss] and give up peaceble. Oh, he wss an awful fellow, that black Grimes, I assure ye.

long since.
"Though," continued the good lady, "there's as bad as him along the road, and they do say his ghost walks every night along by the old clm vellers, and the farmers, going home from mar-

at this moment, the driver made his appearance at the door, wiping the froth of his last glass of beer from his lips, and announced that - " he was ready, and so was his horses."

Making the best I could of it I arose, and wrapping my cloak around me, I entered the lieve me) hand in hand by starlight. rattling vehicle. My trunk was strapped on behind, my portmanteau stowed under the seat .--The driver, and a boy who assisted him climbed

the bones of all poor sinners who ventured into had letters in his hand which she had written.them.

An hour or more had elapsed, and our course was uninterrupted. A feeling of security began to replace the fears I had cherished at its commencement. My mind wandered to past scenes and distant friends, thence through the misty

I was aroused by a sudden jolt. The stage had stopped. The rain no longer rattled on its roof. A pale and watery moon struggled thro' the windy clouds above, showing two great elm trees with interlacing boughs, beneath which stood a man, wrapped in a heavy cloak, and wearing a slouched hat which nearly concealed his features.

Ghostly and strangely gaunt looked that draped igure in the dim moonlight.

Was it black Giles' wraith, or a living robber scarcely less terrible in that midnight loneliness? trembled.

Nothing of air was this which stood with out, a living, breathing mortal. A common every day passenger he proved, for after a short cololquy the door was opened, and he stepped in and took his seat.

The light of the little lamp within fell full upon the stranger's form and face. While the seat which I occupied lay more within the shadow, so that apparently, he did not at first observe me, but believed bimself alone, for he muttered to himself, and sat staring at nothing in a way which made my blood run cold.

He was a tall, thin man, apparently young in years, but with a hollow, careworn face; his eyes were black and piercing, and about his neck and temples hung rippling masses of jet black hair.

So long he sat wrapped in meditation, with his litan landscape, representing a Swiss cottage sur-rounded by palm trees. A lake of deepest blue that he had fallen asleep, and wrapping my shawl in the foreground across which a Chinese bridge more closely around me drew yet further into the shadow.

> The movement seemed to attract his attention. He turned, arose, and snatching the little lamp from its place held it so that the light fell

"Oh!" he said, in a low, freezing whisper, oh! a woman!" and then replacing the lamp subsided into—silence. But the look with which summated. these words were accompanied, and the tone in which they were uttered told all.

I was alone with a maniac! The carriage was rattling rapidly on, there How round, and rosy was the matron, how attention. Should I scream for aid no one would right then." fat, and fair, and dimpled. Gazing on her portly hear me but my terrible companion. My only hope was that he might forget me, and in this

hope I sat silent and motionless as was possible. | ble night on the Black Heath road. Nevertheless, in fifteen minutes at the farthest,

"A woman," he repeated, "a woman, young, and security of that glowing hearth, I dreaded lovely, and possessed of a good heart, madam, I

I sat aghast! "You need not answer," he continued, "I know you have. A good, true, constant, pure body in the town", - the great big animal who a'most as dark as the one when black Grimes young heart, that is the kind what I am in search | thinks his position enviable, and who is envied by pic-nic in our village. The girls were making to throw all his power to the best advantage murdered the pedlar, just down the road here.— of. Madam, will you give me this good, true, Did ye ever hear tell about it? they say it was constant, pure young heart of yours?" He re-

"It is much to ask of a stranger, I am well aware," he continued, " but listen and I will tell you why I want it: I have been alive three centuries. I shall live another. The first century folks think he killed her because she wouldn't I was a boy—a boy with long, glossy, gold brown curl it round her finger. When this is done, and

until all the centuries are over.

"The second century had begun, and my hair trees, where he used to lay in wait for the tra- I first met her. I remember when I met her, the moon. I always think of moon and her eyes This was comfortable intelligence, especially at the same moment, and this must be the rea-

That second century was a very happy one. She sung to me songs she had learnt of the angels, and we used to walk together in the garden Jack of Eden, (I know it was there, so you must be-

We were married then also, the music of the

bells married us. I remember hearing it, it rose and swelled up the air, and died away in a low feared. As he grew older he became more into the roof, and with a crack of the whip we sighing prayer, and we were married. I had two were off, the landlady nodding farewell from the friends, one came from the sunset of the first cenglowing window of the hostle, until it was hid- tury. The bells that married us rang the other ple of the place. His voice was loud and coarse, den from sight by our descent into lower ground. into life. Music, mirth, and wine, the time and it broke in upon all circles which might be Let no one ever laud the old fashioned stage- seemed made of these, until I forgot how or why gathered near him. coach in my presence, jolting, creaking, rumbling, I was far away in another country. Then one

Don't ask me what was in them, I will never tell you, rever.

"That night I was riding homeward I rode so fast that the echo has not died away yet, listen I hear it now."

And as he paused, the tramp of horses' hoofs fell on my ear, above the rattling of the coach wheels.

"I rode on," he continued, "I came to her home and found that it was all true. She was not an angel, no she was worse than a demon. "You did wrong to love her," my friend had said to me, "she has a bad heart."

"I thought of this a long time, and then I sought her chamber. She slept, oh! how beautiful she was. She was an angel, my friend was right. It was only her heart that was bad, she was perfect.

"As I knelt there I made a great resolve, 1 would take away that bad heart and give her a good one.

"I would do it while she slept, and when she awakened how she would bless me for the good pure heart I should have given her. I had a dagger in my belt, and I took it out and slow, softly, so that she would not waken, I cut away that bad evil heart which had grown there so strangely, a lock of hair not mine, but the friend's him. He was a warm friend and noble oppowho was rung into life by the bells which mar- nent. ried us, lay upon the heart, and I threw them both together into the river which ran beneath the window.

"She is laying now white, and cold, and still upon her couch waiting for her heart, the pure new heart I have been searching for, and now that I have found it, I will have it if I tear it out. Give me your heart, quick, quick, your heart. The echo of my horse's hoof are growing louder, and she is waiting there without a heart," and the maniae drew a dagger from his breast, and sprang toward me.

But at that moment the stage stopped. Two horsemen dashed up to the window, opened the door and dismounted, the maniac hastily alighted and ran towards the trees, after reaching which, he turned brandishing the dagger, and rushed towards me as I was descending the steps of the coach. It was a moment of terror, but happily the officials arrived in time to seize, and secure the wretched being ere his fell purpose was con- of some forty-five degrees, and I was much

"Hope you aint frightened, Miss," said the driver. "I hadn't no idea this here gentleman was looney, or I wouldn't hev give him a lift.— They've been arter him all day. He's been were no visible means of attracting the driver's crazy, and killin' his wife, that's all about it. All

With the morning sun I was among my friends, but never in all my life shall I forget that terri-

THE VILLAGE BRAVO.

We do not mean "an assassin," nor "a man cles well hardened and developed, he was better fist over his shoulder, and at the same moment who murders for hire," as Worcester explains the word; but we mean the one man to whom called him from his rest often for several nights with a blow that knocked him completely from his feet. That blow sounded like the crack of a all must give way—the man who can "whip anymen with little bodies and littler brains.

Our village had its bravo, at all events; and a perfect type of his class he was, too. His name up the grove which was just outside the village, so he was. But in a few moments he recovered was Jonathan Burke, though I never heard him and on the bank of the river. called Jonathan but once, and that was before a justice's court. Jack Burke was his name " the | world over," as he often said. He was a big sweeping up the river bearing a grateful cool- of steel wire and finely tempered springs, he burly fellow; six feet and two inches tall; with ness upon its bosom. hair, for I remember well how my mother used to broad, massive shoulders; great long arms; and a head like a small pumpkin. His face was I expressed a hope that Mr. Grimes would not I go to Heaven, I shall have such hair again. I characteristic. A low receding forehead; small occasion. Jack Burke made his appearance soon on his feet again. lancy my unhappy self as his next victim, and remember chasing butterflys, wading ancle deep pug nose; thick, heavy lips; and a broad, deep was much relieved by receiving the information in rain pools, or running barefoot along the green | chin. His eyes were of a light grey, verging that he had experienced capital punishment not delicious grass. Ah! for a whole century I was upon a cat-like green, while his hair, which was chin. His eyes were of a light grey, verging a boy. I shall never know anything like it again coarse and crisp, was of a burnt, sun-dried color, have helped put him away, but we shrank from harmed save that one black eye. But if you neither red nor flaxen, nor yet of a dark hue.—
The only feature in the whole man which tended had lost its gold and was dark as it is now, when to detract from his herculean proportions was the flat, or rather hollow, appearance of his breast. but not how. I think she rose one evening with To one skilled in anatomy, or physiology, it would have been at once apparent that he had but little of what is generally denominated "bottom," and that a long continued physical effort and beloved by all. He had waited upon Mary would have reduced his "wind" to a weak Livingston to the pic-nic. Mary was a pretty,

Jack Burke was born and reared in our village, and ever since he had begun to go to school he had been the terror of all unlucky wights who chanced to cross his path- He beat his companions without mercy and took delight in being had as often peremptorily refused him. He had like a pistol, and planted exactly where it was solent and overbearing, and at the time of which we write he was disliked by all the decent peo-

lickety tortures, they must have been invented night when it was dark my first friend came to of generosity usually betrayed by those who hapby some member of the inquisition to dislocate me, quickly stealthily, he told me something; he pen to be giants in size and strength. He was, to annoy both him and his fair companion. Livingston again !"

on the contrary low and mean, taking delight in tormenting the weak, and even laying out his full strength upon those not half his size. In short he was a coward as well as a bravo. He forced himself upon all our little gatherings, and seemed to take delight in stalking about, and realizing that none of us could "put him out."-He was now twenty-two, and was fast forgetting all of useful knowledge he had ever gained at

HRONICLE.

Among the recent accessions to the population of our village was a young doctor named William Granby. He was a small pale-looking man, not over five feet ten inches in height, and quite slim in frame; but the man who studied him closely would have seen that his paleness was the result of long confinement over his studies, and was more, after all, a delicate fairness of the skin than the want of health. And it would also have been seen that his light frame was a very muscular one, and most admirably moulded and put together.

William Granby was what the girls of our village called a handsome man, and none of the youth envied him the flattering encomiums he received from the female portion of our community, for as we became acquainted we loved him for the manly and generous qualities we found in

And Granby had proved himself an excellent physician, too; and though he had been in our village but a year and a month yet the conlidence reposed in his skill was far greater than everything by its weight and size, and the couhad been reposed in the ancient blisterer and rage of the brute soon came back to him. phlebotomist who preceded him.

One day some of us went into his study—he was unmarried, but being only three-and-twenty, of course not a bachelor—we were invited in as we walked down by his boarding place, and were pleased to accept the invitation. His study was gem of a place for comfort, and among the argloves; a pair of foils; a pair of heavy wooden broadswords; while upon the floor were a pair of damb bells. I wondered what these latter were for-surely not for the doctor's use, for I in my hands, and swing them about at an angle heavier than he was.

I asked him what he did with them. "Oh," terfered, but Granby sternly ordered us back .he said, "smiling, "I exercise my muscles with them;" and as he spoke he took them up and gentlemanly physician do against such a giant? raised them at arms' length, and held them some cuirass. Then he threw them up, and out, and body could contain so much strength, but he assured us that he had gained it all by practice.-

pies and cakes of all sorts and shapes, while we wherever he wished to use it. youths were preparing two tables, and clearing

from a cloudless sky, and a fresh breeze came as surprising as it was effective. Like a thing

only one thing came to mar the pleasures of the but his breast was heavily boned, and he was upon the ground, in a shabby, dirty suit, and with an insolent swagger. A chill ran through seen enough of me to know that I am not to be the whole crowd. Many of us would gladly trifled with. Now go away and you shall go unmeddling with one who was so strong and gigantic. and withal, so reckless and merciless in his I have given you warning." wrath. We saw the thin delicate lips of the doctor quiver as he noticed the filthy fellow swaggering about, but he said nothing then.

Singleton. He was a quit, good-hearted fellow, ed his fist and darted forward. blue-eyed maiden of eighteen, and that she loved clumsily aimed at him, and began to rattle in a David right fondly, we all knew just as well as shower of knocks upon his face and head, and we knew that David loved her. shower of knocks upon his face and head, and breast, and arms, and body, that soon completely

It so happened that Jack Burke had offered,

On the present occasion Jack was not long in seeking Mary's side. David was nervous and ed the doctor. And then this brave did not possess that spirit | uneasy. He was a light, small framed youth, and looked with dread upon the giant who sought tar d'Art Campagner de la company de la Campagner de la company de

Mary asked Burke to go away; and as she spoke she turned shuddering from him.

"I shan't go away," the burly brute returned. "If you don't like it, you may lump it !"
"Come, Mary," said young Singleton, trem-

bling, "let's leave him."
"You will, eh?" cried Burke, seizing her by

the arm, and drawing her back. The affrighted girl uttered a quick cry of alarm, and Singleton started to his feet, quiver-

ing at every point.
"Miserable brute!" he exclaimed, "let her

In an instant Burke leaped up, and swore he'd whip the youngster within an inch of his life !" In an instant all was alarm and confusion; but in the midst of the clamor arose a clear, clarion voice—

"Stand back! Stand back every one of you! Back, I say -and give me room!"

The way was quickly cleared, and the young doctor leaned into the open space, his bright eye burning keenly; his face flushed, and his slight, handsome frame erect and stern.

"Fellow," he thundered, "leave this place! Take your foul presence hence at once. Do you understand? What a miserable coward, to insult a girl! Shame! Shame! But go!go!"

For a few moments Burke was completely dumb-founded. There was something in the tones and bearing of the man before him, and in the strangely burning eye that beamed upon hun, that awed him for the while. But he measured

"Who are you?" was his first remark, at the same time shaking his bollet head threateningly.

"I am the man who ordered you to leave this place! Your presence is very offensive. You were not invited, and if you had any decency you would not be here!"

"Look here, my fine dandy!" bellowed the ticles not absolutely necessary for the study of brute, "just you say I aint decent agin, and I'll bis profession we detected a rifle; a set of boxing spile that lady-like face of yourn, almighty quick." There was a quiet smile upon the doctor's face as he replied --

"Your very course now shows that you are devoid of all decency. A decent man would could do nothing with them, save to hold them not stay where he knew his presence was offen-

With a fierce oath Burke raised his huge fists and darted forward. We would have in-Still we were fearful. What could the small

But we were undeceived. Upon Burke's first time, his fine breast rounded out like a Roman advance, Granby nimbly slipped on one side, and with a quick motion of his foot caught the giants' around, handing them as though they had been toes, and sent him at full length upon the ground. mere toys. It seemed impossible that so small a Like a mad bull Burke sprang to his feet, and while the curses showered from his lips he started upon Granby as though he would have annihilated He had labored for years to develop a muscular him at once. Galm and serene the young docsystem, in which he had been lacking when a tor stood, and as the brute came up he adroitly Nearly every country village has its " bravo." | child. And he also said that by keeping his mus- raised his left elbow, and passed the huge, dirty able to bear the fatigue of his profession, which he planted his own fist full upon Burke's face We were making arrangements for a grand pistol, and was struck by a man who knew how

> Jonathan Burke arose like one bewildered, and his senses, and leaped towards Granby again .--The day at length came, and the sun smiled This time the doctor performed a feat that was ss upon its bosom.
>
> jumped up and forward, planting both his feet upon the giant's breast! Burke fell like a log;

"Look ye," cried Granby sternly, " you have trouble me more I shall most assuredly hurt you.

"I'll lick ye afore I go; if I don't—"
We will simply add that the remainder of this sentence was composed of fearful oaths, and that, One of our party was a youth named David while they yet quivered upon his lips, he clench-

This time the doctor received him in a new fashion. He stopped every blow madly and bewildered him. On they came-heavier and on several occasions, to wait upon Mary, and she heavier-thicker and faster-each one cracking professed to like her, and had made his boast aimed. In a very short time Burke was not only that he would have her yet, and if David Single- entirely exhausted, but his whole body, above the ton dared to put his arm in the way he'd drop waist, was beaten till the flesh was black and contused. He bellowed like a calf for mercy.

"Will you leave the place at once?" demand-

"Yes."

"And will you promise not to annoy Mary

" Yes." Like a whipped cur, as he was, the fellow left the ground, and when he was gone the young doctor, who had not even got a scratch, cried out in a ringing happy tone-

"Come, boys and girls, now to sport. I'll go and wash my hands, and then join you."

Ere long the cloud was gone, and the day ended amid cheers and smiles, and happy songs. Everybody might have been jealous, had everybody wanted to, for everybody's girl flirted and made love with the doctor all day long; but everybody loved him and honored him, so everybody was not jealous.

Within a week Jonathan Burke left our village, never to enter it again. He could not stand the sneers and gibes that were cast upon him, nor could be bear to see those who had wit- freely admit, will at once yield to truth when he nessed the summary punishment he had received. It was a glad day for our village when he left it, aud the doctor never gave a more effective nor a more valuable purge than he did when he purged the first few days, in this city of Romanism,

the place of that incubus. One thing more; within a week every young man in our village had a pair of dumb bells, and such another swinging, and danging, ringing, and flinging of cold iron for the development of muscle was never seen before nor since I venture boldly to assert.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE LIBERTY AND TOLERATION OF ENG-

LAND.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) The constant boast of Englishmen at home and abroad is, that the political liberties and the religious toleration of England, surpass in perfection the national constitutions of all other countries in the world. This predominant idea, inherent in the mind of Englishmen, is paraded through their parliamentary legislation, through their national press, through their literature, their dramatic compositions, their music: and its ramifications extend from the cabinet council and the court festivities, through the entire long chain of all official bodies and civic reunions down to the parish school and village tea-party. It is a most useful impression, as the nation will not conspire to overthrow a constitution which they love so much. The universal population are taught from their infancy, and are impressed with the predominant feeling that the unalloyed liberty, and the unfettered toleration of English laws and customs, believe that the tyranny, the intolerance, and the reached a point of debased, grovelling, crushing degradation which has no parallel in the world: and these two impressions, so opposed to truth and to each other, renders the character of an untravelled Englishman, the very essence of overwhelming presumption at home, and of unendurable insolence abroad. The education which has imparted and given strength to this false and antagonising mental training, may be called the school of prejudice, which prejudice is scarcely if ever removed, even in the presence of facts which furnish proofs to the contrary, palpable as existence, evident as the light of day.

