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THE OLD WRITING-MASTER'S HEIRESS.

A STORY OF FRENCH LIFE.

"Draw your hair-strikes lightly, Henri; lean heavily on the down strokes, and round off your capitals bravely. There: very good. Armand, you are not attentive to-day. I can tell you, little boy, your poor mamma, who works so hard to pay for your instruction, cannot afford to have you idling. Now, Jacques, finish your copy, and sign your name with a bold flourish at the end." So did old Maitre Caillot address his writing class, composed of three ruddy faced boys, whose coarse habiliments and rough hands showed that they belonged to the lower rank of life. The pupils were seated at a ricketty-looking desk, in the scantily furnished upper room of a house situated in one of the meanest and most obscure suburbs of Paris. The master was a thin man, bent from age, but whose vivid glance and sharp careworn features seemed to tell that the vigor of his mind was unimpaired. While standing behind the boys, and instructing them in the art of penmanship, he would sometimes pause and sigh, and look round at a very young girl who was busy at the earthen stove preparing bread soup for their dinner. She was a fair-haired delicate-looking creature, about fifteen, and small for that age; her little hands were scarcely able to lift the earthen pot, in which she put two thin slices of bread, an onion, a few sweet herbs, a bit of dripping, some pepper and salt, and then filled it with water. With an effort she placed it over the tiny fire in the stove, and watched and skimmed it as it gradually boiled. She then drew forward a small table, covered it with a coarse clean cloth, and neatly arranged on it two bowls, plates, knives and forks, together with a jug of water, and half a brown loaf. Having finished these arrangements, she took some needlework, and seated herself near the stove. At length the hour of one sounded from a neighboring church, and the pupils of Maitre Caillot rose from their seats, and with a politeness which children in this country would do well to imitate, old man sighed at the last little gray blouse disappeared. "Three francs a week," he said, in want."

M. Caillot's lot had indeed been one of strange vicissitude. The office of writing-master to the royal princeses had been for a number of years bereditary in his family. His ancestor had instructed Louis XIV.; and his son, in due course, taught the dauphin; and so on in regular succession, until the disastrous events of the Revolution brought the good Louis XVI. to the scaffold, and consigned his innocent little son to a lingering death. Then M. Caillot lost his office, and very nearly his life. He had saved scarcely anything from the wreck of his professions, and now lived in great poverty with his granddaughter.

of the king's son."

She was his only remaining relative, with the exception of an aged female cousin-Madame Therese-who lived at the other side of Paris, and whose circumstances were as indigent as his own. Louise was an amiable, affectionate girl; she attended her grandfather, did the household business, and yet found time to earn a few sous which M. Caillot gained by teaching writing to disposed of, your furniture would not have a few of their neighbors' children. He was brought half the sum." certainly very poor, and yet there was a circumstance that appeared to Louise very mysterious. Her grandfather, when in a communicative mood, often spoke of a treasure he possessed, and which she should inherit; and on one occasion he showhe said contained a precious possession, not avail-This box he always kept cautiously secreted at think I might open grandpapa's box and enjoy the head of his bed; and Louise could not help what he has left me. sometimes wondering why grandpapa would not much from poverty; yet fearing to annoy him, time their circumstances might alter.

A change indeed came, but it was one that filled the tender heart of Louise with sorrow.— One day, about six months from the time when our parrative opens, M. Caillot complained of his feet, and begged the mistress of the house to be so rich that fifteen francs will seem a trifle." old man said in a feeble voice, "Louise."

" Well, dear grandpapa?" "Death is approaching, my child. I feel have not long to live, and but for leaving thee, I should feel quite happy. I leave thee, my child, in the midst of a dangerous world, yet I feel as- to work, and could earn but little, and 'tis right sured the goodness of God will never forsake that I should repay you for your kindness."

mandments. I have very little to give thee;the sale of the furniture will do little more than pay the rent, and my other possessions, with one exception, are of trifling value. Give me the tin box at the head of the bed.' Louise did so, and the old man put a small key of curious workmanship into her hand. "Try, Louise," he said, "to earn your livelihood by honest industry; but if your resources fail, then open this box, dispose of its contents, and they will bring you a sum of money. They are" But here his voice failed, his breathing became labored, and pressing once more the hand of his beloved child, he expired just as the physician and the landlady entered the room. The former, seeing that all was over, immediately withdrew, and the latter busied herself in performing the last sad offices for the dead. As to poor Louise, she was stupified with grief, and it was not until after the funeral was over, and she found herself alone, that she was able to rouse herself and consider her situation.

ATHOLIC

The door opened, and her landlady, Madame Duval, entered. "Well, Mademoiselle Louise," she said, "I am come to ask what you intend to do? Has your grandfather left any money?"

"No, madame, nothing but one five franc piece and a few sous. But perhaps you will have the kindness to put me in the way of disposing of the furniture, which will, I hope, pay your rent and the other expenses?"

"It will hardly do that," said the landlady, casting a scornful glance around. "And then pray how are you to live?"

"I can work neatly, madame, and I hope you will kindly allow me to remain with you, while I try to procure employment."

"Oh, if that's all you have to depend on." cried the landlady, "I promise you I cannot afford to keep you here. Why, child, in these hard times a young creature like you could not earn enough to keep you from starving, and then how am I to be paid for your lodging?"

"You need not fear, madame," said Louise, a little proudly, " that I shall be a burden to you. bowed respectfully to their teacher, and then to Though dear grandpapa did not leave me money, Mademoiselle Louise, before they withdrew. The be told me be left me a 'treasure' in this tin box; but I am not to open it until I am really

> I was only jesting when I spoke of sending you away. But won't you open the box now? I am sure you must be anxious to see what it contains."

obey grandpapa's wishes, and not open it unless girl knocked gently.

"Come in," said a feeble voice. Louise en-I fail to earn a livelihood by work.

"As you please, my dear child, as you please," replied Madame Duval. But she thought to herself, "She is an oddity, like her old grandfather; I must humor her for the present and and a cupboard another; at the side was a small keep her here, so that I shall secure my share of the treasure."

In pursuance of this plan, the landlady lavished fond words and caresses on Louise; she invited her to eat with herself, and took care to provide some little delicacy for dinner. She disposed of the furniture to the best advantage, and after baving satisfied all claims, presented Louise with three francs, saying, " See, my dear, how well it is for you to have an attached friend by needlework, so as to add to the small pittance to manage your little affairs; if less carefully

Louise was a gentle, well principled gul; but she was young, and the permicious flattery and indulgence of her false friend soon produced an evil effect on her mind. She indeed fell speedily into idle habits. She procured some work from ed her a green tin box, carefully locked, which a neighboring shop, but the remuneration was very small, and she often thought, as she held able to him, as he could never bring himself to her needle with a listless hand, "How tiresome part with it, but which would one day enrich her. it is to work so long for a few sous; I really

It happened one day that Louise saw a very use his treasure, and prevent them suffering so pretty bonnet in a milliner's window; it seemed as it it would exactly fit her, and she inquired saying, "Now, dear madame, if you will allow she never spoke on the subject, but quietly put the price. "Fifteen francs," the miliner said. her trust in God, humbly hoping that in His good "Very cheap, indeed too cheap; but it would ing of God, to be some comfort and assistance to become mademoiselle so much that she would let you. I am young and strong, and indeed I will her have it at first cost." her have it at first cost."

Louise looked and hesitated. Her conscience whispered "You have not got the money, and even if you had, fifteen francs could be better being very ill; a sort of numbness seized his spent than in gratifying vanity. "But the bonlumbs, and he had scarcely strength to reach his net is so pretty," she thought again; "and I can
bed. Louise immediately warmed water to bathe open grandpapa's box to-night, and then I shall our real good." fetch a doctor. While waiting his arrival, the Conscience was silenced though not satisfied, and bread soup, and when it was ready, pressed support them both. Louise returned to the house of Madame Dural. Louise affectionately to partake of it. After-They sat down to dinner, but the young girl felt wards she made her share her clean hard bed, so agitated that she could not eat.

"Madame," she said at last, "I think I will open the box to-night. You know I have tried

thee as long as thou continuest to keep His com- At these words the landlady embraced her.

here without any payment. But come, where is the key? Let us look at your treasure."

Louise produced the key, unlocked the box and raised the cover. Madame Duval thrust in her eager hand and drew forth—what?—a bundle of manuscripts carefully tied up. They you." were evidently written by juvenile hands, and looked, indeed, like schoolboys' copy books.-The landlady and Louise looked carefully thro them, hoping they might contain bank notes, or some paper of value: but when nothing of the kind appeared, the rage of Madaine Duval knew no bounds. She accused M. Caillot and his granddaughter of being impostors, and even threatened the poor girl with being sent to prison.

Louise was quite stunned by her misfortune, and could scarcely find words to implore the coinpassion of her cruel landlady. At length, having exhausted her anger in various abusive epithets, Madame Duval stripped the poor child of everything she possessed, leaving her nothing but a few ragged garments to cover her, and then turned her out of doors to seek a shelter where she could.

Night was fast approaching, and Louise found herself in a dreadful situation; sent at such an hour to wander, penniless and half naked. thro the streets of Paris. When Madame Duval was closing the door, Louise ventured to ask her for the fatal tin box.

"No," replied she, "that may be worth a few sous, so I shall keep it, but if you wish for the trumpery papers in it you may have them, as a precious souvenir of your thievish old grandfather." So saying, the cruel woman threw her the carefully tied up manuscripts, and then shut the door.

The heart of Louise was humbled; she felt no inclination to return railing for railing. "I have deserved this misfortune," she thought; it comes as the just punishment of my idle selfishness. May God protect me, and enable me to act better in future." After a short but fervent prayer, her mind felt calmed, and she bethought herself of the aged cousin of her grandfather, Madame Therese. "I will go to her," she said, "and ask her to let me share her lodging, and appeared. "Three francs a week," he said, "oh, that alters the case," said the woman. seest, Louise, I take as much pains to improve these little plebeians as when I directed the hand of the king's son."

"Oh, that alters the case," said the woman. "Perhaps, by working hard, I may contribute to her support as well as my own." Holding her support as well as my own." Holding her shall be most happy to have you here; indeed, I was only jesting when I spoke of sending you of the king's son."

"Oh, that alters the case," said the woman. "Perhaps, by working hard, I may contribute to her support as well as my own." Holding her grandfather's papers carefully in her hand, she she hand left the shop. She recollected passing another warehouse of set out. The humble lodging of Madame Therese was situated in an obscure suburb, and Lou- less splendid appearance in the next street, and ise had some difficulty in finding it out. At length | thither she turned her steps. There had been a good natured shoemaker living in the same a heavy fall of rain and the pavement was mud-"No, madame," said Louise firmly; "I must street, directed her to the door, and the young dy. As Louise walked slowly on, she struck her

tered. The room was small, but very clean; a bed, covered with a white quilt, occupied one corner, earthen stove in which a few sticks were burning, and two or three chairs and a table completed the furniture of the apartment. Madame Therese was seated on a low stool near the store; her dress, though humble, was very clean. and her gray bair, drawn tightly under a mushin cap, gave a venerable air to her wrinkled features. She had been for many years so crippled by rheumatism as to be unable to walk ;but her hands being free from the disease, she was constantly employed in knitting, and thus gained a scanty subsistence. Yet often in the cold dark of winter, the poor widow would have perished but for the timely assistance of a few charitable neighbors, who, out of their own small supply, used to bring her small presents of soup, bread and firing. It was now four years since she had seen Louise, her own infirmities and those of M. Caillot having prevented their meeting; indeed, ao secluded was her life that she did not even know of her cousin's death, and was therefore much surprised both at seeing Louise and hearing all she had to tell.

Encouraged by the maternal kindness with which she was received, the young girl made a frank confession of her errors, and concluded by me to share your room, I will try, with the bless-

"You are welcome, my dear child," replied Madame Therese; "while God spares me we will never part; indeed I feel assured that He

She then set herself busily to prepare some and the young girl, happy to have found so truly good friend, slumbered peacefully till morning.

When Louise awoke she set herself to consider her present situation, and resolved to leave nothing undone that might contribute to her cousin's comfort. Accordingly, having dressed her- sure in trying her; and if she works well, I shall! One day he asked the old lady to tell him all the

while the old lady prepared breakfast.

HRONICLE.

"How handy and useful you are, my child." "Oh, aunt-will you allow me to call you aunt!-I was always accustomed to attend dear grandpapa, and shall be glad to do the same for

Their light meal over, Louise asked her aunt, as she now called her, to lock up in the cupboard her grandfather's manuscripts, for although she could see no intrinsic value in them, yet, as a memento of him, she prized them.

The old lady looked at them. "I am a poor scholar," she said, "but certainly these papers appear to me like a schoolboy's scribbling. I cannot think why my poor cousin called them a treasure. However, for his sake we will put them up carefully, and I certainly feel indebted to them for bringing you to me."

Madame Therese then lent Louise a cloak with which to cover her shabby garments, and directed her to a large haberdasher's shop, where she might succeed in gaining employment.

It was situated in one of the busiest streets of Paris, and a number of gaily dressed people were purchasing at the counter when Louise entered. Ready made shirts, blouses, and children's clothes were among the articles sold, and these Louise hoped to be employed in making. She advanced timidly towards the mistress of the establishment, and said, " If you please, madame, do you a workwoman ?55

"Not at present," was the reply, and poor Louise was turning away when the woman added, "If you can work well, and on low terms, I may find something for you to do. Have you any one to recommend you?"

"Only my cousin, with whom I live."

" Who is she?"

"Her name is Madaine Therese Caillot. She lives in a room, No. 27 Rue ---; but she cannot come out of doors, for she is disabled by rheumatism."

The shopkeeper laughed. "A fine recommendation truly. You don't suppose, child, that in this establishment we trust our work to persons who can give no better references than you

foot against something that jingled; she stooped and took up what looked like a lump of mud, but felt very heavy. Louise wined it, and then perceived it was a purse. With some difficulty she opened the clasp and found it contained twenty gold pieces. What a treasure! Her first feeling was joy; her second, "this money is not mine. I must seek for the owner and return it." She then resolved to take it to Madame Therese and be guided by her advice as to the best means of restoring it. Securing it carefully in the folds of her dress, she entered the second shop and applied for work. She met with a similar refusal, and with a heavy heart was quitting the shop, when a few words spoken at the counter arrested her attention. An elderly gentleman was purchasing some gloves, and when the parcel was kanded to him he said, "I fear, madame, I must be in your debt for these until to-morrow, for I have just been so careless as to lose my purse."

"Ah, monsieur, what a pity. As to the gloves, don't mention them, I pray; it will do to pay for them at any time. But how did monsieur lose his purse?"

"I can scarcely tell. I remember taking out my pocket-handkerchief in the street next to this, and probably drew my purse out with it;but I cannot be certain. It was rather a serious loss-twenty Napoleons."

Louise advanced eagerly-" Monsieur," she said, "I believe I have found your purse;" and she handed him the one she had found.

"You are a very honest little girl," said he this is indeed my purse, which I never expected to see again. And now what shall I give you for finding it?"

"Thank you, monsieur; I do not expect anything."

"That's no reason why you should not be rewarded. You look poor; tell me where you live."

Louise replied that she lived with her consin, an old woman, and was now seeking for work to

" Madame," said the gentleman, turning to the mistress of the shop, "will you, on my re-commendation, supply this girl with work. I heard you refuse her just now, as you said she could give you no reference. I think we may both be assured of her honest principles."

"Oh, my dear child," she said, "you know I self, she assisted Madame Therese in putting on be able to supply her with pretty constant emleve you so much that I would gladly have you her clothes, and then arranged the room neatly ployment."

"Now," said the gentleman, turning to Louise, "here are four Napoleons for you, they are only the just reward of your honesty. I leave Paris to-morrow with my family, and shall probably be absent for some months, otherwise I would ask my wife to call at your lodging; but on our return I hope she will be able to see you. Here is a card with my name and address."

Louise gratefully thanked the kind gentleman, who hastened from the shop, and she then took the materials for a shirt, promising to bring it back finished the next day. What joyful news she had on her return for Madame Therese, and how cheerfully did they partake together of their evening meal, to which was added a salad and a bit of cheese to make a little feast.

Louise continued to work hard and steadily. Winter set in this year with unusual severity, and noor Madame Therese became quite disabled. Rheumatism attacked hands as well as her feet, and rendered her quite unable to work. She suffered dreadful pain at night, which Louise sought tenderly to relieve by rubbing and chafing her limbs. The four Napoleons were gradually expended in providing medicines and nourishing food for the invalid. Taught by adversity, Louise learned to forget herself, and was never more happy than when ministering to the wants of her aunt. Before the end of February their money was all spent, and the earnings of Louise, always small, were further diminished by the expense of candle-light, and the necessity of giving up much time to attending the myalid. To add to their trials, the young girl's own health begon to fail. Loss of rest, constant sitting at her needle, and want of sufficient food, produced their usual effect. She became pule and thin, her breathing was quick and her appetite fail-

Madame Therese became much alarmed about her. One day she remarked her frequently putting her hand on her side, and sighing as if in

"My child," said the old woman, "the good gentleman whose purse you found is a physician. I am sure if he knew of your illness, he would do something for you. Will you, then, call at his house to-day, for indeed I feel uneasy about

Louise felt reluctant to go. She feared it would look like begging from one who had already done much for ber; but her aunt fearing that her health was seriously affected, managed to satisfy her scruples, and induced her to

Nothing but disappointment awaited them .-Louise found the house shut up, and the old man who was left in charge of it told her the family were not expected boine for two months. She returned sorrowfully to her lodging, and continued with Madame Therese to struggle against poverty and illness.

When Dr. Leverrier, the loser of the purse, at length returned to Paris, he called to mind the poor little girl, and one day, accompanied by his wife, sought out the humble lodgings of Madame Therese. Ascending the dark, narrow staircase, they knocked at the door, and the voice of Madame Therese said " Come in."-They entered. The room, though perfectly clean looked almost bare; every little article of furniture had by degrees been parted with to meet the necessities of the poor inmates. Louise, whose weakness had considerably increased, was seated on a bundle of straw, which formed their only bed, and her wasted fingers were feebly endeavoring to finish some work which ought to have been returned the day before. So changed was her appearance, that Dr. Leverrier could scarcely recognise her; but she knew him, and blushed deeply as she rose and said:

"Aunt, this is the kind gentleman who gave me the money."

"I am sorry," said Madame Leverrier, "to see you look so poorly; but we are come now to do what we can to relieve you, and I hope. please God, you will soon be well." She then entered into conversation with the old woman. while her bushand inquired into Louise's state of health. He found she had no fixed disease, nothing which might not be removed by good food, fresh air, and freedom from toil. These he took care should be secured to her, by giving her aunt a sum of money sufficient for their present necessities, and promising to continue it until both the invalids should be restored.

They then took their leave, followed by the grateful blessings of Louise and her annt. That evening Madame Leverrier sent them a comfortable bed and blankets, together with a warm gown and shawl for each. How comfortably they slept that night! and bow fervently did they bless the goodness of God in sending them such friends!

Dr. Leverrier continued frequently to visit them; he used to send Louise out to walk, and "Certainly, monsieur, I shall have much plea- sometimes sat with her aunt during her absence. ingly did. When she mentioned the manuscripts which M. Caillot bad bequeathed to his granddaughter as a treasure, and which had proved so useless to her, he became greatly interested .-He was a member of several scientific societies, and very fond of antiquarian research: it therefore occurred to him that the papers might possibly possess some value, and he asked anxiously to see them.

"You can have them, and welcome, monsieur, said Madame Therese. "Louise, poor child, was greatly attached to her grandfather, and for his sake she keeps them carefully locked up. 1 will open the cupboard and get them for you."

Accordingly, she handed Dr. Leverrier the bundle tied up with tape. He opened it and found it to consist of several small parcels. One of them was labelled, "The writings of his most gracious Majesty Louis XIV, in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L Caillot."—Dated 1646. Another had a similar superscrip-- tion, describing it as the writing of the dauphin, the amiable pupil of Fenelon, and grandson to Louis XIV. Then came the first attempts at penmanship of Louis XV. Then the first copybook of the unhappy Louis XVI. And lastly, tied up and covered with pecuhar care, the writing of the little " Captive King," Louise XVII. As we mentioned before, the office of writingmaster to the royal family had been for many generations bereditary in that of M. Caillot, and these mementoes of their princely pupils progress had been carefully treasured by each of its representatives, and transmitted to his successor. They had all been well off, and therefore none of the family of Caillot had had any temptation to that the just vengeance of God was pursuing me part with these precious relics until they descend- for my sin against an orphan. I thought of all ed to the grandfather of Louise, who yet, in the midst of his poverty could not bring himself to sell them. He knew that, as antiquarian currosities, they would fetch a high price, and therefore justly regarded them as forming a provision tor Louise. The suddenness of his death prevented his explaining to her in what their value consisted, and, as we have seen, she remained iguorant of it for a long time.

