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No. 9.

THE FOLLY OF VANITY. (From the French.)

"Halloa! Master Fournier, what are you about there? The third stroke of matins has already rung, and your bakery is still closedhalloa, I say?" And the speaker knocked repeatedly on the door of a house situated in one of the principal streets in the little town of Laverdun, in the earldom of Foix. This man carried on his back a large sack, the weight of which seemed too much for his strength. After some moments he knocked louder and louder, his imdelay, until the door shook beneath his heavy

"By the king!" cried some one inside, " you must have more patience, and leave me time to put on my jacket."

On hearing this the man was somewhat appeased; the door was very soon opened, and the baker appeared on the threshold.

"What do you want, my master?" he was just beginning, but recognising the other he quickly added, "Ah, it is you, then, Guerard! what the deuce has got into this morning? Why do you come to make such a fuss at your gossip's door ?"

"Hold!" said the man outside, without answering the question; "there's a good twelve bushels of flour that I owe the Benedictines.— I'll come back for my loaves about this time to-

"Hey-day, not so fast, master; for this day, at least, my oven shall remain cold, and your flour unbaked."

"And why so, gossip? have you lost your senses, or do you forget that to-day is Saturday -a working day! And, now I come to look at you, you're tricked out like a spruce gallant!what's in the wind now?"

"What's in the wind, do you say? Why just this, friend, that to-day is the seventh day of April, in the year of grace 1324, and that I am marrying off my pretty daughter Blanchemy well-beloved child. So that's what it is, gossip, and that's just why my oven shall remain cold, and your flour shall keep as it is."

"May Satan confound yourself, your daughter, and her spark," growled the man, in an under tone; "so I suppose I must e'en take my load to your brother-baker at the other end of

the town." "Just as you please," rejoined the baker, he coolly assisted Master Guerard to place his more cheerful expression. Some one knocked sack again on his shoulders; "farewell gossip!" at the door; Master Claude hastened to open it,
"To the devil with you!" returned Guerard, and in came a gallantly-dressed youth of some

he hastily closed the door. When left once more to himself, he began to think of finishing his toilet; he had already put on a fine new jacket of brown cloth, and encircled his burly waist with a broad leathern girdle: be had taken from a trunk a mantle of gray cloth, carefully folded, the sleeves of which were narrow and very short -for it belonged only to the gentlefolks to wear large hanging sleeves—and was just about to don it, when Guillemette, his wife, descended the | ring." stairs with a heavy step, and entered the shop.-She also was dressed, and her new gear was nothing behind that of her husband; a long robe of green serge covered her whole rotund figure, and her good-humored face, round and rosy, wore adornment of glossy black hair and a blue cloth the monk, and stood ready to listen. hood with lappets. Truth to tell, Guillemette was a comely dame, notwithstanding ber half century, and on that day she looked so joyous that she might well have passed for being ten years younger. On the day of her daughter's marriage, a mother is apt to feel her youth rethe day when she also saw her mother dress up of my brother—of James Fournier?" fine to have a share in her happiness.

"Why, holy St. Guillemette! are you not ed the monk. ready yet, Master Claude? What in the world

are you thinking of?" "One must take their time," replied the baker, gravely, " and a new suit is not so easily put on as an old one; these fastenings are so tight that I cannot get my sleeves tied. Come and help

me, Guillemette." She laid hold of his arm with a suppressed murmur, and when she had finished, Master Claude set jauntingly on his head a new cap of gray felt, and then drew himself up before his worthy helpmate, with an air which seemed to say: "How do you like me now?" A smile of approbation was Guillemette's answer, and Claude interpreting the smile in his own favor, embraced his wife, and set about arranging the furniture in the most becoming manner for the reception of the wedding guests.

"There will be somebody missing to-day, g in the midst of his work; "somebody who would have taken the first place, after myself, in

the ceremony." "Who may that be?" said Guillemette.

"A brother of mine; an elder brother, too the first to recover the use of his tongue. the same of whom I have often spoken to you, but whom you never saw."

" And where is he now, think you?"

"God only knows that. James-that was his name-left this house at the age of sixteen, to become a monk, leaving me sole heir of the bakery, which has given our family a living for full two hundred years."

"And did you never hear anything of him?" "Not as much as a word. The day he left us, our honored tather, God rest his soul, asked patience seeming to increase in proportion to his him if we should not soon hear from him, and whether he would not send us some message.-Well! do you know what he said?"

"Not I, indeed—perhaps, never."
"No, not that; but it was nearly the same thing; he said: 'Yes, when I am Pope.' And from that day to this, we never knew what became of him, but one thing is sure enough-that he has not become Pope."

" May the saints protect him, at any rate! that is what I wish from my heart. But it is my opinion that we shall never hear anything of

"Well! well! we have only to think of our daughter; is Blanche dressed, sweetheart, as she ought to be on a day like this?"

"Why, surely, you do not think we neglected that between us two? Blanche is all ready, and I left her above saying her prayers; I think she has finished by this time."

"Just then, Blanche descended from her chamber. Her face, usually bright and smiling, wore at that moment a subdued and rather pensive look, which, if anything, increased its loveliness. There was a sort of cloud hanging over her which looked suspiciously like uneasiness, and beneath her present happiness there might be read a vague thought of the future, as though she kept ever saying within herself, "I am happy now, but how long will my happiness continue? Having reached the presence of her parents." rents, Blanche knelt piously, and as they extended their hands over her head, her father said with touching solemnity: "May God and the Holy Virgin guide and protect thee through this world, my daughter."

" And may they bless thee, Blanche, as I bless thee!" said her mother, with tearful eyes.

The maiden then arose and embraced her pabanished all her fears, for her face assumed a of Master Claude; "for shame, the Pope's niece as he left the shop, " and may Lucifer cross your twenty years. It was Germain, the intended fine wedding for you, to-day." | bridegroom. After a little, he began to grow "Heaven forbid!" cried Master Fournier, as impatient, and thought it was time to go to

> "By St. Germain, my blessed patrons!" said he, "this is the happiest day I have ever seen. But what are we waiting for? Here is my sweet Blanche dressed so prettily, and mother Guillemette looking as pretty as her elder sister. Come along-it is surely time.'

moves swiftly on, and the first mass bell will soon marry the Pope's niece, forsooth." At last, de-

Blanche, trembling with emotion, leaned on her father's arm, Germain laid hold of Guille- door and rushed into the street, where he was mette's hand, and they were all advancing to the door when a monk entered, demanding to speak with Master Claude Fournier. The baker, quitthat day an air of freshness, with its double ting his daughter's arm, introduced hunself to

"What does your reverence want of me?" he respectfully asked.

"I come with tidings of your brother, master."

Claude opened his eyes wide. "Tidings of my brother?" he slowly repeated. "Say you you." newed, for it brings back a vivid recollection of true, father, or do you only mock me? Tidings

"Of your brother, James Fournier?" repeat-

"But," stammered the poor baker, almost beside himself, "he has not kept his promise, then. He was to send no message, unless—unless—he became-Pope!"

" And he has kept his promise."

"By St. Claude, what is that you say, sir monk? James Fournier—my brother—could he

"He is Pope, under the name of Benedict XII. On the death of John XII., the assertbled Cardinals elected Cardinal Blance. He with his curses the day before, was there with ther."

founded. "Pope !- Benedict XII !- Cardinal tain from his holiness an acquittal from his debt morning, had conducted the young man, approach-Blance !-my brother James !-either I am mad of ten baked loaves to the monks of St. Beneor Satan is in me."

wish to make sure of the truth of my words, the the air of condescension, and the comical digsweetheart," said Master Claude, suddenly stop- Papal palace is at Avignon. I have now done my errand, and God be with you."

So saying, he quitted the house, leaving the ing in mute astonishment. Master Claude was wept, sang, committed a thousand extravagances, "Who is this man?"

"And so I am the Pope's brother!" he exclaimed, suddenly drawing himself up with a the Pope's sister-in-law, and my daughter is the

Pope's niece."

Whereupon he began to jump about, compelling the various articles of furniture to do in like manner, the stools cutting each a merry caper and then falling flat in the middle of the shop. All that came in Claude's way was overturned without mercy. Guillemette, as if aroused from her stupor by the noise, began to look

"Come, come, Master Claude," said she, moderate your joy, or you'll have your fine new jacket forn to pieces."

"Heaven and earth! but you are ready with your advice," replied the baker, with a look of ineffable disdain. "Don't you know very well it was a low day with me when I married one like you?"

"One like me, indeed!" cried Guillemette, much excited. "Marry come up, you blockhead; it was a good day for you.'

"A tanner's daughter!" continued Master Claude, contemptuously. "The Pope's brother, if you please, Guillemette-who sets very little store by a vile jacket of broadcloth! The brother of the Pope-whose sister-in-law you now are-thanks to my wise marriage."

The angry Guillemette was about to make a sharp retort, but Germain interposed, suggesting to her that joy had turned the poor baker's head. The matron, then, took the wiser part of laughing at the whole affair, and even begged of Master Claude to be calm.

"I can conceive what your joy must be," said Germain in his turn addressing the baker, "but this must not put a stop to the wedding—the time is passing-and-

"What is that you say of a wedding, my lad? Do you suppose that the son of a Toulouse baker can marry the Pope's niece?"

"But, Master Claude-"Peace, boy; and take yourself off as quickly as you can—there is no wife here for you." "Dame Guillemette!" said Germain, with an

imploring look. "What! my daughter, my daughter, my Blanche, to wed a craftsman!" responded Guilrents; it seemed as though their blessing had lemette, touched in her turn by the foolish vanity

> must marry a lord of high degree!" "Blanche! Blanche! will you too reject me?" cried Germain, in despair.

But Blanche was silent. Her mother spoke of her marrying a lord, the word conjured up visions of grandeur, and she all at once began to imagine herself a great lady, with troops of valets and pages, mounting a fair palfrey, hawking or chasing the deer, pleasures which she had always coveted. So she gave no token of sympathy and suffered the unhappy Germain to go without one word of consolation. In vain did the young man renew his entreaties, the answer "Fair and easy, boy," said Claude. "Time always was: "What are you dreaming of!spairing of success, and overwhelmed with sorrow and disappointment, the poor lad opened the quickly lost among the crowd of neighbors and friends who had come to assist at the wedding.

By the next morning, the whole town of Laverdun was in possession of the news, and Master Claude's house was never empty. The whole townspeople and tradesmen came to recommend themselves to him. Every one reminded him of their ancient friendship.

"You know, yourself, Master Claude," said one, "if I have not always been devoted to

"By my beard," said another, "I could almost have wished that some mishap had befallen you, just to have had the pleasure of assisting

you. Every one, in short, enlarged on his own friendship and devotion. There was not one, to hear themselves speak, who would not, if necessary, have given all he had, and even his life itself, for Master Claude. The very people who had been always unfriendly to the baker, and were ever most active in circulating any report unfavorable to him, were now the loudest in their protestations of friendship and good will. Even neighbor Guerard, who had been so ready decked and bedizened like the wife of some that bore that name is no other than your brother est excusing himself, and trying to secure beauty than the rich dress she wore, took their "Rise, my daughter," said he, " and answer ther."

the rest excusing himself, and trying to secure beauty than the rich dress she wore, took their "Rise, my daughter," said he, " and answer ther." "Pope!" cried Master Claude, utterly con- his influence with his brother, the Pope, to obdict. As to the others, what they wanted was ', No, master, you are not mad; and, if you favors and privileges, and it was amusing to see after, a low murmur and a motion among the nonity with which Master Claude promised his protection to all his neighbors and friends. He saluting one, accosting another; and on reaching was intoxicated with joy and pride. Ever since the place where his brother stood, he asked the four persons who had witnessed the scene stand- he had heard the good news, he had laughed, cardinal on whose arm he leaned:

and was, in fact, under the influence of the first paroxysm of joy. It may well be imagined that he still wore his fine clothes, and, by his orders, comical assumption of dignity, " and my wife is his wife and daughter had, like himself, to keep up an appearance becoming the splendid destiny which his imagination had in store for them

"When I am in my castle," said he, all day long, "I shall have my guards and vassals, my table shall be royally served, and I will have an oven built, for my own begins to be bad."

In his fertile brain, the idea of his present position was mixed up with what he hoped from the future, and the good man was still so confused that he could see nothing very distinctly. It was especially for his daughter that he piled up his ærial castles; for we must do honest Claude the jastice to say that he loved his daughter beyond everything else. "Dear girl," he would say, "I shall then see her richly portioned, the wife of some high and mighty lord, clothed and equipped like a princess. By my beard! but she will be a goodly sight to look upon."

Meanwhile, his first paroxysm of joy being over, Master Claude began to think of testing his good fortune as brother of the Pope. It was agreed between him and Guillemette, with whom he was perfectly reconciled, that they should set out as soon as possible for Avignon, to visit the Pope, and present his niece to him. The journey once fixed on, the question was only to make the needful preparations, and Master Claude set about them with right good will. He closed his shop, collected a few debts, and procured a mule for himself and his wife, with a pretty nag for his daughter. Whilst the preparations were in progress, Guillemette entered her daughter's chamber one day, and found her sitting by the window in a pensive attitude, apparently lost in thought.

"Why, Blanche, what are you thinking of? she asked.

"Of the past and future, mother," replied

"And, truly, one must appear far more pleasant to you than the other. Eight days age, you were going to marry Germain, and could never be anything but a tradesman's wife; now you

may marry a lord, and be called my lady!" "Yes, mother-but Germain -

"Germain, you see, never came back, he saw very well that he could no longer pretend to wed the l'ope's niece.

The preparations for departure occupied some days yet, and Blanche did nothing to interrupt them. At length, Master Claude having all arranged to his satisfaction, one morning Blanche mounted her pretty nag, the baker bestrode his mule, and Guillemette clumbed up, as she best she could, behind her husband, on the back of the poor animal, who hung down his head, as though overpowered by the honor of bearing two such great and such bulky personages. The baker cast a parting glance at his house, and the caravan sat out amid the acclamations of the townspeople, who had one and all come forth to bid adieu to Fournier. The latter returned their salutations by sundry patronising nods; shook, here and there, the hand of some old friend, and disappeared from the admiring gaze of the crowd. longing to the people, was waiting in one of the farewell!" lower halls of the papal palace at Avignon. A

try over a door, and said: "There is the place."

appear?" stammered the young man.

"Before his holiness, Pope Benedict XII.," replied the cardinal.

bim gently forward into the apartment which he had pointed out, letting the tapestry fall behind was heard to say, in quite a paternal tone: "Be of good beart, my son, I promise you every satisfaction." The young man crossed the lobby and disappeared. The same day, Master Claude, confined in a suit of rich velvet, Guillemette, begreat lord, and Blanche, more attractive for her throne whereon Benedict XII. was seated. ance of the Pope. The cardinal who, in the niece, and canst, if thou wilt, marry a noble and ed Master Claude, and soon withdraw after choose a husband for thee, I would wish to know speaking to him some time in a low voice. Soon | whether there is not some one whom thou wouldst bles and the monks, announced the arrival of the Pope. Benedict XII. passed through the crowd,

"It is the good lord Claude Fournier, your brother," replied the cardinal, respectfully. "Why, you are surely mistaken, Laurentino,"

rejoined the Holy Father; "my brother is a baker, and it cannot be him that I see under this costuine, which belongs only to a gentleman." He then passed on, leaving Master Claude ut-

terly confounded by this unlooked-for blow. He who had expended so many good crowns to provide a suitable equipment! At length, having recovered a little from his confusion, he sadly retraced his way to his lodgings, which was one of the first inns in Avignon.

"See now," said he to Guillemette, as they trudged along, "I hoped everything for poor Blanche from my brother's favor, and he would not even deign to recognise me."

He had scarcely entered the house, when he received the following message from the Pope: "If Master Claude Fournier wishes to see his brother James, let him come to-morrow, not dressed as a lord, but as one brother visiting another."

This revived the baker's hopes, and next day he donned once more the brown cloth jacket and gray cloak which we have seen him wear on the day of the proposed marriage. Guillemette and Blanche being suitably dressed, the all three returned to the papal palace. They had no sooner arrived, than they were introduced to the presence of an old man wearing the habit of the Cistercian monks.

"Well! brother," said he, as Claude advanced into the room, "thou dost not give me the fraternal embrace?" Claude was a little embarrassed at first, but his brother holding out ais arms, he was not slow to reciprocate the movement. It was quite a family scene; nothing was there to recall the Pope. When James Fournier (I will here give him no other name, since he himself laid aside his greatness) was informed of all that had passed at the house of Laverdon since his departure, had given a tear to his father's memory, and saluted Guillemette as his brother's wite. "And who," said he, " is this pretty girl?"

"Thy niece," responded Claude, who was, at length, quite at his case; "that is my daughter, my dear Blanche."

" And thou hast not yet married her to some worthy man ?"

"Why, I had some thoughts of it," answered Claude; "but they are changed, and since I have found my brother, and that he is---"

" For thee, only plain James Fournier." " Well !- but I thought my brother would likely wish to provide a match worthy of

"Worthy of her!" repeated James Fournier, fixing his eye upon him. "Well, so I will, Claude. I will undertake to find her a husband worthy of her. Now, brother," added James Fournier, " thou wilt spend a week with me in my good city of Avignon, after which thou wilt return to Laverdan; thy business must suffer from thy absence."

" My business, indeed!" and Master Claude

made a contemptuous gesture. "Willy."
"As for Blanche," said James, interrupting him, "I will see her this evening. I will send Some days after, a good-looking young man, Cardinal Laurentino for her, and thou will come neatly and becomingly clad, though evidently be- back with them, Claude. Farewell, brother,

Thereupon, James Fournier raised the tapescardinal introduced him there, and then left him; try of the apartment where he left his brother, but he soon returned and made a sign for the and Benedict XII. traversed the lobby, escorted young man to follow him. They crossed a lobby by his cardinals. Poor Claude, thus sent back filled with cardinals, nobles and monks, and on to Layerdun to resume his business, knew not reaching the end the cardinal pointed to a tapes- how to console himself. Who, then, will repair the inroads that all his expense has made on his "Good heavens! before whom am I about to little fortune? How can he open his bakery again, when many of his customers have gone to his rival at the other end of the town? It was enough to drive a man mad, and mad he well The youth turned pale, but his guide pushed | nigh was. Nevertheless, he took patience for. though he would not own as much, he had great hopes from Blanche's promised interview with him. Half an hour after, when the young man the Popc. An hour before curfew, Laurentino came out, he had recovered his color, and, as the | conducted Blanche and Claude to the Palace .tapestry was raised to let him pass out, the Pope Having ordered the baker to wait until he was summoned, be introduced the maiden to the presence of her uncle.

"God help thee, niece!" said the Pope. as she entered.

"Holy Father!" murmured Blanche, in a voice scarcely audible, as she knelt before the

wealthy gentleman; but, before we proceed to

thyself prefer?" "No, Holy Father," murmured Blanche, provided he be a gentleman," she added, in a lower voice, " I--

A sudden movement behind made her turn her head. A young man stood there, the same whom we have seen introduced on the previous

suchian effect upon Blanche, that she tottered, and cell fainting to the ground. When she re- may God preserve thee!" covered, she was with her mother. "It is Germain; I have seen him !" was her first exclamation; but when her father and mother had con- he was journeying gaily on, assured that happiness vinced her of the impossibility of such an apparition in the Pope's apartment, she began to Laverdun he was stopped by a monk. think as they did, that she must have been mistaken, and she became somewhat more composed. ed the monk. Eight days after, Claude, his wife and daughter, took leave of the Pope, who promised to send to Laverdun the husband and the portion destined quickly handed to the monk.

for his niece. It was a sad day for Master Claude when he found himself obliged to return to Laverdun .-At first, he had only thought of the pecuniary loss he had sustained; but now that he was to go back amongst his neighbors, he was suddenly assailed by other fears, which never occurred to patience, he ventured to question his companion: him before. He thought of the jeers and mockery which awaited him, and his heart sank with-in him; nevertheless, feeling that there was no yet?" What news of Blanche? Is she cured yet?" To all these questions the monk remainpossible way of escaping the danger, he resolved ed cold and silent, and Germain's anxiety beto meet it boldly, and in this mood he entered came every moment greater. On reaching the the town. But how great was his surprise when, street where Master Claude lived, he perceived as he passed along, he saw every one salute him that the baker's house was closed, and he tremwith respect, and heard Master Guerard thank bled from head to foot. When they came to him because the monks of St. Bernard discharged him from his rent of ten loaves. The poor man tered together. "Go up to your bride's apartthought at first that they were mocking him, but ment," said the monk, with a strange smile. A his surprise and joy had no bounds when, turning | convulsive trembling ran through Germain's into the street where his house was situated, he saw the shop open, and customers going in and out as usual. In a moment, he fancied that some other baker had profited by his absence to establish a bakery in place of his, but he was like stillness reigned in the chamber! He went quickly undeceived. There was still over the in, followed by the monk, and saw——he saw door the figure of St. Nicholas, and underneath, Blanche kneeling before the image of Our Lady, the name which almost made nim weep with joy -the name of Master Claude Fournier .-Alighting quickly from his mule, he entered the shop, the keys of which were at once handed to him by the person who had conducted it in his absence. A moment after, the same monk who had announced the promotion of James to the Holy See, came in and asked him how much his journey had cost him.

"Fifty good crowns," replied Claude, with a

sigh. "There they are," said the monk, taking them from a large purse which he kept concealed under his robe; "your brother restores them to you, and hopes you will profit by the lesson he has given you."

Master Claude was so overjoyed that the tears strang to his eyes. He could scarcely believe it possible that he who had thought himself utterly ruined only a few hours before, was now just in the same position as when he started for with tablets, which German handed to the monk. Avignon. Blanche was now his sole trouble, and, indeed, the poor girl began to look so pale

"Confound my folly!" said he to hunself, sometimes, when he looked at his daughter, " nothing would serve me but I must be a lord, I arose. "Now, daughter," said he to Blanche, who am only just good for keeping a bakery; we were so happy before that unlucky day when the marriage was interrupted !"