There are two spectacles of two human crea-

tures so singular in their contrasted characters, that they must be seen in order to be perfectly labouring poor of Ireland, has been the result of bill passed in the English parliament. When he discovers that juries are actually packed by the Sheriff, and poor law officers, poor law guardians, swamped by magistrates appointed by the Chancellor. When he sees the civil service, the army, filled by the sons of an exclosive class, all the lucrative places in the State occupied by one favoured denomination. When he is informed that the Universities are closed against millions of the population, and that admission to honour, emolument, and distinction in these seminaries of learning, can only be obtained through hypocrisy and apostacy. When he beholds in London, conventicles of Deism openly established, the Protestant Churches empty, Religion converted into a trade, a trick, a mockery, a scourge. When statistical criticism presents to him the astounding fact that six millions of persons over children in Poorhouses are illegitimate. When "that the English are savages in the midst of civilization, pagans in the midst of Christianity," When he finds out that the State Church enjoys an annual revenue of eight millions and a half pounds sterling; that tithes are exacted from classes who do not belong to the Anglican creed, who abhor its doctrines, who loathe its infidelities, who despise its ministers. When he hears that the cure of souls is put up to public Auction, that Parishes, like bullock farmers, are offered to the highest hidder, and that the gospel is made the subject of avowed traffic. When he observes the day to preach; going into the houses of the poor, into the garrets, the cellars of the victims and clothes, and money, and employment, provided the poor forlorn wretches in return will crush out their conscience, forswear their creed, and commit blasphemy to God and perjury before man. And when the Italian is made to understand that by this bribery the Anglicen Church is supported, by this perjury the Anglican creed is propagated, and by this sacrilege the Anglican God is worshipped, I fancy it will not be difficult to foresee, that when the Southern foreigner will

torians have generally defined her, namely, " A Nation where a generous, honest, and brave people are made the dupes of a plundering Lay church; and where they are converted into the Executioners of exclusive laws, worded in mock liberality, but administered in the unappeasable spirit of party revenge. The Neapolitan will beyond all doubt, leave the English shores with an impression, which no time can efface, that in Education, in the framing and administration of laws, in Religion, England surpasses in exclusion, in intolerance, in injustice, in political deceit and persecution, all the Nations of the Earth. On the other hand, John Bull in Naples is a

decided and, indeed, a political curiosity; there

is no doubt that his generous nature, which I

discovers it. But till this desirable consumma-

tion will arrive (in some cases hardly attainable)

he is a source of real misery to himself. During tyranny, priestcraft, and police treachery! he looks in vain for the sbirri and the spies of whom heard so much in Exeter-hall: he is surprised not to meet at every turn, men dragged to black, underground prisons, chained and handcuffed : he is astounded that he is not followed in the streets by monks with cowls on their heads, stilettos under their cassocks, and dogging the Englishman to stab him in some secret street. He is surprised that he beholds no scandal of priests and and it is a mystery to him, when he sees the churches filled with devout congregations .-Whenever the King rides out he notices no men in battle before and after their Royal Master: on the contrary, King Bomba, whom he had himself so often ridiculed, moves slowly through his subjects. The populace cheer him, take off their hats, salute him, and many, very many go on their bended knees as he passes .-Religion there is dressed in simple robes, lives on humble fare, is content with moderate revenues. The Gospel there holds no public offices to administer bribery, no courts to reward perjury. Hypocrisy there is not robed in a surplice, nor does vice there preach from a pulpit. The church there has no public auction of the eight beatitudes, no licensed sale of the ten commandments; no public mart where the Cross is kept by an insurance company of ministers, and hired out by the job to the highest bidder! John is are on a scale of perfection which has never been a stounded to see the universities open to all, in equalled amongst mankind. Concomitantly with all the departments of science and the arts, and this universal persuasion they are also made to without one penny fee! John cannot comprehend why he sees no men shot or gullotined, grinding domination of all Southern Europe have reads no account of hundreds seized at night, banished to the galleys, or beaten to death with sticks! Through all his travels and examination he sees the entire city peaceful, its inhabitants happy, religion fostered, law, respected, the poor contented; and the only disturbers of the public tranquillity are an English faction, hired with vast resources to decry the Catholic Church, to bribe the vicious, to stimulate the wicked, to ridicule the laws, to encourage rebellion, and to action re-appears. The real leaders of the Irish overthrow the State. If he live long enough in Naples to become acquainted with the good and the virtuous, he will return home a changed, a converted man; but if his stay be short, and his companions be wicked, he will come back worse than when he first left England, having the additional belief in his incongruous mind, namely, are an Englishman for the first time out of Eng- that the police, the priests are so perfect in perland in Naples, and a Neapolitan for the first fidy, they have the art of concealing their chains, time out of Italy in London. When the foreign- and victims, and prisons, and galleys from the er learns from English government reports that knowledge of the public! And so, John returns liament, to the importance of pressing the Governwithin the ten last years in Ireland, seventy-five to London to tell his travels and make speeches ment to grant a charter to the Catholic University of in every hundred cabins of the poor have been at Exeter-hall, and publish statements such as thrown down; that the power thus employed to one daily reads in the London press, but which banish, exterminate and kill three-fourths of the in noint of fact are a continued series of malignant falsehoods: a continental pabulum, daily supplied to the London market: a forged correspondence to decry Catholicity abroad, and thus to justify its persecution at home. International intercourse will very soon silence this shameful forged foreign correspondence so long to supply themselves with the higher education, cercarried on in the English press: and public ex-

in place of the instrument of social torture. reference to England, can be read in the pitiable. rancour expressed by all the leading British journals against the late visit of Cardinal Wiseman. So degrading to themselves has been this univerhave represented themselves before Catholic fourteen years of age, never attend any place of Europe as a nation of frogs, dreading the aphe reads the speech of Lord Macauly, stating, dinal from the Vatican. With one exception, one brilliant exception, which Catholic Ircland should never forget-namely, the learned Dr. Todd, of Trinity College, all the rest of Protestant Ireland ran away and hid themselve within closed doors in their own houses, during the triumpliant tour of this eminent Ecclesiastic. The Universal Orange press stood at a distance barkof England, degrading as it is, has nothing so utterly mean, shabby, and debasing as the late mixmen of public disreputable character, hired by ture of timidity and hatred evinced by Protestant Ireland towards a Catholic dignitary, whose passage through this country has been marked only of poverty, disease and affliction. When he by distinguished learning and piety. In the pullooks at this class of abandoned men offer food, pit, on the boards of the lecture room, at the festive board, theology, eloquence, science, and tion. good breeding, seemed to wait on him as willing charmed handmaids: while the voice of inillions of devoted Catholics rent the skies with the universal acclamation, that his purity of character had covered with honor the religion he professed, and had even added dignity to the altar where he worshipped. The palaces of kings have rejoiced in the absorbing visit of the far-famed have given a cursory view of the unparalleled | board of more Emperors than one has owned in "perfection" of English Liberty and toleration royal courtesy, the graceful presence of Cardinal The Torc-View Hotel, Kerry, has been purchased and religion! he will pronounce England to be Wiseman. This is no place to speak of his ac-

posure is a sure though a slow means of forcing

England to change her parchment laws into real

practical legislation, and make the administration

of these laws be the vehicle of impartial justice,

the incongruous country, which, foreigners of all knowledged profound erudition, his perfect com-classes, Ainbassadors, Generals, Statesmen, His mand of European and Oriental language mand of European and Oriental languages, or the wide range of his philosophic studies. All those who have read the annual reports of several learned bodies of Europe, need not be told the spirited contractors, the Messrs. M'Gaughey, have that the name of the English Cardinal stands at the head of their lists in science and literature: and that stereotyped editions of the imperishable productions of his ready pen, are published in all the countries of Europe, where the strict impartial criticism of the press, acknowledges that throughout every page of the works, essays, letters, &c, of Cardinal Wiseman, profound learning, finished style, and cultivated taste, struggle for the mastery. And not the least remarkable feature in the aggregate of the Cardinal's character and accomplishments, is his natural condesension, his childlike familiarity, and his winning simplicity of manner.

The Orange press of Ireland, the sectarian journals of England, can never recover the disgrace of their vulgar ribaldry against this eminent man. And what will Catholic Europe say, when they will have learned that at the public Civic dinner of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the English Lord Lieutenant, the Protestant Archbishop, the Chancellor, the Commander of the Forces, the Judges, and the whole Staff of the Castle, sent apologies sooner than show their diminished heads in the presence of the successor of St. Thomas a'Beckett. Their apologists will, of course, assert that it is not the fault of the individuals: that this conduct must be ascribed not nuns as he has so often read in the London press: to feeling, but to the state of the law. Be it so: but this declaration only serves still further to strengthen the positions advanced in this article -namely, that English laws are the essence of troops of cavalry with drawn swords riding like exclusion and intolerance: and that although they are worded in mock liberality, they are administered in the spirit of insult, persecution, and revenge. When the conduct of this Dublin Castle, referred to, shall have been made known in Austria, Bavaria, Naples, all Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, the inhabitants of these various countries, already aware of the bigotry of England, will have their former impressions additionally strengthened-namely, that the lies of English Correspondents, the perfidy of English historians, the deceit of English legislation, and the crushing bigotry and inappeasable persecution of the Anglican Church has no parallel in the modern history of Europe.

Thursday, September 23.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

D. W. C.

A year or two ago, when we wrote on the subject of a Charter for the Catholic University, it seemed hopeless to expect that the Catholic Members could be induced even to ask for it. We were wont in those days to prophesy of better times, and to bid men look for their coming "when the Whigs are out of office." They are out of office now (may they long continue so !), and that which seemed impossible is now considered safe and easy. It is as bad to be over-sanguine as to be unduly despondent, but no one can fail to see that everything in Ireland points to the beginning of a new era. Hope and life seems to have suddenly returned. A healthy political people, their Bishops and Clergy, are once more heard suggesting and approving of efforts for the people's good. Many objects have to be gained and much has to be done, but that the present moment is the time to set about it is at last admitted, and that is half the battle .- Tablet.

The following letter from the Lord Primate has been received by Mr. Blake, M.P., who has promised understood and believed; and there two cases that Naples is a den of infamy and tyranny; but his grace all the co-operation in his power on the important subject to which it refers:-

enter "Sir-I have been requested to invite your attention, and that of the other Catholic Members of Par-Ireland. The matter has already been mooted in an address of the rector and professors to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and if this step be followed up by the early and energetic support of the Catholic members, I think it would probably be successful .-The precedent of the charter granted to the university of Quebec, and the aid granted recently to the Scotch Universities, together with the fact that the Catholic University has been mainly supported by the noble exertions of the people of Ireland, in order to be recognised by the State.- I have the honour to be, sir, your's faithfully.

" JOSEPH DIXON. "John A. Blake, Esq., M.P., Waterford.

The Archbishops of Ireland have taken their departure from Dublin. The Apostolic Delegate has The best proof of the statement here made in proceeded to Rome, where he will remain until Christmas. With regard to the subject brought under the consideration of the four archbishops, a clergyman from Connaught has written to the Freeman, stating: -" It is not true that the archbishops met to confer on matters connected with public education. They sal fear towards one Catholic Bishop, that they met in order to carry out the commands of the Holy See, requiring of them to appoint provisionally a president of the Irish College, Paris, in the room of tourteen years of age, never attend any place of Europe as a nation of frogs, dreading the apthe late president. Dr. Miley. It is not true that worship on Sundays, that three-fourths of the proach and presence in their fens, of so huge and they met to confer with his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. so overpowering a creature as one Roman Car- Cullen. They met as the four archbishops of the Irish Church, whose authority has been, and ever shall be, co-ordinate. Dublin was chosen by themselves as the place deemed most convenient for all to meet in."

The Leinster Journal says :- Gentle and Catholic reader! it is the hour for rejoicing. Christ's Vicege-rents on earth are amongst us—the Jesuit Fathers are in Tullamore! Our town this moment presents a spectacle which no language of ours could adequately describe. We are lost in admiration at all we ing at him along the line of his route, as curs have seen and witnessed—our hearts are too full of snarl at the lion when beyond the reach of the heavenly enthusiasm to describe a spectacle which is king of their race. The whole Biblical history destined to be for ever memorable in the brightest pages of our Catholic history. The Mission is progressing most gloriously, and already producing its fruits. The admirable arrangements perfected by the Very Rev. Dr. M'Alroy are the admiration of all .-Our Chapel is nightly crowded almost to suffocation -the side galleries groan beneath their weight .-Hundreds daily surround the Confessional. It would appear as if the just and merciful God had set down His especial graces and benediction upon our popula-

Conversion.—Mr. Sherlock, officer of Inland Revenue, at present stationed in Thurles, has become a convert to the Catholic Church .- Kilkenny Journal.

We (Kilkenny Journal) have been informed that Miss Peel, a near relative of Sir Robert Peel, has contributed the sum of £40 towards the erection of to Catholicity.

The Archbishop of Dublin has most generously Archbishop of Westiminster: and the festive forwarded an unsolicited donation of £5 towards the new church of the Immaculate Conception, Wexford.

SACRED HEART CONVENT, ARMAGH. This magnificent structure is fast approaching completion; and will be when finished one of the first Conventual Educational Establishments in Ireland. The good Sisters will be enabled, owing to the energy with which carried out the designs of Mr. Bourke, architect, to open their classes, at Mount St. Catherine, almost immediately. Owing to the very ample accommoda-tion afforded in this truly noble Convent, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart will be able to accommodate upwards of one hundred boarders, together with being able to carry out in its entirety the system of Education as pursued at the Parent House, Rue de Varennes, Paris, and which has earned for the Order of the Sacre Cour, as an Educational Order, perhaps the first character in the world. The advantages now offered to the Catholics of Ulster by having amongst them such an Order and such a system of Education will, it is hoped, be thoroughly appreciated, and there is no necessity of sending our young Catholic ladies to France or Belgium when they can receive exactly the same education at home. This applies to the boarding school, but inasmuch as the Catholic Church in her wisdom ever wishes to provide for the poor of Christ, so the good Sisters have nobly set to work to found, in connection with their boarding and day schools a poor school where the poor children will receive the great blessings of a moral and religious education. The interesting cereperformed by his Grace the Primate.

The new Catholic Chapel of Araglin, Cork, was consecrated on the 19th ult., by the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Ross. THE LATE DR. ROBERT CANE.-Few men, who

entertain any attachment to Ireland as the country

of their birth, could have heard without emotion of the death of Dr. Robert Cane, of Kilkenny. His name has been so long identified with every movement that would tend to raise her dignity amongst the nations, whether it were in the freedom of her people, in the preservation of her historic records, in the loving study of her antiquities, or in the jealous guardianship of her treasures of archæology, that his loss must be looked upon as a serious blow to the very nationality of Ireland. The sorrow felt for the untimely end of a man such as he, cut off at the age of 52 years, at the moment when his hopes for his country were most ardent, and his exertions most energetic, will receive additional poignancy from the fact, which we now learn for the first time, that he has left his family in circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment. Generosity such as his, patriotism such as that associated with his name, caused him to sacrifice his own interests to the succour of his fellows and the cause of his country; and the abruptness with which he was hurried from the sphere of his mortal labours, forbade him the opportunity of making an adequate provision for those most dear to him. We are sure it will be heard with extreme sorrow that the circumstances of his wife and children are such as to threaten the necessity of parting with his library, the accumulation of years of literary labour and study, his paintings, the numismatic and archeological collections, which he toiled to amass, in order to illustrate Irish history, and that even the honorable testimony to his worth and talents—the service of plate presented to him by his fellow-citizens of all creeds and classes, at the conclusion of his year of office of Mayor of his native city, runs the risk of being brought under the hammer of the auctioneer An effort has been made, however, to arrest a spo-liation, which, for the honour of our country, we hope would be looked upon with shame. Some generous men have come forward-many of them widely separated in religion and politics from Dr. Cane, but admirers simply of his high character and the genuineness of his national feelings,—and inaugurated a subscription intended to prevent the sacrifice. The names which have been communicated to us, are those of persons chiefly resident in or near the city of Kilkenny; but we trust that such a re-cognition of the claim given by honour, worth, sterling patriotism, and talents, wholly devoted to the public service, will not be confined to a mere locality. His reputation and his services were the property of all Ireland, and the gratitude for these should only be bounded by the limits of the country, nay, perhaps we should say, ought be felt wherever the Irish race have found a resting-place. Let all who desire to show that Irish patriotism is not a dead thing, but a spirit which can wake a sympathehave commenced a national tribute to the fame and the virtue of Robert Cane, of Kilkenny .- Cork Examiner.

The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser learns that are rangements have been made, in pursuance of certain recommendations of the Queen's College Commissioners, which are likely to prove satisfactory as regards the future working of these institutions. In the promotion of those arrangements the Advertiser believes that Lord Naas, the chief secretary, has acted with proper feeling and fair consideration towards the parties whose interests are concerned, and with due care for the welfare of the colleges. It is well that any one has been found charitable enough to cast oil on the troubled waters. The Queen's Colleges (Belfast excepted) have not of late made any marked progress in public estimation, and the authorities cannot too soon see the urgent necessity of putting their houses in order .- Times.

DUBLIN SEPTEMBER 29 .- Since the Tenant Right Meeting and Banquet, in Mill-street, County Cork (the report of which reached you too late for last week's Tablet), at which the Bishops and Clergy of Cloyne, Cork, and Ross gave public and eloquent utterance to the wishes of the people of that great country on the all-important question of Tenant Right, there is little news of general or even of merely local interest to report. Ireland, "in the memory of the oldest inhabitants," never was so tranquil; the illustrious chieftain, Captain Rock, is dead,-the midnight legislation of the Whitefeet, the Caravats, and Shanavests, has been at last " prorogued," if that wild parliament has not been actually dissolved," and those composing it have either emigrated or betaken themselves to more useful occupations; and the correspondents of the Protestant Press are sadly at a loss for the reappearance of any of the various raw-head-and-bloody-bones heroes, whose imaginary exploits they used to chronicle with such gusto. Even the Orangemen of the north have ceased to go out to shoot their Papist neighbours.— There is not "a ripple on the popular wave." Not that quiescence of the people is to be construed into an approval of the state of things; they are as dissatisfied as ever, if not as disaffected, and only bide their time for making a more vigorous push. Mean-time the land is yielding its abundance, and the produce of the land is realising high prices; consequently the farmer is getting his head above water, and beginning to enjoy a little prosperity, and the shopkeepers, and all the various classes who depend for the means of a comfortable existence upon the prosperity of the agriculturist, are better off than they have been for many years past. Whether this pros-perity is a mere chromatic glow, deceptive and evanescent, or the ruddy flow of returning health to the pallid face of long-sorrowing Erin, I cannot take upon me to pronounce. There has certainly been a step made in advace in the establishment of regular steam-communication between Galway and America, by which goods and passengers are transported more quickly, cheaply, and safely to the Western World, than by any other route. Although this may never lead to the realisation of the poet's prophecy of the the new Church of Tramore. Miss Peel is a convert time when Ireland should resume her national independence, with

"Her back to proud Britain, her face to the West," yet the establishment of Galway as an Irish and American packet station, is an advance which all sincere lovers of Ireland pray may never suffer a retrograde movement.

Charles Leslie; Esq., of Merrion Square, Dublin, has given; the Rev. James Enright, P.P., Ballingarry, a lease in perpetuity of a piece of ground for the erection of a new church.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- The papers announce the death of Mrs. Edmund Hayes, wife of the SolicitorGeneral, which took place yesterday morning at Killincarrighouse, county of Wicklow. Her death resulted from tetanus, and arose out of an accident which the lamented lady met with about a month since, when her clothes caught fire, and she was dreadfully burnt before any effective assistance could be obtained The deceased was about 40 years of age.

Donegal.—Another turn of the screw is about to be put on the unfortunate people of Donegal! The landlord party want to get the Donegal relief fund, they want to strip the people of the clothing furnish. ed by the relief committee, they want, in plain fact, te exterminate them. A government organ has the following coolly-penned paragraph which, were it not for circumstances with which the landlords cannot interfere, might be a sentence of death to hundreds of the peasantry :- "We understand the government is about to issue a warrant for the levy of £1,545 arrears now due for expenses of the extraordinary police force up to the 8th of August last, and that a further expense of about £380 a quarter is still going on for police; also that the sum of £400, or thereabouts, is ordered by the county treasurer mony of laying the first stone of these Schools took for collection, on presentments for compensation place on Saturday last, the ceremony having been for sheep destroyed since the time of last levy." As for this destruction of sheep, we have already said and we repeat, that so long as the owners are "compensated" with three or four times the value of the wretched animals, so long will this mysterious destruction continue. But we rejoice to say that relief, for no inconsiderable number of the fleeced and persecuted peasantry, is at hand. Mr. Durbin, the gentleman appointed by the Australian committees to superintend the emigration they have organized of a number of the most destitute of these oppressed and plundered people, paid us a visit at The Nation Office on Thursday, and is at present, we dare say, in Donegal, making the arrangements necessary to carry out that noble scheme of permanent relief, that most touching act of national love, that proceeding which will be an honour for ever to the Irish race. Often before have sorrow and suffering brought into view some of the glorious qualities of the Irish heart-its constancy, its chivalry, its affection-but this is a demonstration powerful and beautiful as any. Here is evidence of a bond finer yet longer and stronger than the Atlantic cable, binding together the fragments of a scattered race—here is a sympathetic link between kindred hearts, which time or distance cannot injure! From this island radiate such delicate yet indestructible threads all over the world, and assuredly the day will come when everyone of them will thrill with good tidings, and the promise they shall bring will be—the grand, final, and complete relief of all Ireland .- Nation.

> JUSTICE FOR IRELAND .- The adoption of Competitive Examinations for Indian Appointments excited no alarm; for people in general did not perceive that it had any bearing upon the question of "Justice to Ireland." A few were more long-sighted; and we well remember its importance being pointed out to us by an Irish gentleman at the time. The event, however, has opened men's eyes; and the Saturday Review, which devotes especial attention to Indian affairs, has already sounded the alarm. "What," it cries, in doleful tone—"what is at present the result of recruiting the Indian Civil Service by competition instead of nomination? Simply this. We are substituting Irishmen for Scotchmen in the Civil Government of India." Well, so far there seems no great harm if educated Irishmen take the place of Scotchmen of Indian connections. The Saturday Review endeavours to explain the want of success of the English by saying that Oxford and Cambridge did not send candidates; well, this shows that the English Protestant has hitherto been a privileged man, and that the opening of a particular branch of the Public Service gives to Ireland something more nearly approaching to an equal chance. But Oxford and Cambridge are not England; and he does not show any reason why the immense mass of Englishmen, who are as much excluded from Fellowships as any Irishman can be, have not succeeded as well as. they in this Examination. The Saturday Review has all along been opposed to the Examination system, and naturally regards this result as confirming its worst anticipations. For our part, we have neither shared its excessive fear, nor the entire confidence in the new system felt by many of our contemporaries. We have seen too much of University Examinations, and the men who have carried away the palm in them, to allow our regarding University honours as an absolute proof of great superiority. Some of our most distinguished men have notoriously failed to obtain them-sometimes, because they did not choose to devote themselves to the peculiar line of study which they required (Lord Macaulay was an example), others from accidental circumstances. Still, on the whole, it is notorious that our University honour-men have been distinguished men in after life: and success in the Examination, after all due allowance for cram, at least proves good abilities, and a considerable degree of self-control and diligence at an early age. This does not imply that the man is a prodigy; but neither was a man a prodigy under the old system because his family had a commanding interest in the East Indian Directory. The Saturday Review argues that the result of the Examination proves nothing for the superiority of Irish talent and diligence, because the English Universities have not estimated the prize at its true value. He does not tell us why the Scotch, who notoriously do know all about it, and who have seldom been wanting in eagerness to obtain good situations in any part of the world, have given up to Ireland the prize which has so long been their own. Not certainly from any want of power to appreciate their own interests. or any indifference to it. Be this as it may, the result of the experiment is, that, explain the fact as it may, England must either abandon the experiment of Competitive Examinations, or make up its mind to see Irishmen in positions from which they have hitherto been successfully excluded .- Weekly Register.

THE LINEN TRADE.—The increase of orders in the hands of the more extensive firms in the white goods trade has caused additional enterprise in the finishing department. All bleach fields in the vicinity of Belfast are in full work, and several are obliged to employ extra hands to meet the requirements of clients on the other side of the Atlantic. Cuba promises to a very extensive trade in the national staple, and the Brazils are taking large quantities of medium and low-priced linens. Canada shows only a small amount of business, but a great proportion of the trade with that colony is carried on across the frontier, and consequently, goes to the account of the United States.—Banner of Ulster.