"These are indeed treasures," said the doctor, "I know some persons who will gladly purchase them at a high rate. I have no doubt they will bring Louise several thousand francs." glauced at the rolls of paper spread out on the

little deal table. "Ah," she said, "poor grandpapa's manuscripts that he prized so highly ! I have often wondered why he valued them so much."

" Don't wonder any more, my good girl," replied her friend. "They are indeed most valu- her! Recollect how badly she treated you?? able; and I heartily congratulate you on your good fortune, which I hope and trust you will

try to deserve." He then explained to her the nature of the papers; and when he mentioned the large sum

thank you for your kindness!" his teave, carrying the manuscripts with him, and promising to return as soon as possible.

Two days elapsed, and on the third morning, as Louise was preparing her aunt's breakfast

the doctor entered. "Good morning, my friends," he said; "I bring you good news. Louise," he added, smiling, "how many thousand francs do you suppose

yourself possessed of? "Dear sir, you are jesting. I cannot guess." " Well, I will tell you my adventures since we last met, and them you can judge. I have a particular friend, the president of the Society of Antiquaries, and to him I took your manuscripts. He was in ecstasies. 'They are invaluable,' he said, quite unique-worth any money! I am not very rich, and yet I would gladly give thirty thousand francs for them.' I explained to him the circumstances connected with them, and told him that as I was acting for another, I considered it my duty to obtain the highest possible price for them. He quite agreed with me, and directed me to a brother antiquary of immense wealth, who, he said, would, he was sure purchase them. Accordingly I took them to Monsieur Lemont (that is his name) and, as I expected, he was delighted with them. He finally offered to pay fifty thousand francs for them, which, considering it the full value for them, I agreed in your name, to accept. I have lodged the sum [\$10,000] to your credit in the bank. It will produce you a yearly income of about three thousand francs, and you have now only to consider how to spend it to the best advantage."

The first impulse of Louise was to kneel down and humbly thank God for his great goodness. She then affectionate embraced her aunt, and turning to Dr. Leverrier, "Oh, sir, how can I thank you!" It was all she could say.

The doctor sat with them for some time, and when Louise became calm, proceeded to discuss her future plans. She was ready to be guided implicitly by him; and his advice was, that she and her aunt should immediately remove to some -neat, quiet lodging in the outskirts of Paris, and when settled there, that Louise should apply herself to the cultivation of her mind, in order to become fitted for the new rank in which she was to move.

This judicious counsels was followed, and through the kind offices of the doctor and his lady, Louise and her aunt were speedily established in a nice lodging in the suburbs. The and children. Were it not for his vigilance the biyoung girl's first care was to provide Madame shops of every national church would soon sink into fort; her second, to engage teachers and purrobust, and she acquired insensibly both polish of of faith but the will of the political party or minimanner and refinement of appearance. No one who saw the neatly dressed venerable old lady looking girl, could have recognised Madame | gin, could not be preserved; and her innumerable

particulars of their history, which she very will quently invited them to his house, feeling sure that Louise was a sale and profitable companion for his daughters.

It happened one day that Louise and her aunt were taking an airing with Madame Leverrier. They stopped at a shop to make some purchases, and as they were coming out an old woman accosted them, begging for alms. She was clothed in rags, and looked miserably poor. Madame Leverrier put a trifle in her hand, and was passing on, when she was surprised to see Louise stop and look eagerly at the beggar woman.

"Can it be!" said the young girl. "Are you Madame Duyal!"

"Yes," replied she, "that is my name; but,

Mademoiselle, how do you know me?" "I knew you well at one time; have you forgotten Louise Carllot ?"

The unhappy woman hid her face with her her hands, and said, " Have pity on me-I am

justly punished!" Louise hastily explained to her friends who it was; and Madame Leverrier having requested the shopkeeper to allow them the use of his parlor for a short time, they caused Madame Duval to come in and explain how she came to be so

sadly reduced. With many expressions of shame and humiliation, the unfortunate woman told them that, by a course of extravagance and idleness she had gradually become poorer and poorer; until at length everything she possessed was seized for debt, and she was compelled to wander about begging. "Then," she said, " when I found myself a homeless outcast, without a friend, I recollected my cruelty towards you, mademoiselle: and I felt you must have suffered, and I longed to know what had become of you. I am a miserable creature both in mind and body: can you forgive me?

Louise burst into tears. " Most freely do I forgive you, madame," and will gladly do what I can to assist you."

She then gave her some money, and having inquired where she lived, promised to send her further assistance. The poor woman seemed ready to embrace her feet with thankfulness, but Louise and her friends hastened away, overcome with various emotions. Louise and her aunt spent that evening at the house of their friends; Just then the young girl entered. Her eye and when Dr. Leverrier came in, his wife told anced at the rolls of paper spread out on the him their morning's adventure. He listened to it with much interest, and asked Louise what she wished to have done for her ancient enemy.

"I should like, sir," she replied, " to relieve her wants, and afford her the means of support." "Then you have no feeling of enmity towards

The young girl's eyes filled with tears as she looked at him almost reproachfully. It was suf-

ficient answer. " You are right, my dear child," said the doctor; I spoke only to try you. True greatness he expected they would sell for, Louise clasped of spirit is shown in forgiving an injury, not in her hands and exclaimed, "Oh, dear aunt, at last returning it; and, after all, though she meant it I shall be able to make you comfortable!" Then not for good, Madame Duval has been the means turning to the doctor, "Dear sir, how can I ever of rendering you a real service; for the hard season of adversity you have passed through has It was all she could say; the sudden emotion been the blessed means of subduing what was was too much for her, and Dr. Leverrier took evil in your heart, and conferring on you 'the ornament of a me-k and quiet spirit."

> LETTER FROM THE ARCUBISHOP OF DUBLIN. The appended important letter has just been issued by the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the most Rev.

" 55. Eccles street, 1860.

' Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. " REVEREND AND DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN .-Several communications from various parts of this diocess have reached me suggesting a subscription for the purpose of raising a fund to assist the Pope, now brought to a state of great embarrassment by the ambition of princes the intrigues of unprincipled statesman, and the rebelion of some of his ungrateful subjects, and to aid in supplying him in his present difficulties with the means necessary for the administration of the spiritual affairs of his Catholic children spread over the whole world. This suggestion is so reasonable and so conformable to the truly Catholic sentiments so generously proclaimed at the great meetings held in this city and in other parts of Ireland, that, undoubtedly, it only expresses the universal wish, and I am confident that you will adopt it, and carry it promptly and cheerfully into execution. I know we cannot give much, but our example will be imitated by others who can contribute more abundantly, and even small sums coming from every quarter of the globe will constitute a large tribute. In any case our small spontaneous offerings will be a testimony of our faith, and will prove that we never intended to limit our sympathy with the Holy Father to mere words and declarations. Professing the doctrine of the holy Catholic Church, transmitted to us by our forefathers in the faith, and inheriting their warm and filial attachment to the Holy Sec. we cannot be indifferent to the sufferings and pecessities of the Sovereign Pontiff. We believe that he is the head of all the faithful, the successor of St Peter, and Christ's on earth. Our faith is founded on the infallible teaching of the church, the pillar and the ground of truth, and on the words of our divine Redeemer, 'Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven-Feed my lambs, feed my sheep.' In the discharge of the important duties imposed upon him as successor of St. Peter, whose power and dignity he inherits, the Pope is obliged to devote himself altogether to the service of the faithful, and to become, as he is called, 'the servant of the servants of God.' It is for us that he watches over the deposit of the faith and the purity of Christian discipline and morality, condemning heresy and infilelity, and driving the flock of Christ away from poisoned and dangerous pastures. It is for the faithful that he gives bishops and other pastors to the Church, and sends missionaries to Pagan nations, and to those who are sitting in darkness and the shadow of death. It is for them that he protects the liberty and the independence of the church against the encroachment of earthly powers, asserting and maintaining the rights and privilege of her ministers Therese with everything necessary to her com- that condition of abject slavery and impotency to which the State has reduced the dignituries of the Anglican establishment, who are obliged to declare chase books for herself. Her efforts at self-im- themselves of the high or the low Church, and to provement were crowned with success. Being profess evangelical or Puscytte opinious, according now exempt from bodily toil, her health became to the whim of their patrons, and who know no rule ster to whom they owe their promotion.

"Without the continual action of the central authority of the Pope, the wonderful nonly of the walking out, leaning on the arm of an elegant- church, one of the clearest proofs of her divine prithe kindest interest in their welfare. He fre- split into a thousand sects, as it has happened to the leges, and religious houses of the Continent were trusting in the protection of the Holy Mother of God, flourishes within a hundred yards of the Royal Pa-

votaries of Protestantism since they raised the standard of rebellion against the See of Rome. In fine the integrity of Catholic doctrine, the purity of our discipline and morals, the maintenance of our spiritual rights, and the entire government of the Ohrissian people, have been entrusted to the Pontiff, and continually occupy his auxious thoughts. Now, this being the case, must not any attempt to deprive the Pope of the means of watching over and providing for the spiritual wants of the vast fold of Christ most seriously affect the welfare and interests of the whole church and all its members? Would not every Catholic suffer in that which is most dear to himthe concerns of his soul-were his spiritual guide, Christ's vicar on earth, reduced to a state in which he would be unable to provide for the necessities of religion and to guide us on in the paths of truth and virtue? This is the case presenting itself to us at present. A part of the Pope's territory, which his predecessors had held for more than one thousand years, and to which their titles were indisputable, has risen in rebellion against his Holiness, imposed enormous expenses on him, incurred in endeavoring to protect the faithful portion of his subjects. and deprived him of the means which the piety of past ages had placed at his disposal, to enable him to attend to, and to render him free and independent in the government of the universal church. The struggle in this case is not in favor of liberty and good government, but it is an attempt to subvert ancient and fully recognised rights, to disturb the foundations of society, and to establish the pernicious principles of anarchy, sedition, and irreligion. It is a wide-spread and dangerous conspiracy against the Catholic Church, which is assailed in its supreme head on earth. Fanaticism and bigotry well know that if they can destroy the head the members will be at their mercy. It is not necessary to add, that this rebellion has been excited and supported by the agents and emissaries of the excommunicated ruler of Sardinia, and of other princes-that it has been encouraged by British statesmen and the infidel press of Europe-that a committee to assist the movement was formed under the conditional presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, and that Lord Ellenborough proposed a subscription for the purpose of purchasing a million of muskets to arm the Pope's rebellious subjects .-And, let it be observed, that were the Pope a mere temporal sovereign, Protestant statesmen and noblemen would care very little about his subjects or their condition; it is clear that all the hostility and energy now displayed by them are directed against his Holiness as head of the Cathole Church, whose authority they wish to undermine. At present, as in former days, the kings of the earth have come together, and the nations have raged against the Lord and His anointed; the furious assaults of their imnotent rage, have for their object the destruction of the church and its supreme head. Now, whilst the abettors of sedition and treason—the declared encmies of our church-whilst heresy ane infidelty are thus alive, shall we remain indifferent spectators to the spoliation of Christ's Vicar on earth? Shall we be silent when attempts are made to enslave the Pontiff, upon the free exercise of whose authority the liberty and independence of our church depend Shall we allow our common Father to be deprived of the means that are necessary to meet the spiritual wants of the vast family of Jesus Christ? Our religious doctrines and the faith we profess render an answer to such questions unnecessary. As devoted children, we shall endeavor to supply the wants of our common Father; as followers of Christ we shall contribute to support his vicar on earth; and as members of the church we shall make every exertion to preserve free and independent the action of her supreme head, protecting him from the designs of despotism and from the violence of rebellion and anarchy. When we offer a portion of our substance to the Pope, we perform a religious duty and fulfil a debt of justice-for, as he is employed in promoting our spiritual interests, and as in doing so he requires great assistance, and the command of abundant meuns, so it is a sacred obligation on our part to enable him to correspond to the great mission with which he is charged. We may well apply to this case the reasoning of St. Paul 'if the Gentiles have been made partakers of their spiritual things, they (the same Gentiles) onght also in carnal things, to minister to them'-that is to the mints-(Rom. xv. 27). And might not the Pope address us in the words of the apostle-' If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great matter if we reap your carnal thing (1 Cor. ix. 11).) If he have devoted himself to the government of the Church-if we have engaged others to aid him in that great work freely impurted to you the spiritual grace, which he can dispose of as Vicar of Christ-if, as a faithful pastor, he have announced the words of life, and truth to you, does not religion require that you should correspond to his services, and make some compensation for the laborious and anxious duties which Christ has commissioned him to perform?-Undoubtedly, any tribute that pious Christians pay to his Holiness can never be a sufficient requital of the spiritual treasures which he has conveyed to them, and of his solicitude in their service. There is another observation upon this subject, which I the authority of the Pope has been exercised in a way most beneficial to society. To say nothing of the conversion to Christianity of Ireland, England, Holland, Prussis, Sweden, Poland, and other innumerable nations, brought about by missionaries sent from Rome, it can never be forgotten that the progress of civilisation, the introduction of wise and humane laws in Europe, the abolition of slavery, the revival of literature, the cultivation of all the fine arts are due to the exertions of the Pontists. What shall I say of the spirit of charity cherished and encouraged by their example? Even in the remotest times we liad instances of their works of mercy; and S. Dionysius of Corinth, in words quoted by Eusebins in the fourth book of his Ecclesiastical History, relates that S. Soter, Pope in 175, sent abundant alms to those who were suffering for Christ, and S. Basil informs us that Cappadocia, Spria, and Arabia participated in the charities of the bishops of Rome. Besides, were it not for their energy the followers of the Koran would have established their demoralising sway in every part of Europe. Kingdoms now most flourishing would, in all probability, be as desolate as the plain of Assyria or of Palestine; the Crescent would be triumphant, and the Cross buried in runs. What a deplorable speciacle would be thus presented to the world? Ought we not to consider our-

selves bound by the strongest ties of gratitude to those who preserved us from such calamities! "But the Holy See has a special claim of gratitude ipon Ireland and the Irish Church. It was Rome that sent Patrick to bring the glad tidings of the gospel to our pagan ancestors, and to plant the faith so deeply in our soil that no persecutions have beenable to eradicate it. It was in Rome that St. Malachy and the patron of this diocese, St. Laurence, received that jurisdiction which enabled them to restore its original lustre to our church, and to confer such benefits on this country. What shall I say of the services rendered to us in the time of persecution? When Cromwell and his rebellious hordes menaced the Catholics of Ireland with total destruction, Urban VIII. and Clement X. assisted them, to the fallest extent of their power, in their struggle for their king, their country, and their religion. When Catholicity appeared doomed to inevitable destruction in the days of William and Mary, Innocent XII. proclaimed a general jubileo in favour of our XI., addressed letters to all the Catholic Sovereigns of Europe, exhorting them to instruct their ambassa-Therese and Louise as they appeared formerly. children, who, though scattered over the most distidors in London to make every effort to obtain a miti-Therese and Louise as they appeared formerly. and regions of the earth, now constitute but one gation of the penal laws. At the same time, through Dr. Leverrier and his family continued to take body, one sheepfold, and one kingdom, would be the influence of the Holy See, the universities, col-

open to Irish students, and thus the total extinction of literature—an object aimed at by the penal laws was happilly prevented. At a later period the of Peter, great and learned Benedict XIV granted a yearly Holy See) allowance to the Irish Bishops, to aid them in establiof them st lishing Catholic schools necessary to preserve poor children from being driven into charter schools and proselytising establishments, and that allowance was continued until the first Napoleon commenced that persecution which was to terminate in a memorable triumph of the Holy See-a triumph that ought to be a lesson to all succeeding despots to curb their ambition and to respect the person and rights of Christ's Vicar on earth. It is not necessary for me to say a word regarding our present Pontiff. Every one recollects how ready he was to assist our starying poor when dire famine and destroying pestilence prevailed among them, and with what charity he exhorted all the Christian world to come forward to their relief, and to obtain mercy from them from Heaven by public prayers and supplications. Without proceeding any further on this matter, I shall merely express my conviction that the Irish heart, so proverbial for its gratitude, will never forget those services of the Holy See, and never lose an opportu-

nity of showing that they are not forgotten.
"And here we cannot avoid making a remark which ought to have great weight with the rich and influential of the world. It must be admitted that the Sovereignty of the Pope has in its favour the strongest and most convincing arguments, as it was originally founded on the consent of the people, and the necessity of self-preservation, and was sanctioned by the donations of princes, and has been confirmed by the prescription of more than a thousand years Now if it be lawful to set the Pope aside, and to strip him of his authority, what prince or ruler will be safe on his throne? If the attempts made on the Pope be legalised, will not all order be overthrown and anarchy and rebellion be made the normal state of society? Again, what nobleman or rich proprietor can show so clear a title to his estates as his Holiness can show to the patrimony of St. Peter? Now if it be lawful to rob the Pope, who shall be safe in the possession of his house and lands? Will not a general system of spoliation and communism be introduced? If, then, all those who have been blessed by God with the good things of this world reflect on the evils to which the attacks now made on the Pope may expose the rulers under whom they live and their properties ought they not to be willing to make sacrifices to support his Holiness, and in him the cause of property, justice, and society? This is what we are doing, and Lord Normanby justly contrasts the conduct of the British statesmen engaged in supporting treason and rebellion with that of Irish Catholics who have raised their voices in favour of authority, obedience, and subordination whilst defending he cause of the Holy See. Having stated the grounds for doing so, I beg of the parochial clergy to make arrangements to hold a general collection for the Pope in their respective parishes on the first Sunday of Lent. They will explain on the preceding Sunday the doctrine of the church regarding the supremacy of the Pope, the duties which, in virtue of the com-mission of Christ to feed His lambs and sheep, he is charged to perform, and the co-relative obligation under which we are placed to assist and support him as he is continually engaged in providing for our spiritual advantages. I shall not advert more at length to this matter, as I am sure that all will act on this occasion with their usual generosity. The sentiments expressed at our late meetings amply demonstrate that the Catholics of this diocese, the rich and the poor, the weak and the powerful, are all devotedly attached to the Pope, and all ready and anxious to use their influence, and to make every sacrifice in his favour. Considering their late noble manifestations of Catholic feelings, I am confident that every one in this diocese, young and old, men and women, rich and poor, will endeavour on this occasion to secure for themselves, their families, and the Irish Church, the benediction and protection of St. Peter by assisting his successor, and I fervently wish that each one may have the consolation of reflecting at a future day that he assisted the Vicar of Christ in the time of his trials and persecutions, and when his enemies were panting for his destruction, it matters not how small his tribute may have been. And here let me make a suggestion to one class of persons who may derive a benefit from a little sacrifice on this occasion-I refer to those who are accustomed to the daily use of ardent spirits. This practice is frequently destructive of the health; it sometimes brings on ruin and disgrace, and it is the occasion or incentive of innumerable sins. Let those who are slaves -if he have been always burdened with the solici-tude of the churches-if night and day his thoughts and devote half the sum thus saved to the cause of have been occupied with your affairs-if he have religion. Whilst this tribute to St. Peter will be meritorious in the sight of God, a month's abstinence will facilitate the way in a total reformation. I request the parochial clergy to insist upon this suggestion, which may prevent many evils. Let me add, that many who now find it difficult to perform any work of charity could easily find means to do so by retrenching superfluous and vain ornaments in dress, and occasionally limiting their expenditure on objects of luxury and extravagance.