But these regrets were of but little use to Blanche. Ever since that apparition in the papal palace, she had never known a moment's peace. Vainly did she try to persuade herself that it was not Germain she had seen; his reproachful glance was ever before her mind, and able folly. She no lenger dreamed of nobility, Master Claude said, with a sighpages or valets, hunting and hawking; she only sighed to recall the fatal word spoken in the presence of her uncle, which precluded the possibility of rejecting the husband whom the Pone was to send. These reflections became at length so painful that her health was grievously impaired. One morning, Blanche was unable to leave her bed, and the physicians who were called in declared that there was imminent danger of madness, if her grief could not be dispelled. One night, Blanche, who was then at the worst, awoke with a start.

"The Holy Virgin has heard my prayer," cried she, in a strange monner, and half raising herself in the bed; "I shall never see the bridegroom whom the Pope has to send."

" What do you mean, child?" asked Guillemette, in an agony of fear.

"No, no," repeated Blanche, looking earnest-

ly at her mother, "I shall be dead before he comes." Then drawing herself up-" Germain has no-

thing to do here - am I not the bride of a rich and noble knight-hold - there he is-look! only look-there-in that corner !"

Guillemette looked in the direction pointed out by Blanche, but there was no one there.

" Do you hear !- He tells me to follow him." added the poor girl, whose breathing became every moment more oppressed. "I go! I go!" She made a motion as though she would have sprang from the bed, but her strength failed, and she fell back in a faint.

Meantime, what was going on in Avignon?-Germain had been introduced a second time to the presence of the Pope; for it was indeed he whom we saw there before, and Blanche was not mistaken. The young man arrived from Laverdun, whither he had gone by order of Benedict.

- "What news from Laverdun?" demanded His Holiness, anxiously.
- "Nothing good!" cried Germain, "nothing good, Holy Father! Blanche is ill, and the physicians have pronounced her life in danger .-I beseech your Holiness to put an end to this torment !"
- "Yes, you are right; it is time that all this should end. Laurentmo," said he, turning to his favorite cardinal, "give me that parchment and that purse."

Laurentino obeyed. The Pope traced some words on the parchment, rolled it up, tied some silk around it, and gave it with the purse to Ger- French infidelity withered and almost entirely conraain.

"Here," said he, "take this; thou shalt be "Here," said he, "take this; thou shall be sway; and the bad example, and the corrupting then you ask what are their duties?—and you reply, the bushand of my niece. This purse contains consequences felt so intensely from these two large preach submission to the public officers of the state. Her dowry; but remember it is not to be opened and melancholy events, spread such resistless infection.

day by Cardinal Laurentino. The sight of this until after the marriage. This parchment thou young man, after what she had just said; had will give to a Benedictine monk who will meet olety, that the result became alarming and it was suchian effect man Blanche that the tottered thee on the return to Laverdum. Co now and only by calling out the chosen bands of learning and

> The worthy Germain left the Papal Palace, his heart full of hope and joy; and, an hour after could not now escape him. Just as he entered

"Have you nothing for me, brother?" inquir-

Germain, wholly engrossed with his happiness, had forgotten the parchment, which he now

"It is well," said the latter, after reading the words traced on the parchment; "the will of the Holy Father be done! Come!" and he pointed towards the baker's house. They had still some distance to go, and Germain walked on silently for some time; but yielding at last to his im-"What has been going on here, father, since I the door, the monk pushed it open, and they enwhole frame. He ascended, nevertheless, and from the staircase he could see the tapers burning in Blanche's room. By the time he reached the top, his heart had ceased to beat. A deatharound which tapers were burning; Claude and Guillemette were kneeling beside her. The poor girl was thanking Heaven for her care, and that she was soon to be the happy wife of Germain. The monk had brought the good news. Next day the wedding took place, and all the nobility of the neighbrhood, as well as the townspeople, wished to assist at the marriage of the Pope's niece. In the evening, when they all returned from the Church, and partaken of a family repast, during which more than one glass was emptied to the glory of Benedict XII, the monk, who never left the young couple all day, said to Ger-

"And that purse which I see at your girdle; have you forgotten that it contains your wife's portion?"

" Why, sure enough, father, I forgot all about it," cried Germain. He quickly opened the purse, and found in it an hundred gold crowns, The latter read these words aloud-" This is a little present from your uncle, James Fournier. and care-worn, that he had sufficient cause to As for the Pope, he has no relations but the fear for her health and happiness.

As for the Pope, he has no relations but the poor and the afflicted." Every one admired the wisdom of these words, and when the first emotions of joyful surprise had subsided, the monk 'my mission is accomplished, and I return to Avignon, to your saintly uncle. God keep you, Master Claude!"

" But will you not explain to me?" said Claude, embarrassed.

"Know then, that I have never left this town," answered the monk, " since the day that you first saw me, and that I watched over the interests saw me, and that I walcured over the Holy of your family by the express orders of the Holy bols.

Wext day,

"Hear, on this subject, the most celebrated Rector "Hear, on this subject, the most celebrated Rector "hear" she began seriously to repent of her unaccount- Father." So saying, he disappeared. Next day,

> "All this is very good, but, hy my beard! if the end of all our institutions ought to be religion, I were Pope, my bother should have a fine cas- and the final view of education is to form Christian tle, and my niece more than a hundred crowns of | men' (confusion and murmurs.") a portion 157

"Oh, father, do not complain," said Blanche; 'my uncle has done well for us," and she looked foundly at her husband; " he has made me happy and taught me the useful lesson that—VANITY IS EVER A BAD COUNSELLOR."

REV. DR. CAHILL,

ON THE DANGERS OF A MIXED CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT EDUCATION. To the Editor of the Catholic (Dublin) Telegraph.

My Dear Sir-In the year 1845 I addressed public letter to the Bishops of Ireland on the then projected scheme of the Queen's Colleges with their staff of Protestant Prolessors. My observations were founded on the working of mixed education in France: and on the reclamation put forth by the Catholics of that country against the infidelity taught and acquired in these government schools. Count Montalembert, who was at that time the O'Connell of France, delivered in the House of Peers a telling and brilliant speech against this infidel system; and I made this speech the text on which I based my protest against the new Irish Colleges. In the present episcopal remonstrance against the educational similar anti-Catholic conduct of the Irish National Board, I fancy I cannot send to you a more useful communication on this work than to furnish you with a copy of that letter. It proves that Protestant administration is ever the same, and that while Senates and Governments, and statesmen may be guided by liberal views, and exalted generous sentiments, the subalterns who execute the laws are almost invariably poisoned by an anti-Catholic malice: and wherever they are officially employed and are unchecked, will damage and ultimately uproot every institution under their controll by a rancorous bigotry, an incurable arrogance, and an unconquerable souperism. The following is the letter of 1845:-

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DISHOPS OF IRELAND. My Lords - In modern times the separation of England from the Catholic Church, and the first French revolution may be clearly set down as the two great sources of the trials of religion (I might say) all over the world during the three last centuries. State power struck down Catholic principles, not only in England, but in the various countries of Europe that followed her example; and sumed Gallican faith, throughout all the Frech connection, during the national delirium of Napoleon's

tion-through the orthodox portion of Christian sozeal in every country that the Catholic Church has been able to counteract its influence and arrest its

State power being thus opposed to religion throughout several of the great countries of Europe, two principles became antagonized which should have been united : power that should have been based upon religion, oppressed it; resulting in an enormous anomaly, and producing rancour, and strife, and persecution, in the room of charity, and peace, and brotherly love. Religion proscribed, too, it became (strange fact!) a crime to be faithful to conscience; and, as a matter of course, advancement in the State could only be obtained by the abandonment of faith, and perjury to God. This sad principle it was that has laid the deep foundation of the national dissensions and unchristian hatred, that from that hour to this day have shaken the stability of empires, embittering human existence, drying up the sources of public prosperity, and converting the family-brotherhood of mankind into all the sectarian varieties of implacable and sanguinary enemies

. The principle that has thus oppressed conscience for so many centuries cannot now bear to see it about to recover its long-lost liberty. While men lay prostrate and weak, their powerless struggles were disregarded; but since time and circumstances have made the weak strong, Europe has become alarmed, and a universal combination appears to have been formed amongst all the powerful states to prevent this accomplishment of Catholic liberty. In several countries the old system of force is resorted to to defeat this advance to freedom; but amongst other people, where oppression cannot be adopted in these days of moral power, a more wily, but not less. efficient plan is arranged of effecting by an alluring diplomacy what cannot be achieved by threat, and thus percetuating by golden stratagem the slavery that was first imposed by force. But in whatever shape slavery presents itself, whether in golden or iron chains, it is the same bitter yoke. The Church that Christ established in free worship can never be restricted by men, and the creed that He has won from the slavery of Satan and this world, can never be subjected to the evil counsels of human will.

Count Moutalembert, the first peer in France (and who is personally known to your lordships), in his two speeches on the "Liberty of the Church," and the "Liberty of public instruction," in April, 1844, clearly shows that Catholicism is at the present time exposed to the combined persecution of the powers of Europe; and that while the unjust laws of France deprive the clergy of all legitimate influence and power, the educational monopoly of the government (in the hands of infidels) has banished the knowledge of Christianity, and substituted infidelity in the hearts of all the youth who attend the halls of public instruction. I proceed, my lords, to prove eleven distinct and most evil principles and consequence of the plan of public instruction imposed by govern-

ment on the Catholics of France.

First point. The French government forcibly imposes the penal law of government instruction on the Catholics against their will.

"It is attempted to be proved that the ancient regime of France always claimed the power of public instruction. Yes, the state sanctioned certain establishments, granted certain privileges, conferred certain degrees; but it never disputed the power of the Church to teach on its own account and as it pleased. The Church then, as to day, was and is the re-presentative of moral liberty, and by her liberty has always escaped the control of the state. . . But if you wish to argue the ancient power of Franc, push the argument to its full extent, namely, the state once had power over the press-will you

grant this power now, and if not, what becomes of the argument drawn from the ancient regime of France, as applied to public instruction? This is a reply to the perpetual sophism put forward by young "But there is a vast difference between the ancient universities and yours. They had the most scrupulous respect for the smallest religious truths, a steady practice in the least laws of a Christian life, and the

serious belief in the infallible authority of the Church. How different from these are the apostles of the modern revelation, men who preach a fusion of all religions, and the destruction of all church sym-

of the ancient universities—the good Rollin—hear his opinion of education : ' The object of our labors.

He continues: "The state can have a right of offering a national education, but it can have no right to impose it. To say the truth, the principle of a national education is inseparable from a national religion; and the founder of the university well understood this, when he ordered, in article 33, that public instruction should have for its base, not only the doctrine but the precepts of religion, and of religion not only Christian but Catholic. But this article is excluded, because it would not only hurt the conscience of Protestants, but also the crowd of indifferent Catholics who are hostile to the dogmas of the Church, and who fill all French society in general, and the university in par-

Second point. The French Government encourages attacks on religion through the profession of the mixed colleges (page 25).

Hear the Count: "A respectable priest, whose life has been spent in apostolic labors, was publicly sued and punished because he said public truths of the university, at the very gates of the palace-the very university of France, with which every one is acquainted, namely, that the same professors published, in a series of public lectures, everything that was indecent and shauderous on the dogmas which we hold most sucred in religion; and yet these professors have never received the slightest reprimand, the least censure. don't intend to stop here to cite the series of public lectures of these professors; but when public scandal has been thus given in the halls of public instruction, and in the name of the state, there is a total want of generosity and justice to pass over this fault, and yet punish the first priest who should dare to speak of the scandal. It is the president of the college that remains silent towards them in the midst of the publicity and popularity of these lectures; and he, the same minister, is the person who has denounced the

"The Minister of Public Instruction-It is his right and his duty.

"Count Montalembert-You have no right to interrupt me.

"The Minister-I have a right to reply to you.
"Count Montalembert-Yes; after I shall have spoken, but at present you have only the right of lis-

The Count then proceeds: "In addition to their attack on the priest, they attack the newspaper that publishes the public sympathy towards the condemned priest; while on the other hand they pass over another journal, although it publishes shameful accusations against the seminaries of France, accusing them of defiling the imagination and the heart of the young French priesthood.

Third point-The French government encourages and fosters the plan of separating the clergy from the people in order to destroy clerical influence.

Hear the Count in continuation :-"You say the bishops have no right of public interference, because, being functionaries, they are bound by certain duties of their position, and that functionaries acting in a body is prohibited. And then you ask what are their duties?—and you reply,

completely erroneous (loud-murmurs): . I repeat it and say, a thousand times—no, no. A hishop is not a functionary? It is false. You wish to make him a prefect in soutanne—a commissary of moral police.
You wish to convert his functions into a public office of worship—to celebrate feasts with civic pomp—to attend at the funerals of princes. Is this what you understand to be the office of a bishop? You mistake; a bishop is the ambassador of God-he holds his authority from God. Every bishop who would hold his authority from any other source would be an impostor-he would be a prevaricator; and one word more — princes, in becoming the children of the Church, are not therefore made its masters; in submitting their conscience to it, they therefore acquire no right to enslave it. If they vow in baptism to serve it, they have no right to become the governors of it; they are bound to kiss the dust of its feet, and not to impose the yoke of slavery on it."

Fourth point-The French government employs every means in their power to wipe out every ves-

tige of episcopal authority thus. The Count in continuation -

"In the last charge brought against the bishop of Chalons, he was charged with Chalons, he was charged with having painfully disturbed the public conscience (troubler les consciences.) Now, I ask any man of common sense, is there anything more laughable than than a conscience is so delicate as to be 'alarmed by the exhortation of a bishop, and yet so contented as to be calmed by an order of Viscount D'Haubersaert and a rule of M. Martin? (long and continued laughter.) Is there a man in France who would say, because yesterday my bishop spoke things that wounded my conscience; but to-day I am tranquil, because M. Haubersaert and M. Martin have given me consolation?' Renewed merriment and laugh-

He continues—
"What a strange thing that, in a country like this where daily complaint and opposition, as it were, is the daily food of the press—where (if I may speak) the national existence is a kind of continual murmur-where, when a citizen makes a complaint, he receives the sympathy and the compassion of allwhat a strange thing, I say, is it that if a bishop, a priest, or a Catholic only raise his voice in defence of his opinion and his conscience, instantly are let loose at him like a hungry pack of hounds, a set of journalists, lawyers, attorneys, state councillors, as i eighty bishops, fifty thousand priests, and several millions of Oatholics—a corps which has existed in this country these 1,500 years—are to be excluded from that liberty of complaint which is the common right of man, and the privilege of all Frenchmen.

Fifth point-The French government have placed infidels at the head of government colleges.

He proceeds-"What you want is a conclave of men who acknowledge no supernatural faith—no unchangeable doctrine; who make a philosophy to reconcile the most extravagant and contradictory things. This is the conclave so composed which you wish to come and usurp a moral authority, the most sacred and delicate; pretending to a lofty cast of soul and mind, and putting their hands on everything which formerly belonged to the exclusive domain of faith and religious obedience. (Murmurs and cries of opposition.")

Sixth point-The French Catholics exclaim in public indignation against this power, as a political en-

gine in the hands of the government. In continuation, page 95-"I go farther. This power of the state in public instruction would have the most frightful consequences. The government being the absolute master of instruction, could sooner or later direct it according to the views of their ambition. This lever, the most powerful of all, would be, perhaps, in their hands (le premier mobile de la servitude) the very mainspring of slavery. Emulation would be extinguished -free thought a crime." Seventh point - The French Catholics exclaim

against the combined effects of infidelity and slavery, as the results of the plan of public instruction. "Gentlemen—I believe I have a right to cite other authorities, and M Ledru Rollin has said very justly

that there does not exist any grievances so great as this oppression of conscience—this kidnapping of children in schools which he regards as places of perdition-this conscription of infuncy trained in violation of every duty in the enemy's camp, and to serve the enemy."

In continuation-" No one can present himself for a situation at any of the public offices without having a degree from this university, and no one can take this degree without running ten chances to one (un aur dix) of losing his faith. on Catholic parents-an alternative odious before God, hateful before men, in a country where each citizen professes his faith with an equal liberty."

Eighth point—the infidelity of the professors is a

fact of public and undisguised notoriety.

He continues-

"I shall prove (page 114), I think, without the least fear of a reply, that the great majority of your professors who are appointed to give instruction in the colleges, attack without disguire the dogmas and history of the Catholic Church-some of them in their lectures, others in their academical writings, for instance, on history, on literature, on political economy, on everything." Hear this, my lords.

Ninth point-The infidelity of the students on leaving the university is universally acknowledged. In continuation, page 103: "But there are in the results of the university education facts which are startling, and which are clearer than the sun. It is. that the children who quit their families with a germ of fuith entering the universities, leave them infidels (en sortent incredules)."

"The Minister of Instruction - I wish to explain. "Count Montalembert-The fact is incontestible. It is an axiom as certain as that which M. Rossi published some time ago-- that no one knew the faith of any one living. I say the faith of young France is well known—it is scepticism.

"Several Voices-No, no.
"The Duke de Broglie-You assert it; it can be contradicted.

"Count Montalembert-Every one has the right to contradict me; but I have a right to affirm what every one can verify, and what the Minister of Foreign Affairs said in irony 'was an excellent pre-paration for a religious education.' I call to witness his hands—the sword of prayer—a weapon employed all the fathers and all the mothers, and let any one select by chance ten children come from the university at the end of their studies, and if he can find one boy who is a Christian-that is, one in ten (un sur dix)—it will be a phenomenon. (Loud exclamations.) The Chancellor-You exceed the bounds of truth.

It is an insult to the French generation to say that no one comes out of the colleges a Christian. "Count Montalembert-I did not say precisely that. I said one in ten, and that scepticism was the

ruling character of the great majority of the French youth who leave the universities of France.
"The Chancellor—Still it is an assertion. "Count Montalembert-True, it is an assertion. I

am exposed to contradictions, and [expect them; but I have spoken what I intimately know (ce que je rais) and what I can prove.

"Hear an unsuspected authority, a young French Protestant-hear him amidst the crowd of authorities-Monsieur de Gasperin, the young and cloquent son of our colleague, M. Agenor de Gasperin. Page 107-'I recollect with terror what I was on completing this national education - I recollect what were all my companions, with whom I had any intercourse. Were we excellent citizens? I cannot say; but assuredly we were not Christians-we had not even the most faint perception of Christian

"Nous n'avious pas meme, les plus faibles commencements de la foi evangelique" (new and increased clamour.)
Tenth point—The decline of learning under the

educational monopoly is clearly proved.

Speaking of the consequences of the government of

France having the monopoly of instruction, the count contrasts France with Belgium, whose education is free, as being guided by the Catholic Church, He also contrasts Belgium with Belgium during the

reigns of William and Leopold.
In 1829, the last year of the monopoly of Hol. land, there were 1,450 students in the universities. On this day there are 1,700—an increase of nearly one-third. In 1829 there were 45 colleges of second. ary instruction, and 5,490 students. On this cay there are 74 colleges, and 10,280 students. That is, the number almost doubled under the free prin-

He continues-"In Belgium the students of primary instruction have increased ninety-two per cent in ten years of free instruction, and the proportion of scholars in the population is as one to nine; and in France, under the monopoly system, the students are reduced to seventy-five per cent and the proportion of scholars to the populations is only as one to eleven.

"These (he continues) are figures and facts, and not empty words."

Eleventh point-The virtuous portion of the French profess a deer-rooted hatred to this baleful system.

"You alienate the affections, and you force into hostile opposition men who ask no other reward in the public cause than to give you the advantage of their support and the weight of their political integrity. The heads of the clergy, a large amount of zealous and sincere Catholics, are situated with regard to the present government in precisely the same position as Count Mole, the Duke de Broglie, and M. Guizot, were with regard to the Restoration; it is in this sense that the bishops of the province of Paris have been able to say to the king with so much truth that 'M. Villemain has been the means of losing in three years all that had been gained during ten years of emulation, and prudence, and skill.

"The Minister of Public Instruction-I beg to explain. "Count Montalembert-You shall not interrupt

me. You can reply. "The Minister-The language is so personal that

I cannot avoid begging a hearing.

"Count Montalembert-I shall soon conclude, and then the minister will be able to reply."

Twelfth point-The present persecution of Catholies, Catholic priests, Catholic Church, is only a part of the combined efforts of all Europe at the present time (more than even for the last three hundred years) to coerce the liberties and arrest the triumphant advances which Catholicity has been making during the last twenty years throughout the whole

He continues-" Cast your eyes for an instant on the facts which, during the last fifteen years, are occurring throughout the entire world-in Sweden, in Switzerland, in Russia, in Prussia, in England-in a word-in the whole world.

"Is it Catholicism which in Sweden has cocdemned a citizen, and found him guilty, because he wished to return to the faith which his country has professed for seven centuries—is it Catholician that has condemned him to banishment, and confiscated his

Speaking of Switzerland - "Is it Catholicism which in Switzerland have violated the federal laws of the Cantons in the destruction of the monasteries, declaring in language worthy of the College of France, that the friars should be yoked to the cannon?

Speaking of Russia-" Is it Oatholicism which in Russin has spilled a nation's blood, and by gradual iniquity wrenched from them, with their ebbing life, the faith of their fathers? No; it is a schismatical power, which long before, and far more cruelly than you, has practised the monopoly of public instruction by the state. It is Russia that has murdered Catholic

Speaking of Prussia-" Is it Catholicism which is Prussia has forced conscience, which condemned to cell an old man, and raised the flame of persecution along the banks of the Rhine? No; it is a Protestant King, in the country of rationalism, who has inprisoned a Catholic prelate for no other crime than having refused to bless a marriage which his conscience could not approve.

"And in Ireland, is it Catholicism that has enchained, robbed, and insulted an oppressed people, who are resolved to burst their chains? No; it is a parliamentary church—a state religion—a church in the state; it is this church that has trampled under fact Catholic Iroland, and which the English nation the most fearful retribution.