In the various ship yards of Belfast there are three vessels almost ready for launching, all of them of large tonnage—namely, a clipper Indiaman of 1400 tons, built by the Belfast Ship-building Company, Queen's Island; an iron clipper Indiaman of 1000 tons, on Messrs Hickson and Co's slip; and a clipper barque of 500 tons, in Messrs M'Laine and Son's yard. Mr. A. Connell has also a neat schooner in a forward state. - Belfast Mercury.

EXPORTATION OF CATTLE -It is often a matter of wonder to many where all the cattle come from that are exported from Belfast from time to time, and, no doubt, the same remark is equally applicable to every other Irish scaport. Without following the inquiry further, it is enough to know that great trade in the exportation of cattle is daily going on between Belfast and England and Scotland. Fat stock, milch stock, and young stock are constantly shipped here; and we are within the mark, we are sure, when we say that from 1,800 to 2,000 head of cattle leave our port weekly. Last Friday night, for instance, one steamer alone, for Morecambe, took away upwards 200 head of young stock,-Belfast Mercury.

THE HARVEST,-Mr. James Clapperton, a practical agriculturist, in a report supplied to the Leinster Express states that the grain crops in the midland counties have been harvested in fine condition; and he adds:—"The face of the country is still studied with field stocks, but a much larger quantity than usual has been and is still being transferred immedistely from the stook to the stackyard. In late disdiately from the stook to the stockyrri. In late districts there is still a good deal of grain to cut, but the despatch during the last few fine days (pesterday excepted) has been of a very telling character. A considerable quantity of both wheat and oats have been already thrashed; there appears, indeed, to be a panic among farmers to get their oats pushed off at present prices. Although the price of oats just now is proportionately higher than either wheat or barley, we are inclined to think that the short crop wil obviate a downward tendency, except the farmers force reduction by overcharging the markets. The abundance of our potatoe will, no doubt, exercise a very telling influence in lessening our domestic convergence but were considerable markets. sumption; but we consider it questionable whether our extra production of potatoes will do much more, if any, than counterbalance our short return of oats; but we may all cultivate a lofty recognition of the Divine goodness in meeting the deficiency of one sta-ple article of food by the extra abundance of another. We think there is no doubt that our wheat crop, taken as a whole, is the best we have had since the year 1854, and barley may meet about a bare average. The potato crop is the most productive which we have experienced since the year 1845, and up to the present date there is only a small percentage of the tubers rendered unfit for an article of human food. Since writing the above we have inspected the potato crop in different places, and have found the tubers less safe than we expected; but more of it in our next."

THE CROPS IN ULSTER .- The northern papers generally continue to report favourably of the prospects of the farmers. The weather in that quarter had been somewhat broken of late, but the prevalent opinion still is that the harvest of 1858 will prove highly remunerative. The Whig of 29th ult. says:-During the past ten days the weather in the north of Ireland has been of the most changeable character,—rain and warm sunshine alternately following with great rapidity. The labours connected with gathering in the harvest have, however, under these difficulties been generally pursued steadily, and the result now is that a small amount of the crops remains to be cut down in the north of Ireland. Our correspondents, writing from various parts of Ulster, speak favourably of the general yield of farming industry; and it is gratifying to learn that a great deal of the alarm felt as to the safety of the potato crop is passing away. Our Carrickfergus correspondent, writing on Tuesday, observes:—'I do not recollect any former year when the farmers were so generally caught by the rain as they have been lately. Last week commenced with all the appearance of settled fine weather, and harvest work was going on regularly and smoothly, when suddenly, in the middle of the night, between the 21st and 22nd, the weather broke, and there followed two days of an even down-pour. The damage done was serious, and the prospects for the future gloomy in the extreme. A large portion of the crop was exposed in the stook, and, what was worse, a large quantity was in stack but not thatched. However, the fine weather since the 24th has gone far to retrieve the damage, and I may now say that, with the exception of the very high-lying district, the harvest is now all secured. Nothing now remains but to thrash and sell.' From Newtownlimavady we learn that harvesting is going on favourably where late, and there is no difficulty in securing it safely, although the weather has been broken for the last week. It is remarked in that neighbourhood that late oats will yield much heavier than the early crop.'

On the night of the 9th ult., the village of Daramona, county Westmeath, was brilliantly lighted with gas extracted from turf. The people crowded to the village, and expressed their admiration by many hearty cheers.

A new Conservative paper, the Constitution, is about to be started in Wexford.

THE END OF A GOVERNMENT COMMISSION. - The Northern Whig announces the close of the Government inquiry into the municipal state of disorganization in Belfast in these terse terms :- " Everything has an end-even a Government commission of inquiry into the perplexities of Belfast municipal difficulties. After six-and-twenty days of weary work, Messrs Major and Copinger rest from their labours. Six-and-twenty days of steady swearing, six-andtwenty days of examining and cross-examining, after a fashion unknown within the memory of manwhat if it should all go for nothing?" And that for nothing it will go every one is perfectly persuaded. The expenses and the amount of fees paid to counsel will probably be the most enduring monuments of the usefulness of the commission.

There are few parts of the United Kingdom that

are so thoroughly unknown and out-of-the-way as

the western parts of Kerry; indeed, until Valentia was fixed upon as the European terminus of the At-

lantic Telegraph, this part of the world was as little

known and as little visited by people from England

as the wilds of Siberia. Yet, on the western coast of Kerry there is much to interest the lover of the picturesque, and a variety and peculiarity about the scenery which cannot fail to interest the most usedup of tourists. The thousands who annually do the backneyed lions of Killarney little think that, beautiful as they are, they see but one of the picturesque places of Kerry and meet with the very worst specimens of Kerry people. For Killarney is a place that lives entirely by the "tourist trade," and, like most parts of the world where this is the case, the peasants are usually qualified professors of the lucrative arts of lying and cheating. To see the beam Kerry to perfection the tourist should penetral the so-called wilds beyond the lofty range of ha willicuddy's Recks, but among these "wilds" he will be surprised to find thickly senttered through the mountains and bogs a penceful, industrious, and thriving agricultural population, and the district traversed by roads which, though engineered among difficulties of no common kind, for stability and regularity might put to shame the roads of the most civilised and populous counties in England; the towns, of which Cahirciveen and Kuight's-town are fair specimens, are small, being more places of trade than of residence; but small as they are they contain the clements of progress and improvement instead of decay, as is too often the case with Irish towns. A few years have made a surprising change for the better in this district, which in the later days of O'Connell obtained an unenviable notoriety for wretchedness and want of cleanliness, and a few years more will see both Cabirciveen and Valentia large and populous towns. The land in the barony of Iveragh, n which Valentia is situated, though not rich, is improvable, and even in its present condition is eminently adapted for grazing and rearing live stock, which, with butter, form the staple articles of trade here. Of Valentia harbour, the most westerly harbour in Europe, and probably one of the most sheltered in the United Kingdom, most people have heard, though for some unexplained cause it is seldom visited by ships, and is altogether neglected by the Government and Harbour Commissioners. Providence pelps those who help themselves. The people of Galway, though far from the most westerly port, and even without a harbour in which a ship can safely ancher, come forward and assert their town to be the natural highway between the United Kingdom

and A-crica, and they are so far believed that a line

of Transatlantic steamers is placed upon the station.

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the finest in Europe. A scheme for constructing a railway between Killarney and this place has lately been set on foot, and, as it is warmly supported by Highlanders, 12 men; 42nd Highlanders, 10 men; 93rd Highlanders, 12 men; 13th Light Infantry, 14 men; all the landed proprietors of the West of Kerry, it will, in probability, be soon carried out. There are certainly no engineering difficulties against it, for embark for Calcutta. The following proceed to Madthe whole length of 40 miles can be constructed without making a single tunnel, and but one cutting of any consequence. Regarding the scheme as the first step towards establishing a western harlour and packet station at Valentia, it is likely to prove a beneficial one, both to those engaged in forwarding it and to the district, which, like a great many others in this island, is rich in minerals, and but requires facilities of communication to develope them to advantage. Slate of a superior quality abounds throughout the whole barony, and, indeed, is worked to a considerable extent on the island of Valentia, while traces of copper and iron are abundantly to be met with among the mountains. The county of Kerry, in common with several of the adjoining counties, was visited last Friday by an extraordinary flood of rain, which has for a time completely devastated the country. The rain commenced about 4 o'clock on Friday morning last, the 17th, and continued to fall literally, not figuratively, in torrents for 12 hours without intermission. Never before in the memory of the present generation was such a copious and sudden fall of rain witnessed. Not only was every little watercourse turned into an irresistible torrent, but the sides of the mountains presented the appearance of gigantic cataracts. The thousands of tons of water which momentarily fell upon them, unable to find channels through the ordinary ravines and watercourses, rushed down the mountains in vast sheets of muddy foam, sweeping away everything before it. The mischief done was almost incalculable. Farm-houses, farm produce, and cattle were carried away, not as much as a stone remaining to show where they had stood; and I regret to add that in many parts of the country a great many lives were lost. The courses of some of the larger rivers about here were entirely and permanently changed by the tremendous body of water flowing into them. For a day or two after the flood subsided no mails were received, and, though the mail-bags are now got across the rivers where the bridges have been destroyed, the roads, some how or other, are still impassable to anything on wheels The positive loss of property throughout the country has been very considerable, but the sums which will be required for the repair of the bridges and roads injured and destroyed will be greater still. It appears it is the intention of the Government to fortify Valentia Harbour. Several officers of the Royal Engineers have been down here surveying the surrounding heights for the purpose of choosing the most eligible positions for the forts. One battery is, I believe to be placed on Doulas Head mountain, at the right hand entrance of the harbour; a second on the Island of Begennis, which divides the entrance, and a third on the Island of Valentia, to command the left hand, or lighthouse side. Other redoubts and batteries will no doubt be distributed among the hills which command the interior of the harbour. The Port Magee, or third entrance at the back of the island, will also doubtless be protected. While the engineers are down here executing these works; it would be as well for the Government to turn their attention to the improvement of the harbour: But a very little labour and outlay would remove the few obstructions that now exist in it, and enable ships of the largest tonnage to sail in and out with the greatest ease in any wind or in any state of the tide. Times' Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COAST DEFENCES .- The British government is very busy erecting defences in various places on the coast of England, and making some little improvements in the few that exist on the coast of Ireland. The best coast defence that could be given to Ireland would be a good Tenant Right measure; without it England may be sure this country 'is but naked though locked up in steel." The government, however, seems to place its reliance on Camden and Carlisle forts and the Pigeon-house, a few guns on the pier at Kingstown and two or three ruined batteries in Bantry Bay, but as these are manifestly insufficient for the protection of the country, we very decidedly advise the people to be making preparations to protect themselves. This is to be done loyally and peaceably, by purchasing serviceable weapons, firearms particularly, and making themselves acquainted with the use of them. Even should those articles never be required, no one will ever regret what they cost. It degrades no man, but, on the contrary, it elevates every man considerably, in his own eyes and the eyes of others, to know how to handle and to have in his possession a sound and serviceable fire-arm.— Nation.

Emeration.—In 1857, 212,875 persons embarked at the ports of the United Kingdom in order to better their condition by removal to a more prosperous and a happier land. This is a large increase upon 1856 and 1855, when 176,554 and 176,807 emigrated respectively. 126,905 emigrated to the United States of America, 21,001 to Canada, &c., 61,248 to Australia, and 3,721 to other places. The emigrants included 120,279 males and 89,202 females: 3,394 emigrants appear to have been of a peculiarly epicene genus, for they are marked in the register as "not distinguished." There were 161,685 adults over 15 years of age, and 37,231 children and infants. The large sum of £593,165 was remitted by settlers in North America to their friends and families in the United Kingdom in the year 1857; and in 1856 and 1855, the larger sums of £951,000 and £873,000 were so remitted by these saving emigrants for the relief of their families. In 1857, £59,030 was paid in Australia for the passage and outfit of emigrants from the United Kingdom under the remittance regulations.

A SCHOONER FROM THE AMERICAN LAKES.—It was stated a few days ago in the Express that an American vessel, called the Harvest, had arrived at Cowes. with a cargo of carpet brooms, walking sticks, and fancy American woods, consisting of bird's-cye maple red cedar, and walnut-tree. The woods are for veneering. The Harvest plies on the North American lakes, and is a queer-looking craft. She is about 130 feet long, and 26 feet beam, is schooner rigged, and her sails are of white cotton. She left Lake Erie for England on the 4th of August; Quebec on the 21st, and reached Cowes on the 9th September. Her owner came over to England from America on the Ariel, which went ashore opposite Cowes on the 17th September. He had no idea that the Harvest had arrived at Cowes, but just as he learnt the fact on board the Ariel he broke his leg, and was obliged to be taken to the Southampton infirmary. A great many of the North American Lake ships now cross the Atlantic, and prove admirable sailers. Captain Rummage, the commander of the Harvest, gallantly jumped off the Fountain-quay, at Cowes, last week, and saved a hotel keeper's child from being drowned.—Express.

ADDITIONAL REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.-Notwithstanding the large number of troops depatched from this country to India during the present year, amounting altogether to upwards of 25,000 men, orders have been received by the commandant of this garrison for another large body of reinforcements to be held, in readiness to embark for India, for the purpose of augmenting the Queen's forces now serving in the Bengal Madras, and Bombay presidencies. The troops are to embark early .. the ensuing month and will be made up of the following detachments, viz:-6th Dragoons, 26 men; 9th Lancers, 14 men; 7th Hussars, 32 men: 64th Regiment, 23 men; 82nd Regiment, 14 men; 8th (the King's) Regiment, 22 mon; 19th Regiment, 20 mon; 20th Regiment, 22 Then we hear, for the first time, that the steamers men; 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 13 men; 29th Recannot run during the winter if the Government do giment, 22 men; 35th Regiment, 12 men; 75th Re-

Royal Artillery, 148 men; the whole of the above to embark for Calcutta. The following proceed to Madras: 1st Royals, 12 men; 44th Regiment, 30 men; 66th Regiment, 55 men; 60th Rides, 12 men; 74th Highlanders, 14 men : 68th Light Infantry, 116 men; 69th Regiment, 18 men; and 91st Regiment, 50 men. The reinforcements destined for Bombay are the 8th Hussars, 32 men; 92nd Highlanders, 10 men; 28th Regiment, 90 men; 33rd Regiment, 25 men; 89th Regiment, 40 men; 95th Regiment, 25 men; 46th Regiment, 37 men; 57th Regiment, 12 men; 18th Royal Irish, 14 men; and 8th Royal County Down, 12 men. The following embark for Kurrachee, viz., 89th Regiment, 15 men; 81st Regiment, 25 men; 94th Regiment, 20 men; 27th Inniskillings, 16 men; and 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 12 men. The above rein-87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 12 men. forcements will increase the Queen's forces serving in India to nearly 100,000 men.

That movement in the English Church towards Catholic doctrine which, never altogether inoperative, has of late taken such large proportions, has been attended with incidents which merit recapitulation and reflection. Under the mild and sympathetic rule of Dr. Bagot, it commenced with exalting the authority of "our Holy Fathers, the Bishops"-it has resulted by a pretty general denial of their jurisdiction, and a claim to the free exercise of the Priestly office under the alleged commission conveyed in Ordination. Priests, or very excellent men who fancy themselves to be Priests, travel from Diocese to Diocese, and assume an absolute and independent jurisdiction over whomsoever will submit to them. The most distinguished leaders of the revival have already submitted to the Church and have found not only rest and peace within Her bosom, but abundant scope for all their energies in following the footsteps of the Saints. Some have enrolled themselves under the standard of Philip the Apostle of Rome, others under St. Ignatius, others are Missionary Rectors, another is Provost of Westminster, another a Parish Priest, another an humble lay follower of St. Vincent,-all have fallen into the old ways, and easily, naturally, and gracefully taken the place assigned to them by their vocation. Those who remain have continued to send forward candidates for grace from which they themselves still turn away, and the Church still continues to receive the most forward Neophytes of the new or revived school in the Establishment. Those leaders of this school who have been most prominent in putting forward portions of Catholic doctrine, and in following the external observances and ceremonies of the administration of the Sacraments, have shown also the utmost and most astonishing facility in submitting to the most public, distinct, and authoritative denial of those doctrines they have chiefly insisted on, and the repudiation of those practices which they have commenced: concurrently with this they have pressed to the utmost any decisions permitting approximation in externals to the practice of the Church. They have swallowed, and apparently digested, the decision against Baptismal regeneration, and that against stone altars as typifying a sacrifice. They have also accepted the law making adulterous unions not only legal marriages, but they also hold their churches subject to their being surrendered for investing such unions with all the externals of matrimony, and are thus content that their altars shall be desecrable by law. Parliament, indeed, may have done this, but they have accepted it. Whilst their assertion of Catholic doctrine in a Protestant Establishment has resulted in these ultra-Protestant acts of the authorities of the Establishment, so that this has become theoretically less Catholic than they found it, they have taken advantage of an authority they repudiate by, as we are told, making their Communion Service, as far as possible, a parody of the awful action of the Mass, and exchanging the Genevan gown, or the academic dress, and the surplice, for the alb and the chausible. Surely some institution for the case and consolation of doubtful and troubled consciences is required in a body holding opposite, and even contradictory doctrines, and whose tendencies seem to lie in such opposite directions-more and more Protestant in doctrine, more and more Catholic in externals, and who should be better able to give the required consolation than those who have in their own case exhibited so wonderful an elasticity? If only the laity would keep quiet and tolerate the affirmation of Catholic doctrine, or something near it, by those who like it, with the understanding that others might leave it; and let one man go to Confession if he pleased, whilst another laughed at him for his pains; and allow one Minister to have received one commission from the Church, and another a different one from his Bishop, the Established Church might yet perform the great conjuring trick, and supply the taste of every man out the same bottle. There are the Articles, the Liturgy, the Homilies, and the larger part of the Holy Scriptures, (the remainder being good-and so true, but not authoritative,) out of these there is something to suit every palate. But what is the bond of union in this heterogenous mass of contradictions, whose natural repulsions only show the vigor of some stronger attraction? What is the nature of that attraction which keeps men who are not of the same mind in the same house? Is it mutual charity, or forbearance, or the solid advantages of pelf, or the more insiduous charm of station, or the

There are Catholics who object to Catholic newspapers, that they contain a mixture of politics and religion. Let us have a Catholic newspaper they say but let it deal with politics and literature; religious questions are quite out of place. It seems as if persons of this taste were likely soon to be obliged to leave off reading newspapers, for the religious element fills a large and an increasing portion of every journal and makes a large and an increasing element in the politics of every country. The Confessional and the Cardinal Archbishop have been for some time the stock topic of the British press. In Switzerland, the conflict between the Church and State, is the question of the day. The spoliation or preservation of Church property is the binge on which the politics of Spain are now turning. The Concordats with Rome are the chief subjects of discussion in Wurtemberg and Baden, in which latter country we regret to learn that a friendly settlement has not been yet attained, and that the ultimatum of the Court of Rome is even now in the hands of the Baden Government. The abrogation or maintenance of the Leopoldine Laws in Tuscany is the battle-field of contending parties in that State: while the political history of Sardinia, of late years, consists of little else than a narrative of the Whig Government's aggressions on the Church, and the strenuous efforts the Catholic Faithful to defend their religion.— Even in Canada with its Clear Grits and its Orangemen, difference between Catholics and Protestants. on educational systems, are displacing Ministries and remarshalling parties. If things go on thus, the difficulty will be not to get leave to insert matters affecting religion, but to find space for anything else.

tenacity of professional associations? - Tablet.

Both Statesmen and Politicians and, consequently both the Press and the Public, find themselves obliged from week to week to devote an increasing attention to "Catholic affairs," which in most countries have only of late years been deemed worthy of such exalted notice. We all know and see daily how much interest our Protestant Cotemporaries in the United Kingdom are kind enough to take the doings of us Catholics. They have not advanced much in intelligence since the days of Charles II., and if the leading champions of Protestantism had as much courage and ingenuity as Titus Oats, another Popish Plot would have a good chance of finding gullible believers. Lord John Russell is one of those who apnot turn the exposed roadstead of Galway into a giment, 22 men; 35th Regiment, 12 men; 35th

thing is going on almost everywhere, and that the Protestant mind is everywhere in that state respecting the Pope which Carlyle describes the Revolutionary mind of France to have been in in 1793, respecting Pitt, the enemy dugenre humain. Cardinal Wiseman visits Ireland to see his friends and recreate himself, and preach a charity sermon for a religious house at the consecration of a new church at Ballinasloe, and the Protestant press has ever since been waiting anxiously for the development of the plot concocted between His Eminence and the Irish Hierarchy. The Archbishops of Ireland have just met in Dublin to confer respecting the Irish College at Paris as it was publicly announced months ago in the Tublet that they would do at this very time, and our Pros testant contemporaries bid the world open their eyes and they will soon see the real meaning of the recent visit of the Cardinal .- Tublet.