"In conclusion, I exhort all the faithful to join most fervently in the public prayers offered in all our churches for the preservation of peace and the welshall make in a few words. You are well aware that fare of the Pope, and to have recourse to the throne of mercy for the same purpose in their private supplications. Considering things with the eye of faith, we must admit that prayer is the most powerful of weapons, for Christ has declared that if we ask the Father for anything in His name, our petitions will be granted. It is only on the prayers of the Church that the Pope can now rely, and he places such confidence in them, that though infidelity and heresy are raging against him-though he is mocked and betraved by those who pretend to be devoted children and protectors, yet he is calm and courageous in the midst of danger, strengthened by the promise of Christ, that the gates of hell shall not prevail against the church of which he is the foundation .-And, observe, that though the Pontiff is weak and destitute of all earthly powers of defence-though his enemies consider him the great obstacle in the way of their ambitious and irreligious projects, yet they show in their fury that they fear him; they are compelled, even in their infidelity, to respect the sublime power with which he has been invested by God, and notwithstanding their desire to injure, and their fell hatred, they feel that insult offered to his sacred person will bring upon themselves, as it happened to other persecutors, the dreadful vengeance of heaven. But though we know that the Pope, in the end, will triumph over all his enemies, as faith and the experience of ages teach us, it is our duty to pray, and to pray ferrently, that his trials may not be severe, and that the days of mourning and tribulation for the church may be shortened. Oh! that the Immaculate Queen of Heaven, whose most glorious privilege has been defined by our immortal Pontiff, may present our petitions to her Divine Son, and obtain for us all the blessings and graces of which we are in need. May she guide the barque of Peter in safety through the waves and storms by which it is beet, and as in past ages she destroyed the toul spirit ty of Mayo. of heresy, so may she now crush infidelity, implicty, and anarchy, the implacable enemies of the Holy See. It was on her purification, which we commemorate this day, that she heard the mysterious words, Behold this child is sent for the fall and for the resurrection of many in branel, and for a sign which shall be contradicted' - (Luke ii. 34) - words as anplicable to his Vicar as they were to Christ himself. For, as the Redeemer was assailed by the pride, and the corruption, and the perfidy of the Pharisees, so bleeding country, and excited the sympathy of all all that is biasphemous, all that is impious, lying, Christianity in its favour. Another Pontiff, Clement calumnious, and hypocritical have formed an unboly calumnious, and hypocritical have formed an unholy league against His Vicar on earth, and conspired for his destruction. But God will defeat their rain at-

and relying on the intellible promises of Christ, we may safely apply the words of Scripture to the chair of Peter. They (the enemies of religion and of the Holy See) shall perish, but thou remainest; and all of them shall grow old like a garment, and as a vesture thou shalt change them, and they shall be changed : but thou art always the self-same, and thy years shall not fail.' (Psaim, ci. 27.)

"The grace of our Lord Jesus be with you all. "†PAUL CULLEN,
"Archbishop of Dublin,

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE PASTORAL OF THE BISHOPS .- A very large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of the city and county of Kilkenny was held on Tuesday for the purpose of assisting to sustain and carry out the general pastoral issued by the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, under date 5th of August, 1859. There was a very large attendance of the clergy and laity of the city and county, and the strongest interest was evinced by all present in the proceedings. The speeches and resolutions were worthy of the Catholic feeling and talent of Kilkenny. The chair was taken by the Right Worshipful Edmund Murphy, Mayor of Kilkenny, who was received with loud cheers. He briefly explained the objects of the meeting, and expressed the determination of the people of Kilkenny to sustain their prelates in carrying out their united and enlightened pastoral .- The Rev. Mr. Aylward, P.P., came forward amid loud cheering, to move the first resolution as follows :- "That the system of national education originally propounded for Ireland by Lord Stanley, although not based on thoroughly Catholic principles, was tolerated on account of the circumstances of the country, and on the assurance that the faith of the Catholic pupils would be secured from danger; but as it has been since altered by the commissioners, the majority of whom are Protestants, so as to afford the greatest facilities for proselytism, that we emphatically protest against its continuance and while we do not interfere with the education of those who differ from us in religion, we claim for ourselves a system exclusively Catholic." This and other resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were carried by acclamation.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE. - MESTING IN CLIFDEN. Pursuant to requisition the great Connemara meeting—which properly should be called a monster meeting-one to sympathise with his Holiness the Pope-come off in Clifden Chapel, on Sunday, and if wast numbers, coming from most distant parts of the district, notwithstanding the dire inclemency of the weather, be a proof of the fidelity of the people and their veneration and affection for the Sovereign Pcntiff, these are incontestably proved by the noble demonstration just made. The spacious chapel, with its newly erected galleries, capable of accommodating hundreds, were densely crowded, presenting a most pleasing aspect, and the warmest enthusiasm was manifested. The Very Rev. P. McManus, P.P. and V.G., Clifden, occupied the chair, and resolutions were passed by acclamation, and an address agreed to in accordance with the object of the meet-

Arrangements are in progress for sending an address to the Holy Father from the bishops, clergy, and laits of the diocese of Clogher; and also for sending petitions to Parliament on the education, and on other subjects connected with the interests of religion and the probation of the poor.

The Irish Catholic press is justly indignant with Louis Napoleon. The Dublin Freeman says :-

"One journal, the Univers, had the courage and the honor to disobey the despotic decree-to defy his malice and his power-and allowed the Father of Christendom to speak through its columns to the clergy and people of France. But for this crimefor the crime of allowing to the Successor of the Apostles, to the Head of the Church of which the Emperor claims to be, and was but yesterday recognized as, the eldest son-for the crime of allowing the Pope to address the Bishops over whom he exercises spiritual rule-the 'Liberator' of Italy, the man whom we were told by our mock patriots at home was also to be the 'Liberator of Ireland,' the rising sun before whom we were to bow down and worship, suppresses that gallant journal, drives its chivalrous editor into voluntary exile, forcing himself and his journal to seek in a foreign country the freedom and the existence denied to them at home. The Univers, so long the leading organ of the Catholic world, no longer exists in France. The 'Liberator' of France the 'Liberator' of Italy, the 'Liberator' of Ireland that was to be-the man to whom our mock patriots sought to teach our people to look as the hope of Ireland-bas despotically suppressed this valuable journal, because it dared to allow a letter from the Pope to appear in its columns."

LETTER FROM THE ARCHEISHOP OF TUAM TO LORD PALMERSTON.—The Archbishop of Tuam has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, in which His Grace points to the reforms affecting their social and religious interests, which for years have been sought by the Catholics of Ireland. After expressing regret at the absence of allusion in the Royal Speech to the subject of tenant right, Dr. McHale complains that the faithful Catholic people of Ireland are still to be subjected to a system of mixed and dangerous education, condemned by the Holy See, and the unanimous voice of the Hierarchy of Ireland. The utterances of the Royal Speech have also (says His Grace) occasioned sorrow and alarm, His Grace says, in conclusion, upon this topic-"Whether there is a Congress or no, we have no misgivings for the ultimate triumph of the Pone. His is the cause of justice and of peace-I mean not his cause in his spiritual capacity alone; for, though the storm may rage and the sea be agitated, and He, from whom he derives his power, may seem to slumber, yet, at the call of the prayers of the faithful. He will awaken to rebuke the winds and the waves, and save the burk from perishing: but I mean the Pape, even in his temporal capacity, and the integrity of the dominions with which time and right have so long invested him; for, if there is any force in justice, and any truth in the conclusions to be drawn from analogy and history, the success of his enemies and persecutors for a day is only to terminate, as it has ever terminated, in the more signal triumph of the successors of St. Peter."

THE ASSAULT ON THE REV. P. LAVELLE.-The Court of Queen's Bench has also granted a conditional order for a writ of certiorari to remove into that court the information sworn by the Rev. Patrick Lavelle, Catholic Administrator of Partry, against the Rev. Richard Goodison, of Ansleagh, i the county of Mayo, a Protestant clergyman connected with the Irish Church Mission, charging him with having used insulting and contemptuous language towards him on the 5th of October last, threatening to blow out his brains, and presenting a loaded pistol at him. The object of the rev. defendant is to have the case tried before a special jury of the Coun-

The correspondence between the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland and the Government on the subject of mixed education has been published this week, and, as was expected, Mr. Cardwell's reply expresses emphatically the determination of the Government to adhere to the present system, but promising "10 remove the ground of any complaint which the heads of the Churches may prefer against the operation of any of the present rules, or of any part of the present practice." This reply, whether it be mere official politeness or not, will not satisfy irer land. If the bishops and people of Ireland continue in their present mood on this subject no thovernment can long resist their just demands. As the honortempts, Deus irridebit cos, and we shall have new able member for Dungarvan observes, all that the proofs of the power and efficacy of the protection of people of Ireland ask of the Government is the exthe great patroness of the Church. As for ourselves tension to Ireland of a system of education which

Parliament: Apropos to this subject, it may be men-1 day evening supplies us with the issue: - "On vestioned that when Mr. Cardwell recently visited Belfast for the purpose of inspecting the Model schools. there, he kept his visit almost a secret. That he was coming was known—when or how was not. When he did come he flashed before the eyes of the Belfast citizens a cubinet meteor, and was gone. He knew that to act otherwise would have been to expose himself to the risk of having let off at him an unlimited amount of General Assembly eloquence on the education question—an ordeal from which, with instinctive wisdom, he shrunk. At this the magnates amongst the Presbyterian clerics of the self-styled Irish Athens were wroth. Who can wonder thereat? To be obliged to bottle up, to an indefinite period, eloquence intended for instant consumption, would be enough to try even better tempers than the bilious divines of the Ulster Psesbyterian Church can boast of. As, therefore, the Irish secretary would not stand the twaddle, some other peg, on which to hang their take-talk, must be stuck up. And, accordingly a meeting was recently held, at which, assisted by Dr. Knox, who pockets the revenues of the Diocese of Down and Connor, the aforesaid Presbyterian lights resolved to cling to and support the " National" system in its integrity, and to resist all attempts to have it modified, so as to command Catholic support. Now, what is the evidence of these men worth Simply, nothing. They only began to cherish when the Catholic body began to distrust the system.— They only now resolve to stick by it when the Heads of the Church in Ireland have pronounced it as dangerous to faith and morals. As Mr. Kavanagh clearly demonstrated in his recent able letters-the Presbyterians in Iroland only gave a quasi support to the National scheme of education when the Board weakly conceded to them points which rendered the schools under Presbyterian masters or patronage not merely not well fitted, but wholly unfit, for Catholic youth. To-day they come forward not merely to express, as they fairly might, their content with the present state of things as affecting them, but to pro-claim that the satisfaction of their demands is to be taken as a full discharge of Catholic requirements. In possession of what they think suits their case they will insist that the same remedies be applied to the case of everybody else. True bigots of the worst stamp, they make no effort in the cause of education ever on their tongue, by assisting in the development of a scheme which may include and recognise the wants of Catholics as well as of Protestants; but, instead, insist on applying their own crotchets on the question universally and dogmatically .- Weekly

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS .- Mr. James Murphy, who died recently in Dublin, has, it is said, bequeathed £50,000 to the various charities in this city. the last surviving son of the late William Murphy, the salesmaster of Smithfield, who, from small be-

ginnings, died in the possession of enormous wealth -something like £400,000, besides landed property. "Romish intolerance" and "Papal bigotry" are the cries with which fanaticism and infidelity in these countries excite incessant war against the Catholic "Religious freedom" is the motto on their banner, under which they daily battle to deprive the Catholic subjects of the Crown of all freedom whatever. These people have a dictionary of their own; in it "intolerance" is interpreted to mean the claim (which they consider a very impudent and audacious one) on the part of the Catholics to equality before the law, and right to worship God as they please -And in the same precious lexicon "religious freedom" is made to mean dire and utter persecution of all who dare to "hold communion with the Church of Rome." The latest and most remarkable evidence of the peculiar nature and working of this religious and political creed of the fanatics and infidels who have united throughout Europe to-day, under Euglish presidency, for war against the Catholic Church has just been furnished us from Dubliu. Our readers are already aware how loudly the factious and narrow-minded minority in that city have been howling recently at the magnificent demonstrations of the Irish people in favour of their Sovereige Pontiff .-To hear that "Dutch rabble" shout, and declaim, and protest, you would think the days of the penal laws, of the pitch-cap and the triangle, were coming back again, and that nothing would appeare the indignant zeal of these "Protestant freemen" and "Britain's bulwarks" but the hanging up of a Catholic Archbishop or two and the transportation of a few hundred priests. Of course all this fanatic fury was got up, as usual, in the name of "religious freedom;" and whilst the pious orators rung the changes on the "Mortara case," they proved their remarkable toleration by appealing to Parliament for the repeal of Catholic emancipation. The columns of our Irish Register this week furnish an example of the fashion in which these exemplary lovers of freedom and fair play carry out their very peculiar notions of religious equality and toleration. There is in Dublin a professedly charitable institution, called the "Addiaide Institution." The managers of it are all Protestants, of that ultra kind of which it is, perhaps, the special privilege of the great Catholic city of Dublin to furnish the choicest specimens. Of course, the sick poor of all creeds are admitted into this institution for medical or surgical treatment-public decency would be outraged too far by any other course; and, besides, the reception of Catholic patients gives the fanatics an opportunity of trying their hands at proselytism. But-will it be credited in a Christian land?--the bigoted managers of this hospital have made a special rule (which they rigorously enforce) that no Catholic priest shall be admitted within its walls! Mark how this works. The other day, a poor French sailor was received into this hospital. He was in imminent danger of death, and, the man being a Catholic, his first appeal was that a priest should be brought to him forthwith. In vain, the dying man begged and implored of these grim Pharisees to let him have a clergyman. Sternly they rejected his heart-rending appeal: no priest shall enter there ! At last the story was communicated to the very Rev. Dr. Spratt, the distinguished Carmelite priest, so well known for his holy labours in the cause of temperance. He sent a brother priest immediately to the hospital, but of course, the door was shut in his face. What next? Why, fortunately, the man was a French subject, and it is Frenchmen not Englishmen (for the tables are now turned), who are the Cives Romani of the day. Dr. Spratt applied at once to the French Consul, and that official immediately sent the Vice-Consul to the hospital. Let us tell the rest in Father Spratt's own words :- " The Vice-Consul demanded as a right to see his countryman, who was a subject of the French Government. The officials replied ' that the patient declared to them that he did not wish to see a priest.' To this the Vice-Consul replied, 1 let me have that answer from himself, and that will satisfy me; but I must see and speak with him.' The Vice-Cousul and the officials then proceeded to the bedside of the poor stranger, and after satisfying himself that the patient was a native of France and a subject of the French Government,

the Consul asked him in the presence of the officials,

Frenchman replied in the affirmative. The Vice-

Consul then called other witnesses, and put the same

question to the poor patient in their hearing. 'I

wish to see a priest-I am anxious to have one of my

own clergy? was the reply of the poor sick man. Now

this is an abomination so horrible that it is really

difficult to realise to one's mind the enormity of it.

cancy what must be character of the men who could

be guilty of such a piece of mingled cruelty, mean-

ness, and bigetry. Pancy how steeped their hearts

must be in funaticism, and the virulent intolerance

of the Pharisce, when they could thus calmly look on

at the pangs and agonies of that sick man, and steraly

refuse him the one consolation which, above all else

in the world, he so anxiously sought for. And these

men will quote the parable of the Samaritan for you,

and dare to tell you that they are Christians! Our

did he wish to see a Roman Catholic priest?' The

lace, and under the very shadow of the Houses of matter has ended. The Dublin Evening Post of Tuesterday (Monday) evening the Rev. Dr. Spratt called at the Adelaide Hospital, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Nolan, of Donnybrook, in order to make arrangements for the removal of Henry Roebet to St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's Green. They were told that no Catholic clergyman would be allowed to see the patient, and that, unless the French Consul would call himself for the patient the managers would not allow his departure. In consequence, the Rev. Dr. Spratt wrote last evening to the French Consul, and the result was an order to the Vice-Consul to attend this morning, at half-past 10, to require the removal of Roebet. Dr. Spratt, with the Vice-Consul, proceeded to the Adelaide Hosnital at that hour. The Vice-Consul had an interview with the managers of the hospital, and he was desired to call again in the course of an hour. He did so, and after a delay of nearly an hour and a half, Henry Roebet was allowed to leave the hospital. The patient entered a carriage provided for the purpose, and, accompanied by Vice-Consul and the Rev. Dr. Spratt, he was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's Green, where, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, the poor Frenchman will have every comfort and the most vigilant attention, with perfect liberty of conscience to avail himself of the consolations of religion." It is most fortunate that the patient in this case was a Frenchman. He will be able to go back to his native country, if God grants him a recovery, and tell his countrymen faithfully what kind of religious toleration is cultivated in these realms by the men who daily howl against "the tyranny of the Romish Church." - Weekly Register.

The London Morning Chronicle comments as fol-lows upon the case detailed above, and which may be accepted as a fair specimen of "evangelical charity ":-" Manifestations of intolerance, of which this is a sample, are enough to bring into odinm any religious system which sanctions them; and whilst we find them turning up at different localities of the United Kingdom, we cannot have much heart in denouncing the disabilities which British subjects may suffer, for religion's sake, in Spain or Italy.

The Committee have awarded the first prize for a design for the MacMahon Sword of Honor to Edmund Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Freshford, county Kilkenny, and the second prize to Robert M'Eniry, Esq., Dublin. The award of the Committee was made on the designs as sent in for competition; but neither of them being entirely autable to the views of the Committee, and Mr. Fitzpatrick's being that which required least modification, they, as a subsequent matter, employed that gentleman to make such changes in his original design as they suggested.— This being done, a very beautiful drawing was produced, which is at present being lithographed by Mr. Harty, of Dame street, Dublin, who is certain to produce an accurate and artistic copy. The design or the Sword is of the ancient Irish shape. The ornamentation on the hilt is a combination of interwoven crosses of peculiar beauty. On the guard where it crosses the hilt, is a charming figure of Brin reclining on a harp, and surrounded with wreaths of oak leaves. The guard is connected overhead with the hilt by a burning lamp, and beneath by the old Irish semi-circular horn, which terminates the hilt, the interstices being filled up with delicate and appropriate tracery. Beneath the horn, on the scabbard, surrounded with richly interwoven ornaments, stands the chivalrous figure of a "Gallowglass." or ancient Irish warrior, in his harness, with compressed brow, energetically drawing his sword. On the opposite side of the scabbard, as a pendent to the Gallowglass, an old minstrel, harp in hand, and upturned eyes, is singing the wrongs of Erin. Iu the centre of the scubbard is an ancient cross encircled by appropriate ornaments, and on the opposite side a round tower and ruined church. The decoration on the end of the scabbard is a pair of standards crossed, bearing on them the Sunburst. Laurels intertwined, united below with pendent shamrocks, fall over the harp of Brian. All the figures are exquisite, and the ornamentation perfeetly Irish and extremely beautiful .- Nation.

In the list of High Sheriffs for this year there are more Catholics than in any year since the Emancipation; which, taken in connection with the large accusation of Catholics to the magisterial bench, is proof of the liberality of the present Irish Government-12 High Sherill's in all.

A fire of a very alarming nature broke out lately in Crom Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Erne. It appears a fire had been placed in one of the servant's rooms, the woodwork of the ceiling being connected with the flue, which immediately ignited. It was, however, soon got under .- Fermanagh Reporter.

Notice to Our.-The Dundalk Democrat makes the following very candid admissions respecting the policy which sent the 21 Irish Catholic members to Parliament, last spring, to put out Lord Derby, and to bring in Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell: -" Now, then, is the time for the Catholic Hierarchy to direct the country to order its representatives to expel the anti-Papal government from power. What a pretty mess we have been led into by the false policy of last spring, in raising a cry against the Derby Government, which, with all its faults, inclined to respect the integrity of the States of the Church. But place-hunting Cawtholics in Ireland cared little for his Holiness; their sympathy having been all confined to themselves. Let the Whigs be now driven from power, and the Tories and Radicals installed in their places. The anti-Papal Whigs will use all the influence they possess to make the Church plunder of Sardinia the supreme ruler in Italy; and, unless they are driven from power, they may attempt to have the unfortunate Victor Emmanuel at the head of his government in Rome!"

THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS AND MR. PETER Daty.-In this case the Poor Law Commissioners had dismissed the Rev. Peter Daly from the office of Chaplain to the Poor Law Union of the County of Galway. The Rev. Peter Daly, with the full concurrence of the Guardians, had continued to act as Chaplain. And the Commissioners had obtained from the Court of Queen's Bench a conditional order for liberty to file an information, in the nature of a writ of quo warranto, requiring the Rev. Peter Daly to show cause why he claimed to exercise the office of Chapiain in the Poor Law Union. The Court gave judgment, on the 27th, against the Poor Law Commissioners with costs, discharged the conditional order, and refused the writ of quo warranto, on the ground that offices held merely during will and pleasure were not the subject of a writ of que warranto

Conference Examination .- It will appear by the following numbers that students of the University of Dublin have not failed to avail themselves of the competitive system at the bigher examinations, which are fairly entitled to be considered as real tests of education. Since 1855 18 students of the University of Dublin have competed successfully for writerailips in India, two of whom were placed at the head of the list. Last July seven out of eight candidates from Trinity College obtained these appointments; 24 graduates in medicine obtained commissions in the Indian and Royal Armies; and no fewer than 72 have succeeded during the same period to appointments in the Royal Engineers and Artillery.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY .- An investigation, by order of Government, has taken place at Castleren, in the county of Roscommon, before Mr. De Moleyns, Q.C., into a charge alleged against Captain Balle, of the Roscommon Militia, that he had induced a mau named Goblin to personate a voter at the election held last May. In consequence of this charge, the Government set aside the name of Captain Balte, which stood first on the judge's list of gentlemen recommended to be appointed as high sheriffs for the present year. After the examination of several witnesses, the commissioner signified his intention of making an early report to the Government, and the the Faithful at large come in aid to the treasury of and there lay the dead, without a penny to defray readers will naturally be auxious to hear how this proceedings terminated.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SO-CALLED RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.—Ordinarily, when Oatholic journalists have to animadvert on the sayings and doings of proselytising societies, they are reproached with taking only a one-sided and sectarian view of their proceedings; in the present instance, however, we are fortunate enough to have two leading Protestant prints to cite as evidences of the strange working of these soi-disant religious fraternizations, and our readers will be somewhat astounded to learn that the two prints to whose dicta we have to refer are the Times and Punch. Both of them seem, moreover, to be of one accord on the subject; but, by way of introduction, we quote from that unsparing and unscrupulous humorist, Punch, the following racy laconism on a series of articles and letters which have recently appeared in the Times in reference to these societies :-"MISSIONARY ECONOMY .- According to the Times the Church Missionary Society expends annually, in

the maintenance of missionaries and their families, on "deputations, publications, and other little sundries, £38,000, or nearly the fourth of its little income at home, before one native is converted, or even sees a missionary." It would be interesting to know how many natives the society converts yearly with the rest of the cash. The charity of the Church Missionary Society begins at home, indeed, and remains there in a very considerable measure. To what extent does it go further? If to any, what number of converts has the society to show for its money?" The startling revelations to which the preceding pa-

ragraph refers are made in a letter to the Times, from its admirable correspondent S. G. O., showing that the balance-sheets published by these various societies are most vague and unsatisfactory, afford ng no test whatever that the accounts, the results of which they give, have been duly and responsibly checked, examined, and approved. Nor could the case stand otherwise, seeing that the auditors enter into no responsibilities, simply contenting themselves with a glance at the sums total of receipt, expenditure, and balances in hand. The mode in which this portion of the business is managed is explained in the case of the "Propagation of the Gospel Society," which has three Treasures, a Doctor of Divinity, an M.P., a highly influential Stockbroker, who allowed their names to appear for a show as treasurers, but who seemed to have interfered or troubled themselves as little with the accounts as the man in the Moon. The practice with the worthies who pull the wires in the cooking of these accounts, as S. G. O. tells us, is to get two or three names of some note who will allow themselves to be represented to the public as auditors, treasurers, and other officials. These notables consider they have done quite sufficient, and the society selects them because they will not do more, when they append their sign manual to the balance sheets which are placed ready cut and dry before them, without a troublesome reference to, or inspection of, the items which are, as usual, merely illuded to in the aggregate and the "sums total" at foot. The auditors of the above-named society, for instance, have affixed their signatures to the balance sheet, drawn up in round numbers, and without further specification. The expenditure for 1858, according to this account, was £87,544, and £88,790 remains unexpended. Another set of auditors declare that having examined the accounts (i.e., the balance sheet) of the Church Missionary Society, and compared them with the books, they find the above balance sheet correct." These gentlemen are, however, not so much to blame for the superficial and slovenly way in which they perform what would appear to be thir duty, because a strict investigation of the daily transactions, disbursements, and receipts of the society was not stipulated in their bond. They simply engaged to be sign posts to attract customers to the religious caravaneary, but they were by no means called upon to guarantee the quality of the entertainment for man and horse within. Again, as the Times observes-

"The information about the different sums which compose these accounts is so defective as to leave every sum an enigma. We can make a good guess what the expenses of a "deputation"—that is to say, of a travelling clerical orator—for one month ought to be, but when we see put down ' Deputations £2,-000," the sum is only an algebraic sign to us. What "deputations?" How many "deputations?" How long on their rounds? We are sure the subscribing public does not grudge its religious rhetoricians their keep and their pay. It is no drawback to their services that they have to make the same speech at every place they come to; there is an art, and a very valuable art even of repetition, that if Mr. Albert Smith has astonished the world by his power of communicating freshmess to the thousandth performance of the same comedy, the same running jest, an orator on graver themes may also have his success as a repeater of the same impressive and interesting speech, with its opportune facts, its arguments forcibly wound up, and its appeals sent home to the heart .-Dublin Telegraph.

COMMAND OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND .- The Morning News has the following piece of military gossip: -" We learn that at the expiration of Lord Seaton's five years' term of office, which will occur in the course of this month, he will resign his command. It is stated that the post of Commander of the Forces n Ireland has been offered to Lord Clyde, but declined by that distinguished officer. In military circles the rumor is that Lieutenant-General Sir Geo. Aug. Wetherall, K.C.B., R.H., the Adjutant-General, will succeed Lord Seaton."

THE GOVERNMENT LAND BILL -Mr. John Francis Maguire, writing to the Cork Examiner upon the subject of the Tenant-right Bill, about to be laid before the House by the Irish Attorney-General, says :-" I have not, of course, been able to ascertain what the provisions are; but I believe I do not err when I anticipate that they will certainly embrace a system of compensation for substantial improvements; that the proposed legislation is intended, in a word, to be rather a comprehensive code than a single measure :and that providing redress for a special though widely-diffused grievance, it will aim at a thorough and practical revision of laws which should be the broad and solid foundation of our national prosperity, but which, as they exist at present, not only hamner the industry of the honest tenant, but in many cases restrict the useful power of a benevolent and wise landlord."

FATAL ACCIDENT .- We record the following accident with regret, and many of our readers in this part of Ireland will deeply sympathise with the esteemed family of the lamented deceased lady :- On Monday night, at ten o'clock, Mrs. Daily, of the Hotel Westport, started for Clifden on her own converance, accompanied by her childrens' governess, a servant, and the driver of the car only. When they reached the bridge of Erriff about eight miles from Westport, on the Clifden line, the car came in contact with a jutting-stone, upset, and its occupants were precipitated into the surge beneath, and melancholy to relate, Mrs. Daily was not found till yesterday morning, when life had been for many hours extinct. The other occupants of the car had a miraculous escape.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SS. PETER AND PAUL'S ASSOCIATION .- The foilowing circular has been issued by the SS. Peter and Paul's Association :--

No. 4, Hanover square, W., Jan. 12, 1860. Dear Sir, -In accordance with a resoluton of our committee, passed on the 6th ult., we had prepared a circular (which we send to you herewith), to request your co-operation in forming a Committee of our Association in your parish, and to begin its operations by procuring signatures to a collective address of the aity in England, to the Holy Father. We are rejoiced in informing you that, in consequence of the desire recently expressed by the Holy Father to see the Pontifical Government in its present atruggle for the costs of their burial, which the parish, it seems,

each member of your committee should collect a penny a-week, at least, from twelve subscribers, paying the same at the monthly committee meetings to you humbly petition our venerated Bishops to be allowed to make a collection in all our Churches, for the same object, as speedily as possible We shall forward to you collector's books as soon as you require them and can ascertain the number of your members and collectors. We beg you carnestly to remind all Catholics of the fact that God, who, in instituting His Church, has vouchsafed to assume the responsibility of its eternal existence, has, nevertheless, also thought fit to leave to the faithful the responsibility of keeping it independent. We humbly recommend ourselves to your prayers, as being ever, Dear Sir, yours faithfully in Holy Church,

GEORGE BOWYER, President. Grongs W. Wighey, 3, New-st, Dorset sq., N.W., SAMUEL J. NICHOLL, 126 Marylebone-road, N.W.,

SECESSION FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT. - The Rev. Canon Wodehouse has seceded from the Church of England on account of objections to certain practices and formularies in its ritual set forth in a letter to the Bishop of Norwich, in which he says-" Ordained in December, 1814, in less than three years became an incumbent and prebendary of Norwich .-Led in after years to examine more particularly the subscriptions required from clergymen, I came to the conclusion that I could not assent, in what I conceive to be the literal and established sense of our language, to the following parts of our liturgy-namely, the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed, the form of Absolution in the Visitation of the Sick, the words used at the Imposition of Hands in the Ordination of Priests, and the corresponding Form in the Consecration of Bishops."

In the opinion of the great majority of Englishmen the Pope is now in a position of extreme dan-ger, while England has never been more triumphant and secure. They will deride us when we tell them that it is our conviction, that for their own sake they would do well to think less of the Pope, who is in no danger which he is not sure to overcome victoriously, and to think more of their country, which is in great danger, and which, while they are thinking of the fulfilment of Dr. Cumming's prophecies, is steering fast towards the breakers under the guidance of a pilot whose incompetence and blindness is his best defence against the charge of treachery. England is sold to France, and is in the degraded position of being used as a tool by Louis Napoleon, while he prepares the engines for her destruction. All Europe sees it and proclaims it— while England, by her press, is giggling in idiotic glee. Since the feats of the old gentleman with the villainously ill-favored countenance, described by Dickens as making a part of "Mrs. Jarley's Wax-Work Show," the old gentleman who murdered his thirteen wives by tickling the soles of their feet till they laughed themselves to death, and of whom Little Nelly was instructed to tell the visitors to "Please to observe the fore-finger of the right-hand slightly bent, as in the act of tickling," there has been nothing equal to the achievement of Louis Napoleon in tickling England into hysterics of delight by the double pleasure of seeing the Pope robbed and of acquiring a new market, Britannia is held down by the Whigs, while Napoleon the Third tickles the soles of her feet. We are going to sacrifice the duties on foreign wines, which must be replaced by increased taxation on necessaries, or by an increased Income-tax, for the sake of supplying the French with coal and iron, which are essential to the completion of their warlike preparations against ourselves, and with the effect of converting into deadly enemies the French commercial and industrial classes, the only persons who desired to live at peace with us. The price which we shall be expected to pay for this will be the annexation of Savoy to France-i.e., the advance of the French boundary line to the Alps, to be followed by an advance upon the Rhine, a Bonapartist dynasty in Central Italy, a Murat dynasty in Naples, the Pope a French subject, and the Mediterranean a French lake. Never was time more aptly chosen. Austria is defeated, Russia is emancipating her serfs, Prussia is trembling for her Rhenish provinces Spain is at war in Africa and Britannia is laughing herself into fits at the Pope's reverses. Read the English newspapers, and see how the revolutionary agents are everywhere at work. We are told daily to expect a revolution in Naples, a revolution at Rome, a revolution in Venetia, and a revolution in Hungary. Lord Normanby asks the question plainly in the House of Lords: "Do you know anything of a scheme for the annexation of Savoy to France?" The Whig Minister shuffles and equivocates, and the British people and the British Parliament remain silent. But, after all, this mischief is not yet accomplished. It cannot be accomplished without our active co-operation. The schemes of Napoleon depend upon the continuance of the Whig Ministry, and the Whig Ministry depends upon the votes of our representatives in l'arment. - Tablet.

ENGLAND AND ITALY .- We take the following from the National Standard, an ultra-Protestant journal, which occupies itself with frequent attacks upon the Pontifical Government. We venture to declare that in no Catholic country in the world could such awful cases occur, as those described in this paragraph: -" Destitution in London-starvation in the mightiest city in the world! The idea appears incredible; and yet the reality exists: and, when one case is brought before the public by reason of its overwhelming intensity of misery, be it remembered that there are many hundreds, aye, thousands of cases in which the sufferers perish unbeard and unknown. What must be the feelings of those sufferers when the last aggravation suggests itself, that their destruction might be, and ought to be prevented! What is the amount of guilt which remains to be accounted for by the community-amongst whom it is to be divided—and how is it to be palliated at that Tribunal where the distinction of high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned is disregarded, except so far as rank, and wealth, and wisdom may aggravate the condemnation of those who have neglected the ta-lents committed to their charge? "One short week has produced in all their ghastly reality four exhibitions calculated to overwhelm the sensitive, and to rouse even the coldest and most indifferent. Let us deal with the simple, the unadorned facts. "The first case before the coroner was that of John Brown, a hawker. He was discovered in a dog-hole in Osborn-place, Brick-lane, expiring of mere inanition. Food, fire, and clothing would have saved him-but they were not supplied. "Next came Edward Atkins, 'a commercial traveller,' who, in a miserable lodging-house in Spitalfields, was seized with sudden illuess, conveyed to the parochial infirmary in a sedan-chair, and taken in to die. The verdict of the jury was, that he died of want of the common neces-saries of life. "These are horrible enough, but they are nothing when contrasted with the case of the Keeley family of Stepney. Henry Keeley is a shoemaker, and his household consisted, altogether, of twelve persons. His home is small, comfortless, illventilated. A few weeks ago typhus entered it: first, a little girl, nine years old, was struck down; then the eldest son, aged twenty-one, succumbed ; a third victim followed; and next, two of the daughters were attacked; and when the magistrate, Mr. Selfe, heard the details, they were blind, delirious, and, to all appearance, within a few bours of death. Nearly all the furniture and clothes had been sold,

our spiritual independence against the enemies of re- | was reluctant to undertake. In addition to these ligion throughout Europe, we have to invite you to horrors, the whole family were famishing. True, the join with us also, to carry out our original intention newspaper report of this dreadful case elicited great: —to turn the attention of the members of this Asso-ciation to organising, in England, the collection of a voluntary tribute to the Holy See. With this view came the case of Mitchell, the inhabitant of a wretchsympathy; but the help came only at the eleventh came the case of Mitchell, the inhabitant of a wretched room in London-street, London-road. On the 28th of December his infant child died of virulent small-pox. He was excessively poor, and applied to your Treasurer, who should transmit it quarterly to the relieving-officer, who refused to order the burial our upper committee. We recommend, also, that Mitchell went to an undertaker, who received ten shillings on account, and then refused to inter the body unless eighteen shillings more were paid. The result was that an infant, dead of small-pox, remained fourteen days in its coffin, in a close room, amid a family of young children, threatening pestilence not only to this family, but to the whole neighborhood

Louis Napoleon .- Perhaps the most odious form which hypocrisy can assume, whether in religion or politics, is the affectation by a successful despot of regard for liberty, and by a sensual egotist of solicitude for the Church. But it is at least an advantage to have our enemies unmasked. The Imperial Joseph Surface may possibly deceive himself—he can hardly expect any longer to deceive others. The events of the last year have revealed him in his true character No modern sovereign has so impudently betrayed truth, personal honour, and respect for the laws of his own as well as other countries. Look at his career. He slaughtered or ransported Frenchmen who objected to his own pinchbeck dynasty, and then stirred up revolutionists in Italy to rebel against their ancient rulers. He swore he was bent on peace and dismissed a Minister for being tardy in preparing for war. He professed to interrupt his victories out of regard for the interests of the Pope, and then confessed that he had only made peace to keep all Europe from attacking him. He protested that he would take no bribe or reward, and had already selected beforehand the very territories which he intended to filch. He stole Lombardy from Austria, to give it to Victor Emmanuel, who could never have conquered it himself, and cunningly bargained for the most infamous marriage which has been made in Christendom for centuries, while he tripped up his blundering ally by stipulating for Nice and Savoy, whose possession will make Piedmout his vassal. sought the Pope-for he cannot respect even the Vicar of Christ-to trust in his honour and loyalty, and he secretely aided his confederates to rob him of his estates. He affected to protect him from the undue influence of Austria, and now assures the world that he would periah but for the armies of France. He claims liberty for Italy, and forbids to France either speech or thought. He talks glibly of generous "ideas" and noble aspirations, and has proscribed every man of eminence in his own country, to surround himself with adventurers and stock-jobbers. He styles himself the advocate of the Church, and while he daily encourages an anti-Christian press he crushes the Univers for defending religion, and warns the Correspondent that it shall be the next victim. We can perhaps do little to manifest our sympathy with French Catholics, but we may do something. It is, at least, our duty to protest, as free men, against an ignoble and hypocritical tyranny. Let us do this by supporting the Univers in its new form .- Cor. Weekly Register

THE RELAUSE OF NAPOLSON III. - No Englishman can look without surprise and regret at the relapso of Louis Napoleon into the worst vice of the worst rulers. It seems almost incredible that the man who has just signed a treaty of free trade with a country in which perfect freedom of expression is cherished beyond every other form of liberty-a country in which he has lived long enough to learn how more than safe it is to let all opinions and feelings, short of direct incentives to overt offences, have unchecked utterance-a country which, indeed, on receiving a similar provocation to this, was seized with a frenzy, in which it perpetrated a legislative blunder, at once confessed and redeemed by its being utterly inoperative-it appears impossible that a man who must know so much better should commit acts of such useless tyranny. In suppressing the Univers, Louis Napoleon not only abuses, but exceeds, his legal powers. Those powers of warning and suppression which he possesses by law are the opproblem of his regime-virtually investing him with attributes the usurpation of which justly led to the overthrow of a former dynasty. But even these do not enable him to put down, without trial or caution, a public journal which has complied with the requirements of the law. The warnings administered to the Univers having been wiped out by the amnesty of August last, M. Louis Veuillot and his coadjutors had a feir start, and should have had fair run. If it were thought necessary to restrain either their vehement abuse of England or their energetic advocacy of the Papacy, there was at any rate the pretty little for-mulary of one-two-three-to be duly observed. As England was certainly none the worse for the abuse, and the Papacy probably none the better for the advocacy, of those sharp but unworldly pens, every one in this country would have been sorry for their interruption. But the Emperor has come down upon them with no other formality than the publication of a short explanatory note in the Moniteur .-The world is there informed that the pretensions of the party represented by the Univers were "every day becoming in more direct opposition to the privileges of the State." But will the Pope or the priests moderate their "pretensions," because they are driven to assert them from the alter or the pripit, instead of through the press? Will not the humblest village cure get his copy of the encyclical letter as surely as if the favorite newspaper which contains it were delivered at his door or borrowed from the neighboring chateau? Will not every faithful unit in the thirty-six millions of France be made to feel, through one of the hundred arteries of the ecclesiastical organism, that the Holy Father is prohibited by the Emperor from communicating with his pious children? Will not an old cony of the extinguished journal be prized like the relic of a martyr, and the once beloved son of St. Louis come to be regarded as a persecuting Apostate? If these results do not follow, Frenchmen are not only very unlike Englishmen, but very unlike themselves. It is not so long since the great experiment was tried, and by greater men than the present master of France. The members of the Convention and the Directory were not children to be frightened at spectres, but they found the Catholic religion to deepseated in the heart of France to be washed out with rivers of blood .- Morning Star.

The Navy estimates for 1860-61 were published resterday. The grand total sum required to be voted for the ensuing financial year is stated to be £12,802,200, against £11,775,718—thus exhibiting a net increase of £1,026,482.

MARRIAGE LAW DEVENCE ASSOCIATION .-- A VERY arge meeting of the members and friends of this association, many of whom were ladies, was held at Willis's Rooms, King street. St. James's, London, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the House of Lords, praying their lordships not to pass any Bill that should have for its object the legalizing of marriage within the degrees now prohibited by law .--The Duke of Mariborough presided, and among tnose present were Lord Shafterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. David's, and the Dean of Westmin-

In the course of a pending inquiry into the conduct of the matron of an English union workhouse, one of the witnesses, of the name of Maguire, was jocularly naked, whilst under examination, if he was an Irish-Instantly drawing himself up with an air of man. wounded pride, he replied-" I am, eir! I would not deny my country, even if I was a Yorkshireman."-As two or three of the gentlemen present were natives of the latter country, we need scarcely add that the patriotic Hibernian's hit told most admirably.

The Home Secretary refused to receive a deputation from the St.; George's East Church Defeace Association.

August 6 El

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1860

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

All days in Lent, with the exception of Sundays, are Fast Days of obligation.