Ce peuple opprime, qui vent briser ses fers; sont ce des Catholiques qui l'ont enchaine, depouille, insulte? Non, c'est une eglise parlementaire, une religion d'etat, une oglise dans l'etat; c'est elle qui foule aux piedes les Catholiques Irlandais, et qui a prepare a la nation Anglaise, le plus terrible danger. In every part of the world the Uatholies are opressed, and nowhere do we retaliate."

Conclusion-The Count finishes this statistical and religious speech with a piece of brilliant and impassioned invective against the French-the withering, the barbarizing, and infidel course pursued by the French government against the liberty of education, and the freedom of Catholic principles.

"What a lesson and example have we from Belgium! The king found the liberties of the Belgian church in a condition superior to anything known before his time; but, being surrounded by diplomacy and liberalism, he began to pursue the system of public instruction which you now recommend: the hierarchy resisted him : he in turn persecuted the episcopacy, and he summoned the Bishop of Gand, the Prince of Broglie, uncle to the noble Duke who now hears me, before a court of assize, and caused him to be condemned and placed in effigy, with an iron collar round his neck, between two thieves .-This fact happened about twenty years ago, and how has it ended? You lengw it; the son-in-law of the present King of the French is on the throne of Belgium !!!

"But in the midst of the scoffs of liberalism and philosophy, we shall cling to the Sovereign Poutiff, who rules at Rome, whe directs our conscience, and supplies our wants, and who combats our enemies in the service of Heaven, from the Danube to the Ganges, over all the world. . . ! conclude in the language of Tertullian and the amiable Fenelon-We are not to be feared by you, neither do we fear you; and I add in the name of Catholic laymenthe men of the nineteenth century-that we live in the midst of a free people, and we do not wish to be treated with scorn; we are the successors of the martyrs, and we shall never tremble before the descendunts of Julian the Apostate; we are the children of the Crusaders, and we shall never yield to the sons of Voltaire.

"France has not violated its oath in the revolution of 1830. France has been released the day when the royal authority violated the charter; and if on this day royal power violated the constitution, just like the year 1830, we should be released from our oath to the king."

From the extracts of the two speeches of Count Montalembert, we have a clear view, my lords, of the entire machine of public instruction in France, together with a very minute inspection of all its minor mechanism Most certainly it is a very dangerous and blasphemous article on the other side of the British Channel, and suless it were very considerably changed in the carriage to Ireland, I cannot conceive how it could turn out to produce useful and religious results here; it is unquestionably the very same construction as the Irish Colleges bill, at present before parliament. It is your sole province, my lords, to see whether you can have it in Ireland with safety; or whether the modifications which may be conceded are such as to alter substantially its eril

and infidel working, time will tell.

If the English themselves will not adopt the Irish model of our atmospheric rallway without the most signal caution—if the Pramier has even employed several engineers to inspect the plan, to observe the practical working, and mark the results of a piston traversing a metal cylinder-if he dreaded a failure in the plan, or apprehended the loss of life or property so intensely that he would not even make the experiment of the Irish principle for fear of injuring the lives or properties of the English people, surely he cannot be displeased if we inspect the French machine from which he has taken the Anglican copy; he cannot be angry if we examine through ecclesias-tical inspectors, his French Anglican discovery, for fear it might run off the old track of our ancient lines, and interfere, not with the temporal interests of the Irish, but with the eternal welfare of unborn generations.

In France it is certainly a most iniquitous institution; all religion is excluded; the clergy are excluded, and can there be a second opinion as to the results-namely, a necessary infidelity? and if it separates the priest from the people in their youth, that the people so we ned from clerical connexion will not return to the priest in their old age. It makes a desert of the churches and a scoff of the priesthood. It has been observed of that priesthood that a French priest is like a sentinel on palace duty-he minds nobody, and nobody minds him; he cares for nobody, and nobody cares for him." And in politics what are its results? As no one can be employed in any situation in any government office who has not a degree or billet from these colleges, it follows, of course, that the pupils are slaves for place; the parents are slaves to advance the children; and these colleges are, therefore, so many literary fortresses to silence free sentiments in the mind and to conquer liberty in the heart. If you change the words "French and M. Guizot" into the words "England and Sir Robert Peel," the present bill is precisely the same as the French plan of public in struction-and I think it full of dangerous principles and tending to frightful consequences.

In Ireland the late return of the Poor Law Commissioners states the amount of the poor of Ireland to be two millions and a-half. Taking the various differing religious in the country to be one million, and taking the first classes of society half a million and making in all four millions, we have a remainder in Ireland of five millions of the middle classes of Catholic society—this is the section of Ireland which best sustains the Catholic fuith amongst us, and this is the honest section from which the franchise of Ireland is taken. We could afford, my lords, to give to the Premier the management of the poor in any way he pleased; we could permit him to tamper with the upper classes if he wishes; but most assuredly, the free, unrestricted power of teaching, training, moulding, fashioning (through his own professors and at a distance from the voice of the Irish priests) five millions of the Catholic freeholders, would be, in my mind, a permission that might endanger religion and liberty; and strange! the minister does not seek such a power over Trinity College: and hence, seeing the dismal consequences of this power in France, and being surprised at the new request demanded by the government over the bone and muscle of the religion and liberty of Ireland, I do say that it requires the wisdom and the caution of the united Hierarchy to watch the working of so large a lever and in the hands of so powerful an agent, who, if he once in-troduced this instrument on the middle section of our population, and wished to work evil, he could soon overturn the five millions submitted to his power-aye, and even dislocate very soon the two parts that lie on either side of his imperial arm. I am too humble a person to presume to give an advice on so momentous a question. I am merely a laborious collector of extracts, a comparer of systems -it is your duty to see their adaptability to times, to persons, and circumstances - you alone can

For my part, there is no one who desires more than I do the union of all parties, or I should wish to say, the union of al Irishmen. I hate the word party, and if, in the three letters which have taken the liberty to address to your lordships, I have given offence to any living man, I regret it: my only object being to vindicate the views taken by the bishops on the subject of science, and to stop, as far as in me lay, the accomplishment of a plan which appears to me in its present shape, to be pregnant with fatal mischief to education, to liberty, and to religionand which, if successfully carried, would produce universal discontent and, perhaps, shake the stability of the constitution under which we live.

I have the honour to be, my lords, with profound respect, your lordships' obedient servant D. W. C. June 10, 1845.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONFIRMATIONS IN MUNSTER .- Last week the Right Rev. Dr. Fallon administered the sacrament of confirmation to over 650 children and adults in the parish church of Eanistymon. His lordship felt much gratified at the flourishing state of religion and education in the parish-while the excellent answering of the children and other postulants for confirmation in the Christian doctrine, and the profound know-ledge of the great mysteries of their religion, were most gratifying to the bishop and clergy present, and clicited their warmest approbation.—Muns. News.

Last week Miss Haves, second daughter of Mr. James Hayes, of Tipperary, received the white veil in the Presentation Convent, Thurles, at the hands of His Grace the Archbishop, and in the presence of a numerous circle of her friends and relatives, who had been invited to witness this truly edifying ceremony. An eloquent and truly impressive discourse was preached by the Rev. Father Amorex, of the Oblats of Mary Immaculate. - Freeman.

The Ray, Mr. Glaney has been appointed parish priest of Drumlease, in the place of Rev. Philip Foy, deceased. Rev. Stephen M'Ternan, C.C., has been removed from Glenade to Glenfarn; Rev. B. M'-Manus, C.C., from Kinlough to Glenade, and Rev. Mr. Sheridan, who was ordained lately, has been appointed to Kinlough. The Rev. Patrick Gilroy has been appointed administrator of Crosserlough, in the room of Rev. Charles O'Reilly, appointed parish priest of Carrigallen. Rev. John Smith, has been removed from Kilmore to Ballintemple. Rev. Mr. Newman has been appointed to Kilmore. Rev. Mr. Brennan has been named to the curacy of Ballybaise; and Rev. Mr. Traynor to that of Drumreilly. Rev. John O'Connor, C.C., has been removed from Mullag to Larah .- Meath People.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL'S, CORK .- The foundstion of this glorious building are all but completed, and the other portions of the works are being rapidly advanced. The foundations in question have been a most formidable work, so much so that considerable engineering as well as architectural skill has had to be brought into requisition. To show the nature of the work, we may mention that the solid ground is upwards of 17 feet from the floor line .-This difficulty has been met by throwing the entire building on successive arches, which are 3 feet in width, by 24 feet in length. These are again tied by har and hoop iron. The base of the tower, which has just been commenced, is 50 feet square. The whole of the columns are to be of red and green marble brought from Limerick, Galway, and Fermoy.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS .- Jeffrey Dunphy, of the city of Waterford, gentleman, deceased, queathed the residue of his property to the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and Brothers of the Christian Schools, Waterford. Anthony Strong Hussey, late of Westown, co. Dublin, Esq., deceased, has bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Naul, county Dublin, £10; to the poor of the parish of Kilmainhamwood, county Meath, £20; and £10 to his daughter Mary, to be distributed among the poor she was in the habit of assisting .-

It is said that the Archbishop of Dublin expects to obtain the Irish MSS, at St. Isidore's in Rome, for the Catholic University of Ireland.

The Rev. James Irwin, Ourage of Trales, has been promoted to the parish of Kilnmanagh, vacant by the translation of the Rev. James Devine to the united parishes of Ballinvoher and Cappinclough.

The Rev. Michael M'Kenna, C.C., Greencastle, has received from the Catholic parishioners of Moville, a valuable present, consisting of a horse, car, and harness, as well as a sum of money. The object of the contributors was to mark their esteem for the reverend gentleman, their admiration of his character, and their gratitude for his arduous attention to their spiritual wants. The car, which is a very handsome vehicle, was bought at Mr. M'Clure's establishment in Derry. The whole turn-out is valued

The Rev. Patrick J. Ryder, V.G., and P.P., Ballyvaughan, co. Clare, has received the following subscriptions from Australia, for the new church which the reverend gentleman is constructing; James Noonan, £3; Philip Noonan, £2; Martin Birming-ham, £1; Mary Fitzpatrick, £1; Margaret Broody, one pound.

A Good Landlord.-Lord Castlerosse, with that generosity and consideration, ever truly characteristic of the noble house of Kenmure, has this week raised the wages of the woodmen in his employment from six to alie shillings a week, and has similarly acted twards his garden and farm labours. His lordship also contemplates building several commodious and well ventilated slated cottages, to which gardens are to be attached; and which, when completed, his lordship purposes giving to the men in his employ-ment rent free.— Tralce Chronicle.

THE LINEN TRADE. - The supply of brown linen to the country markets has fallen off, as has also the demand; and prices are slightly in favour of buyers. Handloom linens of all pescriptions are kept within moderate bounds as to production; and, unless in cloths for dycing and printing, no activity prevails. Power-loom goods are still pretty extensively manufacturing to order. Prices are less firm than when last quoted. The home trade for finished linens is in a fair condition. There is a somewhat full demand for yarns, except for special numbers of tows, for export. Stocks on the increase, although some Belfast mills have stopped working, without early prospect of resuming operations.—Bunner of Ulster.

The Rev. Patrick O'Brien died on the 24th ult., in Dublin. He spent two years in New Jersey, United States, on the mission, but was obliged to return to reland to recruit his health. His friends in America will deeply deplore the sad event which it is our painful duty to record.

The new organ purchased lately for the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, Irishtown, Dublin, was opened on the 3d ult., for the first time. There was large congregation present on the occasion.

GALWAY GOING AHEAD .- We have great pleasure in announcing to the working classes of Galway that the directors of the National Bank are about erecting a new structure on a grand scale for the use of their branch in this town. The site chosen is opposite to the Provincial Bank, Eyre-square.—Gulvay Mercury.

THE MEN OF 1849 .- The Nation thus insists on the ustice and necessity of restoring to their country those Irishmen who in '48 were, by the contemplation of the cruel miseries brought upon it and its people by English mislegislation, driven to that which English law, adjudicated upon by questionable judges and "manipulated" juries, declared to be "sedition":- " For a long time England's interference in the affairs of foreign states has been wont to take the shape of recommendations of amnesties. Generally, though not always, the objects of her sympathy-the men to be amnestied-were ruffians and assassins of the Pierri and Orsini stamp: nevertheless England was perpetually reprehending their punishment as impolitic and cruel, and with great show of sincerity seeking their release from restraint. What England considered not only just and legitimate, but generous and humane on her own part towards those states, she can scarcely object to on their part towards her; and surely if she who has been so long urging amnesties on continental rulers be now called apon by one of those rulers to practise what she has been preaching, she cannot with good grace refuse. We therefore expect that if H.I.M. Napoleon III. seeing a strong manifestation of Irish feeling against the continued banishment of Messrs. Mengher, Mitchel, and M'Manus, shall address a 'recommendation' on the subject to the English Government, his Majesty's influence will be found all-sufficient. The Emperor has set England and the world a wonderful example; he has thrown open the French frontier even to men who have again and again plotted and conspired, and may, and probably will, conspire again to destroy his life; the English Sovereign refuses freedom to men whose horror of assassination, whose sense of honor, is as strong as that of any prince or peer in the British court. It is probable that neither Mr. Mitchell nor Mr. M'Manus-the old schoolfellow and long-cherished companion and friend of Gavan Duffy-would avail of the restoration of their right to return to Ireland just now; but, as Mr. O'-Brien reminds us, we have not to do with individual exercise of that right; it is our duty to demand that it be restored. In every country but England those men are honored by the best and loftiest in public and in private life. What a commentary on English rule that, while she has active sympathy for the infidel cut-throats of Europe, she deems it expedient to proscribe men like Thomas Meagher, John Mitchell, and Terence Bellew M'Manus! Let Ireland, however, give to Europe unmistakeable evidence of her opinion with reference to the prolonged persecution of those men; and let England choose for herself either to confess her hypocrisy, or practise what she has been so long preaching—'Amnesty.'"

BIGOTTED GUARDIANS .- The Newtownard Board of Guardians refused to comply with the sealed order of the Commissioners, requiring them to supply an altar, vestments, and other necessaries to the Roman Catholic chaplain of the house. At their last meeting they resolved to adjourn the matter until they obtained counsel's opinion as to whether they were bound to obey the order or not. [Sharman Crawford is their Chairman.]

The Belfast Board of Guardians have been signalizing themselves during the past week. Attached to this union is a school for the pauper children which receives the grant and is under the inspection of the Board of Education Commissioners. In this school the head-master and his deputies are all Protestants: we believe their is not even a Catholic monitor in it. The guardians lately thought proper in defiance of the rules of the Education Commissioners to order that "the Bible without note or comment" should be read by all the children in the school, Catholics and Protestants alike, under the direction of the Protestant teachers. Father O'Laverty the Catholic chaplain rightly deemed this an undue interference with the religious training of the Catholic children, which was his province, and finding that the order of the guardians was being carried out in opposition to his protest to the master he called upon the pauper parents of these children to exercise that right of objecting to the teaching of their offspring which t'c law gives them. Now mark what follows. It is not pretended that the order of the guardians was within their power; indeed it is admitted that it was a violation of the fundamental rules of the Education Board; but instead of withdrawing it and duly apologising for their mistake they first by a majority of the votes of the Pro-testant guardians convict Father O'Laverty of what they are pleased to call contumacy in opposing their illegal order and next boldly persist in carrying out | dence contemplated to be built for the pastor of the the illegal order itself although the consequence of parish. that course of proceeding is the severance of the school from the Education Commissioners. So for the present the matter rests.

A general move is to be made by the Boards of Guardians throughout Ireland, with a view of reducing the enormous establishment charges of workhouses as regards officers' salaries.

The Guardians of Urlingford Poor Law Union, Kilkenny, lately determined to sell the small farm attached to the louse, there being no able-bodied in-mates to work it. Fourteen proposals were laid before the board. Mr. Broden, P.L.G., being the highest bidder, his offer of £25 per annum was accepted. The farm consists of 51 acres and some perches of fine land. The ingoing tenant will be obliged to keep it well manured, and to give it up to the guardians at any time they may require it, upon his getting six month's notice.

Thomas F. Meagher .- We perceive that the citizens of Waterford are about to meet on Thursday next to take the necessary steps to procure the extension of an amnesty to the Irish exiles, and in particular towards their distinguished townsman, Thomas Francis Meagher. We were delighted to learn that the movement will be participated in by men of all creeds and politics in the urbs intacta, and we can only say we sincerely desire that their efforts may be crowned with every success .- Tipperary Free Press.

The Clare Journal says-As the O'Connell Monument rears its head, it advances in beauty and symmetry, and will be, when completed quite a gem in its way, and, without exception, one of the hand-somest of the kind in the kingdom. The native limestone of which it is building is elegantly adapted for the purpose, as it retains its freshness to after ages, and is superior to the Portland stone in that respect, while the moulding and chizelling on the work are really of the finest workmanship. The column, when finished, will establish Mr. Carroll's reputation

as an architect, and one which he may be proud of.

The Morning News announces that "a great meeting of the county Tipperary will be held to protest against the atrocious project of wholesale extermination, publicly, and without contradiction, attributed to the noble proprietor of the estate of Doon." The meeting will, it adds, "be attended by the county re-presentatives, and will be such as to be fully entitled to utter the voice of Tipperary."

A public meeting of the rate-payers and inhabitants of Navan, co. Meath, convened by requisition, was held in the court-house of that town on the lat ult., to decide on the number of fairs to be held in the district, the days most appropriate to hold them on, and further to make the necessary steps to legalize them by patents or acts of parliament, and, thereby render any person liable to punishment who may hereafter attempt to set up opposition to the appointed days. The meeting was attended by a large number of the town commissioners, Catholic clergymen, and gentlemen. The chair was taken by John Mullen, Esq., Chairman of the Commissioners. Resolutions, embodying the views of the meeting, protesting against fairs being held on holidays, and recommending subscriptions to be set on foot for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting, were proposed and unanimously carried.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT .- John F. Cullinan, Esq., has neen appointed by the Attorney-General to the office of Sessional Crown Solicitor for the county of Clare. in room of Michael Cullinan, Esq., resigned.

The Gazette of the 2d ult., announces that "Her Majesty has appointed David Lynch, Esq., Q.C., to be one of the judges of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in Ireland."

On the 2d ult., an election took place before Al derman Casey, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the town council of Drogheda, by the recent death of Mr. Kelly, when Mr. John Gormly was returned without opposition.

Wicklow .- At the last meeting of the Royal National Life boat Institution, a reward of £6 10s. was voted to the crew of the Institution's life-boat stationed at Arklow, for putting off with the view of rescuing the crew of a vessel which was stranded during the stormy and foggy weather on Arklow Bank, on the 23rd ult. A reward of £5 was also voted to two constables and a country boy, for swiming off and rescuing, at some risk of life, two monks who, with their servants, and been capsized from their boat in a squall of wind off Roundstone.

We understand that a requisition to E. P. M'Mardle, J.P., is in course of signature, calling on him to convene a meeting of the rate-payers of Dundalk to consider the propriety of applying for a charter of incorporation. As a matter of course he will comply with the request, and at an early day we may be prepared to hear of the necessary steps being taken to place Dundalk in the corporate rank of Drogbeda Waterford, Clonmel and Sligo .- Newry Examiner.

The Earl of Shannon and Lord Boyle were entertained at dinner on the 30th of August, in Castlemartyr, by their tenantry, for the double purpose of reciprocating civilities, as well as to congrutulate Lord Boyle on his marriage. The chair was occupied by R. Hennis, Esq., Knockgiass, one of the oldest tenants on the estate, and the Rev. Thos. Walsh, P.P. was among the guests on the occasion.

The Tralee Chronicle says-" The O'Donoghue, M. P., has resigned his majority in our county regiment in which he was most popular with officers and men, The hotel keepers, butchers, guides, and boatmen,

are reaping a golden harvest at Killarney, as for many years past there has not been so large an influx of visitors to that favored locality as during the present season.

On the evening of Friday, 20th ult., Mr. Henry Parker, of Killorgin, Co. Kerry, hooked a salmon in the Laune, of the unprecedented weight, for that river, of 20 pounds.

The Public Fountain movement, as it has been called, is spreading rapidly in many directions. In Limerick the idea has been warmly taken up, and already steps have been taken to erect a fountain which will be at once a credit and an embellishment to the city. The spot selected for its site is the square or open space in front of the Dominican Church, and bounded on the right and left by Baker's Place and the Protestant Orphan School. The fountain will be a gigantic affair, throwing water to a considerable height. It will be modeled after the fountain in Trafalgar Square, London, where, we understand, it will be cast.

A shoul of porpoises lately found their way into the river Maigue, Co. Limerick, and penetrated as far as the railway bridge at Adare, where their apsearance created quite an excitement, it being over forty years since the "sea pigs," as they are called, had been seen there before. A large crowd collected on the banks, and several shots were fired at the strange visitants, two of which were finally killed, one by Mr. Doherty, the postmaster, and Constable Keogh, and the other by Constable Smyth.

GRAND CATTLE SHOW IN CORE. - On Saturday a public meeting of landed proprietors, agriculturists, and citizens, was held at the Museum, Corn Exchange for the purpose of taking steps towards securing the next Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland being held in Cork. The President of the County Cork Agricultural Society, the Right Hon. Lord Fermoy, occupied the chair.