PROTESTANT ENLIGHTENMENT .- While the philosophers of the empire in synod assembled are celebrating their jubilee over the conquests of science, while schoolmasters are wrangling over the true tests of education, and electricians are threading the very ocean with their wires, our columns, in reflecting impartially the images of actual life, have presented also other and widely different traits of the age in which we live. Twice during the past week did we record genuine examples of witchcraft and sorcery, and in both cases did it appear as if the facts disclosed were but fortuitous indications of commonplace belief. The stories, however, are more than usually remarkable from the contrasts they contain. In one of them, though the scene was English, the actors were Germans; in the other the proceedings and characters from first to last are of a pure national type. The German business was simple, and confined, as it were, to a speciality of dealing. Prussian named Mag, having got a few pounds to-gether, selected the Frankfort lottery as the investment for his savings, and, as the matter was one of luck alone, he was anxious to influence this luck in his own favor by operations for the purpose. With this view he repaired to a countryman named Stein-thal, resident in London, and pursuing in the vicinity of Wellclose-square the avocations of astrology, letter-writing, and commission agent. Steinthal adopted the dexterous device of pretending to cast in his own lot with that of his client. He also, like Mag, assumed to put money in the venture, and the spells were then worked for the joint behoof of the two. The opening rites were of a trivial and unimpressive character. Cards were "laid out," and coins of various denominations were cunningly handled, the only novel feature at this stage of the transaction being that the money was to be put into a midwife's bosom, and turned well about in that repository. A little later, however, the devilry acquired a more genuine German dash, and, except that Victoria Park is somewhat less romantic than the famous Wolf's Glen, we might be sent back in imagination to the incantation scene in Der Freisch-The money with which the lottery ticket was to be purchased was wrapped up in a parcel, and Steinthal and Mag carried it solemnly out to the Park aforesaid. There it was buried under a hedge, while the Lord's Prayer was repeated, whether backwards or forwards we are not informed, and a Lible was produced, over which earth was magically sprinkled. After these ceremonies the confederates walked away 300 paces in a straight direction, and came back, as the reader will have surmised, to find that the money had vanished in the interval. Mr. Yardley sent the conjuror to gaol, notwithstanding his alleged participation in the risk and the expectancy, so that one story, at any rate, ends well; but some curious features about it remain to be noticed yet. It was stated that the prisoner's practice, principally, if not exclusively, among his own countrymen, was very extensive, and it appeared that there was actually a midwife in the concern, who, besides lending her bosom to the charm, served as the medium of introduction between the necromancer and his clients. That these clients were furnished from a people among whom education is universal was not overlooked by the magistrate in his address, but the peculiar aspirations to which the sorcerer appealed are undoubtedly striking. What Gipsies or wizards promise their British dupes we need not say; what Herr Steinthal promised Herr Mag we have in evidence before us. The lucky confederates, as the prize of their success, were to marry two sisters, to have large families, both boys and girls, and to carry on a most extensive trade with all parts of the world. Certainly, the objects of Prussian ambition are not otherwise than innocent, though they may occasionally be sought through irregular channels. We are afraid that the conjuring of Essex is below that of Prussia in style and purpose. It is ruder and more brutal, betokening grosser ignorance and more besotted credulity. At a village called East Thorpe the daughter of a laborer declared herself bewitched, and pitched upon a harmless old neighbor as the agent of evil. As the girl seems to have been insane, we cannot build much upon her particular delusion, but the impression was shared by the family, who averred that under the spells of the witch one of their pigs was seen to climb up to the top of the cherrytree, and pick the fruit from its boughs. Under these circumstances a witch doctor was sent for, but the case proved too serious for him, and a practitioner of greater repute was accordingly called in. This man forwarded a bottle of medicine, and promised to attend in person and demolish the witch at an early period. On the evening of his expected visit at least 200 people assembled to meet him, but of the actual proceedings we obtain this information only -that they all got violently intoxicated, and created a tremendous row. The result, in this respect, is so truly British that it calls for no comment; but the story has its ugly traits, nevertheless. It is impossible not to conclude that witchcraft must be pretty popular in Essex when we find a couple of witch doctors living within easy hail of a single village, who are not only well known and in good practice, but whose respective talents are subjected to a discriminative estimate in popular opinion. More, too, remains yet behind. When the rector of the parish recommended the removal of the insane girl to the Union for medical treatment the overseers—if we are to believe the statement in a local journal-declined the proposal, alleging that a person was expected over to cure her-such "person" being the superior of the two practitioners aforesaid.—Times.

THE LAST STORY OF A PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM. -A few days ago, a lady of fashionable appearance alighted from a carriage, and entered a large drapery establishment, not one hundred miles from the Elephant and Castle, where she selected a parcel of goods to the value of nearly £100. When her purchases were completed, she stated that she had forgotten to bring her cheque-book, and desired that one of the young men would accompany her home with the goods, when she would hand him a cheque for the amount. Not liking to entrust the business to any of his numerous employes, the very proprietor himself stepped into the carriage with the lady, and was rapidly driven to Peckham, where, at a large and respectable looking house, they alighted, and the goods were taken. The lady then politely ushered the anxious and wary linen-draper into the drawingroom, desiring him to wait for a brief moment until she fetched the cheque-book The brief moment passed, and many more also, but the lady did not make her appearance. Half-an-hour elapsed, three-quarters, yes, an hour had gone by, and still the fashionable debtor did not come. Meanwhile, the worthy draper became anxious, frightened, furious, and, rising up, vigorously applied the bell-rope. This brought in a man-servant, who was instantly attacked with a string of questions as t the lady and the goods. The man replied in a gruff and commanding

the Ostholics of Europe to deprive mankind of civil are you, and what is this place,?" were next asked and religious liberty. There is no doubt that some-by the panting creditor almost in one breath. "This is a private asylum for lunatics, and I am the keeper," coolly observed the man, "and unless you can manage to draw it mild, I shall put you into the strong room." The horrible truth was out. The fashionable lady had forged two physiciaus' certificates, had prepared the proprietor of the asylum for the reception of his customer, by stating herself to be his wife, and by ingeniously indicating the form of his madness took, and after purchasing the goods, had driven to this place, and lodging her customer had departed, cunningly returning the parcel containing the property to the carriage, and thus hocussing both the draper and the proprietor of the asylum.

MISREPRESENTATIONS REFUTED .- The Hon, and Rev. F. N. Clements has, it appears, been delivering a lecture of abuse against Catholics and Catholic Ireand, which elicited the following letter from a Catholic layman to a Yorkshire paper, the editor of which admitted it on the ground of its temperate tone :- "Sir-For the sake of fair play, if for no other reason, bear with me while I venture a few remarks on Mr. Clement's lecture on the 13th inst., as reported in your last number. You say that he informed the good people of Richmond, that 'England was first indebted to Ireland for being Protestantised, and Ireland was first Romanised by England, and from the context, it appears this startling historical proposition is based on two statements. First, the education afforded by Ireland to many English above 1,000 years ago, at which period, Mr. Clement's remarks, learning eminently flourished, and 'the ever-lasting gospel was preached there in all its purity. simplicity, and fidelity.' Secondly, the hon, and rev. lecturer informs us that after Ireland had been subjugated to the power of England, under Henry the Second, the Pope, seeing the opportunity thereby afforded for Romanising the country, at once took advantage of it.' I congratulate Mr. Ulement on the justice he renders to the eminent schools of learning in Ireland, so celebrated in those early days; and also, on the testimony he bears to the purity and simplicity of her Faith at the same period; but how has it escaped his observation that these far famed schools, and that ancient and pure Faith were easentially identical in teaching, and in substance, with the Roman Catholic schools and Faith of Ireland at the present day, which it is his object to subvert and destroy? I challenge Mr. Clements, or any man, to prove the contrary! The English Compact, under Henry H., neither worked, nor attempted to work, any change in the Faith of Ireland; Ireland was Catholic before, and since, and, thank God, remains Catholic still, in spite of the tempting English somps of the 19th century, and the terrible English edict of the 16th under Elizabeth condemning every priest who was found, to be first hanged, then cut down alire, and afterwards beheaded, bowelled, and barned; and any one who received or entertained a priest to suffer the confiscation of his property, and be hanged without the hope of mercy.' Let me appeal to history. In 630 the Pope Honorius I, wrote an admonitory epistle to Ireland respecting their time of keeping Easter. A Synod was called and a canon was produced, drawn up long before, by St. Patrick, directing that if any question arose in Ireland, they should be referred to the Apostolic See; deputies were according sent to Rome. Has Mr. Clements forgotten the monastic system, with which the schools of learning were infinately connected? Has he no knowledge of St. Fuitan, whose monits lived only on vegetables, and tilled the ground with their own hands? Or of his pupil St. Comgall, who, about the year 550, founded the Abbey of Banchor, in the county of Down, and governed these, and in other houses, in all 3,000 monks? The Abbey of Banchor was destroyed by pirates' but was restored about the year 1130 by St. Malachy, the intimate friend of St. Bernard, who travelled to Rome to obtain the Pope's sanction for certain natters connected with the Irish Church, and was most graciously received; but when he wished to resign his see, and pass the remainder of his life with St. Bernard and his monks, the Pope would not hear of it; he confirmed all St. Malachy had done in Ireland, and made him his legate. It is related of this holy man that, by the assistance of his prayers, a person who had died without receiving extreme unction was raised to life, whereupon he anointed her, and she lived some time to perform a penance he imposed on her. These are few instances of the Catholicity of Ireland before the English Conquest, hastily put together, but enough to suggest the reflection that, if Mr. Clements is so mistaken in his representation of just history, he may be equally so in the anecdotes you say he related to prove the ignorance of Irish priests and people at the present day. At any rate, let the accuracy of those stories be well sifted; but after all, if some such cases are to be found, they are directly contrary to the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church, which is one of the truest. fullest, and highest enlightenment ; they prove no more against her, or her clergy, than the immorality of some Protestant clergymen does against the domestic virtues of the majority, not half so much as the ignorance and irreligion disclosed by public docaments, as pervading many Protestant districts, proves against the state of things in England, to say nothing of the fearful progress of Mormonism in this country | Bear with me, sir, in my plain speech. I am a Yorkshireman, and I love plain truth. I love to hear its honest voice, and to speak it boilly. I hope you will not refuse it a place in your columns, because it may not be popular, or because its breath sometimes cuts keen, like our fresh healthy breezes. I send you my name in private, and -I am, sir, your very humble servant,

A CATHOLIC LAYMAN. Sept. 21st, 1858.

An essay, and an instructive one, might be written upon the conversions of public men. In England, ever since statesmanship became a science, our great men have always been changing their sides; some have even accomplished the feat of being of both sides at once. Thus, Cranmer burnt Protestants. while he secretly encouraged Protestantism. In the present day it seems indispensible to political eminence to have served in the ranks of at least two of the parties which divide the commonwealth. Middleaged politicians can remember when Peel was an Urangeman, and the bulwark of Protection—he who overthrew both Orangeism and the bread-tax; when "Finality John" was a true "Whig and something more," quickening the tardy progress of Reform by seditiously threatening to march on London with Manchester at his heels; when Derby was liberal Stanley, and Disraeli was a Radical; Cobbett was once in the pay of the Tories; Southey and Coleridge were Jacobins. Marlborough and Shaftesbury came from amongst fashionable rouss; and with Palmerston we cap our climax. Needs must be have been a very Proteus of change, who has moved in politics these fifty years, and seldom sat in the "cold shade of opposition." To inferior minds is left, by common consent, the dull credit of inconsistency. Nobody denies that Inniskillen and Donoughmore, Beresford and Drummond, Spooner and Newdegate, have been consistent. They never turned their coats but who praises, who thanks them for that? So in Protestant theology. Pusey began as an Evangelical; Golightly wrote A Tract for the Times; and Froude, the recent panegyrist of Henry VIII, did not he in the year of grace 1843, or thereabouts, contribute to the Lives of English Saints—a book more: Ultramontane than Alban Butler? Yes, Protestant friend, at our elbow, you are right—Fathers Newman and Faber, and the Lord Abbot of Mount St. Bernard's, and Canon Oakely, and Kenelm Digby, and a hundred more, now the lights of British Catholicity, were Protestants once—aye, and stanneh ones too. They turned; but how different their turning, how obviously and how broadly distinguishable from the shiftings and trucklings of the worldings! Rage and dismay on the side they left (though stirred at their loss as strongly as joy and triumph ou the other) yet have never dared to impute to them self-seeking or fatuity. Literary Cabinet (October.)

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: OCTOBER 22, 1858.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Anglo-Sazon arrived at Quebec on the 19th instant. Breadstuffs dull. - Later dates from Lady Franklin's Artic yacht Fox, mention that the expedition had safely crossed the middle ice of Baffin's Sea, and was in a fair way of accomplishing the object of the enterprise. Lord Derby was suffering from a severe attack of gout. Sir E. Bulwer Liytton, prompted by the Canadian Ministers now in England, was giving special attention to the plan for the federation of the British American Colonies,-The London Shipping Gazette is informed that Lord Bury leaves Galway in a week for British North America, with instructions from the Colonial Office, to obtain the opinions of the Legisature and people of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, on the subject of confederation.

INDIA .- Troops were actively engaged in all parts of the country. Serious disturbances amongst the recently raised levies in the Punjaub. Mutiny broken out among the troops of Sungheer Sing. Several successes gained by the British in Oude. By the end of October an army of 25,000 Europeans and 10,000 natives will be collected at Cawnpore. Lord Harris, Governor of Madras, is very ill.

Brownson's Quarterly Review, October 1858, contains the following articles :-

- Conversations of Our Club.
- Catholicity in the Nineteenth Century. Alice Sherwin, and the English Schism.
- An Exposition of the Apocalypse. Domestic Education.
- Literary Notices and Criticisms.

We should have been better pleased if, instead of treating the important question of eduand the relative rights of the Parent and the State, in the light and desultory manner that he has adopted in the "Conversations of Our Club"-the Reviewer, speaking in his own name, had favored us with his own views thereupon and shown us how those views might be recon ciled with the explicit and oft-reiterated declarations of the Catholic Church upon the same subject. Imaginary " Conversations," such as those to which the Reviewer treats us, may be very convenient, if the writer's object be to shirk the real merits of the question at issue to conceal his own opinions, and to distort or suppress the arguments of his opponents; but upon such an important, and to all Catholics such a vitally interesting question as that of Education, we cannot but think that the Reviewer would have done better if he had spoken out boldly the opinions which he entertains, and which we think he has partially suppressed, knowing them to be irreconcileable with the principles laid down for our guidance by our divinely appointed spiritual rulers.

We must, however, make great allowances for Dr. Brownson. He is a firm and zealous Catholic no doubt, and of his transcendent abilities there can be no question. But he is also a New Englander by birth and education, and not altoge ther exempt from the prejudices of race and early associations. We, therefore, do not wonder that "State-Schoolism," which is of essentially Yankee origin, and to which his fellowcountrymen are so warmly attached, meets with more tender treatment from his hand, than it would receive from others not subject, in their childhood, to the deleterious influences of Yankee "Common Schools," and of Yankee democracy in their maturer years. The tendency of such a social and political system as that in which the Doctor has grown up, is to squeeze all manhood all independence of thought, of speech and action, out of its victims: and to engender amongst them a far greater respect for what is popular, than for what is true. And though no doubt since his reception into the Church, the Reviewer has, to a considerable extent, emancipated himself from the bondage of his earlier years, he has not yet altogether acquired the tone and manners of one who was free-born. Democratic despotism, is of all despotisms that which most deeply and permanently marks its unhappy subjects.

There can be no doubt too that of all its peculiar institutions, there is not one more prized by Yankee democracy, than that of its "Common Schools." In the words of a living writer, the "Common School" is one of the stones of the great Yankee mill wherein thousands of bad or lax Catholics are annually ground into good Protestants; and it is for this reason, above all, that it is so highly valued and jealously protected by Protestant democracy. The "Common School" is the chief and most effective instrument of Protestant propagandism, in the nineteenth century: and that it is so is a fact well known both to Protestants and to Catholics. Hence the support given to it by the former, and the opposition offered to it by the latter; and whilst his Catholicity prompts the Reviewer to condemn it, his strong New England prejudices, and his subservience to Yankee public opinion, get the better of his Catholicity, and elicit from him a qualified approbation of a system of education which both faith and morals, and as a gross invasion upon the divine right of the parent over the child.

For after all this is the question at issue. To whom does the child in the first instance belong? to the Parent or to the State? to the Family or the Parent over the child as against the State: and in the "Conversations of Our Club," is very unfairly represented by O'Flanagan and Winslow. The New Englander stands up, under the name of Father John, for his "Common Schools," and has of course no difficulty in knocking down, one after the other, the men of straw who present themselves as the advocates of "Freedom of Education."

Yet even Father John, who contends for the right of the State to educate the child, virtually admits the impossibility of devising a system of State education which shall not do violence to has been introduced. the rights of the parent; for he says:-

"The State is bound to keep its public schools free from sectarianism, or in other words, such as shall not interfere with the religion in which the parent chooses to bring up his child"—pp. 437, 438.

But this is impossible; for there is scarce a branch of elementary education into which the religious clement does not enter largely, and which does not present very different aspects, according as it is studied from a Catholic, or Non-Catholic stand-point. The alphabet, and the simple rules of arithmetic might indeed be got over without difficulty; but the moment we get into the domain of History or of Geography, we cannot avoid stumbling over the rock of offence; we cannot, if we would, keep clear of the shoals of religious controversy. Besides, irrespective of the positive teachings given in "common" or " mixed" schools, their moral atmosphere is tainted; it is not good for the Catholic child that, at an age when he is most susceptible of ridicule, he should associate with those who hold him and his religion in derision, and who point the finger of scorn at him as a little "Popish Paddy Boy."-Boys at school learn far more from one another than they do from their teachers; and it is therefore incumbent upon Catholic parents to pay more attention even to the character of their children's school companions, than to that of their schoolmasters. As against the State the right of the parent to determine not only by whom, but with whom, his child shall be educated, is absolute, because this right of the parent is in this instance but another form of expression for his duty towards God; and it is because every compulsory system of "State-Schoolism" robs the parent of this divine and absolute right, that we reject it as tyrannical, as well as "dangerous to faith and morals."

One fallacy runs throughout the reasoning wherewith the Reviewer attempts to bolster up the cause of State-Schoolism. It is this-that, if the State does not foster education, and render its support compulsory upon the people, their children will grow up altogether uneducated .-Now how far this may be true of the Protestant portion of the population, we pretend not to say; but judging by their past, we hesitate not to say that it is altogether false as applied to the Irish Catholic portion, who form the chief ingredient in the Catholicity of the United States. With the Irish Catholic, the desire for education was always so strong, that it required all the penal laws of Great Britain to keep it in check. By those laws education was prohibited in Ireland under the severest penalties; and yet even that hell-begotten code could not damp the Irish zeal for learning; and the thunders of the Protestant Legislature were as ineffectual against the Popish schoolmaster as against the Popish priest. Why then should we fear that, amongst the children of such parents, the cause of education would be allowed to languish, even were it left for support entirely to the working of the Voluntary principle—and if the State were to adopt towards the school, the same policy that it has adopted towards the Church?

By the adoption of this policy, the Catholics of the United States would, in every respect, be the gainers; for they would be released from the burden of supporting the State Schools, and would thereby be the better able to contribute liberally to the support of their own schools. Of the disadvantages to which the children of Irish Catholic parents are at present subjected, one of the speakers in " Our Club" gives the following details :---

"Save in the large cities and towns, where Catholics are numerous and have votes"—(and where for the most part, thanks to the zeal of the Episcopacy and Clergy of the United States, Catholics have their own schools)—"little fairness or justice is done to the Catholic child, especially if the child of foreign-born parents. The children of the laboring Irish suffer a great deal.*-p. 440.

Of course they do; and the consequence is that being thus exposed in their youth to all manner of ill treatment and ridicule, they too often grow up ashamed of their national origin, and of the religion of their parents. This is the complaint that Catholics here in Upper Canada, where the social position of the Catholic minority is very analogous to that of the Catholic body in the United States, urge against being compelled to pay for "common schools," who se atmosphere

*In the above we find a satisfactory answer to the naive question with which the "Conversation" opens
—"why do the Catholics of this country so generally oppose the Common Schools, established and supreason and revelation repudiate, as dangerous to ported by the public?"—p. 425.

the Reviewer shows is unfitted for the preservation of a healthy Catholic constitution. Those schools may turn out first-rate Yankees, we admit, and will find favor in the eyes of those who think it of more importance that the child should to Society? The Catholic asserts the rights of be a good "natyve," than a good Christian : but we hardly expected to find the chief Catholic publicist on this Continent giving them his support, in opposition to the express teachings of the Pastors of the Church, both in Europe and America. Great, therefore, as is our respect for Dr. Brownson, and deep as is our sense of the services he has rendered to the cause of Catholicity, we cannot but express our regret at the qualified approval that he gives to a system of education which all that is most liberal and religious in the Protestant world has loudly condemned, as a curse to every country where it

Of the other articles in the Review before us we cannot speak too highly. When his national prejudices are hushed, the staunch uncompromising Papist enforces our respect, by the vigor and earnestness which he displays in vindication of the privileges of the Holy See. Especially does he insist upon the essentially "Papal character of the Catholic Church; that without the Pope there is and can be no Church; and that the only effectual defence against heresy and schism consists in a bold unflinching defence of the Chair of Peter. A brief notice of " An Exposition of the Apocalypse"-a work of which the Reviewer speaks highly-is succeeded by an admirable article on " Domestic Education," which is worthy of the attentive perusal of all Catholic parents; and the number concludes with the usual Literary Notices and Criticisms of recent publications.

Num, et Saul inter prophetas?-has the Montreal Witness cast in his lot with the friends of "Freedom of Education? Almost were we inclined to answer in the affirmative, when our eyes rested upon an editorial of our cotemporary's issue of the 13th, under the caption of " The Education Question." A ray of light has indeed dawned upon the poor creature, and a vision, faint indeed, but still a vision, of truth has presented itself before his unaccustomed eye-under whose influence he breaks out in the following strain:-

" If the State then can upon this ground legitimately supply and direct education, it may with apparently equal propriety include religion."—Montreal Wilness, 13th instant.

Here then is one point gained, that we have forced our opponents to admit the perfect analogy betwixt the Church Question, and the School Question; and the essential identity of State-Churchism" with "State-Schoolism."-The logical and consistent man who supports the atter, must inevitably support the former; and he who like the TRUE WITNESS, condeinns the one, must also, if logical and consistent, pass the same sentence upon the other.