By a special indult the use of flesh meat is allowed on every Sunday in Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday; as well as once a day on the Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, of the five first weeks in Lent; but its use is forbidden on Palm Sunday, and the six other days of Holy Week, as well as on Ash Wednesday and the three following days. On those week days when flesh meat is allowed, no fish is allowed at the same time.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE latest dates are by steamer Jura. A coalition betwixt Austria and Russia was binted at as in contemplation. From Italy there is nothing new. The last Pastoral of the Bishop of Orleans was exciting much sensation, and orders had been issued to the Prefects and Sub-prefects of Departments to interdict its publication; thus does the present French government assert the principles of civil and religious liberty, and approve itself the worthy ally of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour & Co. The annexation of Savoy is now looked upon as un fait accompli.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE AND THE POPE. -We promised in our last to notice our cotemporary's renewed tirade against the Pope and the Papal government. This promise we shall en-Papal government. This promise we shall en-deavor to redeem; though in our limited space it is impossible for us to take up, or even touch upon to that law is obnoxious to any charge, it is is impossible for us to take up, or even touch upon all the points presented in a formidable series of

One fundamental error underlies and vitiates all our cotemporary's arguments. He assumes the points at issue; and drawing upon his imagination for his facts, presents us with a conclusion in conformity, not with reason, but with those anti-Catholic passions or prejudices wherewith he is unfortunately animated. We do not accuse him of deliberate or wilful untruth; but we do tax him with allowing his prejudices to master his intelligence; and with an ignorance of the real in the Papal States? This question we at once created man in his own image, in the image of state of the Government which he condemns, meet in the negative. With no violation, or at- God created he him: male and female created which is unpardonable, on the part of one who pretends to direct public opinion, and to whom so | IX. be reproached. Every change that he has | many sources of information on the subject of introduced-and he has introduced many changes | telligible, universal, and invariable in its applicawhich he treats are open, if he would but avail

vernment, and in favor of the revolutionists, may be thus summed up:-

1. All people have the right to overthrow a despotism.

2. But the Papal government is a despotism. 3. Therefore the Roman people have the right to overthrow the Papal government.

We will, for the sake of argument, admit his major or first proposition; we deny his second or minor; and we reject, therefore, his conclusion. In fact, the very point at issue is this. Is the Papal government a despotism? The Gazette a single proof, dogmatically answers the question | ing in vague generalities, but by citing particuin the affirmative. As who should say-I am lar instances, wherein James II. had violated the as cattle, horses, swine, &c., &c. bark.

reasons for our denial.

A constitutional, or non-despotic government, ple. on the other hand, as distinguished from a despotism, is a government conducted according to established and publicly recognised law; and wherein justice is administered strictly in accordance with that fixed law, and not with the will do so, by showing that Charles 1st had set aside of the ruler. The essential difference betwixt a the laws of England, and had attempted to reign | may sunder, God hath not joined together. despotism and a constitutional government consists in this-that in the first, the will of the ruler governs; whilst in the second it is law that governs. This premised, and these definitions ac- Law, and had endeavored to impose his will upon | should be made to harmonise as far as possible cepted, we will proceed to apply them to the Pa-

pal Government. slightest disposition to set himself above that law, or to control by his will the administration discuss the question, whether it was not as lawful The people or laity of the Roman States have their municipal institutions, with complete control cut off the head of Charles 1st. over their own local and secular affairs: in the

the people of Great Britain and Ireland. To a State so governed, and wherein justice is so administered, it may be perfectly true that reforms or ameliorations are possible and desirable: but it is the height of injustice and absurdity to apply the term "desnotism."

If again we examine the nature or quality of the laws by which the people of the Pontifical States are governed, we shall, perhaps, find much sensible of the many excellencies of the modes of even-handed justice, tempered with mercy, is in in our latest exchanges. The paper from which filthy, blood-begrimed cowardly brutes. we copy is the Express of the 8th ult. A correspondent of the paper writes as under:-

"Whilst staying at St. Albans' early lastweek, strayed into the Town Hall where the Quarter Sessions were being held, on Thursday the 8th. I then and there heard a poor agricultural laborer, out of work, for stealing a few sticks from a faggot stack during the inclement weather, sentenced by the Earl of Verulam, (Chairman) with the concurrence of the see) was daily expecting a fifth."

disproportion betwixt an offence and its punish- anity, is bound to pray for their speedy and total ment as a fair or average specimen of British extermination. These points, and some others to even in our own vaunted Courts of justice gross not space to reply at present, we will take up in cruelty may be perpetrated in the name of law; and that certainly the Great Briton has no right to criticise very severely the criminal codes of his neighbors, and least of all those of the Papal

But as we said, the real question at issue is-Is the government of the Papal States a despotism?" In other word—" Is the will of the Pope the sole law by which the people are governed, the Courts of Law controlled, and justice ject :administered? We contend that such is not the case; that the people are governed, and that all the proceedings of the Tribunals are regulated, principles, that they should be easy of apprehension, by fixed law; whilst the fact that not one single person was capitally punished, or even subjected they should be available to the poor as well as to the person was capitally punished, or even subjected rich, that they should be consistent with one another, to imprisonment, for his share in the bloody reto that of being too mildly, too leniently administhree long editorials, which the Gazette devotes | tered. The British Government at all events is not in the liabit of dealing with those of its sub- marriage, as laid down by the Catholic Church, jects who take up arms against its authority, and fulfills every one of the conditions required by murder its officers, as the Papal Government the Globe. It is based on the law of God; it deals with its political offenders. Let us come is short, concise, and easily intelligible: it openow to another question.

Has the present Pope attempted, or even matempt even of a violation of the law, can Pius he them .- Genesis, i. 27. -or attempted to introduce into the government | tion. Thus it runs :his States has had for its object to extend the "ONE WITH ONE, AND FOR EVER. WHOM and to give them a greater and more direct control over the management of public affairs .-This has been his policy, no less after his return from, than before his exile to, Gaeta; and if this be the policy of a despot, it would be well for

We can understand, if we do not altogether Sir Oracle; and when I ope' my lips, let no dog laws of England, and had attempted to substitute Crown of three Kingdoms, and which justified A despotism is a government in which the will the Revolution of 1688? No, we reply; they of the ruler is the sole and supreme law; and cannot cite one: they cannot point to one inthe will of the monarch, or of a brute majority. illegal and therefore despotic sway over his peo-

The regicides too, who cut off the head of despotically; that contrary to the well-known own authority, had interfered with the Courts of the people of England. And could the revolted people of the Roman States, in like manner. of his subjects—we too should be prepared to of justice by the legally constituted tribunals. | for the Pope's subjects to revolt against his authority, as it was for the people of England to

matter of finance and taxation they are represent great distinction is drawn betwixt the English subject, then is human legislation simply importaed by delegates from their several municipali- regicides of the seventeenth century, and the

of the ruler, than are the lives and properties of Because Charles I. had undoubtedly endeavored to destroy the political liberties which he found in existence on his accession to the throne, and which he was bound to defend; whilst poor Louis XVI., on the contrary, had done his best to extend and preserve those liberties: because, in short, one was a despot, or despotically inclined, and the other was not. Now we contend that there is all the difference betwixt Pius IX. and a despot, that there was betwixt Charles I. of to suggest the possibility of a great amelioration | England and Louis XVI. of France: and that, in our vaunted British law; and though we by no therefore, there is as much moral difference bemeans design to decry the latter, and are fully twixt the acts of a brave but oppressed people rising in arms to strike down a despot, and those procedure in our own Legal Tribunals, we can of the insurgents of the Romagna, -as betwixt not shut our eyes to the fact that, in favor of the the conduct of the Long Parliament and that of modes of procedure in the Papal Tribunals, there | the Convention ; as betwixt the stern grandeur of is as much to be said; and that justice, impartial the execution at Whitehall, and the dastardly murder of Louis XVI. of Marie Antoinnette, many respects better administered in Rome and and Madame Elizabeth. In the actors in the its dominions, than in any part of the British Ein- one tragedy we recognise men; much misguided pire. In illustration of our meaning, we would | men, perhaps -but still men, with brave generdirect the attention of our cotemporary to the ous hearts throbbing in their bosoms: in the following instance of British justice, as reported actors in the other, we see nothing but brutes-

And so with the revolted subjects of the Pope; until they shall have made out a case against Pius IX., analogous to that which the Puritans and the Whigs made out respectively against Charles I. and James II., we must look upon their revolt as unjustifiable, as without sufficient cause, and therefore as a sin. We know too what manner of men they are, by whom their revolt is chiefly encouraged: that they are the po-Bench, to three years' penal servitude. The poor fellow had a family of four young children; and his wife (whose distress in Court it was heart-rending to aim at the same objects, and employ the same means as did their predecessors: and that, there-Now we do not cite this case of monstrous fore, every friend of order, liberty, and Christiadministration of justice; but as a proof that which the Gazette alludes, but to which we have

> been unable to notice the arguments of the Globe, the organ of the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada, in favor of a relaxation of Her interference has invariably limited itself to what he conceives to be the law upon the sub-

"It is a matter of the first consequence that these laws (the marriage laws) should be based on right that they should operate upon all classes alike, that

With one exception, which we have italicised, and to which we will refer presently, the law of rates on all classes, rich and poor, alike-for with the Church, as with her divine founder, there is infested any disposition, to substitute his will for no distinction of persons; and it is consistent the laws of his dominions ?- Has he, in other with all her teachings upon the complicated relawords, attempted, directly or indirectly, to set | tions existing betwixt the sexes, and flowing from up a despotism or despotic form of Government | the creative act whereby, as we are told, "God God created he him: male and female created

This law, we say, is perfect, concise, easily in-

The Gazette's argument against the Papal go- political powers or privileges of his subjects, God HATH JOINED TOGETHER, LET NO MAN PUT ASUNDER."

This is the law of Christian marriage; and all sexual unions of baptised persons contracted under conditions other than those prescribed by that law, are not marriages in the Christian sense the world if it were generally governed by such of the word, but simply concubinage. A union which man upon any pretence whatsoever can lawfully sunder, is not a union made by God; approve, the acts of those who drove James II. and all sexual unions not made by God-that is. from the throne. They felt themselves bound in which He Himself does not put together, or to adduce good reasons for their conduct; they | join the parties contracting-it is a prostitution felt that they were called upon to make out a of terms to qualify as Christian marriages; a assumes that it is; and without an effort even case of despotism against their King, in order to title to which all such sexual unions have as little at argument, without even an attempt to adduce justify their revolt; and they did so, not by deal- right, as have those unions which take place amongst the members of the brute creation-such

Now, we contend, as we have always contendhis will for those laws. But how is it with the ed, that the sexual unions of Protestants-(by Now we deny that the Papal government is a revolted subjects of the Pope? Can they at- Protestants, of course we simply mean baptised despotism; and though the onus probandi rests | tribute to the latter any act analogous even, to | non-Catholics)-are valid, honorable, Christian with him who asserts that it is, we will assign our the acts which caused James to forfeit the marriages. But if these unions are Christian marriages, then are they unions made by God Himself; and if made by God, then has man no power whatsoever over them. If Protestants, wherein, according to that arbitrary will, justice stance wherein Pius IX has violated the laws of however, assure us that their umons can be disis administered—no matter whether that will be his States—or in other word, has exercised an solved by man; that an Act of Parliament can not pretend that such unions are necessarily sinput asunder the parties to those unions-we must is logical and inevitable—that their sexual unions that, as a general rule, their results are highly James' father, they also felt themselves called are not made by God, and that therefore they upon to justify their extraordinary procedure in are mere concubinage and not Christian marriage. the eyes of the world; and they attempted to For if man may not sunder whom God hath joined, the converse holds true; and those whom man

We take exception, we say to one proposition laws of the realm he had raised money of his laid down by the Globe; to that wherein it asserts that Canadian law on the subject of marriage " with the laws of the empire and with those of neighboring countries." We contend, on the In that Government it is not the will of the show that Pius IX had attempted to subvert their contrary, that, regardless of all such laws, the Pope, or ruler, that governs, but the clearly de- ancient system of Government; that he had one sole object of the Christian statesman should fined and universally recognised law of the land; perverted the legal tribunals into instruments of | be to reduce the Statutes dealing with the question and no single instance can be adduced by its op- oppression; and that he had incessantly enden- at issue, to harmony with the laws of God. Of ponents wherein Pius IX. has manifested the vored to curtail the power or political privileges two things one: either God has made the sexual unions of His creatures the subject of his perfect unalterable law-or He has not. If He has, the duty, the sole duty of the human legislator, is to make himself acquainted with those laws, and to By the almost universal consent of mankind a | the other hand, God has not legislated upon the

vision be made therein for the maintenance and scientions grounds, and it is therefore nothing to education of the children, the issue of such sexual contracts, in order that they become not a charge to the State, and a burden to society— There is no middle ground logically tenable. If the divine law does not prohibit polygamy, then neither has man the right to prohibit it; if God has prohibited the severance of those whom in matrimony He has joined together, then has not man the right to sanction their separation.-Clearly then the first thing to be done is to ascertain whether marriage is a divine institution; unprofitable until it shall have been settled between them-whether God has legislated upon the subject—and if He has legislated, what He has been pleased to decree concerning it.

But if this controversy be unprofitable until to give a prompt and explicit rejoinder. Our opponent asserts, in substance—that the Roman Catholic Church has not always and under all circumstances maintained the indissolubility of as previous to the Reformation;" and he quotes Protestant authority in support of this monstrous and unfounded assertion.

We reply that, whatever may have been the validly contracted, is a sacramental union, and, to bring about a similar state of things. therefore, per se, indissoluble quoad vinculum. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that not only is there not a single instance of a di- ject, clipped from a late number of the London vorce quoad vinculum having been tolerated by THE UPPER CANADA PRESS ON DIVORCE the Roman Catholic Church, but that she has -From pressure upon our columns, we have never even entertained, even for an instant, the sacrament; but if unmarried, she commanded ed the Act and the judges who administer it." course. Thus with the father of the English Reformation, and his wife Catherine of Arragon; Rome never even entertained the question .-Can Henry VIII., if married to the betrothed wife of his deceased brother, be so divorced therefrom as to be at liberty to contract another marriage;" and the sole point at issue was—" Could the King contract a Christian marriage—or what the Church means by the word marriage-with one who had previously been betrothed to his deceased brother, and betwixt whom a marriage contract had been passed, and the religious rites of matrimony duly solemnised?" In this question two others were involved; one of fact, with reference to the marriage betwixt Catherine and Arthur; another as to whether, according to the law of God, marriage with a deceased brother's widow were absolutely prohibited-and whether, if it were not, the dispensation | which the proceedings were to be conducted .of the Pope, was competent to absolve from the

question to be raised before her tribunals. The Globe may rail at the restrictions imposed by the positive laws of the Church upon the matrimonial unions of first-cousins, and others closely related to one another by blood; but we wisdom of the Catholic Church in this particular. seeing that the work has been fully done to our hands by several eminent Protestant physiologists. The subject is one besides, which is not | devotion.' quite suited for a newspaper discussion, and delicacy imposes upon us the obligation of silence; only this will we observe, appealing to Protestant statistics in confirmation of our assertion: --That one of the most prominent causes of insanity, and many other painful affections, mental and physical, is to be found in the frequent intermarriages of blood-relations; and though we do ful, or in contravention of the divine law, yet we take their words for it; but the deduction thence think that most medical men will agree with us prejudicial to the moral and material welfare of the human race. This is one reason then why the Church placed restrictions upon such unions; though she could not take upon herself absolutely and under all circumstances to prohibit them.

vorce—that is the separation of persons who had

been validly married; never has she allowed the

Our expectations of having the co-operation of a section of our Protestant fellow-citizens-a section more important by social position and moral influence, than by its numbers -- in our opposition to the Globe's efforts to tamper with the marriage laws, are indeed sneered at by our Clear Grit cotemporary; but that they are not altogether visionary, that they are based upon substantial facts, shall we think be apparent from the subjoined article on the subject from our Protestant cotemporary, the Toronto Colo-

MARHIAGE AND DIVORCE. - Our opinions on the subject of divorce have been so fully and so often expressed, that its unnecessary for us again to enter submit himself unreservedly thereunto. If, on into the general merits of the case; nor should we have alluded to it now had it not been for an article which recently appeared in the Globe, in which, to serve political ends, the question was treated as one nent. The sexual unions of the citizens are but between Protestants and Roman Catholics. It is ties; and they have a voice on all matters con- French regicides of the eighteenth. The execunected with the secular administration of the tion of Charles 1st is by many looked upon as a ranged by the persons contracting; the right of such assumption as being entirely without founda-State. In fact they are governed by public grand piece of wild justice; that of Louis XVI. the State to interfere therewith limiting itself to members of the Church of England generally, are Pius IX. are no more at the mercy of the will cruel, cowardly, murder. Why this difference? the contract; secondly, to see that pro-

them what the views of others may be, whether for or against it. If, therefore, this question is to be discussed, let it be discussed fairly on its merits, and without dragging in political considerations which have no bearing upon it whatever. For our own part, and we believe that in this respect we state the opinions of a large majority of our readers, we are opposed most decidedly to any legislation which may tend, directly or indirectly, to weaken the sacredness of the marriage tie We do not hold the doctrine that marriage is a purely civil contract, nor do we believe that it is conducive to the welfare of mankind that it should be so regarded. On the contrary we believe that every step taken towards giving a and if it be a divine institution, to ascertain in facility for divorce is a step in a dangerous direction, the second place, what God has been pleased to and in this opinion we believe that we are borne determine thereon, and what restrictions, if any, the has placed upon the sexual unions of His experience. When our Saviour said that "whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornicreatures. All controversy then betwixt Catho- cation, and shall marry another, committely adullies and Protestants upon the questions of mar- tery,". He gave no sanction to the modern doctrine riage and divorce must be weary, stale, flat, and of divorce; the proposition here is purely negative; it gives no foundation for the argument which people seek to base upon it, and the concluding words of the verse directly militate against such an assumption. By no such sophism can we set aside the great command -" What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." It is true that there is a class of marriages so devoid of anything in accordance these essential preliminaries be settled, the Globe with what the Bible teaches upon the subject, that raises in its article under review certain issues as the rule is scarcely applicable. When people are to matters of fact, to which we deem it our duty joined together, simply as a matter of convenience or profit, making a contract as in ordinary business. and without any idea of religion in connection with it, the finger of God is not in their union. It is no marriage in the proper sense of the word, and as it circumstances maintained the indissolubility of has begun so it may end. We believe, however, that the people of Upper Canada, as a whole, do not so were never so frequent and for such trivial causes duced to a mere civil contract, which may be set aside at any moment to gratify idle caprice or sensual desire. They do not want to have here the lamentable scenes which daily occur under the laws existing in many States of the Union, which strike at the We reply that, whatever may have been the case with some Oriental schismatics, the Roman Catholic Church has always taught that marriage,

> We would also commend to the Globe's careful perusal the following paragraph on this sub-Times :-

A NOT FOR THE GLOBE TO CRACK. -In the course of a trial yesterday in the Irish Court of Queen's proposition for such a separation of those whom Bench, arising out of a case of wife-desertion, some God had united together in sacramental union.— opinions transpired not very favorable to the working of the Divorce Court. For instance:—"The Chief Justice —He (the defendant) might have gone our marriage laws. The Globe thus lays down this. In all matrimonial causes pleaded before into the Divorce Court and stated that he was tired her tribunals, she has set herself to ascertain the simple fact whether the parties thereunto had indeed been truly and validly married; and this, we then they might have gone to England, for I under say, is the only question that she ever allowed stand they have jurisdiction there over our Irish marthen, they might have gone to England, for I undereven to be raised in her courts. The fact of the marriage having been proved or disproved, she had but one sentence to pronounce on all what her rich or near king or subject. It mar--whether rich or poor, king or subject. It mar-ried, she declared her incompetency to annul the it with great deference to the Legislature which passthem to abstain from unlawful, unhallowed inter- is something like Irish unanimity, as remarkable as it is rare. - Times 9th inst.

ANOTHER PAPAL DEMONSTRATION.