On Monday, the 4th of September, the Rev. Mr. O Kane, P.P., Drimragh, laid the first stone of a new building intended for the Christian Brothers' School, Omagh, and previous to so doing, read the service proper to the occasion, and concluded with a brief but impressive prayer for the happy completion of St. Columb's Christian Brothers' Schools, Omagh .-The site is well chosen, being on a moderately sloped hill, immediately in the rear of the parish chapel, and adjoining the new convent. The intermediate angel from Heaven, its standard of conversion does space between the building is intended for a resi-

Lord Ulich Brown, brother of the Marquis of Sligo, has been appointed Under Secretary to the gornment of Bengal.

asylums presents a more than satisfactory picture out of church looking very much the same as when compared with kindred institutions in England and they went in, because the process in their case is Scotland. The total number of lunatics in the 16 district asylums on the 31st March last amounted to and has no tangible and sensible climax. There is 4,090-viz., 2,087 males and 2,003 females, of whom no fear, then, that either St. Paul's or Westminster only 1,275 were considered curable. The lunatics in workhouses numbered 2,047, of whom 1,090 were certified as requiring removal to district asylums.— In gaols the number remaining at the same date would appear to be 223. The number of lunatics at the Dundrum Asylum was 130; in private asylums. 467; at Lucan Spa House and elsewhere, 102—making altogether 6,959 under official supervision, against 6,515 on the same date in 1857. cost of maintenance of the lunatics in asylums amounted during the year to £81,080, averaging £19 19s 41d. per head, and little over three-halfpence in the pound on the rateable valuation of the country. This does not include the repayments on account of funds advanced by the Treasury for erection of asylums, the unliquidated portion of which at present is set down at £28,000, leviable in semiannual instalments. The expenditure per bead per annum in English asylums average £25, which is about the same as the Irish gaols; so that the inspectors may well congratulate the ratepayers, who contribute to the support of district asylums, on the economy which characterises their management.-The returns of discharges and deaths exhibit the gratifying fact that of the 2,601 cases admitted to asylums during the last two years, 1,267, or 48.71 per cent. were discharged cured, against 36 99 per cent, in the Scotch, and 38 49 in English asyiums. The deaths during the same period numbered only 594, making 7.42 per cent. on the average number under treatment, the corresponding proportions being 8.37 for Scotland and 10.30 for England. Of the deaths, too, those from suicide, accident, or violence, were remarkably few, an observation which does not hold good in regard to the institutions of our boastful neighbors; and the inspectors dwell with just pride on the fact that cases of cruelty or abuse are rarely or never heard in this country. - Evening Post.

WHY ARE NOT IRISH INSURANCE COMPANIES FOUND-

ED ?-This question must often have presented itself to those who know the amount of money which is annually drained from Ireland to support Scotch and English companies. The Cork Examiner thus ably calls attention to the matter :- " It has long been a matter of regret to persons in this city that so large a sum of money should annually be sent out of the city and out of the country in the shape of fire and life insurance premiums. Ireland contributes an enormous annual tax to feed the insurance offices of England and Scotland. Every company of the sister countries has its representative in almost every one of our principal cities, and in many of our chief towns. No matter what the character or stability of the company, it has made its acquaintance with our people through some clever or influential agent. In this city alone we have exactly seventy insurance agents-the representatives of seventy Scotch and English companies-some of these doing very large business, more of them carrying on what may considered a fair average business, and many of them doing but little. But on the whole, the amount of business transacted with these English and Scotch companies is literally enormous. Now the idea naturally suggests itself to the mind, whether it he not possible to retain some portion of this enriching stream our own country, and amongst our own peo-ple. That there are difficulties in the way no one will attempt to deny; but the real question is-are those difficulties insuperable? We do not like at present to hazard a decided opinion upon the matter, but we are inclined to take a hopeful view of the probabilities of the case. The Limited Liability Act affords an ample guarantee to shareholders even of companies which may be regarded as more or less of a speculative character; whereas under the former system ruin might have been, and very often has been, the consequence of meddling in any way with adventures of the kind. But now a man may say to himself, 'I have £50, or £500, which I can spare : I will invest it in such or such an undertaking. If the project succeed, so much the better; but if it fail, I cannot under any circumstances lose one penuy more than my original investment."

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON REVIVALS. - As far as we can make out, there seems no particular difference between this Irish and other religious revivals. These manifestations are perfectly wellknown facts of religious life. There are local revivals going on always in the Methodist districts in this country; it is only when the spiritual inoculation is on a particularly large scale that it attracts notice, as it does now. There appear to have been a great many of the common effects produced on this occasion,-people struck in a moment with violent overwhelming impressions, which make them fall to the ground, where they lie stupefied or uttering cries. The feeling which throws the victim into this fit is said to be an intense sudden conviction of sin, which in an instant lightens up the darkness within made visible by the momentary glare. The sinner starts back in horror at the cavern in which he at once finds himself; he sees doubt straight before him; the revelation of Divine wrath is too much for the mortal frame to hear, and he becomes insensible. This is "conversion." supposed that the dreadful vision is never parted with, even when the victim has revived after the prostration produced by the first sudden sight of it, but that it accompanies him through life, and makes it, as it were, impossible that he should fall back into habitual sin again. Miraculous effects, marvellous coincidences, second-sights, sounds in the air, heavenly impulses, and mysterious visitings from the invisible world accompany these occasions, and the Irish revival seems to have its share of them. Young women are particularly favoured with these communications. The extracts from the Irish papers yesterday in our columns gave some instances. These miraculous impressions and violent effects are said, however, to be the exceptions the main result of the movement being increased seriousness of the ordinary kind, crowded attendance at places of worship, and a general apparent awakening of religious feeling .--It must be remembered that the Dissenters have a different standard of conversion from that of the Church. Our sects, and especially the Methodists, look upon "conversion" as a sudden thing; they do not recognize gradual conversion, taking place insensibly in the course of time, as the result of slow ordinary influences; individuals indeed may think this "conversion," but the popular creed only acknowledges the other kind .-The sudden conversion of the individual being the ordinary rule, we have only to add the gregarious or sympathetic principle, and we see immediately that extraordinary effects must be sometimes produced, So long as sudden indivi-dual conversion goes on In a scattered way it is a quiet thing enough, but the instant people are converted suddenly, and also converted together, there is of course a scene, and a movement beging. All the conversions that would otherwise take place scparately now take place congregationally, in public, amid the stimulants and excitements of the preacher's appeals; spark kindles spark, the whole effect is multiplied tenfold by sympathy, each case of conversion intensifies the one next to it, heightens its sensations, exaggerates its symptoms, and makes it more of a phenomenon. A Church of England congregation could never become a scene of this demonstrative sort, because if it were addressed ever so effectively and powerfully, if the preacher were not a Canon of Westminster, but an not allow suddenness, or therefore give room to the action of sympathy. Three thousand of them might be undergoing conversion at once, and estimate that the criminal classes entail upon the nobody would see anything; it would be all as community an annual expense of not less than ten

IRISH LUNATIC ASYLUMS.-The condition of Irish | slightest attention, and the whole mass would go long and steady, takes its time, does not harry itself, Abbey will ever witness, after the most "awakening" succession of sermons in the naves, such effects as these. But where the principle of sudden conversion reigns it must be always liable to an extraordinary development under the influence of the additional principle of sympathy. The principle of sympathy will produce a scene, one scene will produce another scene, and so the movement will spread.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CAUSE OF THE SAN JUAN WAR .- The following is a brief review of the troubles in the Northwest. which, in the opinion of some, threatens a war with England. The Island of Sun Juan, or Bellevue, is considered to be a disputed point between American and English territory. It is between fifteen and eighteen miles long, by seven at the widest part. It peopled chiefly by a few American squatters, an English Squire, (an employee of the Hudson Bay Company,) and a number of unruly hogs, some of whom belong to the squire. The quarrel is all about these hogs. Said hogs persisted in breaking through the hedges and digging up and eating the potatoes of Mr. Cutter, an American settler. He gave themthat is, their masters - a fair warning, and then shot one of them, which turned out to be a boar belonging to the squire. Mr. Cutter was sorry, or offered to pay; but the squire had sworn vengeance; he attempted to have Cutter arrested and brought to Victoria, there to be tried and transported Now there happened to be some United States troops under General Harney at hand, and when a British war steamer arrived from Victoria to carry off Mr. Cutter, General Harney refused to deliver him up. It was then that the question arose as to whose jurisdiction the Island of San Juan belongs. Warlike preparations now commenced on both sides. The English hesitated to strike the first blow. The Assembly in Victoria have issued a long address to Governor Douglass, setting forth that it would be a Insting disgrace to the British name if the Americans were not at once driven from the Island. Governor Douglass does not know what to do. The English commander of the naval force in those waters is reported to have said that "the first broadside ho would fire at the American settlement on San Juan would cost England more than the Island is worth." In the meantime the Americans have received reinforcements from Stelliacoom, etc., and commenced fortifications. There are already five companies of infantry and four of artiflery on the spot. The laland is thus practically "annexed." Both sides are 'spoiling" for the fight, but, according to the latest news, Governor Douglas will first send to St. James's for instructions. If a war cosues, that hour of a squire has been the cause of it.

THE LATE MR. BRUNEL .- The London correspon: dent of The Manchester Guardian has the following --" The death of Isambard Brunel has excited much sympathy. The verdict on him might be 'Kiiled by the Great Eastern'-but less by the anxiety consequent upon the completion and starting of the big ship, than by the mortification and disappointment at the cost and bungling of her launching With that daring independence, or rather deliance of settled opinion, which distinguished Brunel, be had made arrangements for the moving of the Levi than to the water which were in contradiction with many doctrines bitherto accepted as axioms in ship-launching. Mr. Scott Russell made an offer to the Company to contract for the launching for an expense of £15,000. Mr. Brand pooh-pooled the figure, as needlessly costly. His own arrangements cost the Company close on £100,000. Yet he never sy erved, after once determining on his course. Ambreite was one leading feature of Branel's engineering charac-

ter. I heard an anecdote which illustrates this atrikingly. Evanel held views in contradiction to those of his brethren, so to the employment of a peculiar kind of Roman cement in railway bridge building. Other engineers objected to its use, as a mardened too fast to allow the work to settle properly .-Not so Brunel. Tructing to his own view, he used this mortar in one of the first large bridges constructed by him for the Great Western line. It fell soon after its erection. Brunel entered the room where the Directors were assembled, in discomfitted conclave, to discuss the accident. 'I congrutulate you, gentlemen, on the fall of----bridge,' was Brunel's entry on the subject. 'Congratulate us! on an accident involving disaster and the loss ofpounds?" was the augry and amazed rejoinder .-Certainly,' said Brunel coolly, 'I was just about to put up two hundred bridges on the same principle.

FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANCIAN'S EXPEDITION - IT STURM OF CAPTAIN McCLINTOCK, R. N .- The expedition sent by Lady Franklin to seek authentic accounts of the fate of her gallant husband has returned completely successful. The following despatch has been re-ceived by the Secretary of the Admiralty:--Yacht Fox, R. Y.S. -Sir,-I beg you will inform the The following despatch has been re-

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's final searching expedition, which I have had the honor to conduct.

Their lordships will rejoice to hear that our end avors to ascertain the fate of the "Franklin Expedition have met with complete success.

At Point Victory, upon the N.W. Coast of King

William's Island, a record has been found, dated April 25, 1848, and signed by Captains Crozer and Fitzjames. By it we were informed that Her Majesty's ships Ecobus and Terror were abandoned on April 22, 1848, in the ice, five lengues to the N.N.W., that the survivors, in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Captain Crozies were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died on June 11, 1847.

Many deeply interesting relies of our lost countrytuen have been picked up upon the Western shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since remained, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth.

Being unable to penetrate beyond Bellot's Straits, the Fox wintered in Brentford Bay, and the searchincluding the estuary of Great Fish River, and the discovery of 800 miles of coast line, by which we have united the explorations of the former searching expedition, to the north and west of our position, with those of James Ross, Dease, and Simpson, and Rue to the South-has been performed by sledge journeys this spring, conducted by Lieut. Hobson, R.N., Captain Allen Young, and myself.

As a somewhat detailed report of our proceedings will doubtless be interesting to their Lordships, it is herewith enclosed, together with a chart of our discoveries and explorations; and at the earliest opportunity I will present myself at the Admiralty to afford further information, and lay before their Lordships a record found at Point Victory .- I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) F. L. M'CLISTOCK, Captain R.N.

CRIMINALS IN EMBLAND .- The numbers of the criminal classes at large of this country have been estimated to amount to 125,000 living by the plunder and the vices of the community. Now, it may be fairly assumed that each of these persons must spend at least £25 a year, and that this black mail, or "thieves' income tax," is levied on the public at a loss of at least double that sum. This would amount to £7,746,100, and, added to the actual positive charges of police and prisons, it would warrant the noiseless and as invisible as thought itself. The millions pounds sterling, or more than one-third of glacierlike movement would not attract the the interest of the vational debt.—English Paper.

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All communications to be addressed to the Editor, G. E. CLERK.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1859.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM-We would remind our readers that the Annual Bazaar in aid of the funds of this institution is open at the Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James Street, and that all are requested to attend.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS. - In one of our Upper Canada exchanges we find the following Jeremiad over the growth of crime:-

"It is a melancholy fact, that, in spite of Schools, Churches, Chapels, Ministers, and Missionariese ime is fearfully on the increase in England, Canada, the United States, and the Continent of Europe What renders this fact more surprising and sad, is, that never in the world's history was there so much preaching, so much paid out to elevate and instruct the masses as at present. Education is all but universal-nearly every village has its Uhurch. * * Yet, in spite of all this not a paper can one read, without being shocked to find that one or more horrible murders have been committed, and offences less grave are numberless .- York Herald, Sept. 30.

We will not contest the truth of what our cotemporary asserts respecting the general increase of crime, both in quantity and intensity. It is true, in so far as Great Britain, as the United States, and we fear that we must add, in so far as Upper Canada are concerned; but it is not true of Catholic countries; that is to say, of countries whose population is mainly composed of Catholics, and which have remained faithful to the Holy See. There are nominal Catholic countries, whose populations are at this moment in arms, or preparing to take up arms, against the Church; and in these crime is as rife, as in the most thoroughly Protestant country in the world. But Ireland is Catholic in fact, as well as by courtesy, and in Ireland, crime is steadily decreasing; whilst the criminal statistics of that Popish country present a remarkable and truly gratifying contrast to those of Protestant England. That we speak not without due warrant, may be proved by referring to certain Blue-Books recently published by the British government; wherein are duly set forth the criminal statistics of Ireland, and of England and Wales, respectively, for the year 1858. A Blue-Book stance, a few extracts which we intend to lay be- mitted for trial-their offences being too grave tive; and deeply suggestive as to the comparative moral influence of Catholicity and Protestantism.

In the first place we shall be able to make good thereby, our assertion that, if crime is in-Canada, as our Protestant cotemporary above | ments. quoted maintains-it has rapidly and steadily decreased of late years in Catholic Ireland.

"It is gratifying to be informed"—says the London Times, in an analysis of the 37th Report of the Inspectors-general, on the state of prisons in Ireland -" it is gratifying to be informed that crime has largely decreased in Ireland. The reduction in crime in 1858 has even exceeded that in 1857; and is on the whole more satisfactory in its nature than in any of the preceding years in which this gratifying result has been noticed, for it has been more substantial, more general, and more equally distributed. In 1857 although the decrease was large, it was almost entirely confined to females; but in 1858 it has taken place in both sexes to nearly the same amount, not only as regards the number of committals, but also in the daily average number confined in prison. In juvenile crime, too, the improvement noticed last year has been fully maintained; the number of offenders of this class having fallen to such an amount as may easily be dealt with in the reformatories which are being established throughout the country. Last year misdemeanours and drunkenness formed exceptions to the general rule of the diminution of crime but an examination of the tables will show that in 1858, there was a decrease in every description of crime, with the sole exception of breaches of the revenue laws, in which a very trifling increase has occurred, and in military offences."

This we think, which is the official testimony of a Protestant Government, fully establishes our first thesis; that in Catholic Ireland, whatever may be the case in other countries-crime is rapidly and steadily, year by year, decreasing. -The amount of that decrease may be estimated from the following statistics, for which we are indebted to the Report of the Inspectors-general of prisons in Ireland. The number of prisoners in gaol in Ireland on the 1st of January, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859, respectively, is given as under :-

1855.....5,080 1856......3,561 1857......3,419

Assuming that the amount of crimmality in a country bears a direct ratio to the number of fences — crimes not necessarily involving any landlords are to the Catholic population of Erm, the task of giving to the people God's Holy Word. very high degree of moral turpitude. The Re- we leave the impartial reader, and the observer | See Prefuce to Bible.

port goes on to give us the number of convictions in Ireland for 1858:-

ous periods..... Senienced to various terms of) imprisonment — Males, 14,- } 246; Females, 12,507.

Total convictions...... 27,218 From these statistics, the quality or intensity of Irish crime, as well as its quantity, may be estimated; and from these it is a fair deduction that those crimes have diminished in intensity as well as in quantity, seeing how trifling, for the most part, have been the sentences thereon pronounced. Upon the whole, the moral aspect of Catholic Ireland is highly gratifying to the philanthrophist and the Christian; and as compared with that of her Protestant neighbors is pregnant with most important truths. This shall be evident by referring to the criminal statistics of England and Wales, as given in another Blue-Book containing the "Official Report on Judicial Statistics" for 1858. The Report refers exclusively to England and Wales, and does not deal with the criminality of Scotland; and from this it appears that, in the month of September, 1858, there were confined in the different gaols and reformatories of England and Wales 25,424 criminals; or, as the Times in its analysis of the Report observes, about one-fifth of the criminal population, which that journal estimates at upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand. Thus we have the startling fact that, whilst the population of England and Wales is not much more than double that of Ireland, criminal statistics show that in the former there are nine times as many persons confined in gaol as criminals. On the 1st of January, 1859, in Popish Ireland there were 2,844 prisoners; but in the month of September, 1858, there were in the gaols of Protestant England and Wales 25,424.

This is a fact that speaks eloquently as to the comparative criminality of the two communities; but this is not the only, nor even the most striking fact of the same order. For instance-

Whilst the capital convictions in Ireland during 1858 amounted to 4, no less than 53 persons were sentenced to death during the same period in England. Of these 53 capital sentences, 16 were for murder; 14 for unnatural offences (a class of crimes unknown we believe in Ireland); 13 for burglary with violence; S for attempts to murder; and 2 for robbery with wounds. Eleven murderers were actually executed, of whom four were foreigners.

In Ireland, it will be remembered that, during the year, 243 persons were sentenced to Penal servitude. In England, on the other hand, 2,130 convicts were so sentenced during the same period of time, or about nine times as many as were sentenced in Ireland. From this we may infer that the criminality of Protestant England is as 9 to 1 compared with that of Catholic Ireland, whilst its population is-about 2 to 1. This again is a startling but incontrovertible fact, established by official Protestant statistics.

And yet even the view of the comparative criminality of the two communities as given in the above figures is far from fair as regards Ireland. In the criminal statistics of the latter is included every case of summary conviction, for petty assault, or vagrancy, by a magistrate; whilst of the English criminals we have dealt as yet with those is not certainly pleasant reading; but in this in- only who were convicted after having been comfore our readers therefrom, will be found instruc- to be summartly dealt with. Thus it appears that during the year-17,855 persons were com-13,246 were actually convicted. Of these, as we have seen, 53 were sentenced to death, 2,139 to Penal servitude, 10,834 to imprisonment, and creasing in England, the United States, and in 229 to be whipped, or other minor punish-

But besides these, 404,034 persons were summarily dealt with, of whom 260,290 were convicted. Of the latter, 65,263 were sent to gaol; 160,636 were fined; 502 were whipped; 10,360 held to bail; 3,781 delivered over to army and navy; and 19,750 otherwise punished.

So that the "tottle of the whole," as Joe Hu. e would say, stands thus. For the one year under notice, there were, in England and Wales, 273,536 convictions, against 27,218 in Ireland; or in other words, in proportion to their respective populations, the quantity of crime in the former, or Protestant community, was nearly fivefold that of the latter, or Catholic community.

For the quantity, or intensity of Protestant as compared with Catholic criminality, we must look to the nature of the sentences pronounced; and making allowance for four foreigners sentenced to death in England, we have 49 capital convictions from amongst the Protestant, against 4 from amongst the Catholic community. This

fact requires no comment. Thus have we shown by Protestant testimony, that whilst crime is constantly increasing in Protestant countries; in Ireland which is honorably distinguished amongst all the nations of the earth for its fidelity to the Catholic Church, crime is fast and steadily decreasing, both in quantity and intensity; and that, as compared with its Protestant neighbors, its criminal statistics afford undeniable proofs of the higher morality, and therefore of the higher civilisation of its people. We may add too, that much of the serious crime of Ireland is produced by the abnormal social condition of the country; by the unhappy relations existing betwixt the owner of the soil, and its cultivaraces, aliens to one another in blood, language, and religion. This great cause or provocative to crime, exists not in England and Wales, whose crimes are indicative therefore of the fearful. deep-seated moral depravity of their criminal population. To what a fearful extent the criminal prisoners, we deduce from the above figures the statistics of Great Britain would be swelled if, remarkable and gratifying fact, that crime has in England, Scotland, and Wales, the clergy of which have not shared in this glorious change are and the tenant farmers, what the clergy of the breaches of the revenue laws, and military of- Protestant Establishment of Ireland, and Irish

of human nature, to judge for himself. It is enough for us to have given the lie by means of Protestant statistics, to the malicious libels daily and hourly circulated against Catholicity in general, and the Catholics of Ireland in particular, by scurrilous scribblers in the Protestant press, of whom our "natural ally" George Brown of the Globe, may be taken as a fair sample.

PROTESTANT IGNORANCE. - Catholics are often, and very reasonably, surprised and annoyed at the misrepresentations of Catholic doctrines, Catholic practices, and the history of the Catholic Church, in which Protestant writers upon any of these subjects habitually indulge.-Much of this proceeds from sheer malice, and from a not misplaced confidence in the ignorance of their readers, and the consequent inability of the latter to detect the falsehood laid before them. But much also, we believe, proceeds from sheer ignorance of Catholicity; and that it should be so, can surprise no one who is aware of the profound ignorance which, for the most part, obtains amongst Protestants with regard to matters immediately connected with Protestantism. If have ever advocated. Of course therefore, any ignorant of the latter, it is certainly not wonderful that they should be constantly falling into the most ludicrous errors, doctrinal and historical, when treating of matters connected with Catho-

If, for instance, there be one matter upon which all Protestants might be supposed to be thoroughly posted up, it is the origin of their versions of the Scriptures; and when we find them, upon this simple historical question, falling into such gross and indeed ludicrous errors as those which we note below, how can we wonder hitherto proceeded, from the preponderance of that when they address themselves to the task of elucidating the history of the Catholic Church, their blunders should be still more gross and

The subjoined extract is from the Echo, a Protestant journal published at Toronto in the interest of the "Low Church" section of our Anglican fellow-citizens; and is copied, without a word of comment, from a discourse lately delivered by a Protestant Minister, the Rev. G. D. Cummins, D. D., upon "William Tyndale and the Bible Society." First we are told that this man, William Tyndale:-

was the first translator of the Bible into the English tongue."—Echo, 23d ult.