So far we agree then with the Witness; but our cotemporary is altogether wrong in asserting that we have "raised the cry of Voluntary Education in order to get rid of Common Schools." This is not true; for as we have never ceased to repeat, we do not look upon the 'Voluntary Principle," as applied either to the religion or education, to the churches or the schools, of the people, as desirable per se; and have always contended that it is the duty of the State, and is in the interests of society, that the former should undertake to make material provision for both School and Church; provided only that it does so in such a manner as to do no violence to the conscientious scruples of any of

The Witness, however-and in this respect his error is generally shared by his brother Protestants-confounds two things that are essentially distinct. He always assumes that it is one and the same thing, for the State to make material provision for, and to control and direct, the religion or education of, the people. For the first we contend, as perfectly compatible with our right as citizens, as parents, and as Christians; but the latter, or control over either school or church, we altogether refuse to the State; preferring, if no other alternative be left us, to dispense altogether with State assistance than to give the civil magistrate the slightest authority either in religion or in education.

By "Freedom of Religion," we mean the perfect independence of religion of all State control; and we use the words "Freedom of Education" to signify the same thing-viz., the total emancipation of education from the shackles of the State. But because not controlled by, it does not therefore follow that neither Church nor School should not be assisted by the State; which of course, in giving its material assistance, would have the right of insisting upon certain conditions to be observed by those to whom that material assistance was given. Thus, in Lower Canada, the State gives material assistance to the Church by giving its aid to enforce the payment of tithes, and other dues, to her Ministers; yet does not this imply any right on the part of the State to direct or control the religion of the Catholics of Lower Canada. Nay! rather than submit to such a degradation, to such a profana-

tion of holy things, which the hands of the civil magistrate should never be allowed to touch, we feel assured that our noble and high-minded clergy would renounce all State assistance, and throw themselves for support on the voluntary contributions of their people. Thus we see in Lower Canada that the State does give material assistance to religion, without pretending, in virture of that material assistance, to control or direct it. Now we contend that what is, may be; and that what has been done for the Church, may also be done for the School.

Thus the State, despairing on account of the discordant views upon the proper nature and the legitimate objects of education amongst its subjects, might, and should abandon the insane attempt to enforce upon them one "common" school system; which cannot be satisfactory to all, and must indeed be most galling to many. But it would not thence follow that the State should withdraw all material assistance to the cause of education; or that all the schools of the country should be abandoned to the action of the "Voluntary Princple" for their support. A grant in aid, impartially distributed under certain conditions, would meet all the exigencies of the case; and the State might thus promote the intellectual progress of its citizens, without infringing upon the principle of "Freedom of Education."

We said "certain conditions;" for of course in giving its material assistance, the State would have the right to exact the performance of certain duties by those schools, in favor of which its assistance was given. The State would have of course the right to exact from every school claiming a share in its annual grant in aid of education, proofs that it had been kept open and in operation during a specified number of days.

That it had been attended throughout the year by a minimum number of pupils:-

That a minimum of secular education had been therein given. And-

That there had been nothing taught therein

contrary to the natural law, or good manners. Every school-Catholic or Non-Catholiccomplying with these terms, and adducing satisfactory proofs thereof, should, upon our hypothesis, be entitled to share in the State grant in aid of education, in proportion to the average annual attendance of pupils, as compared with the average attendance on the other schools throughout the country, putting in their claims for a share in the said grant. By the adoption of some such plan, we contend that the rights of the parent to the sole control over the education of his child, and the selection of its teachers and school associates, would be preserved in their integrity; the sacred cause of "Freedom of Education" maintained unimpaired; and, at the same time, very effectual material aid given by the State to the intellectual improvement of its citizens.

We would therefore beg the Witness clearly to understand that it is not as admirers of "Voluntaryism," either in religion or in education, that we attack the "common" school system, and seek its destruction; but because it is a tyrannical invasion by the State on the right of the parent and the family; because it is an outrage upon civil and religious liberty; and because it is altogether of pagan growth-a fragment of that accursed social system which once obtained throughout the Gentile world; of which a Lycurgus and a Plato were the apostles; and which it is the great object of our modern socialists and republicans to substitute for that system of Christian civilisation for which we are indebted to Jesus of Nazareth.

At the same time we confess that, as freemen. as parents, and Catholics, rather than allow to a Non-Catholic State the slightest control, direct or indirect, over the education of our children, for whose souls we are responsible to Almighty God with our souls-rather we say, than sanction any such usurpation of our divine right as parents to the sole control over the education of our children, we would cheerfully dispense altogether with all State assistance, and fall back on the Voluntary system pur et simple-imperfect though that system be in many respects. Only and in this we agree with the Witness, it should be really "Voluntary"-that is, unaccompanied with any restrictions upon the right of the individual to do what he thinks fit with his own. To this of course the Witness would not agree, for with him, freedom means restriction upon Carbolics to dispose of their own property; and it is because we have so little faith in the honesty or intelligence, in the good faith, or love of liberty. of a considerable portion of our Protestant fellow-citizens, that we shrink from advocating the application of the Voluntary Principle to Canada.

If language be given to man to enable him to conceal his thoughts, and to envelop the truth in obscurity almost impenetrable, it must be admitted that the Minerve makes a good use of the talent confided to it. Thus we asked our cotemporary in our last-how it was possible for a sincere Catholic to give a conscientious support to a Ministry, the members of which had voted for a measure embodying, as is admitted by the Clear Grit press, "the whole" of Mr. Brown's anti-Catholic policy; and who sanctioned the gross insult offered by the Governor-General to the presentatives that, after having supported the mea-

Catholics of Canada, when he officially received the Orange deputations of Toronto on the 12th of July, '56 ? Hereupon our cotemporary replies to us in the following rigmarole, which we translate to the best of our ability:-

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"In the first place, we avow frankly that we do "In the first place, we avow irankly that we do not believe our cotemporary open to conviction in political matters; however, we will tell him that if a sincere Catholic can judgo betwirt 'the good and 'the bad,' he can equally well distinguish between the bad, and 'the worse,' and make his choice. twixt 'the bad' and 'the worse,' and make his choice when necessary. Now we must have a Government, and with our constitution this must be a Government of party. A sincere Catholic should then choose betwixt the contending parties, and give his support to that which to him seems the least bad. The True Witness calls himself a sincere Catholic, and has lately adjudged all political parties to be equally bad, equally corrupt (with the exception of the Irish who equally corrupt (with the exception of the film who are not all corrupt, as witness the late elections.)—
If he is convinced of what he says, where is the reason of the change he demands? If the party which desires to obtain power, after the overthrow of the present Ministry, is not better than the last, it is not in the interests of the country to hasten a change. Thus even with the opinions of our cotemporary on political parties, we understand not his desire to overthrow, before public opinion is reformed, and an nonest party formed. This would be to escape from Charybdis into Scylla, and nothing better. But wo who have the presumption to be as sincerely Catholic as our cotemporary, do not look upon all parties as equally bad; we believe in the good intentions of the Ministerial party, and we have more confidence in those who having at first voted for Mr. Drummond's Bill, afterwards obliged that gentleman to drop it, having foreseen the consequences, than in those who voted with M.M. Brown and Dorion for restricting the rights of religious corporations, to take away the right of bequeathing property to those corporations, and for the establishment of a system of Mixed Schools throughout the Province. As to the act of the Governor-General alluded to above, we sincerely believe that Ministers were never called upon to approve it, and still less so the entire Ministerial party."-Minerve, 19th inst.

It will be seen from the above that our cotemporary does not even venture upon an excuse for the support given by the members of the present Ministry to Mr. Drummond's infamous Incorporations Bill; but contents itself with urging the plea, that, if the said Ministry be bad, their successors would be worse; and that if the present administration be a Charybdis, that of Mr. Brown would be a Scylla. Now, admitting this to be true, for the sake of argument, it would merely follow that the present Ministry should be tolerated as a necessary and inevitable evil; not that it could be "conscientiously supported" by the sincere Catholic.

But we do not think so meanly of Lower Canada-we do not believe that it is so destitute of able and honest men, as to conclude that if the members of the present Ministry-(whom by unplication the Minerve admits to be bad) - were to be consigned to their pristine obscurity, it would be impossible to replace them; and we have too much respect for the Minerve's fellow-countrymen to admit that there is no alternative possible betwixt a Brown and a Cartier administration, or, as the Minerve would say, betwixt Scylla and Charybdis.

But even if there were no other alternative. we contend that the cause of religion and public morality has more to fear from a Ministry composed in part of bad or time-serving Catholics, than from the most rabid Clear Grit administration that could be formed; and though we defy any one to cite a simple passage in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS wherein we have spoken favorably of Mr. Brown's short-lived Government,-though we have always denounced an alliance with him as neither possible nor desirable -we frankly admit that we cannot forbear from smiling as much in scorn as in pity, at the idle fears of those silly old women, who imagine that, if Mr. G. Brown were in office, the Church, founded by Christ Himself upon a Rock, would be in danger. However, we all know that it is not for the Church, but for their salaries, or anticipated salaries, that the "friends of order and good principles" manifest so much nervous tre-

On the other hand, a Ministry supported, or apparently supported by Catholics, is capable of doing a great deal of harm, by making Catholics contemptible for their venality in the eyes of the Protestant world, and by engendering amongst the former a disregard for the rules of common honesty, and the obligations of an oath. Thus when a Brown, or an avowed enemy of the Church, votes for a measure like that embodied in Mr. Drummond's Incorporations Bill, we are persectly indifferent; because Protestants cannot thence draw any conclusions derogatory to the honor of the Church and her Ministers .-But it is different when the same measure is supported by men who call themselves "friends of order and good principles," and who are held up before the public as the "representative" men of the Catholic community. For, argue Protestants, and quite logically-" What a set of consummate knaves and swindlers these Romish Bishops, Priests, and Nuns must be, when such good Catholics, and men so respected by the Catholic lasty-as the Honorable M. Tartoffe and his Ministerial colleagues, deem it necessary to impose legal restrictions upon the right of individuals to dispose at their pleasure of their own private property." Such restrictions are necessary, argues the Montreal Witness; and it is in the votes of our excellent Kawtholic representatives, the "friends of good principles," that our evangelical cotemporary finds the proofs of that necessity.

Nor is it any excuse of the conduct of those re-

-OCTOBER 22, 1858. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-

sure publicly; they intrigued against it secretly. By so doing they were guilty of what the Italians would call "a double treason," and have pronounced sentence upon themselves. For if, in their opinion, Mr. Drummond's Bill was good, they should have supported it in public and in private, till it became law; and if evil, they would, if honest men, and worthy of representing Catholic constituencies, have opposed it at every stage of its progress. This they did not do; but having, to curry favor with the Protestant enemies of their Church, voted in favor of a measure the most insulting that was ever introduced into our Legislature, they, in order to excuse themselves in the eyes of the Catholic portion of the community, intrigued secretly against it, so as to procure its ultimate defeat ;—thus hoping to keep on good terms with both God and Mammon.

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But the evil was already done, and is irreparble. For if the Minerve would but consider, the whole injury was done when persons calling themselves Catholics, and supposed to enjoy the confidence of the Catholic community, voted in favor of a Bill casting a most damning imputation upon the meral character of our Clergy; of of Parliament-with which we have no doubt Mr. Drummond is well acquainted—and which is constantly quoted by Protestant writers as a conof the old Scotch Catholic Clergy. The Bill itself, even if carried into law, would be nothing, and could do no harm; for we would always find fifty thousand ways of defeating its provisions, and of manufesting our contempt for it, and its authors. But the evil, the moral evil and disgrace, inflicted upon the Catholic Bishops, Priests, and Religious of Canada, by the vote in its favor Minerve will now understand in what sense we ders :hold a lax or time-serving Catholic as more danor Clear-Grits.

Lodges of Toronto by the Governor General on the 12th of July, '56-and the consequent sanction thereby given to a most dangerous secret "politico-religious" society—the Minerve prudently says little; but would fain have us believe that Sir Edmund Head is alone responsible for on, Augustin Gauthier, and Leopold Falardeau. the disgraceful act; whilst the Mirror, another Ministerial organ, contends that the Ministry, duct of the Governor General, the members of his Ministry became jointly and severally responsible for his act; and we are therefore fully justified, according to the letter and spirit of our constitution, in holding them responsible for it.

In the same way, seeing that the present Ministry have the power, and that it is their duty to rebuke and punish the wanton insolence of Mr. Sheriff Corbett towards the Irish Catholic Clergy from doing this their duty-we contend that they are morally responsible for his insolence, and we trust that they will be so held by our Irish friends; upon the principle clearly laid down by the great Roman orator, that the official who suffers wrong doing, is fully as guilty as the actual

"Neque vero multum interest, præsertim in Consule, urrum ipse perniciosis legibus, improbis concionibus Rempublicam vexet, an alios vexare patiatar. An potest ulla esse excusatio, nen dicam male sentienti, sed sedenti, cunctanti, dormienti in maxi-no Reipublicæ motu Consuli?"—In Pisonem.

Finally, in reply to the Minerve's insinuations of inconsistency against this journal, we would remind it, that we are fully justified in testing the acts of those who call themselves par excellence the men of "good principles" by a far higher standard, than we would apply to those of men who make no such professions; and that we have the right to exact from the former, a far more strict account, than we would dream of asking for from the latter. From him to whom much hath been given, much is required; and so also from those who make great professions of their "good priciples." Faults in which others of inferior pretensions might be overlooked, are in them unpardonable.

and State?"

Does it not therefore flow logically from the premises that—according to the preamble to the Clergy Reserves Bill—it is desirable to abolish the tithe system as at present existing in Lower

Now the said Bill, together with its preamble, was supported by those who give themselves out as the men of "good principles." Is it not therefore a logical deduction from our premises, that they believe it desirable to abolish tithes in Lower Canada; or at all events, that the State should no longer enforce their payment?

For if the said "friends of order and good principles" do not desire the abolition of tithes, why were they so silly, or so unprincipled, as to vote that it "was desirable to abolish all semblance even of connection between Church and

If the Minerve can detect a flaw in our logic, we promise him to correct it in our next.

The Minerve reproaches us with having reproduced an article from the Gazette, containing a Bill framed in harmony with an old Scotch Act | an error with reference to M. Dorion; who, according to the former journal, is a member of the Institut Canadien. We take our cotemporary's word for the fact, and hasten to correct the erroclusive proof of the greediness and dishonesty neous statement which we copied from the Gazette; a Ministerial print, therefore hostile to M. Dorion's candidature, and therefore to be supposed trustworthy, when making admissions favorable to that gentleman.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—On Sunday, 10th instant, at the close of the Annual Retreat of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Quebec, His Lordship given by the reputed " friends of order and the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of the Archgood principles," is irreparable, indelible. The Diocese of Quebec, conferred the following Or-

Subdeacons-M.M. Jos. Hudon, Narcisse gerous, than would be a whole army of Rouges Gauvin, Ebsear Soulard, Ls. Halles, Jos. A. Bureau, Frs. Magl. Fouonier, Honore Lecours, Upon the official reception of the Orange Pierre Paradis, Jos. Dion, and Ed. Desners.

Minor Orders-M.M. Aug. Bernier, Thos. Bannon, Prime Girard and Narcisse Gauthier.

The tonsure was given to the undernamed :-M.M. Ant. Chouinard, Cyrille Bochet, Frs. Regis Gosselin, Victor Legare, Jean Chaper-

THANKS .- The Ladies of Charity of the St. and the Ministry alone, are to be held account- | Patrick's Congregation have the great pleasure able for it. But taking the Minerve's version as of announcing that the nett proceeds of "The correct, this we will say, that, if the Governor | St. Patrick's Orphan Bazaar" amounted to General's Ministerial advisers in '56 had been \$2,888; and beg to return their best thanks to men of statesman-like views, and gentlemanly their generous patrons for a result so far beyond feelings, they would have manifested their disap- their most sanguine expectations. The ladies probation of the Governor's official encourage- are more grateful for this marked success, as, ment of Orangeism, by throwing up their port- owing to the prevailing distress, and the great folios; even as Lasontaine and Baldwin, when depression in business, they had entertained great another Governor took an important official step fears for the cause of their poor little clients this without the sanction of his Ministerial advisers, year. But a holy contest of charity, in which threw up theirs-earning thereby the confidence the Protestant vied in generosity with the Caof their fellow countrymen, and setting an exam- tholic, made every difficulty be forgotten, and tholics maintaining inviolate their religious princi ple of independence and honorable conduct, by has resulted in putting the orphan beyond the cation. He also enunciated that fatal principle that which the "friends of order and good princi- reach of want during the approaching winter. has almost ruined him heretofore. He declared that ples" would do well to profit. As it is, by re- The ladies earnestly pray that all kind benefac- he would have the inhabitants of this country to be

> POPERY IN THE LOWER PROVINCES .- The Intelligencer, published in New Brunswick, complains that "the danger is truly great" from the increase of Popery. It adds:-

"Romanism is advancing with rapid strides, and is assuming an air of defiance. The same thing is true of Romanism in Nova Scotia as in New Brunswick. It must be obvious to the most casual observer, that arrogance and assumption have become the peculiar features of the leaders and representatives of Canada—and seeing that they have refrained of Romanism in these provinces; and that the least opposition to their aggressions is only the prelude to tirades of abuse and defamation."

> DIOCESE OF TORONTO. To the Editor of the True Witness. Toronto, Oct. 18, 1858.

DEAR SIR-On the 4th instant, there was witnessed in Toronto a brilliant ceremony which afforded a great intellectual treat to such of our citizens as take any delight in godless education; I allude to the laying of the coping stone of the Toronto Uni-versity and University College. As might be ex-pected, grand speeches were made on the occasion. These orations were, in general, remarkable [for inflated words, meaning nothing, or, at least, asserting what was utterly false and absurd. On an occasion like this, intended to perpetuate an anti-Christian and infidel system of education, Dr. Ryerson found possible, that a Parliamentary inquiry, conducted by himself quite at home. He too made a speech. It our ablest men, would result in such improvements would have been a wonder if the smooth-faced Methodist minister had not yielded to his almost irresistible propensity of self-laudation, and especially if he had stated anything approaching truth. As usual with old men, whose wretched habits are deeply rooted, and have become a second nature, Dr. Ryerson indulged his lying propensity. The Rev. Super-intendent of Education uttered what was false, and what he knew to be false.

The following sentences are extracted from the Rev. gentleman's oration:—
"With regard to Common Schools, he (Dr. Ryerson) could show that, throughout the country, not a single complaint had been preferred against the sys-tem." "Whatever," added our veracious Chief, "might be the future fate of the system of public

Is it not written—would we ask the Minerve fell from the lips of the Rev. speaker, on this oc-

that a large number of the most enlightened among the different denominations have solemnly protested and daily protest, against the great humbug-the godless schools. Dr. Ryerson is fully aware that, at this time, separate schools are established everywhere; not only among Catholies, but also by the church of England, and even by the Methodists, in different parts of the country. Dr. Ryerson is not gnorant of the fact, that Protestants in various parts Upper Canada are threatening to withhold their School taxes, unless a more Christian, a more equitable system of education be granted. That, in presence of these and many other facts of the kind staring him in the face, Dr. Ryerson should have been guilty of the abominable falsehood cited above, is passing strange. His assertion that, "throughout the country, not a single complaint should have been made against his system"—precludes every hope of ever seeing the Rev. gentleman paying the least regard to truth and honesty. To attempt to refute his lies, would be a loss of time. Dr. Ryerson is an old reprobate; who will continue to go on in the way in

which he has been brought up. On last Friday, 15th inst., five young ladies were admitted to their religious vows, in St. Joseph's Convent. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese presided on the occasion. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up by the Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, V.G. It was followed by an excellent and appropriate discourse by the Rev. Mr. Rooney, Pastor of St. Paul. At the conclusion of the ceremony, His Lordship addressed some pathetic remarks, on perseverance, to the newly professed Sisters. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament concluded the ceremony.

The names of the young Ladies admitted to their vows are—Miss Mary O'Maley, in religion, Sister Mary Rose; Miss Anne Walsh, Sister Veronica; Miss Catherine A. Campbell, Sister Ignatius; Miss Mary Clancy, Sister Alouisa, Miss Margaret Fahy, Sister Febronia; Miss Esther Coogan, Sister Felicity. I am able to inform you, Dear Sir, that this excellent Society of St. Joseph has been blessed in a wonderful manner. Seven years ago, four Sisters of that Order came to Toronto from the city of Philadelphia. To-day, it numbers sixty-three members in the Diocese of Toronto alone. They have three establishments in this city. Branches of the same Society have been established within the last two years in St. Catherines, Niagara, and Barrie; the city of Hamilton possesses besides about thirty more members of St. Joseph Society, who originally came from the parent house of Toronto.

Such is, Dear Sir, the actual condition of an Association which bids fair to extend its sphere of usefulness all over our prosperous and flourishing Diocese .- Yours,

> To the Editor of the True Witness. Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1858.

DEAR SIR-You are certainly aware that a large meeting was convened here on the 14th inst., for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the late Brown-Dorion administration, and for other matters. You will certainly not devote much of your attention or labors to the purely political part of this affair; but inasmuch as this party, known as the Brown-Dorion party—the persons who compose it, their antecedents, their principles, and their intentions-have a bearing upon religion, and particularly upon a religious question, that is the vital question of the day-you will not let this matter pass unheeded. The seriousness of the Catholics of Canada, committing their legislative rights in religious matters, to a set of in-coming men without their having explicitly shewn forth their future designs, absorbs attention for the moment before every other political consideration.