The second great meeting of the Catholics of Canada to express their sympathy with the Sovereign Pontiff, was held pursuant to announcement in the Parish Church at 7 p.m. on Sunday last. The immense edifice was literally crammed, and the demonstration was in every respect most splendid.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal presided, as on the first Catholic meeting at St. Patrick's Church, and was attended on the platform by a large body of our most distinguished French Canadian citizens. Dr. Beaubien, the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, having been called to the Chair, explained to the audience the motive of the assembly, and the manner in M. Cherrier than rose and read the first paralaw of Moses upon certain points. But never, graph of the intended Address to the Pope, we repeat it deliberately, and we defy the Globe supporting it by an eloquent and most argumento refute us-never has the Roman Catholic tative discourse; he was seconded by Dr. Meil-Church in any single instance sanctioned a di- leur :-

" We, Catholics of the city of Montreal, having learned with profound grief of the serious attacks lately directed against the temporal Sovereignty of your Holiness, and the still more serious attacks with which it is menaced, would deem ourselves wanting in the duty imposed on us by the noble traditions bequeathed to us by our ancestors, by the benefits conferred upon us by Providence in the many trials do not feel ourselves called upon to vindicate the to which we have been subjected, and by the fatherly solicitude which your Holiness and your predecessors have always shown to us, were we not to lay at this moment, at the feet of your Holiness, the expression of our most sincere attachment, and respectful

> The next paragraph of the Address was moved by the Hon. M. Chauveau, seconded by M. Moreau:

> "The possession of the States belonging to your Holiness by titles as sacred as those of all the other Sovereigns of Europe being closely bound up with the free administration of ecclesiastical affairs throughout the Catholic world; and hatred of our Holy Religion being the chief cause of the efforts made to wrest from your Holiness a portion of your dominions; we have believed it to be our duty to join our voices, feeble though they be, to those which from all quarters are directed towards the throne of the suc-

> M. Loranger, in a brilliant discourse, proposed the next paragraph, which was seconded by M. Trudeau :--

"With all our strength we pray the God of justice and mercy to keep you in possession of the heritage which ages have transmitted to the Church, and which you defend with so much courage and firmness; that He may render that possession so peaceful as to enable you to carry out the projects which you cherish, for the happiness of your people, and the honor of our holy religion; and that He will continue to endow your Holiness with those favors and graces which make manifest in the person of your lioliness, as in the persons of your predecessors, the most lovely sight that can be given to the world-that of material weakness, goodness and justice, supported by a great moral power, nobly contending with force, error, and hatred."

The Hon. M. Renaud, seconded by M. Pominville, proposed the next paragraph of the Address :-

"And whatever may the trials reserved for the visible head of the Church, we hope that supported by divine Providence, our faith and our love shall in no wise be shaken; but, were it possible, that they may be increased-and to this end we pray of you to bestow on us those apostolic benedictions through which so many blessings are accorded to the faithful."

It was then proposed by M. Onimet, M.P.P.. seconded by M. Valois, that:-

"All the Catholics of the rural parishes of the

Diocess of Montreal be invited to unite in this exprssien of sympathy for our Holy Father the Pope; and that copies of the Address composed of the previously passed Resolutions he sent to the different parishes, so that all may attach their names thereunto as speedily as possible."

The Hon. M. de Beaujeu, seconded by M.

Hudon, moved that :---"The President of the Meeting, and the movers of the Resolutions adopted, be instructed to wait npon His Lordship of Montreal with the Address, and to request His Lordship to procure its transmission to the Holy Father by the hands of His Eminence Mgr. Bedini, and of those Canadian priests and laymen who shall chance to be in the Holy City."

These Resolutions having all been enthusiastically carried, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal addressed the meeting; expressing the lively satisfaction he experienced at the sight of so much devotion; and alluding to the happiness which we Catholics, living under a Protestant Government, enjoyed in being free to meet and give full utterance to our sentiments-a happiness from which the Catholics of France were at present debarred, owing to the cruel circumstances in which they were placed.

Thus terminated this noble demonstration, in which our French Canadian fellow-citizens and coreligionists have so eloquently followed the example of the Irish Catholics of Montreal; and if to the latter, and to the St. Patrick's Society -as bare justice demands-must be conceded the honor of having taken the initiative, and of having been the first in Canada to make a move in the matter; justice no less demands us to proclaim the fact that, in generous devotion, in ardent sympathy with the Holy Father, and constant attachment to a common faith, our French Canadian brethren have shown themselves in no respect inferior to the sons of St. Patrick .-May this glorious emulation always continue; and may the only rivalry betwixt the two races be as to which shall approve itself foremost and most zealous in all good works. This should be the prayer of every Canadian Catholic.

A NICE USE FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF UPPER CANADA .- We read in the Belleville Intelligencer of the 24th ult., that " the first meeting of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Upper Canada, was held in the County Court House in the City of Kingston, on Tuesday and Wednesday." This simple announcement speaks volumes as to the social state of Upper Canada. We wonder however what the Protestants of the latter would say to the announcement of a Grand Ribbon Lodge meeting in the County Court House of Montreal! They would perhaps be able to see that public property, to which Catholics and Protestants indiscriminately are compelled to subscribe, should not be devoted to the exclusive use of either-and least of all to purposes which must necessarily be offensive to one class of rate-payers. Public property should be used exclusively for public purposes; and should never under any circumstances in a mixed community like ours, be made the theatre of party or sectional displays. Here in Montreal or Quebec, where Catholics are in the great majority, they would scorn even to apply for the use of a public building for the use of a Catholic meeting; and were there a sense of honor or generosity amongst the Orangemen of Upper Canada, they too would scorn to avail theraselves of the timidity and dishonesty of a corrupt Magistracy; and to which it was apparently applied last week.

No further particulars respecting the causes that led to the loss of the steamer Hungarian, have been received. It is however but too prohable that the sad accident was occasioned by want of due precaution on the part of her commander, and his too great anxiety to make a quick run. One of her boats, the oars still lashed to the thwarts, has been picked up, but a list of her passengers has not yet been published. For this we shall have to wait until the arrival of the next steamer from Europe. Of the fate of her crew and passengers there can be no doubt. All hands must have perished soon after she struck upon the reefs.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- After a somewhat brisk contest the election for the Mayoralty of this City terminated on Wednesday in favor of M. Rodier, by a majority of 24. On the first days of the polling there were some trifling disturbances; blows were struck in one or two instances, and we believe that snow-balls were thrown. As a measure of precaution the Volunteer Force, Horse, Foot, and Artillery, were called out, but happily there was not the slightest occasion for their services. The election concluded without any further disturbance. The following gentlemen have been elected to serve as City Councillors :- East Ward, M. Grenier; Centre Ward, Mr. E. Thompson; West Ward, Mr. Penn; St. Anne's Ward, Mr. Rodden; St. Antoine Ward, Mr. M'Cready; St. Lawrence Ward, M. Rolland; St. Louis Ward, M. Homier; St. James' Ward, M. Cusson; St. Mary's Ward, M. Brousseau.

The Ottawa Cilizen, in a paragraph reproduced by the Montreal Herald, takes exception to our attributing the undeniable unmorality prevalent in the United States to the "ultra-Protestantism of the people." This must proceed, either from our critic's ignorance of the true meaning of the word "Protestantism;" or from his strange disregard of the teachings of his-

Protestantism means simply the denial, in whole, or in part, of the religious teachings of the Catholic Church; and no one but a fool would dream even of attaching thereunto the idea of any positive religious faith or practice. Protestantism is but the bare negation, in whole or in part, of Catholicity; a Protestant is any baptised person who is not a Catholic—just as the term beathen means simply any unbaptised person; and "ultra-Protestantism" implies the total, or almost total, rejection of all Catholic teaching.

Of what this rejection leads to in practice the. world had a notable example in 1792. At that time France was ultra-Protestant, or in other Lower Canada, and, when this is done, we may hope

words, had almost totally rejected the Catholic religion. The results are embodied in history; they are recorded in letters of blood, and these certainly fully warrant us in attributing the immorality of the people of the United States, their disregard of life, and their contempt for honesty, to their ultra-Protestantism or rejection of Catholicity. For the Citizen and the Herald must remember, that the only difference betwixt the infidel and the Protestant is a difference of degree. The infidel denies or Protests more. and more logically, than does the Protestant; but in every particular wherein he differs from the Catholic or Papist, he agrees with the infidel; and in every particular wherein he differs from the infidel, he agrees with the Papist. In short, the Protestant is a Christian merely in virtue of his baptism, and of those articles of the Popish faith which he still retains; or in other words it is only because he is an inconsistent Protestant, that the non-Catholic is not altogether an infidel.

In this sense only do we use the word Protestantism. We defy any one to detect a fault, or even to suggest an improvement, in our definition of the term; and we appeal to history to support our assertion that "ultra-Protestantism? is invariably the parent of brutality, and all uncleanness.

We read in the Journal de Quebec, of the 25th ult., that the Catholics of Quebec have for some time had it in contemplation to give public demonstration of their sympathy with the Pope; but that in order to give greater colat to the manifestation, it had been resolved to await the arrival of the members of the Legislature.

The Rev. Mr. Foley of Long Island, Kingston, will please accept our best thanks for his good offices towards the TRUE WITNESS.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, QUEBEC. - The following gentlemen have been elected Office-bearers of this Society for the ensuing year :-

Grand President, Hon. C. Alleyn, Treasurer, Hugh O'Neill,

Secretary, John Lane, Junr.,

Chaplain, Rev. B. McGauran,

Physician, J. Fitzpatrick, M.D., Marshal, Edwd. Hartigan.

A NEW SYSTEM OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION - WITH OR WITHOUT A MASTER. By L. F. Gouin, Three Rivers.

This is a well meant, if not perfectly successful attempt to teach Frenchmen how to pronounce English, and Englishmen how to pronounce French, by presenting the words of the one language spelt according to the pronunciation of the other. In so far as it is given to mortal man to succeed in such an attempt M. Gouin may be congratulated upon his success; but unfortunately it is impossible to present English words in a French dress, or vice versaseeing that in either language there are many sounds which have no equivalent in the other-as for instance, thas sounded in English "that," which cannot be represented to French ears by any conceivable combination of vowels and consonants; and so too with many French sounds which it is impossible to reproduce to English ears by means of alphabetical signs. Our author has the Kingston Court House, the Hall of Justice, however, if not quite successful in his first dewould not have been prostituted to the vile uses | sign, succeeded in furnishing us with some most exquisitely amusing puzzles, which will test the patience of the reader. For instance:-

" Oua ye, dou, you, note, meque, ece-te, annede, dresse youre-self;" stands to French ears for the equivalent of "Why do you not make haste and dress yourself;" whilst-" Kuh, nuh, voo, z'abeel-yay, voo. pronht-maunh," pronounced after an English fashion of pronunciation, is supposed to produce the sounds which stand in French for "Why do you not make haste and dress yourself." Upon the whole however the work may prove of considerable utility to those for whom it is designed.

THE PATH WHICH LED A PROTESTANT LAWYER TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. -- We have received, but too late for an extended notice this week, a copy of a work with the above title from Mr. Dawson of Great St. James Street. From a hasty glance over its contents it seems to be well arranged, and may prove a valuable addition to our English Catholic literature. We purpose however noticing it at large in our next.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

The third Session of the sixth Parliament of the Province of Canada was opened at 3 p.m. on Tuesday last, by His Excellency the Governor General in person. Having commanded the attendance in the Legislative Council of the members of the Legislative Assembly, His Excellency read the following speech from the throne:-Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gen-

tlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I have much pleasure in announcing to you that your joint address of last session inviting the Queen to visit Canada has been laid at the foot of the throne, and that Her Majesty's most gracious answer will forthwith be placed in your hands. You will see with satisfaction that we may hope for the honour of receiving His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales in such a manner as will prove the hearty loyalty of all

Negociations have been carried on by the Postmaster General for securing the transmission through Canada of a large portion of the correspondence between Europe and America. The result of these negociations has been such as to shew that the advantages of the route by the St. Lawrence are fully arpreciated. At the same time care has been taken to represent properly to Her Majesty's Government the position and claims of Canada with reference to the postal subsidies granted to Ocean steamers.

The Commissioners appointed to report on the Boundary Line between Upper and Lower Canada have completed their labors, so as to enable you to effect this important object.

The Government have received suggestions from many sources with reference to the measures introduced last session for the consolidation of the municipal law of Lower Canada, and a bill will be submitted to you which may enable you to effect this important object.

I congrutulate you on the issue of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper and Lower Canada I trust soon to see the same work completed for

that it will be followed by the further assimilation of

the laws in force in both sections of the Province. I desire to call your attention to the expediency of considering the law of Debtor and Creditor in commercial matters, as it exists both in Upper and Lower Oanada, with a view to further legislation on this difficult subject; and I think, too, that the present system of Currency and Banking deserve your early

and serious consideration.

A measure will be laid before you for the purpose of facilitating the administration of the Crown

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"If I may not congratulate you on having completely surmounted our financial difficulties, I think ou will find that the Income and Expenditure for the past year, have been such as to cause us no fear for the future. Papers will be laid before you, having reference to the consolidation of the Public Debt, and the successful exertions made by the Minister of Finance, during the recess, with a view of securing this important object.

You will see that the depression under which we have laboured has not diminished our credit, but it has forcibly impressed on myself and my advisors the necessity of a strict and rigid economy. It is with this conviction that I ask you again to consider the propriety of making the requisite provision for the Queen's service. The accounts for the several departments shall be placed in your hands with as little delay as possible.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

It pleased Almighty God in the last Autumn to bless our land with a plentiful harvest, and we see around us at the present moment the signs of a revi-

val of commerce. I carnestly pray that these marks of returning prosperity may continue to increase, and that our people may have abundant cause to be thankful for the welfare of their country and the maintenance of law and order. It is at your hands that they expect such amendments and changes as may from time to time be needed; but I rejoice to think that few subjects of a broad and important character yet remain to be dealt with by immediate legislation.

I now leave you to the discharge of your legislative

The Governor having retired, there ensued a short discussion in the Legislative Council on the question of a Bankruptcy law, in the course of which Col. Prince expressed hunself warmly. In the Legislative Assembly a dispatch was

read in which Her Majesty's reply to the invitation to be present at the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge was communicated-declining that invitation for berself, but accepting it for His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

Mr. G. Brown gave notice that on Monday next he would move the following resolu-

Resolved, - That the existing Legislative Union of Jpper and Lower Canada has failed to realize the anticipations of its promoters, has resulted in a heavy debt, burdensome taxation, great political abuses, and universal dissatisfaction, and it is the matured conviction of this Assembly, from the antagonisms developed through difference of origin, local nterests, and other causes, that the Union in its present position can no longer be continued with advantage to the people.

Resolved,-That in the opinion of this Assembly, he hest practicable remedy for the evils now encountered in the Government of Canada is to be found in the formation of two or more local Governments, to which shall be committed the control of all matters of a local or sectional character, and some joint authority charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province.

The same speaker also gave notice of his design to move for an address for particulars relative to the late financial negociations in England, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Feb. 29, 1860.

In the Legislative Council after the routine business and the appointment of committees, the address was passed without much debate, the Hon. Mr. Christie asserting, however, that the peoples dissatisfaction with the Government had increased, and Mr. de Blaquiere insisting that there should be a Crown Land's Office in Upper, as well as in Lower Canada.

The Council then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Feb. 29.

After the routine business, Dr. Desaulmers moved the address in reply to the speech and referred in terms of pleasure to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who would form impressions of our condition and our wants, which would be exceedingly useful to us when he should wear the crown. . He also adverted, in commendatory terms, to the other paragraphs of the speech and the ad-

Mr. Simpson seconded the motion, saying that the

speech was lucid and brief, yet comprehensive. Hon. Mr. Thibadeau wondered that his friend (Mr. Desaulniers) had suddenly acquired so great confidence in the Government, and had not afforded him and his other friends the reasons on which that good opinion was based, and while he would offer no fac-tious opposition, he believed the policy of ministers not based upon principle, and could not give them a general support. The Globe was bad, but the Leader was not better, in respect of insults to the institutions of French Canada. If the Upper Canada Opposition were to put their policy on the basis of war o Lower Canada, he and all must rally to the side of the Lower Canadian majority; though the minis-try were twice as bad, he still hoped they would reflect before they took up that position. The Government had, he admitted, done a good deal for the colonization of wild lands, but not nearly so much as they should have done, though the ministry had always shown a disposition to do justice to his country. There was so little in the address that the might have moved it himself. He believed the Postmaster-General had succeeded in effecting a great deal of good. With respect to the Municipal law, it should not be made a mere party question. Such a Bankrupt law as they had a few years ago encouraged fraud; they might enact one which would do good.

Mr. Turcotte followed, reproaching Mr. Thibaudeau with his alliance with Mr. Brown—the most bitter enemy of Lower Canada. He also attacked the Minister of Finance for the passage in his pamphlet, alluding to 1849 as the date of the commencement of

an educational effort in Lower Canada. Hon. Geo. Brown condemned the paucity of the topics in the address, and ridiculed the detailssince they exhausted measures left by Mr. Hincks' administration, gradually dwindled to nothing. He dissented from the view taken that there was not need for legislation. There was one measure, which had been, brought before the House last session, which he was surprised to see dropped now. He alluded to the question of Colonial federation, that

Hon. Mr. Cartier would not enter upon the discussion of the topics of Mr. Brown's speech.

Mr. McGee, referring to the first paragraph, said it was most highly desirable that all classes should receive his Royal Highness cordially. If brought here, however, to add to the popularity of an unpopular Governor General he had better not come. (Cries of "shame.") He would vote cordially for the children to mourn their sad bereavement .- Oltawa paragraph, but he wished this matter understood.

"HORÆ INANES," OR THE "OMNIUM GATHERUM."

(COMMUNICATED.) A Dialogue " de omnibus rebue" between Preceptor and Discipulus. (Continued.)

Discipulus - But whence then, most learned Prcceptor, this custom of lighted candles at the divine

Preceptor-I will answer thee, most curious of disthe churches of the East," says he, "they light candles in broad day ('jam sole rutilante') when they read the Gospel; not indeed to dispel darkness, but as a sign! of joy, and as a symbol of that light of which the Psalmist says Thy word is a light to my feet, O Lord."

Discipulus-Then it is from the Eastern Church that this usage has been derived? and it is as a sign of joy, that it has been used, and not from any material necessity?

Preceptor-Undoubtedly-if we are to believe the testimony of St. Jerome.

Dis .- Is it not then a custom derived most probably from the Jewish ceremonial?

Pre.—Such a supposition is not certainly wanting in probability; for it was, and is even yet a custom amongst the Jews to keep a lamp burning constantly before the book of the Law of Moses; and it would appear most consonant with reason that the Gospel, when announced solemnly should be surrounded with lights in order to mark the respect due to that holy book which has enlightened the obscurity of the old

Dis .- Then this custom spread from the Eastern to

the Western Presecture?

Pre.-It did. What was observed in the Eastern Church and practised there universally in the 4th century was imitated by the other churches after the time of St. Jerome. They lighted candles during the reading of the Gospel, and extinguished them again after it had been read, as we find in the ancient Roman Ordinals and in Amalarius. Later on, the same mystic meaning, which had caused them to be lighted during the reading of the Gospel, caused them to be continued during the remainder of the Holy Sacrifice, in which Jesus Christ our true light is really present That they were thus used prior to the year 600, when St. Isidore wrote, is evident from that Saint's defini-tion of the term "Acolyte." "Acolytes," he says, "are called in Latin "Ceroferarii" (viz.: candlebearers) on account of their carrying candles during "the reading of the Gospel and the offering of the holy Sacrifice, for then they carry lighted candles, not to chase away darkness, for the sun is then shining, but as a sign of joy, in order that this material light may represent the light of which the Gospel says, 'He was the true light." Prior to this then they had used lighted candles during the Gospel and solemn part of the sacrifice; and these candles had been held in the hand. Later on, these candles were lighted from the commencement of the Mass, and during other of the sacred offices as a sign of joy, and in order to remind the assembled faithful ever to look up to Jesus Christ the true Light.

Dis .- At what period was the practice of blessing and lighting the l'ascal candle first introduced? Pre - This custom has existed in the Church upwards of 1200 years. The fourth council of Toledo, held in 633, censures those churches wherein this ceremony is not observed, and assigns the reason for its observance. "It is," says the Council, "in order that the blessing of this light may cause us to contemplate the sacred mystery of the resurrection."

Dis .-- It is evident, most worthy Precentor, that this usage of lighted caudles bears reference in all cases to Christ the true Light, and is of great antiquity. Has the custom of lighting candles around

the bodies of the dead an equal antiquity? Prc .- It has. As far back as the fourth century we find the bodies of the faithful, who had departed with the signs of faith, borne to the church with lighted tapers. The Emperor Constantine, St. Paul, St. Simon Stylites, and many others, were thus carried, as is the custom at the present day, in order to mark by this solemn procession of lights, that they were the true children of light.

Dis .- But the custom of burning tapers before the statues of the Blessed Virgin-how can it have refe-

rence to our Saviour the true Light? Pre.-Most consequently. For is not the Blessed Virgin Mary the mother of this true Light? and can anything be more appropriately symbolical of her, as she holds her infant Saviour in her arms, than these

tapers giving birth to their pure flame of light? (To be continued.)