And secondly we are told that his translation of the Bible is now in general use amongst the English speaking portion of the Protestant world:--

"It is now upwards of three hundred years ago since William Tyndale died at the stake for translating this English Bible-this English Bible that has a dominion on which the sun never sets."-1b. The Italics are our own.

In the above extracts from the discourse of a Protestant Doctor of Divinity upon the English version of the Bible, there are almost as many errors as there are words.

In the first place Tyndale, whose translation of a portion of the sacred scriptures was published about 1526, was not the "first translator of the Bible into the English tongue." About one hundred and fifty years before the time of Tyndale, or 1380. Wicklysse had translated the Bible into the English tongue; and the honor-if honor there be-of mutilating and corrupting the sacred text by a vicious translation, belongs to the latter heresiarch.

In the second place, Tyndale did not translate the Bible into the English tongue. His work consists of a translation of the New Testament, gislature as shall greatly increase the relative made probably from the Greek; and of a translation of part only of the Old Testament, in which portion of the work Tyndale was assisted, mitted for trial in England and Wales; and that it is generally believed by Coverdale, as the former was not acquainted with Hebrew.

In the third place "this English Bible," of which Tyndale was the translator, was so corrupt, so full of gross perversions of the sacred text, that it never obtained general acceptance even in England, but was speedily superseded by other translations; amongst which we may mention, that known as the "Bishops' Bible," from the fact of several Bishops having been engaged in its translation; and also the version now generally in use, known as the " Authorised Version," and which owes its origin to "that sanctified person" . King James VI. The pretence, therefore, that "this English Bible" which William Tyndale translated is in any sense the same work as that which at the present day is hawked about as the Protestant Bible, or that it " has a dominion on which the sun never sets," is absurd, and a gross perversion of the truth. The title page of the "Authorised" Protestant version tells us that it was "translated out of the original tongues;" and we may, therefore, conclude that its translators were not copyists of their predecessors, whose numerous errors moreover, in their respective translations, had given rise to the general demand for a new and improved version of the

These errors we signalise, not as important in themselves, but as illustrative of the ignorance that commonly prevails amongst Protestants on all matters connected with religion. And yet as pointed out above have their several effects upon many questions at issue betwixt Catholics and Protestants. It is known that Catholic divines of the day strongly condemned 'Tyndale's version, because of its numerous corruptions; whilst this condemnation is cited by Protestants as a proof of the hostility of the Catholic Church to all translations of the Sacred Scriptures into the sition of Rome to the translation of the Scripthem, is identical with those condemned by the Church; and hence it is that Protestant lecturers make it a rule to ignore the fact that the er-

*So that silly drunkard, and most profligate prince is entitled by the sychophants to whom he entrusted

Protestants, is spoken of as, "this English Bible," which William Tyndale translated. For this reason, therefore, it is important to remind Protestants that their Bible is no more Tyndale's version, than it is Wycliffe's or Bede's.

REFORMS AND REFORMERS .- Are you opposed to Reform? we have been asked; and if you are not, why is the TRUE WITNESS always opposing the "Protestant Reform" party? Such a question merits an answer, because we

can thereby define our position.

We are not opposed to "Reform," is our reply; but as a Catholic journalist, we are intent upon such "Reforms," only as shall directly tend to the good of religion, and the advancement of Catholic interests. Foremost amongst those "Reforms" which are imperatively needed, we rank a "Reform" in the School Laws of Upper Canada; and with us the value of every political change, or proposed political change, is estunated by its probable bearings upon that one vital 'Reform" of the "School Laws" which we measure, any policy whose results, directly or indirectly, would be to throw obstacles in the way of obtaining that "Reform," must by us, as indeed by every honest simple hearted Catholic, be looked upon as injurious, and therefore to be

Now what at the present moment is, what hitherto has been, the chief obstacle to any equitable adjustment of the School Question? We answer-and we think that few will disagree with us-that that obstacle proceeds and has anti-Catholic or Protestant influences in the Legislature. That it is because the Protestant element therein is stronger than is the Catholic, that our claims for justice have been hither to contemptuously rejected. Catholic members of Parliament—to their shame be it spoken—have allowed themselves to be cowed, or daunted, in the presence of that superior Protestant force; Catholic statesmen, more intent upon promoting their own worldly policy, than upon the interests of the Church, have in consequence sacrificed the latter to political exigencies; and the Protestant party, already too strong, thus strengthened by deserters from the Catholic camp, bave thereby been emboldened to resist every effort made by a small but faithful minority to extort justice from their hands, and to enforce attention to our reasonable demands.

If this be a true statement of the case, a correct view of the causes to which we are indebted for the very unsatisfactory condition of the School Question, it is clear as day, that any change or "Reform" which should have the effect of increasing or adding to the Protestant element in the composition of the Legislature, would have the effect of making the attainment of that other School "Reform" for which we as Catholics contend, more difficult than ever. If with the present proportion betwixt Catholics and Protestants in the Legislature it is so difficult to obtain justice for Catholics, how much more difficult—nay impossible—would it be to obtain that justice from a Legislature in which the ratio of Protestants to Catholics should be far greater than it is at present? This is a question in the Rule of Three, which any child is, or should be, capable of solving.

But the great object of the "Protestant Reform" party is to effect such a change in the Lestrength of Protestantism. This we think no one will venture to deny.

Therefore we conclude that, if the objects of pists have at heart. the" Protestant Reformers" were carried out, obstacles insuperable to an equitable adjustment of the School Question would thereby be opposed to us; and we therefore, because we are "Reformers," that is, Catholic " Reformers," are and must be opposed, heart and soul, to the "Protestant Reform" party. There is but one test that we apply to every proposed measure, which -if it will not stand that test-we unhesitatingly reject. That test is-" How will it affect the School Question of Upper Canada? If it holds out reasonable prospects of leading to a prompt and satisfactory settlement of that question, we are prepared to accept it; if it does not, or if it seems calculated to throw additional difficulties in the way of that settlement, we at once, and without further consideration, reject it. This we say is, as it ever has been, the policy of the TRUE WITNESS, and should be the policy of every one who calls himself a Catholic.

We are "Reformers" then; but as we said, the only "Reforms" for which we care one straw, are "Reforms" that shall beneficially affect the cause of the Catholic Church. To all other political changes or "Reforms" which would not have that effect we are indifferent; and to those which would have a contrary effect, we are heart and soul opposed—and therefore we are dependent to the taste for the horrible and the obscene by going into all the offensive and connected to the "Protestant Reformance" and mulating a property of the protestant Reformance. those which would have a contrary effect, we are opposed to the "Protestant Reformers" and their entire policy. We have nothing, thank God! nothing in common with them. We detest and repudiate all their principles; and then most of no error is perfectly harmless, so these by us all do we shrink from them with disgust when they approach us under the garb of Liberals, and with words of friendship on their Judas lips.

If, with us, as alas! it does with too many. "Reform" meant only a redistribution of official salaries; or if we had learned to estimate the value of any particular course of political action by the prospects it opened to its votaries of advancement in public life—we should act quite and white black, and who let the guilty run at large differently. But looking upon these things as to endanger the community with new crimes."—New vulgar tongue. Now to have any bearing differently. But looking upon these things as tor; and the consequent animosities betwixt two on the merits of the question at issue—the oppo- beneath the notice of any honest man, of any Catholic especially, we cannot be expected to attures-it is necessary to establish in the Protest- tach any weight to the argument that is urged dition of the "model republic;" and yet no doubt, ant mind that the version actually in use amongst incessantly in favor of the "Protestant Reform" party—to the effect that, if in power, they would us now look at the state of society on the other exercise their right of patronage in a manner side of the Atlantic. favorable to Irishmen and Catholics. We con- As to the condition, the unutterably filthy rors of the first English versions of the Bible fess at once that, except in so far as it might tend condition, of the poorer classes of society in the were so many and great, that within a few years to promote the interests of the Church, we have British Islands, we have but to consult the prison decreased in Ireland within the last four years, the Established Church, and the owners of the after their first appearance Protestants were not the slighest wish to see a Catholic in any registers, and the criminal statistics for the renearly fifty per cent; whilst the only offences soil, were to the majority of the British people obliged to abandon them; and thus it is that the office whatsoever; and that we believe that there quired information. The frequency of murder, is nothing so corrupting, so debasing to a people, as that continual hankering after place, which is magnitude of crimes of all kinds daily paraded the characteristic of all our Canadian political before the eyes of the world in the columns of men of the present day. But we do care for the the British press, render it unnecessary for us to

English Bible, now almost universally used by "School Question;" and to secure its satisfactory settlement, we would cheerfully agree to the exclusion from office of every Catholic in the country, until the day of judgment.

" Seek first the Kingdom of God and His justice." These are the words of highest wisdom: and by following them shall we best promote our own honor, and the interests of the Church .-What matter that the success of a particular party should promote our personal interests-that it should make this man a magistrate, or procure for that man a situation in the "Board of Works"-if it did not promote the interests of the Church? "Reform" is a fine thing to clamor about; a pretty word of incantation for knaves to conjure fools withal, and with which to create a sensation at the hustings. But what if the "Reform" be a change from bad to worsefrom one phase of Protestant intolerance to another, and more rabid phase! What if, instead of conducing to the spread of the Separate School system, it should menace the entire overthrow of that system! Should we be justified as Catholics in advocating such a "Reform," or giving encouragement to its supporters, because by so doing we might be opening to ourselves the portals of a Government office, or securing for our relatives a share in the distribution of patronage? Out upon such vile mercenary considerations?

God forbid that such considerations should have any weight with Catholics! for should such be the case, they would deserve to be treated as an inferior and degraded race; they would merit, and that richly, the scorn of every honest man. No! the Catholic, no matter of what origin, has one constant, infallible test; which, if he will but apply it, will guide him in every difficulty, and keep him harmless amidst all the rocks and shoals that may beset his course. He has but to seek, first and above all things, the Kingdom of God and His justice; to study the interests of the Catholic Church; and looking upon every thing as subordinate to those interests, to trample under foot every consideration of worldly policy which may present itself to him. Thus in polities, and with the "Reforms" which are proposed as remedies for the evils under which the body politic is labouring. The Catholic need but ascertain how, if effected, those "Reforms" would affect the Church, to know whether he should support or oppose them. A "Reformer" in the good sense of the word, he must be; but if a true son of the Church, he cannot but he the enemy of "Protestant Reformers," and of their

And of this we may be certain-That that policy, that statesman, that publicist of any kind, which or who, is most obnoxious to Protestants, is the policy which Catholics should follow, the statesman whom Papists should support. This is an infallable rule, admitting of no exception .-The Catholic who does his duty towards his Church may be respected by, but never can be popular amongst Protestants. And when we hear that a particular course of policy is approved of by the latter; or that a Catholic statesman is looked upon by them with a favorable eye-we may be as sure as that there is a God in Heaven, that the one is injurious to the Church, and that the other is a knave and a hypocrite.

Our readers will, we hope, pardon us these remarks; and we trust that they will give us credit in future for being a friend, not the enemy of "Reform." Bearing in mind that the Reform par excellence for which we contend, is, "Reform" in the "School Laws;" and that consequently we are opposed to the policy of the Protestant Reform" party, solely because that policy, if successful, would, as every one knows, be fatal to the " Reform" which we and all Pa

ETHICS OF PROTESTANTISM. - "The increase of crime in America"-says a late number of the Christian Inquirer, one of the leading Protestant periodicals of the United States -is one of the darkest features of Western civilisation. And yet it cannot be denied that in the United States of America, if anywhere, has Protestant civilisation had full and ample scope to develop itself, in what direction soever it listed, unshackled, unimpeded by the vices or the virtues, the traditions or the institutions of Eastern Christendom. Our cotemporary continues:

"While we are inclined to take hopeful views of our country, and to believe fully in her destiny, as the politicians call it—we do not blind our eyes a moment to the dark and ominous signs of the times. Crime is rife. The blood of the nation is morbid and inflamed. Spots of corruption appear on the body. politic. Many begin to clamor for a stronger government. Even the halls of Legislation, and the courts of justice have not escaped the contamination. The golden age of rectitude has passed, and the iron age of selfishness is upon us. Suicides have increased; murders and crimes against chastity have overspread our press like a cloud. The journals of the day, especially the pictorials, instead of practising a mulating a prurient curiosity, and morbid passions. "One reason why crime is so full-blown and inso

lent to-day in America is, that nothing is absolutely certain about either conviction or punishment. Jurors break their oaths as if unconscious of their solemnity. Courts catch the feeble prey, but the strong break through the cobwebs of the law. At Chicago, the jury that acquit a murderer are treated to a champagne supper by the father of the accused, of their rendering a verdict of 'not guilty.' At Washtheir rendering a verdict of 'not guilty.' ington the slayer of his fellow-man goes free, and his counsel thanks the jurors for their acquittal. We shall probably next hear of costly services of plate being given to reward those who call black white, York Christian Inquirer.

Not a flattering picture this of the moral conseeing by what hand it is drawn, a true one. Let

maist upon the immorality, and almost utter corruption of the lower strata of British society. No; it is not of this class, but of those classes that lie above it in the social scale, that we now propose to treat; and as is our invariable custom we will still continue to adduce Protestant, and exclusively Protestant, testimony for all that we advance, with regard to the moral effects of Protestantism, and the civilisation of which it boasts.

The Westminster Review, a unexceptionable, because a thoroughly Protestant witness testifying against Protestantism, is our authority for the hideous depravity of the wealthier classes of British society; a depravity that manifests itself indeed in a different form from that in which the depravity of the poorer classes is displayed-but which is not on that account one whit less bateful and widespread. The "respectable" merchant, or man of business, will not indeed figure in a " garotte" robbery, nor is his name likely to appear amongst those of the "swell mob" or light-fingered gentry who infest the streets .-His weapons are not indeed the bludgeon, the crowbar, or the "life-preserver," but the pen and ledger; and with these, if our informant may be believed, he inflicts wounds upon society and whom, amidst much groaning, and with great exupon his neighbor, as deep and deadly as those penditure of fetid breath, the frequenters of the dealt by the hands of the burglar or "ticket of leave" foot-pad. The one is a knave in fustian; the other is a knave in broad cloth; the one robs to the extent of a few shillings or most given to sanding the sugar, and similar evangelical pounds; the other counts his fraudulent gains by practices; and it is next to a miracle if you can thousands, and by hundreds of thousands. And so a respectability-loving Protestant world smiles | ing experienced " religion, and to having become complacently upon the latter, even whilst affecting to shudder at the smaller villanies and petty crimes of his brother scoundrel. Such, according to the Westminster Review, is the moral condition of the trading or commercial classes of the British Empire.

Now if there is one point upon which Protestantism piques itself more than another, it is the extent and success of its trading and commercial operations; if there is one illustration of the superiority of Protestantism over Catholicity which, more than any other, Protestants delight to adduce, it is the greater commercial prosperity, and material wealth of Protestant, as compared with Catholic communities. Protestants will point to their wharves, to their warehouses, to their crowded marts, and the forests of masts in their ports, and taunt the Papist with the manifest inferiority of all Romish countries in these respects. " Exports" and "Imports," as if these were so many duly attested vouchers of Divine grace; they quote the "Customs' Returns" as evidences of the Lord's presence; and speak respectfully of their steam-ships, and of their railroads, as tokens of the working of God's Holy Spirit .-The Papist would, of course, keep silent, and allow himself to be crushed by such an overwhelming amount of evidence in favor of the divine origin of Protestantism, were it not for the occasional revelations made by Protestant writers like the Westminster Reviewer, as to the causes and consequences of Protestant commercial prosperity.

To what is this prosperity-or, at least, that which the world calls prosperity-owing? To Protestantism, no doubt; for none but Protestant, or heathen nations, have ever attained to a similar prosperity. And if, again, we ask-Is this Grace, the blessing of God upon honest industry? or is it the result of a total disregard of all sacred obligations, of all the precepts of the Dilove of man, or the love of God?—we are con- and should have the decency to bear in mind to justice bound to take ordination for some years. He that, in sad truth, Protestant commercial prosperity, though a prosperity to which Protestant communities can alone attain, is the work, not of God, but of the devil; the result, not of a rigid and conscientious adherence to the Divine commands, but of the habitual violation of them in every particular-and especially of that command which says, " Thou shalt not steal."

In other words, if the Westminster Review is to be believed, a Protestant merchant is, too generally, but the synonym of "rogue;" and a wealthy man of business, is but another form of expression for a lucky scoundrel. "To a general extent," says the Westminster Review, "dishonesty is, not an exceptional and temporary, but a general and permanent element of our mercantile system." That system to which the British Protestant proudly points as the iacontrovertible evidence of the superiority of Protestantism over Catholicity.

Yes! we cheerfully accept the greater commercial activity, and the more extended mercantile systems of Protestant, as compared with Caand as an index of its moral value. It is almost invariably the knave who thrives best in business; it is the man who has the hardest heart. and the least sensitive conscience, who succeeds mits that every Christian is as much a child of most surely in the great art of making money; and therefore, Protestantism, which repudiates examination of conscience, and abhors confession, is favorable to Mammon worship, and to the accumulation of wealth. "For," says the Westminster Reviewer-after having carefully collected and compared the opinion of those personally engaged in, and intimately acquainted with the Great Britain :-

"Their concurrent opinion, independently given by each, is, that the scrupulously honest man must go to the wall."-p. 206.

Now what holds true of the trading individual, must hold true of the trading community; and thus the commercial inferiority of Catholic communities, and the want of business activity with which Protestants reproach them, is at once accounted for. " The scrupulously honest man, must go the wall;" and so also must the scrupulously honest community; whilst, of course, that community which is least troubled by conscientious scruples, will outstrip in the race after wealth, its more conscientious and less knavish competitors. Here, in two words, is the whole explanation of the phenomenon so complacently

terial prosperity, and therefore, unworthy the ra-

tional man's allegiance.

Again, the Westminster Reviewer assures us, upon the highest commercial authority, "that success is incompatible with strict integrity."-Evidently then the devotees of that ethical system which is least importunate in its demands, will be invariably the most successful in business; whilst it will be the lot of those who adhere to the more rigid system, to be left behind; and to see the prizes fall to the share of their less scrupulous, and therefore more successful competitors. This we say is evident from the Westminster Review-p. 209-" that success is incompatible

Of course there are exceptions to this, as to Romanism. every other rule. We could, were it not invidious, mention even here in Montreal, Protestant merchants of high standing and of unblemished reputation, whose success in business is as notorious as is their integrity; but, strange to say, these exceptions are to be found almost invariably amongst that class of Protestants stigmatized as non-evangelical; amongst those whom "Our Zion" have excommunicated, and upon "Little Bethel" have passed sentence of condemnation. Whilst, on the other hand, your "professors" are almost invariably rogues, wholly avoid being cheated by him who confesses to hava new creature in the Lord.

the truth of the revelations made by the Westminster Review; and if so, we have a full explanation of the cause of the difference that cerof Protestant, and that of Catholic communities. whether cant and hypocrisy, whether cheating on the side of the former; whether that accumu- ourselves and all around us as gloomy and un- Mess \$14. lation of wealth in a few hands, which is the most characteristic features of Protestant civilisation, ter all such a sure passport to heaven, such a whether it be a blessing to be sought after, or a curse, and an evil to be deprecated, are questions upon which political economists still wrangle; and of God;" if we had the same confidence in his do to 3s 9d per hag for good sound ones; Apples, 10s to 12s 6d per floor barrel for this market, but line shipping lots would bring somewhat more. Bay, \$8 is conducive to the happiness of the human race; clear title to be reckoned amongst "the children serious doubts. What the sentiments of the great to our columns; if we thought he was as well mass of the people themselves are thereupon, is posted up in the affairs of the other world, as he They dwell complacently on their Tables of however not a question at all. Their impatience of the existing system; their deep-rooted, wide- beef, ashes, and mess pork-we should be glad spread discontent; their indistinct clamors for a to be even as he is. But en attendant, the new and better order of society; the active propagation of socialist theories; and the general excused for not at all desiring to be such a hatred which the working classes of England "child of God." bear towards their employers, masters—or tyrants as they generally call the latter-evince how rotten the material prosperity of Great Britain is at the core. And if we may judge by a certain class of literature now much in vogue, not only amongst the workers, but amongst the wealthy, well-born and refined—we allude to such works as Alton Locke, and others of that school—the suspicion that all is not quite right below the smiling surface of Protestant society; that there are active dangerous irrepressible passions there at work, which may some day burst out in one wide, all-destroying explosion, is not confined to those to whom the actual social system is hateful; and prosperity, such as it is, the work of Divine is participated in by many who not deem themselves the victims of capital. Such being the case, Protestants would do well to be more careful how they contrast the material prosperity of vine Law, of all the restraints imposed by the Protestant, with that of Catholic communities; strained by the evidence before us, to answer what causes—according to the best Protestant writers of the day-that prosperity is owing .-They should remember that "success" in the line in which they are most successful, " is incompatible with integrity."

> What is a Christian!—We ventured to attended by his brother, the Very Rev. John Macdon-discuss the other day the question—"What do ald, the Very Rev. George Hay, the Rev. James Protestants mean by their favorite phrase of Chisholm, D.D., the Rev. John O'Connor, and nu-Protestants mean by their favorite phrase of cmbracing the truth as it is in Jesus?" as by them applied to apostates from Catholicity. The conclusion to which we came was, that on the escut in pace. lips of Protestants, " the truth as it is in Jesus" is but another form of expression for general scepticism or infidelity.

This our opinion is confirmed by the views that Protestants of the evangelical strine entertain of Christianity. In their eyes not to be a Romanist, is to be a Christian. In other words, Catholics, in the eyes of evangelical Protestants, are not Christians; as is evident from the Montreal Witness, an undoubted evangelical organ.