The leaders of the Brown-Dorion administration were not here on Thursday last. It was not easy therefore to demand of the men who were present, to give a detailed account of the nature of the measure to be introduced by the Brown-Dorion administration for the settlement of the School question, in case they should ever again be placed in power. Neither Messrs Holton, Drummond nor M'Gee explained what would be the nature of such a measure. They stu-diously avoided entering upon such a difficult question as this is—the only question that the Catholics of Glengarry had a real interest in. Here was a manifest weakness of the Brown-Dorion party. Mr. Drummond said much about doing away with religious bigotry; he said nothing, however, about Caples" would do well to profit. As it is, by remaining in office without a word of remonstrance against the undignified and ungentlemanly conagainst the undignified and undignified is to be differently applied from the manner in which it has been applied by Mr. Drummond. It was the false application of this same principle that led him into the pernicious course of yielding up Catholic rights upon a former occasion, for the sake of conciliating the Protestant bigots of Upper Canada. It was a sacrifice to an implacable idol, which mocked at the statesman who made himself both priest and victim at the same time. The Catholics of Glengarry hold that the doctrine of a common country, is not incompatible with the doctrine of Catholic Truth and Catholic Church authority, nor with the maintenance of Catholic rights. For the principle that regulates a common country is this-that the laws of a country be general rules, enacted for the common welfare by him or them, who have legitimate authority in the State. This principle is operative without lessening one iota of Catholic principles, or giving up a single right belonging to Catholics. It is, then, to be supposed that Mr. Drummond will be firmer for the future, if he is to "become possessed of the confidence of the Catholics of Canada West.

Mr. McGee was the favourite of the meeting. people of Glengarry had confidence in him; they came from far and near to hear him speak on the School Question. They hoped that Mr. McGee would make a bold, manly, and effective stand for Separate Schools, even if his conduct was to be based upon his own individual responsibility. He did not attempt to satisfy the people on this point; on the contrary, and modifications of the system, as would make it acceptable to all creeds and classes, and under which our children might be educated together." The Catholics of Glengarry do not think as Mr. McGee does in this matter. They will have their children edu-cated separately, as they think fit, and favored as amply by the Province as the children of any other religious denomination in the country. Now as long as this is not so, they cannot look upon this country as properly their's; but they do hold this country to be their's, and they will not surrender their right to a full proportion of the public revenue for educational purposes, to any sect whatever. The Catholics of Glengarry thought they would find in Mr. McGee an advocate true to their sentiments; in this respect he, however, did not manifest himself fully. This was instruction in this country, he (Dr. Ryerson) should have the satisfaction of knowing that, to the present time, nothing had occurred to check its progress."

Such is, Dear Sir, the truthful statement which ists for the sake of lucre or a suppositious respecta-

than a semblance of connection between "Church obsolete. He knows that not only the whole Catho- having to it, and by following out the secondary prin- son was found a letter, addressed to some person lic body, but the members of the Anglican church, a ciples flowing from it, will the Brown-Dorion party large proportion of the church of Scotland; he knows be able to gain the advantage over their unprincipled and wily adversaries; but it is especially the duty of the prominent Catholics of all parties to prove them-selves honest, able, and active; for their fellow-religionists look up to them for justice.

A BYSTANDER.

We find the following very amusing jeu d'sprit n the columns of the Grumbler of Toronto:--OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS .- Having a much than any other periodical in Canada, we give our readers the benefit of two articles on the late political crisis in "this Canada," which have not yet found trust they will be properly appreciated in high places. (From the Snobtown True Blue.)

When will men take warning by the solemn lessons of history? When shall the reckless spirit of radicalism cease to wield its withering influence over British territory? We are induced to submit these stirring interrogatories to the enlightened Conservalives of Snobtown in view of recent events in our Canadian possessions. It would appear that a member of the Canadian Commons named Brown has been for nearly seven years engaged in secret treason against his Sovereign. We are happy, en pussunt, to be able to state that this rebel is not related to his Lordship the Earl de Brown of Pickleton Court, nor to the worthy Pole, Count Brownowski, whose nuptials with the Hon. Miss Sniffles of Sniffleby, filled 15 columns of our paper last week. He is said to be a tall man descended from one of the aboriginal Indian tribes of Patagonians who wander in the woods of the Hudson's Bay Company, a short distance from Toronto; and to have adopted the somewhat aristocratic name he bears from an early navigator who explored the Welland Canal, which meanders past the village of Kingston. This miserable radical dared to aspire to distinction, and by some means obtained a scat for Toronto, which is a pocket-borough with about 50 voters in the gift of Sir Allan McNab. While in the House he was several times caught in the attempt to blow up the vice-regal residence, but by some means escaped punishment. The ministry of the day, of which Mr. McDonald

was Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Mr. Alleyn, who we may observe, is considered to be the orator par excellence of the House, the Prime Minister, obtained Her Majesty's consent to fix the seat of Government at Ottawa. The huge manufacturing city was eminently fitted for the intended dignity, being situated about midway between Toronto and the colebrated Falls of Niagara, thus affording equal advantages to both sections of the Province. The only persons who had a plausible reason to be discontented were the people of the County of Russell, whose upright member, Mr. Fellowes, being a large mill-owner in the County, naturally advocated the Lake Eric interest. Brown, however, deemed this a good opportunity for revolt, and concealing armed men in the lobby of the House, turned out the members, after the true Round-head fashion, and endeavored to compel the Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, to submit to his dictation. This high-minded gentlemen, the Havelock of Canada, instantly buckled on his armour, and sallied forth to quell the insurrection. Brown, who was a sergeant under General Scott in the war of 1812, inspected his followers, and prepared for action. Entering a large shop of a gun-smith, named Mr. Pantechnetheca, he feloniously deprived the worthy tradesman of two rifles and several percussion caps, and marched to meet the gallant Sir Edmund. After a short skirmish in which Brown shot the bishop, an armistice was concluded, and the Governor agreed to take Brown as his prime minister. By a skilful manœuvre, however, the rascal was outwitted, and the true blues are once more triumphant. We trust Sir E. B. Lytton will see from these events the necessity of reinforcing the slender garrison now guarded in the citadel of Quebec, who serve merely to exchange compliments with the Americans on the other side of the Ottawa river; let him see to it instantly. The course of Mr. Brown is universally condemned; and to us who at a distance look at matters truthfully and dispassionately, and who are indeed the only true judges of Canadian politics, it seems that unless Sir Edmund Head is at once raised to the pecrage, a grievous wrong will have been done to the noblest upholder of the Constitution on British soil. (This last sentence might be quoted with great effect in the Colonist's next leader. - ED. G.)

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN .- On Monday last, in Dalhousie street, Griffintown, Margaret Gavin, widow of Daniel O'Doherty, departed this life at tho advanced age of 100 years. The deceased was born in the Parish of Kilmacrennan, County of Donegal, Ireland, in 1758, and continued, till about eight days pre-ceding her death, to superfittend the management of her household with as much diligence and activity as a maiden of 21. Her mental faculties, as well as her vision, were as perfect as those of her grand-children, and as each succesive Sunday morning dawned, she was to be seen wending her way to the House of God, unassisted, there to practice the pious exercises of the Catholic Church, in which she had, long ago, been taught in the famous land of the O'Don-

Lord Napier did not, as was expected, visit Toronto, after stopping at Niagara. The Great Western Railway Company sent their Directors' car to convey him in, if be should so choose, but he preferred taking the New York route, and is now, probably, in that

The Coroner's Jury, at the inquest upon the body of Mr. McLellan, of Sherbrooke, returned the following verdict:—"The said William McLellan, while in company with William E. Ibbotson, Robert Hyndman and Thos. McLellan, upon Sunday, the 10th day of October instant, at "Brompton Lake," so called, in the Township of Orford, came to his death by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of the said Thomas McLellan,—the contents of the said gun passing through the body of the deceased, and causing his immediate death; and that, from the evidence, it appears that the said parties had been indulging freely in the use of spirituous liquor during the day."

THE LONDON TRADE.—A statement which has appeared in some of the Provincial papers, that the Lords of the Admiralty have contracted with a Quebec House for 45,000,000 feet of timber, for shipbuilding purposes, to be delivered in two years, we says the Ottawa Citizen, have reason to believe is not correct. The usual contract of a few million feet may be increased, but to nothing like the amount

BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA.-Mr. A. M. Ross has submitted a plan, which has been accepted, of a great Iron Railway Bridge, to be built over the Niagara River, above the Falls. The city of Buffalo guarantees four per cent. on the cost, which is not to exceed \$2,500,000. And two Railroad Companies will pay for the use of it \$100,000 a year; one of them \$60,000, the other \$40,000. Other railroad companies will probably also use it in future.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR: A MAN FOUND SHOT .- Sunday morning, about half-past two o'clock, the body of a man was found in the archway leading into Lennox's Lane, on the east side of Church street below King street. The deceased was lying on his back, and his legs protruded on to the footpath about In the Statute Book, "that it is desirable to asion. It is difficult to tell which is the more abblish all semblance even of connection between Church and State?"

Church and State?"

Does not the tithe system, as existing at present in Lower Canada, imply something more

fell from the lips of the Rev. speaker, on this occasion. It is difficult to tell which is the more aske of lucre or a suppositious respectation of the sake of lucre or a suppositious respectation is the footpath about two feet. On examination, it appeared that his death amusing of the two—the stupidity of the audience which allowed it to pass, or the impudent effrontery comes to an understanding with itself, concerning which allowed it to pass, or the impudent effrontery comes to an understanding with itself, concerning which allowed it to pass, or the impudent effrontery comes to an understanding with regard to Separate Schools, the better for that party. By understanding the principle of universal justice, by declaring the principle boldly, by firmly and manfully adverted the line of policy to be pursued with regard to Separate Schools, the better for that party. By understanding the principle of universal justice, by declaring the principle boldly, by firmly and manfully adverted the line of policy to be pursued with regard to Separate Schools, the better for that party. By understanding the principle boldly, by firmly and manfully adverted the line of policy to be pursued with regard to Separate Schools, the better for that party. By understanding the principle boldly, by firmly and manfully adverted the line of policy to be pursued with regard to Separate Schools, the better for that party. By understanding the principle boldly, by firmly and manfully adverted the line of policy to be pursued with regard to Separate Schools, the better for that party. By understanding the principle boldly, by firmly and manfully adverted the line of policy to be pursued with its principle which all once the footpart when the footpart when the footpart wh

in King, which indicated who he was and what his be able to gain the advantage over their unprincipled | business was in this city. The letter was signed "J. Cunningham," and this name was found marked on some of his linen, and partly written in pencil on a box of clothes which he brought along with him.— It was dated the 12th instant, and had been written at Painsville, Ohio. It announced the writer's intention to leave that place for Toronto in search of employment, and requested the person to whom it was addressed to send him letters to individuals whom that person knew in the city, in the hope that they might aid him in the object he had in view. To arger number of British papers on our exchange list all appearance, he had been employed in the drygoods business. How the unfortunate man came to be shot is at present a mystery. Circumstances would lead to the inference that it occurred accitheir way to the columns of the Leader or Globe. We dentally, but he may have committed suicide, or he trust they will be properly appreciated in high places. may have been murdered. When the body was found the deceased had on two coats, and the outer one was buttoned, if not the two. The shot had passed through neither of these, nor the vest, but there was the mark of it on the under clothing .-Under the body there was a pistol-one of the kind which does not require to be cocked, but will discharge by the simple use of the trigger-and in his pockets a number of bullets, a bullet mould, a box of caps and ramrod. These were all of the size to fit the pistol, and no doubt belonged to it. Unless there has been foul play, of which we have not yet heard there is any evidence, these facts would seem to lead to the conclusion that the deceased was accidentally shot by himself in an endeavor to remove the pistol without unbuttoning his coat. If he committed suicide, he certainly did it in a most awkward fashion; and if he was murdered, the murderer displayed a vast deal of cunning and an extraordinary degree of boldness in order to remove suspicion. The above facts being reported to Dr. Hallowell, coroner, that gentleman at once summoned a jury to inquire into the matter. No evidence was, however, received, it being deemed advisable that a post mortem examination should first take place. Dr. Small was deputed to discharge this duty, and the inquest was accord-ingly adjourned until to-day. RESULT OF THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION .-

Since the above was written, we have learned the result of the post mortem examination. It has deveoped an extraordinary fact, and one which raises the grave suspicion that the deceased was murdered It appears that the ball entered about four inches from the navel and about an inch and a half to the left of the mediate line, perforated the anterior and posterior coats of the stomach, and lodged in the posterior lobe of the left lung. Two openings were found in the lung, and hence it is supposed there were two balls. But one only was found, and this does not fit the pistol found under the deceased, or the bullet mould found in his possession .- Toronto Colonist.

Births,

In this city, on the 27th ult., Mrs. M. M'Shane, of a son.

In Ottawa City, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. J. F. Caldwell, of a son.

In this city, on the 15th inst., Isidore Mallon, Esq., Surveyor of Her Majesty's Customs, for this port, aged 33 years. A native of Ballymahon, County of Longford, Ireland. Deeply regretted by his family, and a large circle of friends.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Thomas O'Connell, aged 44 years, a native of the Queen's County, Ire-

At Indian Lorette, on the 14th instant, at the residence of his father, after a lingering illness of three years, John Donnelly, aged 26 years, only son of Mr.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

October 10 1959

Uctober 19, 1858.						
\$2,90 to \$	\$3,00					
2,50	2,60					
90	1,00					
40						
90	95					
90	95					
1,60	2,00					
75	80					
0	0					
75	80					
7	15					
1,00	1.75					
G,00	7,00					
20	25					
14	.15					
15	17					
10	15					
1,40	1,50					
90	80					
50	60					
6,00	8,50					
3,00	5.00					
G,GO	6,00					
7,00	7,00					
	\$2,90 to \$ 2,50 90 40 90 1,60 75 1,00 75 1,00 1,40 90 1,40 90 50 50 6,00 90 50					

MR. M'GEE'S LECTURE.

A LECTURE will be delivered at HALF-PAST A LECTURE WIN DE GENVEREU AT HALF-FASI
SEVEN O'CLOCK, ON TUESDAY, the 26th OCTOBER,
1858, at the CITY CONCERT HALL, ON "THE
POLITICAL MORALITY OF SHAKSPEARE'S
PLAYS," by THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, Esq., M.P.P.
Tickets to be had at all the Music and Book Stores, and of each of the Committee of Invitation.

MR. VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATE. No. 59 Little St. James Street.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

No medicine is more prompt in its action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol. Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in

cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmab, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c.

Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burmah Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medi-

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

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, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is un-

equalled. 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 geat "Home Luxury."

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors,

LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL --gents), R Montresl (Wholesale Agents),

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE PARIS, SEPT. 27.—Prince Napoleon left Paris yes-terday by special train for Warsaw, accompanied by several officers of his household. He is expected back on the 5th or 6th of next month. A less important incident occurring at a season when politics are in a lull-when the Court is far away at the sea-

side-when our most distinguished politicians are rusticating, and when no scandals of any note are abroad—would excite curiosty among the newsmongers of the Bourse and the boulevards. Military manœuvres on a large scale are to be executed, under the eye of the Czar himself, on the plains of Warsaw, and the Prince who stands in such close relation to the Imperial Throne must not miss the opportunity of witnessing as a friend the simulated war which he saw in reality, and as a foe, in the Crimea. Some believe that the journey of his Imperial Highness is simply an act of courtesy in the name of the Emperor, his cousin. Had the Czar been at Brussels, or Turin, or Berne, or London, or Madrid, it might be understood, but Warsaw is rather distant from Paris. Then we are told of matrimonial views, of which Prince Napoleon is the object, and for which the Czar's influence is most desirable, and most potential where German Princes and Princesses are to be matched. On the other hand, it is rumored that the Prince has gone to Warsaw to invite His Russian Majesty to pay a visit to Paris. It is said that when the Emperor Alexander received a similar invitation last year he softened his answer on that occasion by hinting that he might visit France on some future day. Every one knows the anxiety of the Emperor of the French to see foreign Sovereigns at his Court. It is perhaps one of the weak points in his character. It would seem that he is hardly considered a bonu fide monarch until this craving be satisfied, and the presence of the Emperor of All the Russias in the capital of the French Empire, dwelling under the same roof, and partaking of his bread and his salt, would be a tri-umph to his vanity. To overcome any repugnance of the Muscovite Autocrat to figuring at the Tuileries would be a great point gained. We were but half satisfied with the flying visit of the Grand Duke Constantine, who no doubt thought it an act of condescension on his part to come even alone. What a triumph, then, if the Czar, and especially the Czarina, accepted an invitation from his bon umi and frere! Whether Prince Napoleon is really intrusted with such a mission I do not affirm, though I should not be surprised if he were. There is another version more popular among those who profess to see very far into the future. These, of course, treat with contempt the ordinary explanation of a mere act of courtesy from one absolute Sovereign to another. They believe that the journey of Prince Napoleon is for no less an object than promoting an alliance between France and Russia, of which the Mazarins and Richelieus of the day have already laid the foundation, and which the Imperial Prince is expected to complete. The Russian tendencies of some eminent statesmen may be all they are described, and they may think that Russia or France is the only country for a thorough gentleman to live in.— But I have some reason to suspect that if any one were to be charged with such a mission Prince Na-poleon is not the man. Unlike some of the master minds who are vulgarly thought to have a great part in the direction of State affairs, the sympathies of the Prince are, to all appearances, far from Russian. His real sympathies he makes no secret of, and these are not at St. Petersburg. The Prince has invariably appeared most anxious to maintain the alliance with England, and on a very recent occasion expressed himself to that effect when the rumor to which I allude reached his ear. I cannot say whether his visit

It appears that besides the works undertaken at Cherbourg and Brest, others are to be executed in all the other Atlantic ports. Plans have been drawn out, and credits fixed, for putting all of them in a respectable state of defence. The sums which are to be expended for Havre will amount to about 150 millions, of which 80 will be at the charge of the Minister of Marine, and 70 of the port. The town of Havre will nearly realise the necessary sum by the sale of the land. The military port of Dunkirk France and Austria have not improved of late is a new. It is not cheering to find that public attention and 1,300,000f, to Fecamp. Works will be afterwards executed at Calais and at Boulogne.

France and Austria have not improved of late is a new. It is not cheering to find that public attention is almost instinctively directed to the consideration of the latter project, and that to the hopes and afterwards executed at Calais and at Boulogne. will be put into a state of defence by the outlay of

to Warsaw is at all connected with politics; if it be,

I am assured it relates to Turkey or Italy, rather than to a Russian alliance.—Cor. Times.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIS .- The correspondent of the Manchester Examiner writes :- "It may be worth mentioning for just what it is worth, that I was told the other day by a friend who has just returned from the south of France, that it is whispered at Biarritz that the Empress Eugenie is again in a condition to afford hopes that the Imperial dynasty of France may cease in due course to hang on the single life of the young prince. There is no doubt but the birth of another prince is the object of the Emperor's most ardent desires."

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT THE RIFLE. -The Empress Eugenie is known to be an accurate markswomen, rifle in hand. In the Department du Nord (the West Riding of France) the ladies have scorned conventional formalities, and in the list of game licences several of the leading lady fashionables at Valenciennes have taken out a shooting warrant, and fill their reticules with red-legged partridges.

An Interesting Relic .- in an old house of the Rue Thevenot, there has lived for many years a re-markable person:—The dressmaker of the Countess du Barry, once the famous mistress of Louis the Fifteenth. This aged lady, born in 1757, worked for the Countess up to 1793, when the ill-starred favourite went on her last walk to the scaffold. She lives in good circumstances, having an income of 15,000f. Rentes. Of fourteen children to whom she gave birth, three only are living, the youngest of whom is seventy-five years old. Her diet is very simple, consisting of two meals a day, with only water for drink. In February, 1848, at the outbreak of the revolution, she had chairs and tables placed in the yard of her house, and entertained the insurgents and all who would be her guests. On being asked why she did so, she answered, "Ca me rajeunit joliment, ca me rappelle 1789." M. Rataille, a friend of the old lady, is about to publish her biography in one of the weekly Paris journals .- Athe-

LACORDAIRE ON THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY .- The current number of Le Correspondant contains a terminal oration, addressed by the great religious orator of France, to the students of the College of Soreze. He aims in it at fortifying the minds of his youthful auditors, of whom the majority are heirs to landed property, against Socialistic theories. He prefaces an exhortation as to the duties of proprietorship, with an eloquent refutation of the wild notions constituting what is called communion; a doctrine that, ten years ago, so nearly unhinged French society; and which appears still to possess, to a lamentable extent, the minds of the masses. As is usual with Continental errors and follies, those theories appear likely to gain ground here just as they are beginning to be exploded in the country of their birth. We have, somewhere, heard mention made of "Catholic Socialists," but the Church, although she permitted and even enforced by a miraculous penalty the community of goods under the exceptional circumstances of the primitive ages, and has perpetuated the principle in the religious state—the continuation of primitive charity; yet has never countenanced, in a political sense, any interference with individual proprietorship. In France the Church is the uncompromising opponent of the theory that the land belongs to the State, and ought to be held by it, as in trust for all the citizens at large; the theory which embodied in the startling formula, "La propriete est le vol" banded men of all parties into the phalanx of order in 1848-9, and, in fact, gave birth to the prethe state of the s

sent Imperial, regime, with hits iron peturity and its uneasy compression. For ourselves, the arguments of the Catholic orator may seem unnecessary; but it may be neither useless or uninteresting to have them briefly sketched out. Socialism is very plausible; its books are widely circulated amongst our working classes; and at the next recurrence of any, serious stagnation in trade, and consequent diminution of employment and of wages, we shall probably hear more of its teachings, and their results.