St. FRANCOIS GERMAINE. - This is the name of an eligible bharding-house situated at the corner of Dorchester and St. Andrew's Streets, in which ladies who are desirous of a quiet and comfortable home will find their wishes gratified. The house is managed by the ladies of a religious establishment, whose sole object will be to promote the comfort of their guests. For terms apply to the Lady Superior of the establishment.

DANGERS OF INTERHERANCE .- The danger which always attend over indulgence in the case of spirituous liquors was illustrated in a case which occured yesterday. As a man named Graham was returning in the evening from his work along the Esplanade, he noticed an individual who appeared to be intoxicated, jumping from the cribwork to the ice, which was then in a rotten and dangerous condition. Graham immediately went after him in order to bring him back in safety; and finding the ice giving way beneath his feet he called out to the other to return. The individul, however, despised the danger and ran still further out, the ice cracking and sinking at every step. He was finally, however, safely brought to shore, when Constable Squibb took him in charge. He gave his mame as Muldoon, and seemed totally insensible of the perils he had fortunately escaped. He was provided with quarters in the police station.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S RESIDENCE AT SPENCER WOOD. The following telegram from Quebec reached town on Wednesday morning. Quebec, Feb. 29.

At G p.m. yesterday a fire broke out in the east-ern and of the Governor General's residence at Spencor Wood. It is presumed that it was caused by some defect in the heating apparatus. The servants of His Excellency, with some mechanics who were at hand, made strong efforts to extinguish it; but notwithstanding their utmost exertions, under the immediate superintendence and example of Sir Edmund Head, the flames gradually gained to such a head as to burst through the building. The wind, blowing at the time from the north-east, fanned the flames till the whole building was destroyed.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- It becomes our painful duty to announce the death by drowning of Mr. George Whalen, of this city, which occurred last Friday morning, at the second chute on the Petewawa river. Mr. Whalen was contractor from the Government for the dams, slides, and other works now in progress of construction for the improvement of the Petewawa, and was personally superintending the work, now nearly completed at the second chate. While going over the work on Friday morning, he slipped off a piece of timber and fell into the water above the head of the chute, where the stream passes with great velocity. He was instantly carried to the foot of the chute and out of sight. The smooth water below the chute is closed with ice, and his body could not be found. Mr. Whalen was deservedly respected by all who knew him, as a very industrious and upright man. He has left a widow and two

LARGERY .- Yesterday morning two boys named, respectively, Michael Breen and Thomas Brennan, were brought before Mr. Coursel on a charge of stealing eight gold rings valued at about £6, from the window of Mr. Hoffnung, Notre Dame Street.— The theft was effected at different intervals, and was managed with some ingenuity—being accomplished, it would seem by inserting a book through a slit in the wood work of the window, and then extracting the ring. Each kept watch in turn, to avoid detection, but at length they were arrested, and another ciples in the words of the learned and saintly Jerome boy, named Phelan, an accomplice, confessed yester-in the letter to Vigilantius above quoted. "In all the the churches of the East," says he, "they light candles Quarter Sessions.—Herald, 29th ult.,

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

> The weather has been mild, and the winter roads are nearly gone. The wheat plant is said to be thrifty throughout the Western States generally; and we have some favorable reports from Western Canada, without any of an opposite character.

> Domestic Manufactures are assuming so much importance in Canada that brief notices concerning them may be desirable.

> Roots and Shoos are extensively made in Canada, chiefly in this city, where the wholesale demand centers. There is no reason, however, why towns and villages at a distance should not engage largely in this manufacture, sending their goods to Montreal for sale, as Lynn and other villages in Massachusetts do to Boston.

The Spring trade in this city is beginning; and the loss of the "Hungarian" will make the prices of dry goods firm in the meantime. In a month or five weeks, however, duplicates of many parcels lost by that vessel will be received.

Among the duties to be altered in England is one which directly affects Canada, namely, that on foreign timber, which is to be reduced from 7s 6d per load to the nominal duty of 1s 2d and 2s per load, as at present charged on Colonial wood. Butter, also, upon which the colonies have hitherto had the advantage of a discriminating duty, is henceforth to be

Flour .- We cannot report any increase of activity. Holders are not forcing sales, and the trade is only buying to supply actual wants; hence, we are almost without transactions. No. 1 Superfine is held at \$5

to \$5,05; Fancy, \$5,40; Extra, \$5,75. Spring Wheat .- Buyers are unwilling to give over \$1,10, which holders are not disposed to accept. Pease. - There is no demand ; the market is dull and drooping-771c can only be got for the best sum-

ples of white pense; inferior qualities are worth 70 to

75 cents. Pork .- Dressed Hogs are still scarce and enquired for at previous rates, say from \$6,50 to \$7,25 for 250 lb. weights, and over, of good quality. Packed is quiet and firm both here and in the West. Mess is still at \$18,50 to \$19; a few parcels have changed hands at \$18,75. Nothing doing in Prime Mess or rime, which remain unchanged.

Butter .- Holders are anxious to reduce their stocks, and have been pressing sales; 14 cents has been paid for a few good parcels for shipment, but the demand is very limited, and shippers are slow of operat-

Ashes.—There has been considerable activity in the British markets, and large sales are reported, partly on speculation. Here the demand is very brisk and the receipts unusually light. We quote Pots at 31s

3d to 31s 6d., and Pearls 31s 6d to 32s Lake Whitefish is scarce and in active demand; \$7,50 would readily be paid for a quantity. Trout is slow of sale and can only be forced off when Whitefish is not to be had.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS

Wheat-None. Oats, 2s to 2s 1d. Barley, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Peas, 3s 7d to 3s 9d. Buckwheat, 3s to 3s 3d. Flax Seed, 5s 6d to 6s. Timothy Seed, 14s 6d to 15s. Bag Flour, 15s to 16s. Oatmeal, 10s 9d to 11s. Dressed Hogs, \$6 50 to \$8. Butter-Fresh, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Salt, 10d to 11d. Eggs, 1s to 1s 3d. Potatoes, 3s 9d to 4s per bag Hay, \$7,50 to \$10; Straw, \$4 to \$5.

Remarks .- Poor attendance, and small supply of produce. Markets very dull.

Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief, but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which af-fect the stomach, liver, and in fact, the whole system Until Dr. Greene discovered the Oxygenated Bitters, medical science had exhausted itself in vain attempts to cure this disease.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 5th March, at EIGHT o'clock. By Order,

EDWARD WOODS, Rec. Sec.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL No. 2, St. Constant Street.

A THOROUGH English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in this Institution, on moderate terms. As the strictest attention is paid to the Moral and Literary Training of the pupils attending this Schbol, there are none whose conduct and application are not satisfactory allowed to remain. For particulars, apply to the Principal at the

School. W. DORAN, Principal.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature, at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate "The St. Patrick's Literary Association," of the City of Montreal.

By Order,

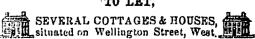
John P. Kelly.

Rec. Secretary.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

IN this splendid free stone building, one of the most beautiful of the country, there is given an education entirely destined to prepare young persons for commercial business, by teaching them particularly. Arithmetic and the English and French languages. A crowd of English and French pupils from the cities and counties are now studying without distinction of origin or religion. The boarding is at a very low price.

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PORRIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

The following is from the Times Paris correspondent, dated 9th ult.:-

A circular will soon be issued by the new Minister for Foreign Affairs to the French diplomatic agents abroad, and which may be considered as in some sort the programme of the Imperial Government on its foreign policy. It will, I hear, be couched in a sense emmently pacific and friendly to all, and may probably be a paraphrase of the celebrated Bordeaux speech.

It is reported that the orders for the French army to be ready to march at a moment's notice, as mentioned two or three days ago, have been countermanded-at least so say the people at the War-office.

No doubt the pressure exercised on Savoy to squeeze her into "voluntary annexation" looks rather a strange proceeding after the highflown sentiments of the magnanimity and disinterestedness of France in doing battle merely for the glory of liberating Italy from her oppressor. If this expropriation take effect, we will never again believe in wars for "an idea." It is true that the powers of Europe disapprove the act; but the opposition will most probably be confined to words, and the resistance of Savoy be passive.-Verbal opposition, or mere censure, will, I fear, have little effect, if, as is pretty certain, there is against such a determination of what avail is disapprobation or blame?

The French Government has received a telegram from its Ambassador at Vienna, announcing that Count Rechberg has received with great deference the communication of the English proposal, but that Austria will never accede to the third point, concerning the annexation of Cen-

tral Italy to Piedmont. The proceedings of the French Government have naturally produced great alarm amongst the Catholics; and they have reason, if we may judge by the shouts of exultation which resound from their enemies. The moderate and talented Catholic review, le Correspondant, has received its second warning since the amnesty, and we hear of the suppression of a religious society, that of St. Francis Navier, at Alaix .- Weekly Register.

A foolish rumour has been broached in some newspapers that the French Emperor contemplates the perpetration of a schism from Catholic unity, and the formation of a national Church after the model of England and Russia, with himself as its head. Among the thousand-and-one inventions to which the suspense and uncertainty of the moment gives rise, this also was sure to occur, but its absurdity is too manifest to need a moment's consideration. France is Catholic to the core. The folly and mischief of Gallicanism has been seen through, and in no part of Christendom is there a people, a clergy, and a hierarchy more devotedly loyal to the Holy See, and more ready, if need be, to meet martyrdom in the cause of Catholic unity. A great demonstration (the only one now permitted) of sympathy with the Pope was made in the parish churches on Sunday last. The Encyclical was not read, as some journals have asserted, but the churches were everywhere crowded, and tens of thousands of devoit souls united in the devotions enjoined by the Cardinal Archbishop for the welfare of the Holy Father. The eloquent Bishop of Orsorbing subject. - Weekly Register.

NEW PAMPHLET .- A Paris letter says that a pamphlet has been issued by the Bishop de Se gur. It is widely circulated, and is distributed by the clergy in the provinces to the children who attend catechism, and who are recommended to study it with great care, and have read it for the family.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Star, under date the 31st ult., says that the note in the Monitour (General Warning to the press) has increased, rather than allayed, the excitement caused by the suppression of the Univers.

"The excitement raised in favor of Veuillot's boldness and decision is at its height, and a proposition for a subscription has already met with the most enthu-tastic reception. I was told yesterday that on the Bourse it had been confidently asserted that the whole of the nine thousand subscribers to the Univers had signed an address to Veuillot, upon the occasion of his publication of the flope's allocation, by which they have bound themselves to the payment of one year's subscription to the paper, in case the Government should prosecute him. The subscription is sixty france per annum, so that this written promise represents a tolerable indemnity for the loss of the importance bestowed upon him by the Univers. Even the worst enemies of Veuillot. however, agree in allowing him the great virtue of disinterestedness, and none believe that the money question has ever occupied his mind for a single instant. Veuillot is a poor man, and that fact speaks for itself, for everybody is aware how easy it might have been for him to be otherwise, had he consented even to abstain from writing his obnoxious articles in the Univers. However much we may condemn his violence, we cannot help beholding some grandeur in the steadfastness with which he has pursued his course, never deviating to the right or left, but marching up in the hope of a speedy meeting of Congress, straight forward to his aim, above the reach of menace or bribery from the opposite party, and, what is far more rare, rejecting even flattery, which in its turn has been tried without avail .--It is believed that the extreme measure of suppressing his journal would not have been resorted to had it been supposed that it possessed the importance which the result already displays."

The Constitutionnel, in an article signed by M. Grandguillot, declares that the signs evinced from all parts of France concerning the deplorable effects which have been produced by the

duty of not aggravating the existing excitement by such a polemic; and therefore M. Grand-guillot says he does not intend publishing the said letter in his principal edition for Paris .-Times Corr.

It is to be understood that all communication with the Head of the Church is absolutely cut off, and interdicted by law, in this Catholic country of France -the new ally of England in Protestantism and in Free-trade. Pigs and bullocks from Britain, also Bibles, but no bulls from Rome. (Vide the new articles for a treaty, religious and commercial, between Napoleon III. and Victoria I.)

A French Priest said to me last evening, with an emphasis in which the eyes and teeth and hands combined, "Sir, we, the Clergy of France, number 40,000 strong, and if we cannot wield the sword, we can the word—gladium verbi." This menace of a crusade from the pulpit may be laughed at by some as entailing but law-vengeance, suspension, and the dungeon, upon them; but suppose the action of it to be steady and simultaneous? We may be in error in attributing the qualities of hereditary heroism to the descendants of the Emigres, but we confidently look to see the modern representatives of the Church in France worthy of those who have been butchered and banished, and yet survived, to tell of tyranny as a moral and a terror.

The Legitimist, or St. Germain party, see much in present occurrences to promote their cause, however deeply they may be wounded by sympathy with the Church. The young men in society (whose training in they Lycees and schools of Imperial religion admirably fits for revolutionists) are beginning to confront the clergy with impertinent observations on Clerical deliquencies in the Romagna, and with gena fixed determination to annex Savoy-not, of eral propositions on the abuses of Papal power, &c. course, for the sake of the territory, but to perment do not recognise in them the very instruments petuate the peculiar "idea" in question; and, of social and civil, as well as of ecclesiastical annihilation. History has no warning for such mennot even the history of France, written in red letters of blood. Two Cures outside of Paris were last week insulted by opprobrious cries within the limits of their own parishes. The tone is taken in from the Carbonari on thrones, and the Garibaldi demagogue leaders of the people, whose cry at Pavia was reechoed with applause, A bas cette canaille de pre-

> Report still asserts that the Univers is to reappear in Brussels. M. L. Venillot has not set out for Rome, as appounced. It now known that this fatal visitation was menaced officially full three weeks previous. It appears that M. Billault, the Minister, sent for M. Venillot, and conveyed to him the Emperer's displeasure, adding a personal appeal, but the intrepid advocate of Papal rights would not surrender. The publication of the Encyclical was therefore an acceptable plea. The Correspondant contemplates suicide at the very earliest opportunity, and the Ami de la Religion thinks it may survive over Lent, with careful nursing. It will be difficult for it to abstain, ve fear, seeing the demands now entailed upon it by the failure of its colaborator deceased. M. Veuillot received a levee of visitors, in person or by card, the day succeeding his disaster; and by singular coincidence his friends, in company with his enemies, were harmoniously united in poconizing his prostration .-Their motives are not in unison, his admirers viewing him as a martyr, his foes as a victim .- Corr.

> THE ARCHRISHOP OF PARIS .- The Paris correspondent of the Morning Star, writing on the 31st ult., mentions a rumour that the Archbishop of Paris had sought an interview with the Emperor the day before for the purpose of tendering his resignation of the office of Grand Almoner.

M. About .- The "puff direct," which Sheridan omitted to mention in his list of ways and means of attracting publicity, and which is so much used by French authors just now-the duelling puff, in short -has been employed with great effect by M. About, whose restless vanity not allowing him to remain unnoticed for any length of time together, seizes upon every means of attracting notice. M. About, who is at war with every journal in consequence of that very susceptibility, and who cannot stand the adversary's parry in answer to his own thrust, had sorely offended M. Vaudin for having sorely offended him. M. Vaudin had therefore called him out, as the only acknowledged method of repairing a moral wound is the French Government. Of the contents, of course, the infliction of a physical one; but M. About deon the subject of Papal affairs. It has attracted great attention among the scores of pamphlets now issuing from the Paris press on this all-ableans has published another of his fiery brochures clined to fight without giving a reason why. M. with the delicate fare there provided. He then did suppression of the Univers was received in Rome by tell M. About that his name was Vaudin; whereupon M. About, stuffing a mauniette into his mouth, did reply with a naturally stifled giggle, that he could not compliment him thereon. Therefore, M. Vandin not compliment him thereon. Therefore, M. Vandin did take the very unusual and very familiar, besides dirty, liberty of spitting in M. About's face! This in the midst of a mauricite, was at last sufficient to arouse M. About, and he consented to fight-bringing home a broken sword, a wounded arm, and an uncomfortable feeling in the face, from which he will he more slow to recover than from all the rest .-Morning Star.

ITALY.

The affairs of Italy have taken what looks like a decisive turn. England has submitted to France, and she to Austria, a note of proposals for the settlement of Italy. The proposals comprise five heads, and may briefly be summed up thus :- In the first place, there is to be no intervention whatever in Central Italy; secondly, Venetia is to be left altogether untouched by the new arrangement; thirdly the people of Gen-tral Italy are once more to be asked to state their own wishes; next. Sardinia is to abstain from any measures which might influence their choice; and, lastly, France is to withdraw her troops from Rome and from Lombardy. Lord John Russell (for his we may consider this piece of work), ever unfortunate in diplomacy, has not been nusuccessful this time. He has, indeed, secured the important concurrence of Sardinia as represented by Count Cavour, but France will not evacuate Italy, and Austria telegraphs that though receiving the advice of Rugland with " great deference" she will negotiate with France only, failing a Congress, she will never consent to the nunexation of Central Italy to Piedmont, and she refuses to pledge herself absolutely to non-intervention.

The Tuscan Government will still more endear itself to the English anti-Catholic party by an act most tyrannical and unjust. That Government has addressed a circular to the bishops and archbishops difficult position of your Majesty, which you yourof Tuscany, enjoining them to submit their pastorals, to the civil authorities before publication. Wack-

lu Register. More recent information enables me to confirm the news about the decision of Sardinia to complete the annexation of Central Italy. When the meeting of Congress became more and more uncertain, it was felt that the provisional organisation of Central Italy and the anamolous position of the latter towards Piedmont must cense. Indeed, it could only be kept which was to put an end to it. In the face of the preportations for a new crusade it was urgent to provide for all contigencies, and already before the late Ministerial crisis, the subject was taken into serious consideration in this country, and the necessity of acting recognized

The apprecation was too decisive a sten to be taken without consulting France and England, the two Powers whose consent was indispensable under the circumstances. So far the British Government not only agreed as to the propriety of this decisive racasure, but, if I am rightly informed, even pressed its I mean the least considerable and the most suda-speedy adoption. The answer of the French Go-clous portion of the population. vernment, although not unfavorable, has hitherto not been so explicit. It recognised, likewise, that in but in the serious and extraordinary circumstances

brought before the tribunals), imposes on us the it declined any responsibility on that score, declare ing, however, that whatever happened it was ready to guarantee the possession of Lombardy to Piedmont. This was as much as could be reasonably expected, and almost better than if more had been promised, for it left more freedom of action to the Sardinian Government than it would have had otherwise. Besides, it was another proof of the understanding which exists between France and England with respect to a common Italian policy, the only difference being made by the pre-engagements taken by France with regard to the acquisitions made by

Sardinia during the late war. The warl ke rumors, instead of diminishing, increase daily. No doubt something of this must be placed to the account of the new impulse which Itaian affairs have lately taken, and which has not only reassured the Italians about the most immediate future, but has expanded their wishes and hopes far beyond what they have ever been. Now that the annexation of the Æmilia is considered certain, they begin to look across the Rubicon towards the Marches and Umbria. But more than to the south, the Italians gaze with longing eyes towards the east, across the Mincio. Venetia has become more than ever a subject of sympathy, interest, grief, and hope. Especially here in Lombardy, no solution of the Italian question is thought possible which would leave out Venetia, and thus allow the Austrians to remain on Italian soil. While there was the hope of a Congress there was likewise the hope of some pacific arrangement being made about the cession of Venetia. This has now vanished, and with it the hope of getting rid of the Austrians except by war. War is therefore as ardently hoped for as it was last year about this time, and everything is caught up eagerly which favors in any way this hope .- Times. Cor.

In Lombardy the Piedmontese Government, besides maintaining all the taxes imposed by the Austrians, continues to raise the war tax of 30 per cent. imposed during the last events by the Austrian Government, with an addition of 10 per cent., imposed by the Piedmontese. With all this the Piedmontese Gazette tells the Lombards that they pay less than the Piedmontese, and must therefore expect an increase of taxation. - Guzette de Lyon.

THE POPE, A PIEDMONTESE SUBJECT, AND THE CA-THOLICS.—As a specimen of the advantages which the Catholics of the whole world would derive from the Pope no longer being a temporal sovereign, and consequently becoming the subject of any other government, and especially of the Piedmontese Government, we quote the following extract from the revo-Intionary journal Il Pungolo (the sting) of Milan, of January the 25th, where it is given as a good piece of news !- " We have ascertained from sure information that, a few days ago, there arrived at our Royal Upper Office of Customs a parcel marked S. P. declared to be in transit for Rome. Two Customhouse officers were appointed to examine the parcel. It contained two books, one of which was bound in velvet with gold ornaments, and the other was a plain binding. The first of these contained a manuscript address in Latin to His Holiness, Pius IX., in which the Catholicism of Germany expressed its grief at seeing the temporal power of the Pope threatened, and offered itself as ready to support it. This address was accompanied by numerous signatures, many of which belonged to the feudal party of Prussia. These signatures filled the rest of the volume and the whole of the second. The Direction of the Customhouse thought it its duty to transmit these books to the Questor's office, which passed them on, if we are well informed, to the Government.'