"The lact"-says the Montreal Witness, with commendable modesty in its issue of the 1st tholic communities, as an effect of Protestantism, instant-" the fact of every Christian being as much a child of God as ourselves cannot be questioned." There's condescension for you! Only think; the editor of the Montreal Witness ad-God as he is himself, or as are any of his swindling friends of the bankrupt Savings' Bank. But wasn't quick enough in comprehending the meaning of then to be sure he does not admit a Catholic to be a Christian at all. For, according to him-1. "Every Christian is as much a child of

God as he is himself." 2. But he does not admit Papists to be as much children of God as he is himself; hecause if

speak of them as steeped in the darkness of superstition.

3. Therefore, if "all Christians" are as much children of God as is the editor of the Montreal Witness; and if Catholics are not as much children of God as is that eminently sanctified frequenter of the " Little Bethel," it follows-upon the principle that things which are unequal to the same, are unequal to one anotherthat in the eyes of the saints, Catholics are not men. Christians at all.

We complain not of the illiberality of the Montreal Witness in denying to Papists the character of Christians; in classing a St. Francis de Sales, a Thomas a Kempis, a Fenelon, and a Bossuet, with heathens and infidels. But we do complain of the inconsistency of which Protestdwelt upon by Protestants; and cited by them as ants are guilty, when they accuse us of illiberality a proof that Catholicity is an unprogressive reli- because we repudiate any connection with them gion; behind the age, unfavorable to man's ma- in the spiritual order, and they at the same time tell | Sold by all dealers in family medicines.

us to our faces, that we are not Christians. Granted that we are not Christians, as they assume; how in that case can there be any spiritual con-nection betwixt us and them? They in virtue of their Denialism are " children of God;" we, in virtue of our Catholicity, are not Christians, and must therefore be put down as "the children" of the other party. For if we were Christians, we should enjoy the ineffable privilege of "being as much a child of God as" the editor of the Montreal Witness is himself; and if we did in his opinion enjoy that privilege, it is equally certain that he would entertain no doubts, no fears as to the possibility of our salvation, and would not therefore be at all anxious to convert us from the errors of

More conspicuous, more offensive than their inconsistency in taxing us with illiberality-because we Papists, whom by implication they look upon as heathens, refuse to hold any appearance even of religious intercourse, or communion in things spiritual with them-are the rank spiritual. Wheat since our last, by the car load at various pride, and biasphemous arrogance of these Protestant saints, these Pharisees of the conventicle. " As much children of God as themselves" forsooth! They set themselves up as a standard. Ye are outcasts—they tell us. We are a chosen people, yea a select people, the salt of the earth, yea, sanctified vessels; subject indeed to human infirmities, such as sanding the sugar, adulterating load, according to quality and terms of delivery. the food of, and poisoning our austomers, and robbing the poor; but nevertheless the special objects of God's effectionate regard. If ye, poor blinded Pearls. The reason of this dailness is twofold: Papists, would become the "children of God," ye must first become altogether as one of our- ance are rising But as a general rule, there can be no doubt of selves. Such in substance is the language of the frequenters of the conventicle; but they must pretty abundant and the demand for the last few days pardon us if we refuse to hearken to their countainly does exist betwirt the material prosperity and we entertain doubts, very strong doubts, 17c., with but small sales. Whether after all the material advantages are our neighbors six days in the week, and making comfortable as possible on the other day, are afis in the affairs of this-in the prices of tallow, editor of the Montreal Witness must hold us

OBITUARY.

(Communicated.) The Rev. Mr. Eneas Macdonald, who departed at of September, 1859, was born in Scotland, Shire of Inverness, Knodart, Shenachadh, on the 29th September, 1779. He emigrated from Scotland, with about 559 other passengers, to America, on the 2nd July, 1786, and after a passage of eight weeks and four days, arrived in Quebec; he then proceeded to In this cay, the Township of Cornwall, Upper Canada, with his of a daughter. father and many others, in September of the same year. He was kindly received in the College of St. Sulpice, Montreal, on the 2nd October, 1798, by the Gentlemen of that house—fortunately for religion in Canada, the flower of those who did escape martyrdom in the French Revolution of '89. He finished his classes in August 1806.

As the deceased Rev. gentleman was under obligation for his education only to his father and to those noble Gentlemen, he did not think himself in was ordained in 1831. Through gratitude to the Gentlemen of the Seminary, and for countrymen and others, he taught the classes from 1806 to 1837 in the College of Montreal. After his attending the Missions for some time in Upper Canada, and gaining the esteem of all his acquaintances, he departed on Tuesday, fifteen days after his retreat at Montreal. His remains were brought to, and buried at St. Andrews, C.W., on the 15th September, merous and very respectable persons of different denominations, from Cornwall, Glengarry, and all round. Many tears were shed at his grave. Requi-

"A little more discretion in future, when alluding to other localities, will become the press of Toronto. -Ottawa Union.

To the Editor of the Ollawa Union.

Sin,-I must attribute to your ignorance of our local customs the omission of some hils at the Colonist's wailings over the departure of the Seat of Government. In enumerating the blessings forfeited by parties who have removed to Quebec, your cotemporary refers to " our straight and open sidewalks from which they were never hustled into the gutter by processions." Perhaps not; but I would rather be "hustled" by all the "processions" that ever walked, than by a sigle fire-engine. Our "gullant fellows," whether to avoid soiling their boots, or Green growth arrangement to a side. from whatever cause, invariably run upon the side-walks. The appearance of one of their "infernal machines," is a signal for suave qui peut; you must any one of these payments at the time fixed, the have observed an occasional notice of a leg or arm entire sum may be demanded and will bear interest broken, or even life lost by some unlucky wight who | from the end of the year. a savage roar in his rear, followed by the shaking of without delay, and are requested to conform to this heaven and earth, as the cumbrous contrivance rushed along, perhaps to a squirting match in the same street; where, supposing you escape the first encounter and emerge unscathed from your temporary refuge, (" the gutter," or some convenient shop-door,) another "advantage" may be enjoyed in the shape of a gratuitous ducking; while the contending monworkings of the boasted commercial system of he did, he would not seek to convert them, or sters, heedless of passers-by, disgorge their watery Great Britain:—

speak of them as steeped in the darkness of succentaged contents and cover the ground with choice specimens of the celebrated Toronto mud.

I may refer also to the Saturnalia which always occur on the "vigils" of July 12th, and other "high Protestant holidays;" when the roar of cannon, rattle of small arms, cracking of squibs, beating of drums, squaking of files, and general concatenation of diaboilcal noises, effectually banish "tired nature's sweet restorer,"—" make night hideous," and would lead a stranger to imagine himself rather among savages, than in a "large society of highly educated

Truly, Mr. Editor, our friends at Quebec must I fear deeply regret their " loss of Toronto," " exemption from incessant clatter," and privation of gentle sports.

Toronto, Oct. 8, 1859.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer has been used with great success in cases of what is called painter's colic, by taking it in molasses and water, and bathing the stomach and bowels with the medicine laid on warm with flannel cloths; repeat as often as they get dry.

THE POTATOR CROP IN LOWER CANADA. -- A BOTE calamity has come upon Lower Canada within the last ten days, at all events in this neighborhood.— The potatoes, which were such a fine crop, and believed to be beyond danger, have generally manifested symptoms of rot, and this, whether gathered or still in the ground.—Montreal Herald.

Mr. R. Ryan, Joachim-£1 5s-not 5s, as appeared in our last remittances.

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

FLOUR is without much alteration. The supply of Superfine is larger, and the price is scarcely so firm We have heard of sales at from \$4,70 \$4,80. The demand for the higher grades is better, and sales have been made extensively of Fancy from \$5, to to \$5,05, according to quality, and of Extras from \$5,20 to \$5,30; Double Extras are from \$5,40 to \$6,-25. Bag Flour has been sold at 13s to 14s per 112 Ibs. Good Rye Floor is held at \$3,50 per barrel, but we hear of no sales. Octment is nominal at \$4,25 to \$4,50 per bacref of 2001bs.

WHEAT .- There have been sales of U. O. Spring prices, according to quality and terms of delivery, from 94c to \$1; the batter being for very choice, Oars-Last sales the per 40 lbs, Receipts light, and higher figures asked.

HARLEY -- Last large sales 48c per 50 lbs, Receints

light, purchosers holding back for reduction, in price. The transactions in these grains have been large for two weeks past.

PEAS continue at 73a to 75c per dd lbs., by the ear Asurs have continued dil to-day steady at about 28s. 6d. for Pots, and 28s for People. The prices of to-day are 28s for Pots, and 27s od to 28s for there are no orders in town, and freights and insur-

BUTTER is rather looking down, the supply being small. There is, however, no concession made on the

Tablow is 11 to 111 cents per th. Land, 12 to 121 cents.

Phovistoxs -- Mess Pork is about \$17,50, and Prime

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS. - Oats, Is 10d to 2s; Barley, 3s to 3s 4d; Peas, 3s tol to 4s; Buckwheat, 2s 9d to 3s; Plax Seed, 6s od to 7s per min of Ontmeal, 12s od to 13s; Butter, fresh, 1s 1d to 1s 3d; durability, and cheapness, surpuss any of the kind Salt Batter 9d to 10d; Eggs, 8d to 9d; Potatoes, 3s ever offered to the Canadian public.

Much has been said of the Fotstern Esculaping labors for the sick; not one half has yet been told of the indominable perseverance of this singular man. Imbued with the conviction that Scrofula is the parent of disease, he has been years engaged in searching the boundaries of the enria, for its antidote. With vast labor has he canvassed the products of sea and land, through both continents until he has discovered that combination of remedials which expurges this human rot and corruption from the system. This new invention we now offer in our columps under the name of Ayra's Sarsararilla, although its virtues are from substances far more active the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, on the 13th and effectual than Sassaparilla. - Mercantile Journal.

Birth.

In this city, on the 9th inst., Mrs. John Breen, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Mrs. F. E. M'Namee,

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR,

FOR THE BENEFIT

OF THE

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,

WILL COMMERCE ON

the good of his TUESDAY NEXT. THE 11th INSTANT IN THE

MECHANICS' HALL, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

And will continue through the week.

NOTICE TO THE CENSITAIRES OF THE

SEIGNIORIES

MONTREAL,

ST. SULPICE, and of the LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

THE CENSITAIRES of the SEIGNIORY of MON-TREAL as well in the City and Parish as in the rest of the Island, and also those in the SEIGNIORIES of ST. SULPICE and the LAKE OF TWO MOUN-TAINS, who owe, either personally or hypothecairement, any Arrears of Lods et Ventes or Cens et Rentes above \$100, are notified that, by the Seigniorial Tenure Amendment Act of the 4th May, the said

One-Fourth in 1859, One-Fourth in 1860, Une-Pourth in 1861,

One-Fourth in 1862, Unless some arrangement has been come to before the 4th of May, 1859; and that, in default of making

All who do not owe more than \$100 must pay provision of the law.

JPH. COMTE, Ptre, Proc. of the Seminary. Montreal, October 13, 1859.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C.W.;

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

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

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils.

TERMS:

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

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-

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

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

GENERAL DRAPERY, HOSIERY AND GLOVE WAREHOUSE,

THE CLOTH HALL.

292 Notre Dame Street, (West), (Fourth door from M'Gill Street,)

GENTLEMEN'S GENERAL OUTFITTING

MERCHANT TAILORING.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

Best West of England BLACK CLOTHS. Brown Drab Oxford, Moscow and Beaver Cloths, &c. Cassimeres, Heather Tweeds, Doeskins, &c.

Gent's fancy Flannel Shirts, Gent's L. wool Vests and Pants Gent's Walking, Driving and Dress GLOVES. Gent's Shirts Collars, Scarfs.

Gent's Coats, Pants and Vests, Fashionably got

p for immediate demand. A very Select Assortment of Ladies' Mantle Cloths. Ladies' Scarl's and Polkas.

Ladies' Hosiery and Gloves. Ladies' Dress Goods, Newest Styles. Worked Muslin, Sleeves and Collars in sets.

Balmoral Skirts, Corsets. Linens, Long Cloths, Muslins. Table Linens, Towellings Napkins. French Cambric, and Silk Handkis. Childrens Hosiery, Gloves, Bootees, &c.

Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, Gent's Scotsh Scarfs, rappers, &c.
The entire stock is marked off with the selling rice in plain figures on each article.

J. IVERS, Proprietor. Montreal, October 13, 1859.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber has just OPENED his Office at No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, for the SALE of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, manufactured by himself. These Machines are adapted to Family and Manufacturing purposes, and, in point of utility,

Mr. NAGLE has had long experience in the construction of Singer Machines, both in Singer's Factory and in Buffalo, N. Y., in which latter place he has made over \$20,000 worth, all of which have given the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers.

The following TESTIMONIALS have been received from the principal Boot and Shoe Manufacturers in this city :-

Montreal, July 23, 1859. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had one in use for the last two months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the

BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1859. We have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machine in our Factory for the past three months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines-of which we have several in use.
CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Montreal, July 25th, 1859. I have been using one of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines since the beginning of June last. It is giving full satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public.

E. THOMPSON.

Montreal, July 25, 1859. I have been engaged in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes for a number of years, during which time I have used Machines manufactured in the States and here, but consider those manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle the best adapted to manufacturing purposes. They do coarse and line work equally well, and I take great pleasure in recommending them to the

PIERRE DUFRESNE, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer 128 Notre Dame

The undersigned have had in continual use, for

the past three months, one of the machines manufactured by E. J. Nagle, and they do not hesitate in recommending them for general use. L. BENJAMIN & CO.,

Clothiers, 166 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. July 26, 1859.

I have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines for the past two months in my Boot and Shoe Factory, and I find it to be all that the manufacturer claims for it-a good machine.

J. LINTON, 317 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

July 26.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal, July 26, 1859. I have two of E J. Nagle's Machines in operation for the last three months, during which time I have thoroughly tested their working qualities, and feel satisfied they are all Mr. Nagle represented them to be-perfect Machines.

DAVID PELLETIER.

The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satisfied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have used up to the present time.

A. LAPIERRE & SON.

Mantreal, 26th July, 1859.

Montreal, July 20, 1850.

E. J. Nagle Esq.
Dear Sir,—The machine which I bought of you some two months ago has given entire satisfaction. I consider it an excellent article, and I believe that

nothing better can be produced.
Yours truly, T. O'BRIEN.

All Machines purchased from the subscriber will be kept in good running order for twelve months, provided they are not damaged by accident or de-

E. J. NAGLE. N.B.-Binders, Shuttles, and Needles constantly

on hand. Factory over BARTLEY & GILBERT'S, Canal Basin

EVENING SCHOOL.

Mn. A. KEEGAN'S Select English, Commercial and Mathematical EVENING SCHOOL, No. 109, WEL-LINGTON STREET. Number of young men or pupils limited to 12.

Lessons from Seven to Nine each Evening, for five nights each week.

Montreal, October 13, 1859.

October 13.

FOR ZAGRAIN TRULING REGISTER.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 21 .- At the present moment when we are told that the wind sets from the quarter of conciliation and peace-when, many are hopeful of an approaching settlement of the Italian question. such as should satisfy all reasonable parties concerned-when the expected co-operation of the English and French arms in China is hailed as a promise of the tightening of amicable bonds between the two countries-it may seem invidious to bring forward statements involving hostile anticipations. There are certain facts, however, which must not be overlooked, and of which the English people ought to be kept informed, the English Government being, we are bound to presume, already aware of them); and prominent among these is one that has already been several times referred to in your columns—namely, the great activity observable in the French dockyards, and the steps taking for a considerable augmentation of the French navy. The maintenance not only of peace, but of that good understanding, without which peace would always he liable to be imperilled on slight grounds between the two greatest nations in Europe, is of such immense importance, and is so ardently desired by all rational and rightthinking men in both countries, that one touches with regret on a topic calculated to awaken a feeling of antagonism or to provoke an approach to irrita-ting controversy. I should be loth to advance facts which might have that tendency, unless I had them, as in the present instance, on authority which I could not mistrust. The increase now going on in the French navy is on a scale and of a nature inexplicable by any supposition except the unpleasant one that the Government which orders them contemplates as not very remote a struggle with some great maritime Power. Now, there are in Europe but three maritime Powers of any importance-England, France and Russia, which rank in the order in which I have placed their names. The second of those Powers seem now to be laboring actively so to increase her aggressive capabilities as to be enabled at a given gular. The nurse was accosted by a young and moment to occupy the first place. There have lately been various reports in the newspapers concerning French naval armaments, frigates that were ordered to be built, and others that were to be blindees, or provided with the steel protective plating. Without had not yet seen, took it in her arms and caressed examining how far these reports ware consistent with the truth, exaggerations, or repetitions of each other, I will confine myself to information that has reached me from purely French sources, and on which I cannot but rely. All the better if it should be proved that I am misinformed. I am assured that there are now building, or under orders to be built, in the French dockyards 20 ships-of-the-line, 10 of the very largest size, the other 10 of a smaller calibre. The Magenta, of which I the other day informed you that the keel had been laid down at Brest, and which will be the largest vessel in the French navv, is one of the former class, and is to have a companion ship, to be called the Solferino. The hulls of four of these vessels are nearly or quite completed; others are in various stages of forwardness; some are not yet commenced, but only planned or ordered; but it is estimated that the whole of them will assuredly be completed (barring counter-orders) within 18 months from this time. All these ships are strictly vaisseaur de combet, fighting ships, steel-plated, and provided with iron beaks or prows. The vast establishment of Crenzot (forges, caunon founderies, and great iron works), in the department of the Saone et Loire, and that of Guerigny, in the department of the Nievre, are hard at work, executing, I understand (especially the latter), immense orders for the blindage or steel plates, and other ironwork required for this formidable fleet, now in embryo, but which, owing to the rapid operations of modern science, will so

The Siccle has an article, one of series headed Les Travaux de la Paix, in which it sketches, availing itself of English official documents, the comparative strength of the English and French navies at different epochs of the last 70 years, showing that up to 1850 the navy of the former country was generally about double the strength of that of the latter, but that since the conversion of sailing vessels into steamers the proportion has greatly changed. The comparative equalisation of forces which has since ensued line atoned for, says the Siecle, in English opinion, by the superiority of our mercantile marine and of the number of our seafaring men, which would enable us, in the event of a protracted war, to find sailors for our fleets when the French store of seamen would be exhausted. The Siecle does not touch upon the necessity of our devising means to induce sailors to serve in men-of-war, since we have not the resource of the conscription, but proceeds to make the following remarks and admissions :-

soon be fit to take the sea .- Times Cor.

From all this the English infer that, in the first moment of a struggle, they might have the disadvantage, but that in the long run the advantage would be theirs, since they have, in sailors and in people familiar with the sea, resources which we have not. They reckon also on the fact that the spirit of the nation with them is essentially maritime, and that ours is much less so.

"It is true that steam has notably modified the conditions of the manning of a military fleet. There is no longer need, as formerly, of sailors exercised in the thousand manusures of a sailing ship; good engineers, good gunners, -- these are what are especially wanted.

"The cause of the superiority of the English does not the less subsist; they have a larger maritime population than we have; the sea is more their natural domain. They have habits, usages, institutions, necessities, which lead them more than us towards the ocean, towards great exterior enterprises, and towards all that accompanies an immense colo nial empire. All our governments have been struck by this difference, and, by protecting maritime enterprises and distant fisheries, have sought more or less to modify and reduce it. For our part, our idea on this subject has long since been fixed."

The idea of the Siecle is, that it is essential, above all things, to popularise the navy in France by suitable institutions. Notwithstanding railways, facilitating communication between the inland provinces and the seaboard, it believes that at least two-thirds of the French nation are entirely alien to every maritime notion. The efforts of literature have been unable to impart maritime tastes to the present generation, and the navy has not had opportunities to fix upon it, by brilliant victories, that attention which the world has given to the land army. The Siecle then insists, as most important for the development of the naval spirit, and for the future of France, upon an idea which it has on former occasions put forward, and which amounts to nothing less than the formation of a great ship canal from Paris to the sea; an idea which it admits must at first appear not very practicable, but which has nevertheless received the attention of several men of ability, who have made it a subject of study, and proposed plans for its realisation. The French mind, it says, is at work on this subject, and it predicts that a project, which may at present appear eccentric, and even ridiculous, will soon become practicable in the eyes of all.

The report I yesterday mentioned to you as current here of the settlement of the Italian question. by placing a son of King Leopold on the Tuscan throne, and the Archduke Maximilian on that of the Duchies, seems to have its origin there where it was chiefly talked of - namely, at the Bourse. At any rate, I can trace it to no more authentic source. It shows, however, considerable tenacity of existence. and it is repeated to-day, although with an important variation. It is now said that the Count of Flanders is to have the three Duchies, and the Archduke Maximilian Venetia, with a separate constitution. This report is thought more probable than the preceeding one, and there are persons who put faith in its being well founded. The opinion that the Italian question is settled seems very general; as to the way in which that desirable end has been obtain-

offairs.

into the state and efficiency of the Spanish army, of force in order to effect the restoration of the two which he is understood to have formed a very fa- Dukes. Austrian statesmen are of opinion that there over to Africa, the opinion here seems to be that a than they did a few weeks ago, and some English serious war between Spain and Morocco will be travellers who have recently passed through this serious war between Spain and Morocco will be averted, owing probably, it is affirmed, to the amicable intervention of Great Britain.

dently affirmed here that war is not so inevitable as the change of masters. The dislike of the Milanese it has been thought to be. It is said that the expe- | to the Austrian Government is as great as ever, but dition will be sent out, but not for the immediate and unconditional commencement of hostilities; likely to suffer severely by the separation of Lomthat it will have the Ambassadors with it, and that, should these be received, and proper and ample satisfaction given for the Peiho affair, a conflict may sent to this city, but in future the demand for Lomba avoided. M. de Bourboulon's recall is, I be-bard goods will be much less, as they will have to be avoided. M. de Bourboulon's recall is, I believe, beyond a doubt, and it is reported that he will be replaced in his mission by a military man.— Much will probably depend on the intelligence brought by the next mail from China, and upon the nians into their places. The measure gave the attitude and conduct of the Chinese since the action of the 25th of June.