Lacordaire argues that the possession of land by individual citizens is the source of the ideas of patriotism, of domestic ties, of civil liberty, and of the chief security that mere human arrangements can give for the purity and stability of religion. "Man dies, but the earth is undying. Ages and generations write no wrinke on its brow." As Adam saw it, so we saw it. It is always young in its antiquity, the more fruitful the more it gives ; inexhaustible source of sustenance, of wealth, and of beauty, it still bears out the apostrophe of the Roman poet:

Salva, magna parens frugum Saturnia tellus, Magna virum. Parent of men, because the land influences in a w on

drous manner the human heart, engraving thereon the lineaments of manly strength and virtue. "Thus it is a grand thing to possess land: that man should, even on God's earth, set his foot, and say this soil is mine; nay, that even from the cold obstruction of the tomb he should be able to dictate

its possession, and live again in his heirs! Such is the right of proprietorship. A right it is; and, as Bossuet has said, 'There is no right against a right.'
"Why is it a right? Who made it so? God, or man? necessity, or the will of lawgivers? Those should be able to reply who have property to main-

tain, and its duties to fulfill. "There is no nation without proprietorship in land. The first act which makes a people gives them a property in land—a territory; in other words, takes from the whole human family a portion of its beritage, and makes it exclusively theirs. Their possession of it is the condition of their nationality. A nation unable to hold by force of arms the territory it calls its own has ceased to be a nation. National proprietorship is the basis of patriotism; if it be a wrong, then patriotism is based upon a wrong. Destroy national proprietorship, and a nation has no country. It becomes a mere vagabond horde, to roam on the face of the earth with its cattle and its tents. Even where it halts, the ground, for the brief space it sojourns, must be its property.".

GERMANY.

The protracted and now avowedly permanent incapacity of the King for affairs has brought about a crisis in Prussia which, in itself unavoidable, may be immediately productive of immense results. The degree to which the Prussian Government of late years contrived to lower itself in consideration by abject vacillation and an utter want of dignity has rendered public opinion abroad so listless to the po-litical situation of the country that now it is little aware of the peculiar circumstances of the moment. There is no doubt that their satisfactory solution can and must be mainly affected by the personal character of those who may hold the reins of power from the authority attaching to the Sovereign in Prussia, partly out of loyalty and partly through the constitution : but it would be a mistake to suppose such a satisfactory solution, if trought about, to be merely the result of inspiration from above on a dead and apathetic mass. There is a strong and widely disseminated opinion in favor of reform as involved in the adoption of a consistent and national policy .-This feeling has of late not been much manifest in public efforts, for it found itself precluded from becoming dominant in the old Chambers, which were packed by Court influence, while loyalty disinclined to revolutionary means, and confidence in the Prince of Prussia's manly sense encouraged hope in the

The French garrison at Rome is to be reinforced by a detachment of cavalry and a battalion of Chasseurs. This is just what was wanted to make that garrison a complete army-division, ready to take the field, instead of doing garrison service. The measure, therefore, cannot have been adopted from an apprehension of an outbreak at Rome. It can only have reference to eventual complications with States whose territory borders on the Papal States-say Austria or Naples. That the relations between macy, and, for aught we know, Italy may prove the expectations of the majority, the present wire-laid same in a short time. But who, in these bickerings, is the actual aggressor?

There is good reason to believe that the assertion, that the French garrison in the Eternal City is about to remove to Civita Vecchia, is without the slightest foundation.

The account given of a conflict between the Roman and French soldiers is set down here as a gross exaggeration. That there have been brawls is very possible. Indeed, where large numbers of men are collected together, and where wine shops are abundant, it would be surprising if scuffles did not occasionally take place. Even at Versailles, near Paris duels and regimental fights among the men of different corps have been of frequent occurrence. It would, therefore, be more than could be expected were such little tiffs not to occur at Rome. But. to magnity them into events of political importance is an absurdity.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS TO CHINA .- A letter from Rome, in the Brussels Independance, states that the opening of China to Christian Missionaries is the absorbing theme in Rome; and the Pope, it is added, is about to organise a grand collection throughout Catholic Europe, on behalf of special missions.

RUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of thees alludes to the difficulties attending the emancipation of serfs in Russia. It is a financial as well as a political question. The writer says that if the slaves are not soon emancipated they will take the matter into their own hands, and persons well acquainted with their character anticipate excesses if their expectations are not

completely realised. The great question of the Emancipation of the Russian Serfs makes little progress. It is the Emperor's will that the mighty social revolution shall be peaceably accomplished within the next twelve years. But the difficulties are immense. On the one hand, the mere notion that their condition is about to undergo a change, unsettles the minds, and fires the imaginations of the Serfs; and in various provinces symptoms of the most alarming kind have appeared already. Emancipation is no unmixed good when the emancipated classes lose the advantages of their former state without the knowledge or the means of availing themselves of their freedom .-Some will murmur at the change as altogether beneath their expectations, and complain that they have been defrauded. Some will clamor for the ancient order of things under which they were at least secure of food and clothes and shelter. The population directly affected by the measure amounts to three-and-twenty millions, and there is a further difficulty for which the advisors of the Czar have as yet devised no remedy. The taxes of Russia are paid by the landed proprietors, and the value of the landed property depends upon the number of their Serfs. How shall they pay taxes when the source of their wealth is cut off? The Emperor Alexander has claim upon the sympathies of the civilised world for his good intentions, but with millions of Serfs waiting for emancipation, and thousands of landed proprietors who see their ruin in the measure, he is of all Potentates in the least enviable position. The French papers magnify the destinies of Russia, and advocate a close alliance between it and their own country. The Russian territory is extended by ac-

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engaged at Wansaw; but there is no portion of the world in which Great Events which may easily prove Great Disasters, are so probable as in Russia.— Tablet, whether sale who are so it are such all . Instituta I SWEDEN.

THE CHOLERA IN SWEDEN .- Letters from Stockholm state that the cholera is raging there. 'On the 18th Sept., there were 74 new cases, and 31 deaths. Up to that date there had been altogether 511 cases, and 217 deaths. The authorities had ordered that the dead from cholera should be buried beyond the city walls.

INDIA.

The following message has been received at the East India-house:---

> "East India-House, Sep. 28. "TO J. D. DICKINSON, ESQ.

' Supplement to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's Message, " dated Aug. 26, 1858

"OUDE .- On the 26th of August Sir Hope Grant sent a force across the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and occupied three villages in his front. "Benares Division .- Captain M'Mullen, with his

Sikhs, fell in with rebels at a village near Reateen Ghazee, Pocken district, on the 23rd August, and drove them out, killing and wounding 60. "Allahabad Division .- Captain Dennehy, with a detachment of regulars and a party of military police, came up with Wunjab Singh, of Rewa, at Bearroh, on the 28th August, and killed about 200 of his

" CENTRAL INDIA .- The Gwalior rebels, after their defeat on the 14th of August, fled in a south-easterly direction, giving out that it was their intention to enter the Bombay Presidency viz Mundisore. However, on finding this line of retreat was menaced by the force from Neemuch under Colonel Franks, they turned north towards Bheelwarra. On the 28th of August reached Jalza Patteen, which they surrounded after some days' fighting with the Rana's troops. They obtained possession of the town, which they have plundered. The Rana fled, and is now in Colonel Lockhart's camp at Soosneer. Soosneen is 55 miles north of Oojein. A column under Colonel Hope left Indorn on the 3rd instant to support the one which had been previously despatched under the command of Colonel Lockhart, Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders. The rebels are in full possession of Patteen, repairing defences and throwing up breast-works on the roads approaching. Adil Mohamed has moved from Jerouge, and taken possession of Poorassa; the movement threatens Bhalsa, and towards Goojerat. A small force from Ahmedabad attacked and dispersed a body of Munkranees and Bheels at Mundelti on the 22d of August. The rest of the

Bombay Presidency is quiet. "D. L. Anderson, Secretary to Government.

"Bombay Castle, Sept. 7, 1858."
"P.S.—The following message, dated Kurrachee, September 4, has just been received :-

"' Major Hamilton writes from Moortas (?) that at noon on the 31st ult., the 69th and 62nd Native Infantry and the Native Artillery, all disarmed, broke out and tried to seize the guns and arms of the Fusileers. They were repulsed, great numbers slain, and the rest driven from the cantonment to jungles towards the river. Our loss was four men of the Royal Artillery, and, regret to say, Captain Mules, of the Fusileers. Major Hamilton heard of the intended outbreak in time to warn the military authorities. He had, with the Police Battalion, already arrested 90 of the fugitives.'

"D. L. Anderson, Sec. to Government. "Bombay Castle, Sept. 7.

" Received at Multa, Sept. 28.

"V. MONTANARO." Canton is not to be exacucated until after the complete execution of the treaty—so far, that is to say, as regards the entire payment of the indemnity to England and France.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Atlantic Telegraph, and all that relates to it-the best kind of rope to be used, the best means of getting it down, and the best way to work it when it is down-the whole scheme, in fact, seems to be slowly drifting back again into those realms of theory and speculation from which it has only so recently emerged .-Already there are many competitors and projectors iu the field, some to work the old rope, some to make a new. It is not cheering to find that public attenat such a cost, and with such risks-is already regarded as virtually lost and useless. Among those who have come forward with remedies for overcoming the difficulties of the Atlantic, in case a new rope is required, is Mr. Rowett, who, that there may be no mistake about the matter, expresses himself as willing to contract to lay the rope from Valentia to Newfoundland-everything included-for as small a sum as £182,000, or some £200,000 less than the capital expended by the Atlantic Company. Such an offer has raturally directed some attention to Mr. Rowett's plan, which is simply that of a rope-covered electric wire instead of the old mode of proceeding by a wire-covered rope. Mr. Rowett's idea is to have the conductor well and safely insulated with guttapercha, and then simply enclosed without further preparation in the strands of a common hemp cable about an inch in diameter. A piece has already been made—not with a view of displaying what would be necessary for the Atlantic depths, but to illustrate the peculiar advantages which such a mode of construction gives over the wire cable .-This specimen is certainly as light, as flexible, and as strong as could be desired, and these three quali-ties must be the very sine qua non with all future At-lantic telegraphs. The cost of such a cable would be only, as Mr. Rowett alleges, £86 per mile, its weight about 9 cwt., and its breaking strain 4 tons, or nearly twice as much as could ever come upon it while being submerged—no matter what the state of the weather, or how the vessel might be plunging.— To this particular rope, as we have said, a certain amount of attention has lately been directed, owing no doubt, to Mr. Rowett's offer to take it in working order across the ocean to America for a regular contract price per mile. But, beyond the feeling due to an offer of such magnitude, and made with such confidence of success, neither the proposal nor the rope deserve the notice they have attracted. Mr. Rowett's idea of a rope-covered wire is by no means a new one, and, what is more to the purpose, the cable is almost without exception far inferior in most important requisites to others that were designed some time before this was thought of. It is light, strong, and flexible, but so are all such ropes, and so even is the present Atlantic cable (if we may still call it so) in a very high degree. The difference between Mr. Rowett's rope and others of the same kind is, that in the former no adequate protection is given to the guttapercha, and never can be given by his method of stranding the hemp, whereas with all others this important point is carefully considered and provided for. For these and for other reasons which show the cable to have been designed and constructed by a person unacquainted with what a sabmarine tele graph requires, it is of its kind an inferior cable, hough it has certainly done good service in directing attention to the general question of rope-covered wire, for the purpose of deep sea telegraphy. All the experiments in very deep seas tend to show that the principle of a rope-covered wire is the right one. after all. For any depth under 1,000 fathoms a wire rope is the best and cheapest; for great depths, 2,000 and 3,000 fathoms, it becomes the dearest, because the worst and most difficult to submerge. No man who has ever seen a deep sea wire laid but must have been convinced that covering the rope with wire was only making a difficulty which required all the costly apparatus of paying-out machines, breaks, and check

come; ... Any one; also, who has cever crossed the At-lantic would engage to pay out a piece of common whip-cord, without breaking it, from Ireland to America: because in such a case there would be no strain on it, and it could run out as fast as, it chose. This ought to be the principle in which all very deep sea ropes slibuld be laid down everywhere. A ropecovered, wire, light enough to be very cheap, and because light therefore strong—with such a coll run-ning from a steamer going 10 miles or so an hour, a dozen cables might be laid across the Atlantic in a twelvementh if no other difficulties exist. It has been urged that such ropes, if moved by currents at the bottom of the sea, would chafe through at once; but, besides that this objection applies equally to wire, there exists proof positive that in the greater depths of the ocean the water is as motionless at bottom as the rocks on which it rests. During the soundings taken by the Gorgan shells of the most delicate texture, and so small that it was impossible to perceive them without the aid of magnifying power, were brought up. Yet these shells, even to their finest ridges, were uninjured, and had evidently lain without movement in those tremendous depths for ages. Another proof is that whenever the strain upon the sounding-line prevented bottom being at once discovered, and some 100 or 120 fathoms more line were payed out after the lead had touched, it was always known to the foot what surplus had gone over, as the line invariably sunk on the spot where the lead had grounded, and came up in a tangled mass like a ball of cord. Such results could never have been obtained had there been any metion far below the surface. But a question arises with regard to rope-covered wire, and, indeed, submarine cables of all kinds if laid at very great depths, and that is how far the pressure or weight of the superincumbent mass of water affects the guttapercha insulator. We may doubt the question whether water increases in density or whether it is compressible, but none can deny that it has weight at least, and that this weight comes upon the bottom of the ocean and whatever rests there. The very minute and perfect shells being found at the bottom does no more to disprove such a supposition than an empty egg-shell shows that there can be no such thing as an atmospheric pressure of 15lb. to the square inch. In both cases the pressure of water and air is equal inside and out. But in the case of the guttapercha insulator it is not so, and the water pressing with immense external force would penetrate in many places where the guard hemp was at all injured, and so gradually permeate the substance of the guttapercha as to reach the copper wire and seriously weaken its conducting powers. We do not say that such an action does take place, but if it is even possible it would at once do away with the feasibility of such rope-covered wires as Mr. Rowett proposes. In any case his plan of constructing his rope is, as we have said, inferior to

many others of the same kind.

CONVERSION OF AN ASIATIC POTENTATE TO ROMAN-

isu.—Although late events in the East have brushed

up the popular knowledge of geography, we fancy most of our readers will be considerably puzzled by the announcement in to-day's paper that " a son of the King of Cambodia, one of the divisions of the empire of Annam, has been converted to the Church of Rome." Annam is scarcely known to the European world, though the name of Cochin China, the principal province of the empire, is perfectly familiar to us; but who the potentate may be whose son has just become a Christian, we profess ourselves wholly ignorant. However, it is but right to wish the Church of Rome joy of its illustrious convert. The event is not so unimportant as might at first be supposed; for, notwithstanding the zealous and devoted labours of missionaries of all the churches of Christendom, the progress of the true religion in the East is admitted to have been hitherto remarkably slow. That an Eastern Prince should have been induced by its servants to abjure Paganism is therefore a signal victory for the Church of Rome; while, at the same time it shows how strong is the influence which Western civilization is beginning to exercise in those countries from which it has till now been excluded. One cannot but think that the comparative success of Roman Catholic Missionaries, of which this conversion is a striking instance, ought to teach our Protestant Churches to make better choice of instruments in the work of converting the heathen. It is pleasant to rail at the Jesuits, but certainly the thorough training in the art of governing mankind by means of superior knowledge, which the disciples of Loyola the prejudices which were fanned by the public press, indergo, fits them to encounter and overcome the difficulties of a Missionary life. We are fully convinced that it requires a gentleman to convert a savage, and that the volished eloquent scholar who can adapt himself to the ways of those whom he seeks to rule and yet make manifest to them by his conduct his superiority in manners and morality, will easily drive out of the field the ardent but ignorant Mis sionary, who is so intent on preaching the Gospel that he is heedless whether or not he gives offence by blurting out, at all times and seasons, fierce anathemas and denunciations of all that his hearers hold sacred. Now, although there are many Protestant missionaries who are by no means obnexious to the reproach that they have undertaken a work to which they are unequal, yet, as a body, they appear to command less respect than is paid to their Roman Catholic rivals; and in Mr. Wingrove Cooke's letter from China there are one or two anecdotes which painfully how how easy it is for missionaries, whose intellect has not been sufficiently cultivated to keep them out of such danger, to adopt the low tone of morality that is prevalent among those whom they seek to con vert, and thus to bring humiliation upon their order. But this event not only suggests reflections of interest to the religious world, it is also of some political importance. There is no gainsaying the fact that missionaries, despite their peaceful profession are often the pioneers of conquest. The spiritual advicers of a Sovereign who has just been reclaimed by them from heathenism, and who is naturally devoted to the men who have plucked him from the burning, have in their power the whole management of the temporal affairs of the kingdom. When this power is placed in the hands of disciples of the ambitions encroaching Church of Rome, it is not to be expected that they will have the humility to attend slowly to their own special duties. The only Roman Catholic monarch who has any influence in the East is the Emperor of the French: and to him the missionaries of China and Cochin China look for support and countenance. In conjunction with the English, the Emperor Napoleon has made war on China not like us Mammon-worshippers, to extend the trade of France, for France has no Chinese trade, but to protect and encourage the missionaries of the Catholic faith. Gratitude for his disinterested exertion would alone induce these missionaries to do all they can to spread the fame of the Emperor among their converts. In China they cannot hope to effect much to his advantage for some time to come; but this conversion of the Prince of Cambodia seems to open out a path for the advance of French influence in Annam. Singularly enough, it happens that just at this time a French exhibition is fitting out, or perhaps has sailed, against Cochin China. The ostensible object of the expedition is to avenge the murder of some missionaries by the natives; but it is just possible that, when they find the living missionaries getting on so well and are so powerful at court the French may be persuaded not only to forgive past offences, but to accept a territorial cession from the ruler of Annam, in token of the sincerity of their friendship .- Manchester Guardian. (Protestant).

Christoforo Buono Core, the foreigner who has, under the above title, exhibited himself for some time past in the Ashburnham grounds Cremorne, appears in England to test the advantages of a dress which is stated to be impervious to fire, and which will preserve the body though in actual contact with | more ardent. The result was he not only drove away quisitions from China, Russian commerce is develop- tackle to contend against, and which in but too will proceeding adopted by the exing in the Mediterranean, Russian diplomacy is busily many instances it has been impossible totally to over-

Value of property states and the

hibitor is as follows :- "Two iron cages are framed to intersect each other, about fifteen feet long, by seven feet high, but only three feet wide, with four body of flame, he coolly enters, traverses the several narrow burning avenues, passing in and out at each opening with apparent ease, and perfectly unbarmed. During the period the performance takes place the heat of the fire is so great that none of the visitors can approach within a distance of 30 feet, and then only by partially shading the face. The public are not in any way restricted as to examination or point of sight, so that no deception can be practised; and it would appear that M. Core has proved what he has asserted, 'that life and action can be maintained without injury in the midst of fire.' The exhibitor has served in the Neapolitan army, and has spent much of his time in Egypt, where his attention was drawn to considerable loss of life and property from fires which appeared to him to admit of a remedy. Repeated experiments during four years resulted in a success for which he was very handsomely rewarded by Said Pacha; but, becoming involved in political intrigues, he was necessitated to take refuge in England, where he seeks to benefit by an invention which certainly seems calculated to be of considerable importance. The dress is of a light, portable material made in a sacklike form, over a portion of which is worn a kind of hood, with glasses to shelter the eyes. -- Star.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A somewhat remarkable meeting was held in St. Martin's Lane, on Thursday, the 23rd ult. A considerable number of English and French democrats assembled together on the invitation of 'the Central International Committee,' to commemorate the establishment of a Republic, and the overthrow of monarchy in 1792. The hero of the recent State trial, Dr. Simon Bernard, presided, but both he and M. Felix Pyat, the principal orator of the night, spoke in French, so that the majority of the audience could not understand them. M. Pyat depicted the present state of France in very dark colours. Only one Englishman spoke, (and he was a Scotchman), a Mr. Mackay, who attributed the failure of the first French revolution to the murder of the 'immortal' Robespierre by the middle classes, and expressed his distrust of the leaders of the revolution of '48-La. martine, Louis Blanc, and Ledru Rollin. According to the speaker Louis Blane ought to have shot Lamar. rtine, and, as he did not do so, he has forfeited the confidence of all the democrats. It is but right to say that the meeting did not sympathise with Mr. Mackay's ultra views, and true in expressing them be probably stood in a minority of one. - Star.

On Friday, the 24th ult., the Bishop of Oxford's commission to investigate the charges against the Rev. Richard Temple West was opened in the Town Hall at Reading. The Commissioners were Dr. Phillimore, Chancellor of the Diocese; the Ven. James Randall, Archdeacon of Berkshire; the Rev. J. Austen, Leigh, Vicar of Bray, and Rural Dean; Mr. Charles Sawyer, of Heywood Lodge; and Mr. J. Hibbert, of Braywick Lodge. The enquiry excited intense interest; the Court was crowded with the resident clergy of the neighbourhood; among the former were Mr. J. Walter, M.P., of the Times, Mr. P. Grenfell, M.P., and several County and Borough Magistrates.

Mr. Cripps appeared for the complaint, Mr. Cole. aidge for the defence.