The Moniteur and most of the other Paris papers to-day contain a letter from M. Hus, one of the judges of the Tribunal of First Instance, by which he offers a reward of 10,000 francs for which was stolen on the 16th inst., in the old. middle of the day, from the garden of the Tuileries. The circumstance of the crime were rather sinwell-dressed woman, apparently belonging to the upper classes of society, who asked if that was M. Hua's child, and, on being told that it was, joyfully exclaimed that it was her nephew, whom she it, and at last told the nurse, whom she had put completely off her guard, that she would accompany her home, and requested her to fetch her parasol, which she had left in one of the summer-houses, a short distance off. The nurse went, and on her re-turn the pretended aunt had disappeared. The police and telegraphs have been set to work, but up to last night no tidings of the stolen child had been obtained.

It has been stated in Paris this afternoon that the Emperor Napoleon has requested the King of Piedmont to vary his formula of reply when addressed by the deputation from the Legations, and to give, not an evasive answer, but a categorical refusal, to their request for the annexation of those provinces. Paris, September 24.

Besides the fortifications of the north and west coasts of France, great preparations are said to be making for similar defensive precautions in the Mediterranean. The batteries on the Provencal and Corsican shores are to be re-established, and Algeria is to be fortified from LaCalle to Nemours. It seems expected that reinforcements will shortly be sent to Algeria, and there is some rumor of a general expedition against the Morocco frontier tribes. Several regiments of the army of Lyons have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for departure. A number of army surgeons are arriving at Marseilles from Italy, sent for by telegraph, and at Marseilles they receive orders to embark for Algeria -The question has been asked whether there is a project on foot of combined operations between the French and Spanish forces in Africa, each attacking at their own part of the Morocco frontier. The only grounds that I am aware of for such a report are the seeming probability and a statement that has reached Paris in letters from Madrid to the effect that the Spanish expedition had been the subject of a long conversation between the Duke de Malakhoff and been mentioned for the embassy to China, but it is number of wounded not stated. thought more probable that to him will be allotted the command of the troops to be landed --- a sort of service of which he has a considerable experience. duced any change in the relations with the Chinese. You will remember that he commanded the troops that were to have been landed on the coast but for the convention of Villafranca. A journai says that the corps to be sent to China will consist of picked troops, in order to give the Celestials a high idea of the military power of France.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Spectafor says, there is still a hitch in the peace negotiations. Austria persists in keeping the Austrian army in Venetia, when this difficulty has been surmounted the treaty will be signed by Austria and France, and Congress will be held at Brussels.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says, the report of France and Austria alone signing the treaty, of Peace is corroborated by private despatches, and unless orders to the contrary are received from Biarritz, the facts no doubt will be officially made known before many days.

It is announced that the French force for China will consist of 5000 troops of the line, 1500 marines, 6 large steam transports, 4 sailing frigates, and 6 first class and 6 second class gun-boats; another authority says the expedition will number from 10,-000 to 12,000 men.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 19 .-- My efforts to obtain precise information respecting Prince Metternich's mission have failed, but a few facts have come to my knowledge which will enable me to give you some little insight into the actual state of the Italian question. About ten days ago Prince Metternich arrived here with propositions from the Emperor Napoleon, and it is known that they bore reference to the Duchies as well as to hombardy. The proposals of the French Monarch were immediately taken into consideration by this Cabinet, but it was not until Thursday last that a reply was given to them. On the day mentioned His Majesty the Emperor remained in town until a later hour than usual in order that he might be able to see the fair copy of Count Rechberg's despatch, which is said to have undergone some important emendations at the very last moment. In financial circles it is related that some of the propositions made by the Emperor Napoleon have been rejected, and others only conditionally accepted and there is reason to believe that such is really the case. The Austrian Government still insists on Sardinia's paying the share of Lombardy in the National Debt, and on her fulfilling "the other condi-tions made at Villafranca." No explanation was given me of what was meant by " other conditions;" but it would appear that when the Emperor Francis Joseph ceded Lombardy to the Emperor Napoleon the latter made certain promises in the name of the King of Sardinia. At present Austria is not willing to renew her quarrel either with France or Sardinia, but you may be sure that she will not consider the cession of Lombardy binding unless all the stipulations made at Villafranca are fulfilled. By the foregoing sentence I mean that Austria would not hegitate, as soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself, to re-take Lombardy, if Sardinia should decline to fulfil the engagements which were entered into in her name by the Emperor Napoleon. The question of the Duchies is likely to remain unsettled for many a long day, as the views of France and England in regard to them are divergent. The Emperor of the French, who does not wish to have a a person in each ward of the city to take the school very powerful neighbour in Italy, would fain unite census. The object of this, as our readers know, is Tuscany and Modena, and place them under a to draw from the State funds in proportion to the

ed, it is possible that the absence of any certain in yought to the incorporated, with a Sardinia and It telligence may stimulate the imagination of originaties related that Lord J. Russell strongly urges the tors of rumors. It is thought that when the interviews French Government to agree to the annexation of at Biarritz are over, the sluggish Zurich Conference; the Papal Legations to Sardinia, but the report can does not educate !! It is thus that we are swindled will again set to work, and that then, if not sooner; hardly be correct as his Ladden are being Legations. will again set to work, and that then, if not sooner, hardly be correct, as his Lordship must be well all round! Give us this proportion of the State some light will be thrown upon the true situation of aware that Louis Napoleon, as a devout. Oatholic, school fund, to which we are by every law of justice. offairs.

will not assist in depriving the Church of any part before God and men, entitled, and we will be able In his recent journey to Spain, Marshall Pelissier of her patrimony. If the information which has to educate the Catholic youth of the city in a style is said not to have had for his sole object a visit to reached me be correct, this Government will neither which cannot be surpassed. Let the State show the his wife's native country. He is reported to have consent to the settlement of the Modenese and Tusbeen charged with an official mission to examine can questions by a European Congress, nor employ vourable opinion. Notwithstanding the extensive will soon be a reaction in Central Italy, and are conmilitary preparations making on the south coast of | tent to bide their time. In some of his more recent Spain, and the fact that a considerable portion of letters your Florence correspondent says that the the corps of projected operations has already crossed | Tuscaus appear to care less for the national cause | schools from which we can derive no benefit, it now city on their way from Central and Northern Italy tell the same tale. Even in Lombardy people begin With respect to Chinese affairs it is pretty confi- to think that they have lost rather than gained by they already see that their material interests are bardy from the empire. The greater part of the produce of the rich plains of Lombardy was formerly The Sardinian pay duty on passing the frontier. Government has dismissed almost all the Lombards who were in the service of Austria, and put Sardigreater offence to the Lombards, as the Turin Cabinet was aware that rew, if any, of the Austro-Ita-lian employes sympathized with the Imperial Government. Before the outbreak of the war the Turin papers declared that the Austrian institutions in Lombardy were execrable, but a few days ago the Opithe restitution of his infant child, two months nione assured its readers that many of them might with advantage be introduced into Piedmont. In my letter of the 13th it was stated that the state of siege in Venice would soon be done away with, and information has just been sent me that the order for its abolition was issued this morning.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO. The Madrid Gazette of the 15th Sept. contains an announcement of new attacks having been made on the Spaniards by the Moors at Ceuta on the 12th and 13th, and of the Moors having been repulsed. The combat, it is said, cost the Moors thirty-two killed and 40 wounded. A telegraphic despatch from Algesiras, of the 15th, in the semi-official Correspondencia Autografa, says that on that day General Echague, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the projected expedition against the Moors had embarked in the Isabel II., to sail for Africa, and that a regiment was being embarked for the same destination. The Minister of Marine having left Madrid to inspect the ports of Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthagena. Marshal O'Donnell is by Roya! decree charged with the ad interim administration of the department left vacant. The Duke de Malakhoff, on passing in review the troops, announced by telegraph, was in plain clothes, but wore the riband of the Spanish order of San Fernando. He afterwards examined the rifled guns and projectiles of the artillery. The Minister of France had given a grand banquet to him and the Duchess, and they had the honor of being received by the Queen.

CHINA.

The China mail dated Hong Kong, Aug. 10th, reached London. Nothing of any moment occurred since the affair at the mouth of the Peiho. Two gunboats and a steamer has remained in the Gulf of Pecheli. The rest of the defeated squadron being at anchor, principally off the entrance of the Ningpore River, one of the mouths of the Hong Kong. The newspapers state that Ward, the American Plenipotentiary, was still on board his ship, and is as little likely to obtain ratification of his treaty as the English Minister.

Another journal speaks of the probability of his having gone on to Pekin, and a Russian despatch published at St. Petersburg says, he had arrived at Pekin, but was kept in confinement. The Russian authority also states that the loss of the Chinese Marshal O'Donnell. General Wimpfen's name has in the affair at Peino forts was 1,000 killed; the

> The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times says the repuise of the British had not pro-It is stated some of the wounded were in the hands of the Chinese, and were well treated. Canton. Admiral Hope's state of health was seri-

> There had been a serious emeute at Shangai, in which several foreigners had been killed and others wounded. Amongst them was Mr. Interpreter Fay, who is in a precarious state. The riot is said to have arisen from the kidnapping of Coolies for a French vessel, but the master of the vessel asserts that the Chinese on board attempted to rob him, and he was compelled to fire in defence The French Minister ordered the Coolie ship into part for strict investigation.

UNITED STATES.

Conversion .- We learn from the columns of the N. O. Catholic Standard, and private sources, that in the early part of this month Mrs. Cornelia E. Da Ponte, was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church in New Orleans. She is the widow of the late Lorenzo Da Ponte, and mother of the editor of the Picayune. Her brother is a distinguished lawyer, and at present a candidate for the Attorney Generalship of Louisiana. She was herself, at one time regarded in the literary circles of this country, as among the most polished and gifted of its female Her contributions to the Democratic Review, in particular, during the period when it was edited by our present Minister to Portugal, gave her a wide celebrity. Genius never appears brighter than when it bows to Faith, and Faith never more beavenly than when it receives the homage of genius .- Catholic

We (Metropolitan Record) understand that the Rev. John Quinlan, of Cincinnati, has been appointed by the Holy See to the Bishopric of Mobile, rendered vacant by the death of the Right Rev. M. Portier.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—The Rev. P. Beban, of the Diocese of Little Rock, Arkansas, departed this life on Sunday last, at the house of his friend, the Rev. P. O'Neill, St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Behan was a native of Ireland, was ordained in this country, and was a useful and exemplary priest in Arkansas. He came to this city some weeks ago with Bishop Byrne, intending to sail with him to Europe. Failing health forced him to suspend his journey. He was but little over thirty years old at the time of his decease.—R. I. P.—N. Y. Freeman.

DEPARTURE OF FATHER BAPST, S. J., FROM MAINE. -The Catholics of Bangor, and of Maine, have met with a great loss. The celebrated Father Bapst has been recalled by his Provincial. The Boston Pilot says :--" Futher Bapst has taken his fical departure from Maine. His has been an eventful mission. He it was who was tarred and feathered by a pack of infuriate pagans in Ellsworth some years ago. But he survived their demoniac fury, went to Bangor, where he erected a splendid church, and where he gained the affection and good will of the citizens of that city of every denomination. We know not where the Rev. Father may be stationed, but wherever he is, religion will flourish under his ministrations. We understand that Rev. Father Gillin, of Eastport succeeds Father Bapst.'

The Committee of the School-Board has appointed Sovereign of his own choice but the British number of pupils. Now as the Catholic parents of of their wretched political intrigues. The deepest This is the simplest and least artistic form of advergence and the control of their country, the direct miseries of the distinguished the country.

It to the Common Schools, the School-Board will de-he mand from the State the funds for between six and to educate the Catholic youth of the city in a style same liberality to us which is shown to Protestaut schools in Austria, Belgium, France. But far from it. Our country is too free to be just. People are too fond of reading the Bible with a sectarian bias to observe the golden rule of doing to others what they would wish others to do unto them in like circumstances. Not content with taxing us to support proposes to tax the schools and charitable institutions which at a heavy cost we have erected for ourselves!! If this be not tyranny we know not the meaning of the word. And there thousands of honest Protestants who think as we do on this subject, but they are afraid to say so publicly. A blue-book lately published by order of Parliament, shows that there is more respect paid to the rights of conscience in England than in Ohio. From this it appears that thirty-three Catholic schools in England and Scotland have received from the Hon. Privy Council forty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty pounds sterling. In this list those schools only are mentioned which have received more than one thousand pounds .- Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

We have the freedom of Catholic worship, barring occasional mobs, incendiarisms, tarring and feathering of priests, and other popular eccentricities; but not the Freedom of Catholic Education. True, we are at liberty to have Catholic Schools for our children; but only on condition that we pay our full quota for the support of non-Catholic and often anti-Catholic schools in addition. This is equivalent to a fine on every Catholic. A fine? It is simple robbery. It is as gross a violation of the rights of Catholics as the imposition of the English church on the Catholic people of Ireland. The Irish Catholics are compelled by the government to support churches theo cannot conscientiously attend : American Catholics are made to pay their proportion for the support of schools to which they cannot conscientiously send their children.—Boston Pilot.

THE DAY OF GREAT THINGS .-- Mr. Lowe's Aerial Ship, City of New-York, rivals the Great Eastern in magnitude. With it he confidently expects to make the trip from New-York to Europe in 48 hours. It is nearly five times larger than the largest balloon ever before built. Six thousand yards of twilled cloth have been used in the construction of the envelope. Reduced to feet, the actual measurement of this material is 54,000 feet, or nearly 11 miles .-Six of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines were employed twelve days to connect the pieces. The upper extremity of the envelope, intended to receive the gas-valve, is of triple thickness, strengthened with heavy brown linen, and sewed in triple seams. The pressure being greatest at this point, extraordinary power of resistance is requisite. It is asserted that 100 women, sewing constantly for two years, could not have accomplished this work, which measures by miles. The material is stout, and the stitching stouter.

CHEAP LIGHT .- A large number of persons were lately invited by the Gas Company of Wilmington, Delaware, to witness the making of gas from water. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribunc, writing from Philadelphia, gives some details of the operation, and the process through which the water has to pass before being converted into gas. The discovery is one of great importance, and if generally adopted -which is reasonable to suppose it will be -is calculated to produce a revolution in gas-making. The Tribune's correspondent says:—I witnessed the lighting up of Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday evening, with a new gas produced from water, by Mr. Sanders of Onio- The coal gas was stopped off from the works, the water gas turned in, and presently the whole city was illuminated far more bril-liantly than ever. Many scientific strangers were also there on purpose to witness the feat, including representatives and superintendents of gas companies. This gas is produced by the decomposition of water by passing it over red-hot charcoal, and combining it with the vapor of rosin decomposed simultaneously.-The light produced is whiter and stronger than that from carburated hydrogen, while the cost is said to be only half a dollar per 1,000 feet, in the hands and even less. This trial of the new gas, now that maddened by outrage: a peasantry for whom rack.

All quiet in it has been so apparently successful, has made a renting and extermination may be said to be their great sensation in certain circles, and you may expect to hear more about it. If it should turn out all that is claimed for it, your citizens would save millions per annum by using it. You now pay \$2,50 for gas—this could be afforded for \$1.

Fanny Fern has been travelling this summer .-She went to Lake George, and on the way, upon the steambout, was very much annoyed by the tobacco smoke on the deck. She says some men seem to regard the beautiful Hudson only in the light of an enormous spittoon, and writes to the Ledger that the only place where one is really in no danger of this nuisance at present is in church; though I am expecting every Sunday to see boots on the tops of pews and lighted cigars behind them."

Four colored men are imprisoned at Washington, N. C., on a charge of abducting a slave. They are to be tried in October, and the penalty for the offence is death. These men are three of them citizens of Massachussets, and shipped from Boston in August. They say they are innocent, but they are destitute of money, and have no means to employ counsel.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES .- The fact is, that the "Reformers' have come here merely to follow their "well-to-do" young mon, and get money from them. No neonle keep a more sharp look-out for the finances than the , Kirkmen," and most members of the great "Sederunt" of Belfast read the "Money Article" of a newspaper long before they look at its "Religious Intelligence." Hence, when they were depressed by the financial crisis of 1857 they gathered the "Revival" idea from our papers, took it up as a profitable dodge. and added the "Popish Reformation" clause to it, in order to make it pay. It has been carried out for some months in and around Belfast and Ballymena, in Ireland, but although the nervous and overworked factory and sewing girls make excellent "hysterical" mediums for the "new light," they have little money; so, having exhausted all the home supplies, the "Kirk" thought well to send its deputation over here for more. They will do a little, as we have said, in this city and the neighboring towns; but the "Revival" excitement is dead and gone with us, and we have other business to attend to besides talking of the "bogus" conversion of Connaught. Little arguments, very exciting in Fintona or Faughauvale, cannot engage the minds of our citizens. We are now looking after affairs in China, Australia, Japan, Vancouver's Island, and Utah; canvassing the next Presidential contest; building up cities and towns by the dozen, clearing away the forests, and chasing up the English at Sau Juan with a sharp stick. What leisure, or right, have we, therefore, to set out to convert Ireland, working too with men unknown in its three largest provinces? None at all. We therefore advise the Reverend gentlemen to stay a time in New York in order to "see life," and then go home .- N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

SAXON "JUSTICE" IN IRELAND.

(From the Belfast Irishman.)

There are-God help us-creatures in Ireland-'leaders" in the press and on the platform-who would prostitute the holiest things to the furtherance

peasantry, are for these sordid tricksters and traders only so much material by which to turn a shilling in the corrupt market of Anglo-Irish politics.

For example, there is that truculent ukase of the English absentee, "Scorpion Stanley," who decrees the extermination of the tenantry on one of his Irish estates. How have the newspaper mercenaries who keep up the fight of English factions here dealt with this atrocity? Have they denounced it as the latest abomination of landlordism in Ireland? Have they preached to the people the lesson it inculcates of undying resistance to alien misrule? Have they quot ed it as further evidence that there is no hope for the Irish peasantry but in the independent nationality of their country?

No: true to their base instincts, these "liberal" West-British hirelings have turned even this iniquity to the purposes of faction, and held up Lord Derby's misconduct as an argument for the Whigs and little Lord John Russell! In their unclean hands, the extermination of the peasantry of Doon is only a proof of the wickedness of Toryism and the heaven-born goodness of unadulterated Whiggery - as if the counry had forgotten the still greater outrages upon the people committed so short a time ago on the Munster Estates of the octogenarian leader of the Whigs, Lord Lansdowne: as if all these Englishmen-resident or non-resident-inheritors of estates wrested from the native Irish race by force and fraud, by treachery and murder-were not still (in fidelity to their hereditary instincts) all alike, whether Whig or Tory, the deadly enemies of the Irish nation.

But fortunately the blunt brutality of the genuine 'Anglo-Saxon" furnishes us with a grim answer to the small rascalities of these Irish haugers-on of English Whiggery. For the official organ of the Whigs, the Globe itselt, has taken up the cause of the "Scorpion,' and champions his raid upon the outraged Tipperary peasants with characteristic Anglo-Saxon logic. "Lord Derby's remedy," says the Globe—mark the delicacy of the phrase—"is a sharp one." But it is "only the application of the soundest old Saxon principle"-and-we beg attention to this strengthening point—"the same principle prevails in Japan!" That is, inasmuch as a murder has been committed in a certain district, it is good morality, Saxon and Japanese - only not Curistian, which makes no difference—that the peasantry of that district should be all exterminated! So enamored is the Globe of this "principle" that it calls on all the other Irish landlords to rally round Lord Derby and follow his "courageous" example ! We heartily thank the Whig organ for this honest confession of the unanimous hatred with which all the English factions regard the Irish peasantry, and their unanimous wish for the extermination of our people. We commend this manly out-speaking to the sordid Whig jackuls at the Irish press.

Nevertheless, we venture to offer a word or two to the great Anglo-Saxon journalist in deprecation of his wrath. The Globe tells us, for our edification, that the reason why the Irish deserve extermination is that they never help to arrest murderers, whilst the English people always assist the officer of the law to hunt down the aggressor. To which statement we give an utter denial; regretting our conviction that the writer of it must have known he was publishing a falsehood.

First of all, the English do not help the police to hunt down offenders. It is not very long since an assassin murdered a man in his own shop in a London street. The murderer was seen to run away after committing the crime: yet not one of the crowd who beheld him raised a hand to stop him.-In Leeds, about six weeks ago, or more, an unfortunate woman was brutally kicked to death by the ironheeled clogs of two or three drunken savages. There was no provocation for the crime: it was merely the freak of a couple of ruffians of brutal passions. Some twenty or more working-men-gennine "Anglo-Saxons"-were looking on: they did not stretch out a hand to save the hapless woman : they did not move an inch to arrest the murderers. These two cases are examples from a hundred: the most atrocious crimes, assaults, violations, murders without provocation, are daily committed in England, in the face of lookers-on; and the enlightened Anglo-Saxon lets the criminals go by. Iniquities like these are unknown in Ireland; in our libelled country they may be said simply to be impossible -- so utterly opposed are they to the character of the people.

In this island (signally free from crime) the one stain" is this offence of agrarian murder. But the occasional occurrence of that crime is the result of infamous laws and the sufferings of a peasantry often normal condition. The peasantry of Ireland-a race the most grateful and affectionate in creationare deliberately left by English laws, specially framed for the purpose, at the mercy of the very worst landlord class by which a country was ever carsed .-What wonder that such a people, oppressed, plundered, libelled, and persecuted, should sometimes, maddened beyond endurance, seek a terrible retribution in the " wild justice of revenge?"

The atrocious proceedings of my Lord Derby-expremier of English Tories-and the championing of is deeds by the Globe, official organ of English Whigs" are equally typical of the "Anglo-Saxon" system. The outraged pensant sees no remedy but that "sherp one," his grim rifle-practice from the road-side hedge: we see a truer and more effective remedy in (please God) the approaching overthrow of the whole murderous system on whose ruins Ireland shall rise to the dignity of an independent na-

ADVERTISING LITERATURE .- Perhaps the rudest form of advertising Literature is that which endea-vours to fasten the puffing of a particular pair of boots, upon some great contemporaneous political event. This form was popular in London during the early days of cheap clothing : but it has now given way in obedience to a more advanced artistic taste. The provinces still cling to it, as being the best and latest style they knew, like our metropolitan dressmakers, who are content to copy the garments which Paris has worn the year before. In Scotland we find an energetic address to the people, containing, amongst heaps of similar matter, the following rousing phrases, set forth with all the art of large and varied type :- "The Disastrous War between France and Austrial Fifty thousand human beings destroyed to no purpose. Thousands upon thousands of disfigured, bloated corpses choking the magnificent serpentine rivers, and fattening the fertile plains of Lombardy. Despots, tyrants, are you man or beasts? Humbug peace; it cannot last-pity if it should! Treachery to the cause of Italian independance! the professed objects of the war overlooked." very stirring political writing-sufficiently stirring to stand no admission into France-but why it is ilustrated with the picture of an ordinary beaver hat? Further on you may read half a long column about the late Italian War, the French alliance, and " Italy the garden of the east! levely, romantic Italy ! left by a deceptive peace in a worse, because more precarious position, than when the war commenced;" but still the shadow of that hateful, commonpiace, every day black hat hangs over all this English composition and dims its fire. When you get to the end of the article you find that you have been listening to the not altogether disinterested outpourings of an advertising hatter, who informs you that his stock is very large at present, that he has splendid satin hats light and durable for six shillings and sixpence, and a delicious production at eighteen shillings. What would not such an enterprising tradesman with literary tastes have given if Burns had sung in this strain?-

Scots wha ha' with Wallace bled --Scots wham Bruce has often led-If you want a graceful head Go to Ross, the hatter.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -OCTOBER 14, 1859.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

Belfast, Sept. 16, 1859. The most recent phenomena of the religious agitation in Ireland is a "revival" of the "monster meeting" of former days. The old machinery of politics is put in motion again in the cause of religion. In both it may be an object to increase or prolong an excitement, or prevent it from a pating. For this something out of the common course is necessary. So as the ordinary political meeting was expanded to the dimensions of a Clontarf or Tara gathering, the usual devotional exercises of a great congregation can be magnified in their scale, and changed into a great day of field preaching. This has just been done for the "revival" of the North of Ireland. After some months of reported "awakenings" and deepened religious "anxiety" in individuals and communities throughout the whole province of Ulster, an attempt was to be made to concentrate the movement, and exhibit in one extensive manifestation of "the work" The leaders of it would thus be mutually encouraged by being brought together, and those who might attend the ministrations would, it was hoped, be confirmed in seriousness, or even aroused to that deep "conviction of sin" which is the necessary stage of transition to the final object of all awakening, an "assurance of pardon." These were the ends to be obtained at a "great revival prayer-meeting for all Ireland," held at Armagh on the 14th inst. The objects contemplated are described in the language of the advertisements and announcements of the gathering. But the style is not fitted for mere narration, and to give an account of actual proceedings I must full again into the modes of speech employed by the outside world.

The "friends of the cause" in Belfast had made arrangements with the managers of the Ulster Railway Company to run a cheap train to Armagh on the occasion; the distance, about 36 miles, and the return, were covered by a fare of 1s Gd. It was a very cheap excursion. The fare, of course, did not permit any luxury of accommodation, so the train con-

sisted wholly of third class carriages and cattle vans.
The meeting itself was to be "for all Ireland," and it was expected that eminent divines would attend it, specially from "the three Kingdoms. Rumor even included Mr. Spurgeon, and singular combina-tion—the Bishop of Exeter, in the list. The result, in the present state of the public mind, might have been anticipated to be something extraordinary; but on the closest observation, I could so rate it. fast is a city of some 130,000 inhabitants, and is the head and centre of this movement; yet it would have been a very liberal calculation that could have made 800 of the number that filled the great " prayer-meeting" train.

The people assembled were the well-dressed orderly representatives of the middle class-of the lower, rather than the higher section of it. Had not many of them carried prayer-books, the purpose of the day could not have been guessed from their demeanor.

A few men of the serious cast were comparing and calling our texts and hymns, arranging the order of the proceedings on the ground, probably, but otherwise there was not much of the "impressed" look about the whole party. Some were decidedly of the carnal world, as subsequently appeared.

Some time after the hour appointed, the train started; it was a slow one, but in one course, leaving the flax-fields and bleaching grounds of the country round Belfast, and also the expecting passengers at the intermediate points, behind, it pulled up at Portadown, and made a long stop. As time wore on without moving, the thing was growing tedious. At last a small party struck up a hymn, but the effect was not quite what I should have expected. So far from all joining in, some persons in another compartment hooted and whistled, and expressed unmistakeable contempt of the manifestation. The pious sang on steadily; so the opposition gave out two lines of a burleage hymn, the words of which will not bear type, and sang it, without mitigation or remores of voice, with a running accompaniment of more hoots and more whistling. So it proceeded "strophe" and "antistrophe"—a very unseemly con-trast, for some time. Finally, the train moved on again, the singing ceased, and the harmony of silence was restored. The voin, however had been touched, and bursts of vocal fervor were heard occasionally during the rest of the journey from different carriages along the line. The malcontents were satisfied by getting on again and offered no further interruption. The effect of all this was not edifying but the reverse. The opposition was indecent; but what provoked it was execrable as music, and as sen timent out of place.

After this incident, there could be no doubts that all the passengers by the great prayer-meeting train had not the same object. On arriving at Armagh fully half the number, instead of turning into the prayer-field close to the railway station left it behind them, walked into the town, and dispersed into the houses and side streets. I saw them go certainly; I did not see them return. Why should they have come at all, then, it may be asked .- "Sixty miles for eighteen pence," is the answer. The prayer-meeting train was a cheap opportunity of doing a little worldly business. And I feel slightly sold, after hearing so much of Belfast piety, to find it so much alloyed by Belfast thrift.

The meeting " for all Ireland," was held in a gently sloping grass field, a few minutes walk from the railway; there was a wide prospect from it, over a well-wooded country. The weather was very fine for the occasion, with a fresh breeze and a bright sun. At the foot of the slope, and facing up the descent, a small platform was pitched, with a sheet of canvass spread on a pole behind it. In front of this primitive creation the people gathered in a circular mass. The services consisted of addresses or sermons, alternating with hymns. Nine or ten reverend gentlemen relieved each other in the work of the afternoon on this, the chief point of the meeting. The addresses that excited most attention were those of the Hou, and the Rev. B. Noel, and the Rev Mr. Moore of Ballymena, the place where the movement is said to have commenced. The platform was in-tended to be the center of the day's proceedings: the best speakers spoke from it, men of education and training in their office. But such an agitation cannot be entirely controlled by the regular ministers of the different churches. They approve it and go with it; but there are extremes to which moderate and well educated men, however pious cannot go. Yet they must accept the co-operation of a host of ignorant fanatics, and of no inconsiderable number of those zealots whose zeal is half imposture, or always ready to slide wholly into it. Some of the clergy are beginning at last to see this, and are endeavoring, though far too timidly as a body to check the horrible abuses that have lately sprung up amid

The Armsgh meeting might have opened their eyes as to the sort of men who will be the real lenders of this movement among the lowest class. It is regretted that on this occasion the people could not be kept at the center of intelligence and picty com-They broke into separate audiences round more violent and exciting preachers. There were at one time five smaller circles in the field, besides the main body. And I can assert that the most successful preachers, tosted by the amount of "mental agony they produced in the listeners, were not the ordained ministers. This display of internal suffering is regarded as the proof of the "operation of the spirit," which is not supposed to triumph entirely till the patient is "struck down; just short of this are those "deeply affected." It was in the circles round the wildest and most incoherent preachers that the most numerous cases of the "deeply affected were to be seen. Where "divine religion" was actually being made "a rhapsody of words," there the most effect was produced. In one group I counted 20 poor wrotches on their knees at the feet of an illlooking, vulgar, and evidently ignorant man, who

MONSTER. REVIVAL MEETING AT ARMAGH. | was consigning all the universe to perdition with extreme energy. At every sentence the prostrate creatures grouned and grovelled in the earth, and shouted "Amen" and "Jesus" in constant repetition; another batch of sinners (this time taken from "those now looking on") were sent to hell in the most distinct manner; then came more groans and more ejaculations of "Amen" as if it had been a prayer for a blessing on them. Two images were continually repeated throughout this fanatic's address—he appeared to have no others-the fire of hell in every form and the blood of Christ. On these he raved furiously till he was satisfied or exhausted, for he did stop at last. I could not see that he had produced more effect at the close of his address than at the beginning. The number of the "affected," had not increased, and those round him looked on with the same expression of mere curiosity as if they were watching a chemical experiment. I could not any where observe any intermediate state between those who remain quite unmoved and those whom such preaching drives to the very verge of madness-often beyond it. Religious terror, thus fostered, seems to select a few victims, but leaves the great mass un-touched. Of all that is said about an improved life and "awakening," in this greater number, I do not believe one word. They look on, and go out to see this display of misery just as they would go to see any other sight, and are accessories before the fact to what is almost worse than murder—the extinction of reason in their fellow-man. In the probably of cases of " prostration" occuring consists the interest of a "revival" meeting. I note in all the reports of them an expression or tone of disappointment if no one has been "struck down."

In the minor circles of auditors—that were as satellites to the main body of the meeting-there were preachers quite as ignorant, but of a different kind of fanaticism to that of the Terrorist. One was a case of "full assurance;" he was perfectly contented, and wished to make others so. He was a short man, with a well-fed look, and an oily, bald head he dealt with promise rather than judgment, and maintained that the elect were the happiest people on the face of the earth. But he had few auditors; there was no chance of his frightening any one into a fit. Generally, the active agents in the various groups were singularly hard-featured many even evillooking men. One leader was an exact reproduction of the Puritan in many of the caricatures of the time of the Commonwealth; he was the "low" ideal of that day exactly repeated. In every circle singing was a favorite and frequent exercise, and as in the railway train, bad to a degree that cannot be described.

Of the number present varying estimates are given, as usual. The main body of the meeting was a pretty compact circular mass, fronting the platform. walked round it several times, and every point of the extreme circumference was quite within reach of the speaker's voices. The whole space the congregation covered did not exceed that of the area beneath the dome of St. Paul's; assuming that 6,000 can stand where 3,000 can sit, the former would be about the number of the central mass; the five or six groups round the irregular preachers might include 3,000 more; but there was a constant passing from one to another during the day, and between the town and the field. There could not have been more than 10,000 present. It is a large number to gather at a field-preaching; but for "all Ireland" it is not overwhelming. What became of the "deeply affected" I do not know, but the result appeared to me very small in proportion to the machinery employed on the occasion.

The ground began to clear before 4 o'clock, and at 5, the special trains were beginning to return.

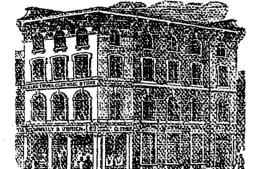
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1859. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859.

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87 M'Gill Street. Montreal, April 14, 1859.

NARRATIVES OF THE JESUIT FATHERS

LAST year the French reading part of the Canadian people were edified and delighted by the publication of the original Narratives of the Jesuit Fathers, who were the pioneers of religion and its attendant civilization in Canada. This work, important as it is to the French Canadian, is not less so to the English-speaking part of the population of North America.— All inhabitants of this great Continent, especially all Canadians, will assign it an honored place on the shelves which bear the stirring narratives of the first English and Dutch adventurers.

It is fit, therefore, to make its reverend authors

speak with an English tongue. The early history of Canada is at this moment attracting much attention. The French Government has made large and precious contributions of histori-cal matter to our Provincial Library, both manuscript and printed, relating chiefly to Canada, its settlement and wars; the Government of the United States has been ever zealous in collecting documents relating to the acts and sufferings of their hardy and adventurous founders; and the encouragement which our own Government could afford in aid of enterprises of the same character, has always been promptly and effectually granted.

The publication of authentic and interesting his torical records has been favored and promoted by all enlightened governments and literary bodies: because they supply either the best evidence of the truth of history, or the best materials for its composition. It has even been asserted, that the chronicles and private memoirs of cotemporaries are of higher value than the polished periods of Hume and Mezeray.

The Narratives now sought to be presented to the public are of great value to all classes. To the religionist, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic. they afford precious evidence of the zeal of those servants of his Holy Religion who devoted themselves to its propagation among the heathen, and went forward through many a fiery trial, to find too often at last the crown of martyrdom. The ethnologist will find in them faithful descriptions of a race now much degenerated and rapidly approaching to extinction, written amongst them as they lived and moved, hunted and fought, married and died, received baptism or ferociously murdered the man who sought to bestow it on them. Ordinary readers, from the intelligent scholar to the untaught peasant, will peruse with interest an account of men who trod the soil on which they now move,—who were the lords of the forest and the river, now smiling with the rich harvest or glittering with the vessels of commerce,
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The publication of so voluminous a work will depend entirely upon the support received from the public. The first volume has been translated by one of the best translators in the Province; and it will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to defray the cost of translation

and publishing.
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Publisher.

Canada Directory Office, Montreal, Sept. 1859.

NEW HISTORY OF CANADA.

THE members of the Bookselling Trade, and the public of Canada in general, are respectfully informed that it is intended to publish, by Subscription, a New History of Canada (founded on that of Mr. F. X. GARNEAU), as soon as an encouraging number of subscribers can be obtained.

The recent appearance of a third and much improved edition of L'HISTORES DU CANADA, by Mr. Ganneau, has given rise to a wish, expressed to Mr. LOVELL by several of his friends and commercial connections, that he wanld undertake to publish a counterpart, in English, of the above work-the best Canadian History extant-with such modifications as would make it acceptable to the entirety of our people, whether of British or French origin. Accordingly, responding to the desire thus expressed. Mr. Lovent has engaged the services of Mr. Annaew Bell, Member of the Glasgow Archieological Society, also of the Canadian Institute, Monteral: author of "Men and Things in America;" Historical Sketches of Fendalism, British and Continental;" "Lives of the Illustrious:" "New Annals of Old Scotland," and other works - a gentleman of great literary experience-as translator, compiler, and editor of what he proposes to entitle "The New and Computeren-SIVE HISTORY OF CANADA," from the foundation of the Colony till the year 1810,—to be based on the third and latest edition of L'HISTOIRE DE CANADA of Mr. GARSEAU. Furthermore, Mr. Lovell having made application to the latter for his sauction to the proposed work, is happy to say that his special approbation has been obtained; so that the translation of his labors now proposed (with modifications and additions, as aforesaid), becomes the only authorised reproduction of the French version of the work.

It is proposed that the "Companiessive History or Canada" shall form three handsome volutees, in demy octavo, and be printed in a superior style, on paper of the best quality. Each volume will comprise from 400 to 500 pages. Price \$1.50, or \$4.50

Centlemen taking an interest in the early history of the Colony, are now respectfully called on to furnish, for the Editor's use, any unpublished or littleknown historical, antiquarian, or other rare materials as they may have lying by them. The donors of all such may be assured that special acknowledgment

will be made in the work of every favour thus obtained. It is hoped that the Publisher may be enabled to bring out the work, complete, early in the Full of

Subscription Lists will be found at the Book-stores in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Kingston, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, &c., and at the Offices of the Publisher, in St. Nicholas Street, Montreal: also at Ste. Anne Street, Quebec. JOHN LOVELL.

CANADA DIRECTORY OFFICE, Montreal, September, 1859.

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Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at easonable rates.

Montreal, March 6, 1856.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL;

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

MR. P. GARNOT, Professor of French. MR. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English. The Course of Education will embrace a Period of

Five Years' Study.

FIRST YEAR: TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. Preparatory Class:

Religion; English and French Reading; Calligraphy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR:

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

THIRD YEAR: TERMS-TWO DULLARS PER MONTH.

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

FOURTH YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading, with reasonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Grammar (French and English); all the Rules of Arithmetic; Geography; History of Canada, under the dominion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English;-Book-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music.

FIFTH YEAR:

TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH. Religion; Elocution, English and French; French and English Literature; Calligraphy; Book-Keeping, by Double Entry: Commercial Economy; Geography; History of Canada under the rule of the English; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Geometry; Algebra; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Vocal Music.

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

Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of their children. The Religious instruction will be under the direc-

tion of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a-week in French and English. Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of English will procured. The duties of the School will be Resumed at Nine A. M. on MONDAY next, 22d current. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School,

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,

IMPORTER, INFORMS the Public that he will receive, per each Steamer, a well selected assortment of NEW GOODS bought in the European Markets, for CASII. He will OPEN, in the beginning of September, a Store near the New Market,

No. 112, St. Paul Street, next door to Thomas Tiffin, Esq., where he will have constantly on hand a large assortment of French and English DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING &c., at very Low Prices.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI-SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

ONLY ONE PRICE. P.S.-Mr. OMER ALLARD'S friends will be glad to learn that he is with Mr. Fanteux, both so well known to the trade.

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

A YOUNG LADY who has a DIPLOMA from the Catholic Board of Examiners for Montreal, is desirous to obtain a School, in which she will teach all the branches of an English Education. Apply at the Education Office; or to Mr. M. C. Commercial Teacher, No. 95 St. Lawrence Main Street. Montreal, Sept. 15, 1859.

Sept. 23

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

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

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

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

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and Skin Diseases, Sr. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Envirence, Pimples, Pustules, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Dis-EASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITTA-TED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

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

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so

simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appe-tite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so nuso wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observations and where its virtues are known, the observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ public no longer hesitate what and one to empirity for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the affected they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

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

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, TANGUS 181 Notre Dame Street.

> B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE,

(Nearly opposite the Donagani Hotel.)

Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES.

No. 59 Little St. James Street. PIERCE RYAN. HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL,

WM. PRICE. ADVOCATE, No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

CHIEF AGENCY OF SCOVEL AND GOODELL'S \$40

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, GRAND TRUNK BUILDINGS. 73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

SOMETHING NEW, COMPLETE WITH TABLE, And Sewing with Two Threads

From Common Spools, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE



2,000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE. These Machines are warranted First Class, and fully equal to the high-priced Machines.

OBSERVE.—We invite all to bring any garment, coarse or fine, heavy or light, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our machines -the only low-priced Machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

A FIRST CLASS Family Sewing Machine at this reduced price, is something heretofore unheard of, yet we warrant them to be constructed of the best metals that money will buy, and the facilities of our exclusively for cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent manufactory are equal to the furnishing of one hundred machines per day.



We here present an accurate diagram of the double lock stitch as taken by this Machine. The stitch being magnified to show the direction of the two threads more accurately, it will be seen that the threads are firmly twisted and interlocked with each other, making it impossible to rip though every fourth stitch be cut. Clothing sewed with this stitch can never give out.

Having for some time been solicited to open a branch in Montreal, we have now complied by taking the elegant and spacious Store under the Grand Trunk Offices, opposite the Ottawa Hotel. In opening so extensive an establishment here, we but re-peat the requirements of our business in other cities, and we trust we may be encouraged to place in the household of every family one of our Sewing Machines. We know by actual experience that no family can afford to be without one. The difficulty of managing other and more complicated Sewing Machines has heretofore prevented their general use in Canada: WE GUARANTEE the Management of this Machine as simple as the common Coffee Mill. Three thousand Families in the States who have purchased and used our invention during the past year, attest to the truth of all we here assert, for not one machine has been reurned to us, yet we wish it, and will return the money if it does not give entire satis-

ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your residence or at our Establishment. Servants taught at our Rooms.

We Hem any width without previous basting Stitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sew in Cord; likewise Embroider with the lightest or heaviest silk or French working cotton. You may complete your entire Fall and Winter Sewing in a few mays by taking a few lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines.
Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnish-

ed almost upon their own terms. Understand us, we will sew the coarsest Bagging or the finest Silk, Satun, or Lawn upon one and the We work from two common spools same Machine. of Thread or Silk, just as you get them from the

Agents wanted throughout the Canadas. SCOVELL & GOODELL. September 29.

REGISTRY OFFICE

SERVANTS. MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for

SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign of the large Spinning Top. September 22.

> MRS. MUIR, 283 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SHOW ROOM OPEN THIS DAY (THURSDAY) with a splendid Assortment of the FINEST and CHEAPEST GOODS in MILLINERY. -. Oct. 6.

H. BRENNAN.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End,)

NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTBEAL.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

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

&c., send for a circular. Address

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



WAR IS DECLARED!

AND TO OPEN

ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST,

M'GARVEY'S

SPLENDID STOCK OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

NO TERMS OF PEACE, Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support extended to him during the past nine years, wishes to inform them that his Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE now on hand, consists, not only of every style and quality but in such quantities as her every style and quality, but in such quantities as has never before been exhibited in this city, and got up ranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be returned one month after being delivered, and the money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000 worth, all of which must be cleared off before the 1st of January, in consequence of extensive changes in his business, and as after that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot longer accomodate his customers by both his Wholesale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th August, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices, and will consist of every article of House Furnishing Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Beadsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couches, from \$8 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chestnut and Enameled Chamber Sets, from \$16 to \$150; Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45, with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattrasses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per lb. Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies' Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus. A fresh supply of Shirley's Folish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Blackwalnut and Mahogany Veneers, Curled Hair, Varuish, and other Goods suitable for the Trade, constantly on hand.

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

Wholesale and Retail, No 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-

so much Marble on hand.

June 9, 1859.

THOMAS M'KENNA; PRACTICAL PLUMBER

GAS FITTER,

No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

September 15, 1859.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN M'CLOSKY.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engage-ments with punctuality.

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil. Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully

N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will 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 can-

ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the

ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to 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 scrofula. Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spoonful

per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years to a spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in had 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 linen rag

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 to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid Ruid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

face; 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 Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

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

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

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

my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very nd at a reduction of twenty per cent from the forner prices.

N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has
that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W.