Mr. Cripps having stated the case, called Mrs. Ar. nold, who, on cross-examination, admitted irregularities of life sufficient to justify the surmise of her neighbourhood that she had probably broken all the commandments but one. She admitted also that the Rev. Mr. Shaw, the instigutor of the prosecution, was paying her bills. The rest of her evidence, as well as

that of Mrs. Ellen, varied little from the accounts our

readers have already had before them. Mr. Coleridge, in an eloquent address, commented with force on the manner in which public opinion and its organs had dealt with this case. He declared that Mr. West emphatically denied that he had ever alluded to confession in the interrogatories he put to Mrs. Arnold, or thought of or wished it; or that he had ever advocated or practised a system of habitual confession. He contended that even if they believed the woman's evidence, there was no ground for further proceedings, and that had it not been for the charge would never have arrived at its importance. Mr. Coleridge dwelt with particular severity on the articles in the Times, from which he read extracts; and having concluded his address, during which he was frequently interrupted by the cheering of the audience, he proceeded to call witnesses for the defence.

Mrs. Lucy Lawrence Curden proved that Mrs Arnold had told her Mr. West "was just the right sort of peron to visit a sick person," that he had gone through the Commandments with her, and that she had told him what she had done, adding, "I always think when we do anything wrong, the least we can do is to tell it; I always tell my children so." She said she had received comfort from Mr. West's visits: that she liked him better than the previous Curate, though she liked him; that he did not say a word about Confession or Absolution, nor that she could not go to Heaven unless she was confirmed; nor that she was not to tell her husband.

Mary Ann Smith gave similiar evidence, contradicting Mrs. Ellen's statement that Mr. Arnold seemed upset after Mr. Wests visit. She stated that Arnold was at home during Mr. West's last visit but one to his wife.

Jane Winch deposed that Mrs. Arnold had told her "It was a d-d lie that Mr West had given her halfa-crown, or had told her not to tell her husband," but that it was a made-up tale between Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Ellen, who were offended with her for sending her child to All Saints' Church to be baptised.

Thomas Miles said Mrs. Arnold had told him that

what she had said was not true; that it was a d-d lie, and she would tell Mr. Gresley so. He added that Mrs. Ellen had urged her not to have her child christened at Boyn-hill, but at Bray Church, or Cawley Corner Church, in which case Mrs. Ellen would stand godmother. He would not believe Mrs. Ellen on her oath.

Thomas Mortin would not believe Mrs. Ellen on her

Priscilla Woodford deposed that Mrs. Arnold had said to her, "They say he talked improperly to me, but I never said so." Captain Lee said Mrs. Arnold was his tenant; she

had told him she was not crying on account of any questions Mr. West had put to her, but from pain. The Rev. Mr. West was then called, and stated the particulars of what passed between him and Mrs. Arnold in his visit to her. He said, "When I had explained to her the spirit of that Commandment, and she denied having broken it, I told her that it con-

tained more than the letter." He denied having said

that if she was not confirmed she could not go to Heaven, or that she was not to tell her husband. The Commissioners, after the replies of the learned counsel, retired. In half-an-hour they returned and stated that they were unanimously agreed that there was no case for further proceedings. The charge rested solely on Mrs. Arnold's evidence, which was, moreover, rebutted by credible testimony.

A PROMISING HUSBAND .- A farmer, residing not one hundred miles from the picturesque village of Henbury, having persuaded his fair one to fix the day attended last week at the parish church to have the ceremony performed. Lacking courage, however, to meat the great event on strictly temperance princi-ples—for to some timid bachelors the marriage day possesses almost as many terrors as would the day of their death—he fortified his spirits with those yet his bashfulness, but also his clearness of perception,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCTOBER 22, 1858.

bergines, transferred affections. After some difficulty his friends persuaded him to return to his allegiance, and enter the church. There he was quiet until the and some the condition of the second introductory prayer when, to the: dismay of all, he gave the reverend when, to the dismay of all, he gave the reversaid sendeman a nudge with his elbow, and exclaimed, "Come, make haste, old fellow; I've got some beans to cut at home." The clergyman, thus rudely advised of the state of the pseudo benedict, mildly advised him of the state of the pseudo benedict, mildly advised him to go home for to-day, and return on the morrow, in a fitter frame of mind. Eventually he was assisted home, and on the following day came sober to church and was duly married.—Chellenham Examiner.

UNITED STATES.

BLEERER, N. Y.—The Clergyman who attends this place, at his last visit, received two persons into the Church. One of these was a young lady, a Methodist, whose intended conversion having come to the ears of her co-religionists, so terrified them that they ears of the held sundry prayer meetings and special services to avert the calamity. At one of these a Rev. preacher wared so warm in his zeal, that by his screams and shouts he scared some horses in the street, causing them to run away with their vehicles! In three or instruction, will be received into the Church.—Catholic Herald. four weeks time several others, who are now under

A HOPEFUL CONVERT .- Our Baptist neighbors, we understand, are rejoicing over the conversion to their creed of a suspended Catholic Priest. We wish them joy of the accession thus made to their ranks. Susponded priests were the first apostles of Protestantism, and ever since, the transplanting of the weeds thrown from the Pope's garden has been a matter of great rejoicing in the Protestant world .- Louisville

Step to Conversion. - Whenever we see an ingenuous roung Protestant earnestly charitable, and deriving more happiness from works of mercy than from the ball-room or the bar-room, we hope for a conversion. Reproof, denunciation, and bitter controversy, too often ropel more than they attract; but when led by Love, the charitable enters within the pale of the true Church without a stumble. The progress of a large teenth century proves this. Where one is converted by argument, a score are brought over by charity. The Catholic who discourages or repels charity, whether in Protestant, Jew or Infidel, acts with flagrant of our Holy Church.

The President Buchanan arrives at a hotel, thoroughly travel-soiled. He goes into the bar, throws off his coat, opens his shirt collar and tucks up his shirt sleeves for a wash. Two gentlemen, however, have possession of the two basins which constitute the washing apparatus, and accordingly, the President is invited to go up stairs into a private room, an offer which a person of any nicety would ward fashion that the by-standers, for very charity, have to lend a hand to prevent his tying up his nose and mouth instead of his throat. Now what does all this show? Simply that President Buchanan preferred washing in a dirty way to washing in a clean way, for few things are nastier than public age he had not learned to dress himself! But such of the edifying exhibition, who states that he "took his admiration of this scene of republican simplicity away with him, and mused with some complacency over the sterling honor of being an American citi-ren." Royalty would have washed in a clean basin, and in private, shame on it! And in monarchial lands folks do not perform their ablutions in a public room in which people sit to gossip and drink .-Civilization separates all the business of the toilet from that of reflection. Much of the pomp and show of royalty is puerile and absurd, but, on the other hand, there is nothing at all admirable in coarseness add, is there any necessary connection between slovenly habits and dirty basins, and republicanism

The Reverend Mr. Mott, of Rutland, Vt., must have attended the Free Love Convention in that quiet the Herald gives a biographical sketch of the gentleman:—"We know that man—Darwin Mott. He you, but I will add to your yoke; my father beat came to Saint Albans with a long face, a silver you with whips, but I will beat you with scorpions." headed cane, and Rev. prefixed to his name. He preached one faith a few months, and suddenly the changed it. He preached and went a hunting the they begin to explain the meaning of the Ninth Archanged it. He preached and went a hunting the they begin to explain the meaning of the Ninth Arsame day. He preached on temperance (and the ticle of the Apostles' Creed, viz., "The Holly Carnopeople were astonished at his stolen lectures and LIC CHURCH." Then there will be a perfect scatterseigned modesty), and got drunk. He lectured to young ladies and played the admirer. He kept a bad ous Philadelphia parsons will be blown to atoms .school-edited a reckless paper-stole money and The Babel dispersion will be nothing to this.-Pittscharged the theft upon the servant girl—got the burgh Catholic. office of Deputy Inspector-got drunk upon smuggled liquor-took one shirt, another man's wife and a bundle of manuscript sermons, and ran away from his own wife, his paper, and a crowd of creditors."

PROTESTANT PULPIT DESECRATION .- An evil, of no small magnitude, is gradually arising in this place, very much to be deplored, which, by taking timely advantage of, may be nipped in the bud. We have reference to pulpit advertising. Last Sabbath evening, from the sacred desks of many of our pulpit in following evening. No names were given—no object mentioned; all that was known was that aftee concert was to be given. But being announced from the pulpits, the people considered they had a guarrantee for its sacredness, and the room was crowded. But, lo! and behold, a single performer appeared, and greeted the ears of his audience with songs, clees, odes, &c., and concluded by singing an old aathem, entitled "The Dying Christian." We do ture. What can be better calculated to draw off the careless mind from the subject dilated upon by the minister, than the quarter-hour advertisements from the pulpit? And to the well-regulated and pious mind such announcements are positively repulsive .-We hope the hints thus thrown out will be received in the same spirit they are given, and that in future the evil will be guarded against.—New Era.

COMBSENESS NOT SIMPLICITY.—A paragraph from the Baltimore Sun has been travelling the rounds of the press, the moral of which is to contrast the unostentations habits of the chief officers of the United States government with the pomp and show of royalty. The example seems to us most unfortunately

i ese (icapsizied) į Miscry "f Sla į On Meraing and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On arriving at the church and fear of consequences. On a consequence of the reformers in Michigan have started the idea of admitting young women to College, to be educated in the same studies and by the same instructors as the young started the idea of admitting young women to College, to be educated in the same studies and by the same instructors as the young started the idea of admitting young women to College, to be educated in the same studies and by the same instructors as the young started the idea of admitting young women to College, to be educated in the same started the idea of admitting young women to College, to be educated in the same started the idea of admitting young women to College. GIBLE IN COLLEGE.—Some of the reformers in Michigan have started the idea of admitting young versity have addressed inquiries to a number of distheir opinion of the proposed innovation. Their answers have generally been unfavourable. The The distinction of sex or color, and hardly of anything else, is the only one who has given an opinion in favor of it. We think that common sense agrees with the experience of the learned men who have been consulted in the matter.

The trouble with the brood that has flocked to Lord's own chosen law-givers. They would regulate | ing to fair readers? the use of tobacco by law. They would either command, or else forbid, the use of fiesh-meats by law. They would regulate what men may drink, by law. It seems the nature of the New Englander to seek to impose his own notions on other men as laws of the land. To the larger and more liberal States of the Union we have been indebted for the broad basis of our constitutional liberties. We desire to bring this New Englander purses up his lips, and declares the people totally unworthy of being trusted. In its article on Gerrit Smith, the Tribune avows, in terms, its conviction that no people as a body will volun-tarily sustain efficient schools. It avows that the State must compel the keeping up of schools, or they will fall into neglect. It is curious to see this ground taken by a paper in this country, whose circulation, weekly, is one or two hundred thousand copies. All its talk of progress, advance, new development of the human race, and so on, turns out to be hollow, barren—a sham. The Tribunc has lost confidence in I was a all its own distinctive aspirations. Like the veriest We find the following excellent sentiment it the lackey of Czar or Kaiser, the Tribune shouts for the New Orleans Catholic Standard:—" Charity the First power of the State to come to its rescue and force men to educate their children. Well, the Tribune may easily prove itself superannuated—no longer able to keep up with the march of ideas-but it cannot hold these ideas back. A week or two ago we quoted from its own columns, and from those of others of the same kind, confessions of complete failure in the State School-system in Boston and here. We tell these papers the system will fail everywhere majority of the most illustrious converts of the nine- in this country, because it is part of the old clothes of Europe. It is not germain to our institutions. We have no Church-and-State; we will have no School-and-State combinations. The system will ther in Protestant, Jew or Infidel, acts with flagrant fail, and the sooner it is given up, the less humiliating inconsistency and in direct opposition to the spirit to its present advocates.—N. Y. Freeman.

UNION OF THE CLERGY .- A Union Clerical Association has been formed in Philadelphia. It embraces all the evangelical ministers. About one hundred were present, and the term Evangelical was defined to embrace all who would subscribe to the Apostle's Creed .- German Reformed Messenger. Truly wonders will never cease. Protestantism at last is unit-ed! All that the motely creeds invented and fought unto death for since the Pseudo-Reformation are now of Granby, County of Shefford, Canada East, eight gladly have accepted; but no, the President would thrown over board; and the ship once set affoat by wait his turn, and make a public exhibition of his the Captains Martin and John, being now considerwashing in the used basins. This done, he sets ably lightened by casting out of it all this spiritual about putting on his neck cloth, but in such awk- trash and filth, is at this moment ready and manned for a fresh start—a new cruise, under (not Evangeli-cal colors) but under the glorious flag of the Apostles' Creed, which for eighteen centuries has been trimphing over all heresies! One hundred Parsons of Philadelphia, who before could never agree in any- COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, LIFE OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES. By Robert thing but in hating Catholic truth, now fraternize washing rooms, with their unwiped dirty basins and agree over the very sword that has cut asunder unemptied slops; and, farther, that at his advanced all heresy; and has been the seven-fold shield which all heresy; and has been the seven-fold shield which has protected the true Church of Christ against all was not the impression made upon the spectator its combined assailants from Sabellius and Arius, down to Luther and Calvin! This union of heretics in accepting the Apostles' Creed, as a tessera or symbol, is really more stupendous than the greatest event of modern times-the consummation of the electric cable across the Atlantic - connecting two worlds. This agreement of secretaries in adopting as their standard the Apostles' Creed, reminds us of the hanged devoutly kissing the gallows that hung them! "It embraces all the Evangelical ministers. . The term Evangelical was defined to embrace all who would subscribe to the Apostles' Creed." Why not henceforth, call themselves Apostolicals for the contempt of the niceties of life, nor, let us there any necessary connection between Reformation, in adopting the Church authority of the Creed, they are only acting in union with the course of all heretics and Protestants in particular, who whenever they have succeeded in throwing off little town, for he has done naughty things, according to the Rutland Herald. The Supreme Court of posed upon their deluded followers a yoke a thousand Vermont has just rendered a decree of divorce of fold more difficult to be borne with that any everlaid Mrs. Sarah A. Mott from her husband, whereupon upon the faithful by the most rigorous of Popes .-"My father," says Luther, " put a heavy yoke upon

George W. Curtis, author of the Potiphar papers, told, in a recent speech the following story. It chanced to be the fortune of a gentleman of considerable dignity of person to be walking hurriedly down Broadway, one day, in a high wind, directly behind a Yankee looking at the windows and dawdling along, as is the wont of that worthy part of our fellow citizens, when the Yankee, seized with a sud-den call that way, spat, as men will splt upon occa-sion, and the wind that was blowing most unfortuthis place, a concert was announced to come off the nately drove the expectoration toward the face, and in fact, lodged it upon the face of the gentleman of dignity, who was following behind, upon which, in the midst of his sputtering and offended sense of propriety, the Yankee turned round with great languor and case of self-possession, "Why," said he, why I guess you ran right agen it, didn't you."

ing of the parties, and the century band of presumptu-

AFFECTIONATE LETTER TO AN ABSENT WIFE .-Ladies whose liege lords are tarrying in this city now wish to speak of the merits of the performer | during their absence in the country, in the summer bat of the systematic pulpit advertising practised in our respective places of worship. Had the parties concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there, if you please, concerned some charitable or religious object in view [boys, don't make such a racket there] concerned some charitable or religious object in view some excuse might be offered; but where nothing but private ends were to be served, we consider it comes little short of pulpit desceration. We would just as soon have heard the fact announced that Messrs. Simpson & Trent would open a new store the following morning; or that Mr. McMuster had just received his fall stock of goods. or Mr. Regent had just received his fall stock of goods. following morning; or that Mr. McMaster had just received his fall stock of goods; or Mr. Bogart had just soft at this moment, yet it is a pleasing reflection to ceived his fall stock of goods; or Mr. Bogart had just soft at this moment, yet it is a pleasing reflection to ceived his millinery show rooms for the season, as hear the appropriate of the game now?] that are soft at this moment, yet it is a pleasing reflection to ceived his fall stock of goods; or Mr. Bogart had just received his fall stock hear the announcement of a popular concert. This state of things is to be deplored, and we are conscious that it is the state of things is to be deplored, and we are conscious that it is the state of things is to be deplored, and we are conscious that it is the state of things is to be deplored. that it has only to be mentioned to be corrected in fu-ture. What can be better calculated to draw off the will you?] and every hour of the interval will be counted [capital story, that, Billy !] with anxious solicitude by mc. As I sit here alone, in the stillness of the night, [Come, give us a song! I can't, 'non' my word!—oh, do!] secluded by myself, my mind is filled with tender recollections, and a lowness of spirits comes over me. [Gaily still the moments roll !] which I endeavour [While I quaff the flowing | Four Doors from Corner of Great St. James Street. bowl,] in vain [Care can never reach the soul !] to shake [Who deeply drinks of wine 1] off. I now lay down my pen, [Bravo! bravo 1] for fatigue [one moment boys,] overpowers me. Adieu, my dear wife, [in a minute; duty before pleasure;] and believe me I'm with you now, boys !] your affectionate husband.

The following paragraph will we hope prove in teresting to our fair readers :-

A SCARCITY OF LADIES.—The latest intelligence from Victoria contains a statistical return of no little interest to ladies. By the last returns of the registar-general of the colony we perceive that the nutinguished men, heads of colleges and others, asking mesical preponderance of men over women amounted their opinion of the proposed innovation.

Their to the astounding sum of 134,000 in a population of answers have generally been unfavourable. The 470,000. In other words, there were only about President of Oberlin College, where they make no 168,000 women to 302,000 men, and this proportion was becoming even more unfavorable, as the goldfields still acted as a magnet to the adult male labour of the world. Now, these 134,000 unhappy bachelors consist mainly of men earning nearly the best of wages in the world. An acre of land can be purchased for 20s, and what more obvious to the well-paid work-New-York from New England is, that they believe man than that the only things necessary to a reason-every action of men should be squared and dictated able amount of earthly felicity are a cottage, a garby legislative enactments, and that they are the den, and a wife? Are statistics always uninterest-

> "It is a curious fact," says some entomologist "that it is only the female mosquito that torments us." A wicked bachelor says it is not at all curious."

The great strengthening and tonic medicine, is matter of schools into harmony with our American Hooftand's German Bitters. It gives you an appe-system of a generous confidence in the people. The tite, it makes you feel well it cures the Dyspepsia, and diseases arising from a disordered Stomach .-For sale by druggists everywhere, at 75 cents per

For Sale by all the druggists in Montreal.

CURE FOR DISEASED LIVER.

Honesdale Co., Penn., Jan. 10, 1850. MR. SETH W. FOWLE, - Sir : You are at liberty to use the following statement for the benefit of the

I was attacked with the Liver Complaint, which apparently brought me to the brink of the grave.
During my sickness I was attended by three physicians in our place, but received no help. I also tried the various remedies recommended for such complaints, but they allorded me no relief. As a last resort, I was persuaded to try Wistar's Balsum of Wild Cherry, and by using four bottles I was restored to better health than I have enjoyed before for ten years. This statement may be relied upon as

BETSEY PERRIN The above Certificate was given in the presence of Dr. A. Strong, of Honesdale, who is well known in his vicinity as a successful practitioner. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrap-

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

INFORMATION WANTED,

years ago, and are supposed to be either in the State of Ohio or Iowa. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his younger Brother, B. Hart; if by letter, address to "Sherbrook, District of St.

Boston Pilot and Western papers would confer a favor by publishing the above.

KINGSTON, C.W.:

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

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

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfrearly in Advance.)

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

CONVENT OF ST. MARGARET,

(Under the Direction of the Sisters of the Haly Cross,) AT

ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY, C.W.

THIS INSTITUTION, situated in a healthy and agreeable locality, is now OPEN for the admission of BOARDERS and DAY-SCHOLARS. The Course of Education embraces every useful

and ornamental branch suitable for young Ladies. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, BELLS. provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the Rouse.

. YERMS:

rnee of Charge

Dark, or Roya! Blue Dress, with Cape or Mantilla of the same; Summer Bonnet, Straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon; Winter Bonnet, Black, trimmed like the Summer one. Pupils are permitted to wear any color or manner

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

ROBERT PATTON,

229 Notre Dame Street.

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

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

CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLIONS.

REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 105 M'GILL STREET, Hours of Attendance.-From 9 to 11, A.M.; and

from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 8, P.M.

Montreal, September 16, 1858.

EVENING CLASSES.

SERVICE TRESPET

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

M. C. Heally will attend the Commercial and Ma

thematical departments. Pierce FitzGerald will attend the Classical depart

ment. half-past NINE P.M. Terms payable in advance.

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

Hours of attendance—from 7 to 91 o'clock, P.M. Terms very moderate. Apply to
ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher. St. Anne's Male School Griffintown,

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

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

pages, \$1 25. 16th, 17th, 18th Vols. Popular Library.

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Prayers. By Ambrose St. John, of the Oratory.

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BROWNSON'S REVIEW!

AND "THE METROPOLITAN,"

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OAT BUILDER. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

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

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

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

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MARBLE FACTORY,

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UPWARDS of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES on Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE Constant Addition Standard Authors, to which and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP- and a sensation was felt as of a heavy weight resting Constant Additions are making at J. FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER and of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the abovementioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N.B .- W.C. manufactures the Montreal stone, if

from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 8, F.M.

N.B.—Subscribers, whose terms of subscription have expired, are requested to return the books in their possession to the Library, without further notice just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufactures the Montreal stone, if any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufactures. turer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

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Hours of attendance from half-past SEVEN till THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies. The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Merchandize contained therein.

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

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent. Montreal, October 8, 1858.



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 the common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Eoston.

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 beils. 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 errsipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure tunning of the cars and blotches among the bair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running alcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

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

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives

immediate relief; you will apply it on a linearing when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in o 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, acrid fluid oozing through the skip, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

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

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

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

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM.

Boston, May 26, 1856.

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ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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Sistens of St. Joseph, Hamilton, C. W.

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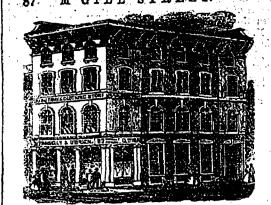
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