A letter from Florence, of the 20th ult., addressed to the Journal de Bruxelles, says that Baron Ricasoli, leader of the present Tuscan rulers, is furious against the clergy, and had proposed in the Council of "Ministers" to imprison the two Archbishops of Pisa and of Florence. But his fellow "statesman," Marquis Ridolfi, had asked him if he was mad! Lawyer Salvagnoli, who styles himself Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs recently told the Vicar of the Archbishop of Pisa that " if the people who are already indignant (giafremente) become ungovernable at the word of preachers, he, Salvagnoli, has at hand means to pulverise bishops, priests, and devotees!"

The following letter has been received in Paris from Rome, duted the 4th ult.:"The Marquis de Cadore, First Secretary to the

French Embassy, arrived here the day before yesterday, bringing despatches addressed to the Pope by I know nothing. It is certain, however, that the a telegraphic despatch, but the Pope was aware that M. Veuillot would publish the encyclical letter .-There was a meeting of patriots from the Marches and from Ancona, held at Florence a few days since. The Count de Campello presided. He was Minister of War at Rome in 1848, and is the father of the husband of a daughter of Ronaparte, Prince of Canino. The greater number of these patriots are emigrants, whose object is to create an insurrection in the provinces which have remained faithful to the Holy See. The revolutionary committee formed at Florence has at its disposal the press and a well filled chest. Pro-clamations are distributed at Perugia, Pesaro, Anconn, Fano, Sinigaglia, and Macerata, to excita the Pope's troops to desert. The report circulated that Neupolitan troops had crossed the frontier to enter the Papal States is unfounded. Rome is quiet, and the inhabitants are preparing to celebrate the Carnival, which will commence on the 11th inst., with the same regulations as in former years, except that masks are forbidden. We have yet no reason to believe that the French troops are about to evacuate Rome; but, under any circumstances, the Government has adopted measures to maintain order and tranquillity. According to the last accounts received from Bologua, the patriots are much discouraged, and the Marquis de Pepoli, who was engaged for the revolution, is about to retire from public life.

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO THE EMPEROR NAPO-Eax III .- The Independance Belge publishes the following, which it states to be a letter addressed by Pope Pius IX, to the Emperor of the French. The letter, it says, was orginally in Italian. We lay it before our readers, leaving the responsibility to our Belgian cotemporary :- "Sire, -I have received the letter which your ma-

jesty has had the kindness to write to me, and I reply to it without reserve-as the saying is, with open heart. And, imprimis, I do not disavow the self do not conceal from me, and which I behold in its full gravity. Your Majesty might get out of that position by some decisive measure, which, perhaps, excites your repugnance, and it is precisely because you find yourself in that position that you advise me again, for the sake of the peace of Europe, to relinquish the insurgent provinces, assuring me that the Powers will guarantee to the Pope those that remain

"A project of this nature offers insurmountable difficulties, and to be convinced of them it will suffice to reflect upon my situation, on my sacred character, and upon the rights of the Holy See—rights which are not those of a dynasty, but of all Catholies. The difficulties are insurmountable, because cannot cede that which does not belong to me, and because I see clearly that the victory which it is intended to give to the revolutionists of the Legations will serve as a pretext and an encouragement to domestic and foreign revolutionists of the other provinces to play the same game on beholding the success of the first; and when I say the revolutionists

"The Powers, you say, will gaurantee the rest ;letter of the Bishop of Orleans, Monseigneur the absence of a Congress something must be done which may be foreseen, considering the immensus appoint the Absence of a Congress something must be done which may be foreseen, considering the immensus appoint the best of the false position now existing; but port the inhabitants receive from without, will it be

possible for those powers to employ force in an effi-cacious manner? If that be not so, your Majesty will be persuaded, like myself, that the justipers of the property of others and the revolutionists are invincible, if only dealt with by the arms of reason-

ing.
"However this may be, however, I feel myself obliged to declare plainly to your Majesty that I cannot cede the legations without violating the solemn oaths that bind me, without producing a disaster and a shock in the other provinces, without doing harm to and putting to shame all Catholics, without weakening the rights, not only of the sovereigns of lealy unjustly despoiled of their dominions, but also of the Sovereigns of the whole Christian world, who cannot behold with indifference the destruction of certain principles.

"Your Majesty makes the peace of the world de-pend upon the cesssion by the Pope of the Legations which, for 50 years, have been a continual source of embarrassment to the Pontifical Government; but, as I promised at the beginning of this letter to speak with open heart, you will allow me to reverse the argument. Who can count up the revolutions that have taken place in France within the last 70 years? But at the same time who is there that dares to say to the great French nation that for the peace of Europe it would be advisable to narrow the limits of the Empire? The argument proves too much; you will therefore allow me not to admit it. And then your Majesty is not ignorant by what persons, with what money, with what support the recent attempts at Bologna, Ravenna, and other cities have been made. Nearly the whole of the populations remained terror-stricken at the movement, which it had not expected, and which they did not show any inclination to follow. Let your Majesty reflect that, if I had accepted the project expressed in the letter which you sent me through M. de Menneval, the insurgent provinces would be actually under my authority. To say the truth that letter was in opposition to the one which you had honored me with before commencing the Italian campaign, and in which you gave me consoling assurances without causing me affliction.

"Howsoever, the letter to which you make allusion proposed to me, in its first part, a project inadmissable like the present one; and, as concerns the second part, I think I have adopted it, as the documents will prove which have been place in the hands of your Ambassador at Rome.

I also reflect upon that phrase of your majesty that if I had accepted that project I should have maintained my authority over those provinces, which seems to imply that at the point we have arrived at they are irretrievably lost, Sire, I beg of you, in the name of the Church, and also in the point of view of your own interests, to make my apprehensions unjustified. Certain memoirs, said to be secret ones, inform me that the Emperor Napoleon I. left to his family useful warnings, worthy of a Christian philosopher, who, in adversity, found in religion alone resources and consolation.

"It is certain that we shall all shortly have to appear before the Supreme Tribunal to render a strict account of our acts, of all our words and thoughts. Let us, then, endeavor to appear before that great tribunal of God in such guise as to be able to feel the effects of His mercy, and not those of His jus-

"I speak to you, also, in my quality of father, which gives me the right of speaking the naked truth to my sons, no matter how high may be their position in this world. I thank you, nevertheless, for your benevolent expressions towards me, and for the assurance which you give me to continue towards me that solicitude which you say you have always hitherto entertained for me. It remains only for me to pray God to shed the abundance of his blessings upon you, upon the Empress, and upon the young Prince Imperial

"The Vatican, January 8, 1866.

" PIUS IX." The Express publishes an extract from a Roman letter, which says :—

"What we have here at the present moment is but poor specimen of French steadiness. I see at every step soldier walking arm-in-arm with men of the people, and there is a dangerous amount of fraternisation going on between them at every cafe and wineshop. Some battalions, I am told, had to be confined to their barracks."

THE LATS CATHOLIC MEETING IN LONDON. - The Giornale di Roma announces that on the 25th ult. the Pope received an address signed in London at a meeting consisting of 20,000.

THE POPE AT THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.-The Jour-

letter from Rome, dated 31st ult :
' The Holy Father went the day before yesterday to Umilia to visit the new seminary which is being established there for giving some young people of South America, who are destined for the Priesthood, an ecclesiastical education. His Holiness personally administered the communion to the pupils and to many persons admitted to the solemnity. Immediately after the termination of the religious ceremony, the guests assembled in an immense hall, where they partook of refreshments. Here the Holy Father heard two short speeches, one from the director of the establishment, and the other from Cardinal Barnabo. The Pope, immediately succeeding the Cardinal, replied, in substance, that he was grateful for the thanks expressed to him, but that his devotion to Catholicism was only that of his predecessors. The trials which he experienced, others experienced and remained triumphant. One remedy alone existed against the perverse doctrines prevailing in a portion of the Christian world, against the disloyal mancures which attack the Church—that remedy was constant prayer. What he asked from the Catholic world in making an appeal on behalf of the justice of his cause, was prayer, incessant prayer; but he must add that never was there a bitterer trial or the peril more menacing. It was in Italy that the pervertion of men's minds was most to be seen; it was in the Peninsula that a spirit of revolt against all which is sacred found nourishment and support. The distinction between truth and falsehood was lost: vice became virtue; virtue was called vice. But neither humiliation nor martyrdom, nor captivity, could shake the confidence of the Church nor the firminess of its bead.

"The words of Pius IX. produced a sensation amongst the auditors, and subsequently in the city. That, doubtless, which added to the natural effect likely to be produced by such a speech, was the extreme animation with which It was delivered."

The official Roman journal gives full details of all that the existing Tuscan Government is doing in violation of the laws of the Church. The Pers Gavazzi has opened an anti-Catholic school at Pistoja."

"Letters from Naples state that the Ministerial crisis still continued, as the King had not given up the idea of ordering the army to pass the frontier. A revolutionary movement had broken out at Acerra, near Naples. Troops had been despatched thither, and a state of siege proclaimed. The formation of a camp of ten thousand men in Apulia was spoken

Austria has declared her resolution not to abandon the basis of the agreement of Villafranca; it is also said that she will not promise an absolute nonintervention in Central Italy, and that, should no Congress take place, she will only negotiate with

A Berlin telegram, dated Monday the 6th ult., again refers to this subject. It says:-

The English Government in making to Austria, with the consent of France, the proposal for the settlement of the Italian question, announced in yesterday's message, stated, that in exchange for the points to be agreed to by Austria it would be understood that Sardinia will respect the Austrian dominions in Venetia.

Austria, in her reply already mentioned said that she herself will know how to protect Vouetin.

The Augeburg Gazette has learnt by electric telegraph from Milan than four new forts, and a large hospital are being built at Peschiera. 64 large rifled (?) gras have been sent to Mantua. All four of the fortresses in Venetia will be supplied with rifled guns of bell metal instead of the iron ones which they now have. Armaments are going on in every part of Venetia. The official Agram Zeitung, a few days since, positively declared that no border troops had left the military frontiers; but it is in error, for I this morning saw some of the brown-coated, blackbelted warriors parading the streets of this city.— The positivive assurance is still given to the world that Austria is not arming, but there is no doubt in my mind that she is diligently preparing for the defence of Venetia.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Hesse has come here, (Vienna) from Italy, and his arrival is a certain sign that another attempt will be made by Austria to come to an understanding with Russia .- Times

It seems the number of recruits enlisted for the Pope in Austria has been considerably exaggerated. According to the best information received from Macerato, where their depot is, it does not exceed 2,000

AN AUSTRIAN GENERAL UPON CRINOLINE. - The following is a literal translation of a official "notifi-cation" issued by the General Commanding at Mantua:-" Certain blind intriguers, the vile instruments of a well-known faction, who by the most infamous and reprehensible means endeavor to overturn the order established by God, and by sound reason, have presumed, even in this fortress, whose command has been confided to me by His Majesty our august Em-peror, to commit cowardly acts solemnly condemned by every educated citizen,—even profaning the sacred temple of God, they have disgracefully insulted the weaker sex on account of a fashion already for some time generally adopted. I hereby call upon the respectable of this city and fortress, who have hitherto given proofs of the most loyal sentiments, and of the wisest and most peaceful behaviour, to co-operate cordially with all their influence. in preventing the repetition of these and other scandalous excesses committed by the above-named infamous faction, and which have for their sole object the disturbance in this city-a fortress of public order and tranquillity. And I further give notice that if they should again occur I will, as commandant of the place, make use of the extreme powers confided to me by adopting the severest measures for the suppression and prevention of such foolish proceedings. The citizens (of Mantua) will have to blame themselves alone, and their own lukewarmness and depravity if, through such energetic measures, they may suffer in their dearest and most vital interests. -Mantua, Jan. 30. The Imperial Royal Lieutenant Mareschal, Governor, Commanding the city and fortress, Baron Culoz.'

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, Feb. 7 .- Tetuan has been taken by the Spaniards after a battle which was fought on the 4th. 800 large tents, forming the five encampments of the enemy, the artillery, camels, and all other equipage of the Moorish army have been taken. The brothers of the Emperor took to flight, and, a summons having been transmitted to the enemy to surrender Tetuan within 24 hours, a deputation from the city came into the Spanish camp to beg for mercy, as the Mussulmans had commenced pillage and slaughter in the town. -The division of General Rios entered the place without any opposition, and was received with manifestations of joy.

"The ground where the victory was obtained over the Moors has been given by the Queen to the Duke of Tetuan Fifty cannon were found at Tetuan. Details of the victory have not yet been received. Enthusiasm prevails throughout the kingdom."

" Marshal O'Donnell judges it useless to pursue the Moors into the interior of the empire. "In the battle of the 4th inst. the Spaniards lost

10 officers and 58 men killed, and 53 officers and 711 men wounded."

No sooner has Isabella II. professed her determination to aid the Pope, than the electric wire flashes throughout Europe the news, first of a great victory gained by her troops over her Moorish enemics, and secondly of the capture almost without bloodshed of the strong fortress and city of Tetuan; thus accom-plishing the primary object of the campaign.— Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the Star states that it in Paris that the Emperor of as been rumoured nal des Debats publishes the following extract of a Russia is about to proclaim in the face of all Europe, not only entire approval of the Pope's encyclical letter, but the fact of the epistle having been despatched all over the world by his Majesty's advice. The favourable reception given by Prince Gortschakof' to the Catholic Archbishop of Warsaw and his attendant Clergy, taken in connection with the above rumour, is highly significant, and we hope this augurs a better day for the Catholics of Poland.— Weekly Register

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter dated, St. Petersburg, Jan. 24: - " There is no doubt that the 'Serf question' is making steady progress, notwithstanding underhand opposition on the part of some of the nobility. A somewhat pointed allusion was lately made by the Emperor to this opposition. His Majesty was on his road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg. At Pshoff he was received by the nobility of the province. He addressed them, with thanks for the pains they had taken in drawing up their report on the serf question, and desired them not to place any faith in the false reports that were in circulation, but to trust in him and in his promise that the measure should be carried through. The next morning, after attending a ball given by the nobility the previous evening, a deputation came to see him off, and on taking leave he desired them to remember what he had said the previous day, and to depend upon his word. The Governor-General of Eastern Siberia has reported that the Kirghizes of Siberia, sympathizing with the views of the Emperor for the abolition of serfdom, had unanimously expressed their determination to emancipate their slaves.'

SHANGHAI, DEC. 21 .- "The Chinese are strongly fortifying Pekin and the entrance to the Pciho.-100,000 Tartar troops have been centred near the

"The British are energetically preparing for the coming campaign."

JAPAN.

NACASARI, DEC. 12 .- "The trade with Japan has been stopped, by the excessive demands of the Europeans for Japanese gold in exchange for dollars, and by the insults offered to the Japanese.
"The British Consul has issued a notification

blaming the conduct of the Europeans.

UNITED STATES.

SYMPATRY FOR THE POPE-PROTEST OF THE CATHO-LICS OF CORNING .- "When all the Catholic world are expressing their most heartfelt sympathy for our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., and denouncing in the strongest and most energetic terms the duplicity of those powers which, by nefarious plots and the most diabolical and illogical arguments, seek the overthrow his (the Pope's) temporal power, and thus efface from the map of Europe a political division, which was old when other kingdoms and States with their rulers were unthought of. We, the Roman Ca-tholics of Corning, Parish of St. Mary's Steuben county, and State of New York, man, woman, and child, unanimously concurring with the sentiments expressed in the late Pastoral published by the Prelates of this Ecclesiastical Province, relative to our Holy Father, raise our feeble voice in unison with the members of our creed throughout the world, in tendering our warmest sympathy and undying devotion

to our august Pontiff, Christ's Wicar on earth, and protesting in the most emphatic and unequivocs manner against any attempt, either openly or covertly, that may tend to abstract one foot of territory from the temporalities of that Church, which at present numbers about two hundred millions of children, upon whose 'sacrifice the sun never goes down,' and which has stood unshaken on her rocky basis during the last eighteen centuries, notwithstanding the fierce assaults of demons incarnate, and the rabid attacks of heretics of every hue; and calmly yet majestically lifts her head over the boisterous and troubled waters of persecution, thus proving to the world that she "is a city on a mountain," the caim and quiet retreat of all who are harassed. In confirmation of sympathy for our Holy Father, and utter abhorrence of his enemies and despoilers, we affix our names to this protest, which, if necessary, we would willingly—nay cheerfully, sustain with the last drop of our blood.

Signed on behalf of the congregation. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, PASTOR.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY. — In Indiana, Pennsylvania, last, week, a demon in human form, named Stuched, was on trial for cruelty to his son, a boy eight years of age, in which the evidence developed such systematic brutality as we never before heard of: It was shown that he at one time suspended the boy by his thumbs from a rafter, compelled a younger brother to kindle a fire under him, and kept him in this position until he was terribly burnt. Again he laid him upon a heated stove, and afterwards obliged him to stand barefooted upon it. The child him. was in court, and exhibited upon his person the evidences of this inhuman treatment.

There is hardly a public institution in the United States in which Protestant parsons and Protestant tenchers-the latter less intelligent but more bigoted than the former-have not managed to worm themselves into power and authority not contemplated by the laws, which they pervert for the promotion of Protestantism as contra-distinguished from Catholicity. The army, the navy, Public Schools, Prisons, Houses of Refuge and Workhouses, (the New Orleans Workhouses included), all supported by Catholic taxes, furnish striking illustrations of the correctness of this remark. It is most discreditable to our country, but more so to Catholic legislators and statesmen that they do not take the lead in exposing such cruel, unnatural and shameful violations of liberty of conscience, and in advocating the redress of Catholic grievances.—N O. Catholic Standard.

A WOMAN JOINING THE SONS OF MALTA.—The disappearance of the man, named Curtis, from Zanesville, Ohio, supposed to have been spirited away and disposed of by the Sons of Malta, for exposing their disposed of by the Sons of math, for exposing their secrets, is explained. His wife publishes a statement, in which she says that her husband left town because he was nogry and mortified at her having imposed herself upon the Sons of Malta, dressed in man's clothes, and been partially initiated. Mrs. Curtis gives an amusing account of her experience among the Sons. She and a neighbor, Mrs. Smith, having a womanly curiosity to explore the secrets which their imsbands would not tell them, bribed one of the Sons to introduce them as men for initiation. They put on their husband's clothes, and went to the lodge-room. They did not go through all the ceremonies. Mrs. Curtis got only as far as being tossed in a blanket She describes the conclusion of her adventure as follows:—"When the conductor her adventure as follows:—"When the conductor said, 'Can you swim sir?" I said 'Yes?" 'Can you swim in fourteen feet of water?" I said, 'Yes! the deeper the better!" 'Well, take off your coat and try yourself.' Now, when he said 'take off your coat,' that scared me, because I had put on a loose sack, for reasons you will see yourself. However, I thought a moment, and then said, 'No, sir; never beed the coat—I can swim as well with as without heed the coat-I can swim as well with as without it? 'Very well,' said the conductor, 'your peril will be upon your own head. Now hold up your right hand, sir!—take this life-preserver and—'Here he gave me a push and I went over backward, and as soon as I alighted I went up again, flying— then down and up in the same way, until I thought all my brains were flying out of the top of my head, then everything swam round and round until I did not know anything at all, for I had fainted. The next place I found myself in was the ante-chamber, or rather, just being led into the ante-chamber by two men, and I was first conscious that I must have been sitting in a bath tub with my clothes on. I think the cool air brought me to my senses. The two men looked very scared and sorry. I looked about for Mrs. Smith and Joe, but they had gone as soon as they heard the noise in initiating me. I asked one of the men if Mr. Curtis was in the lodge.

The man said he was. I said I should like to see him a minute. The man went into the lodge-room, and presently out came my beautiful husband, all Druggists generally.

Wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston; And Co.; S. J. Lyman, Savage, & Fire Years' Study.

VIRST YEAR: muffled up. I just whispered a word or two in his ear, and maybe he didn't pull off his gawn and hood in short order and walk home with me. He left me that night in anger and mortification, and I have not seen him since. But then he had no need to be angry, because he has always known that I have been in favor of 'woman's rights,' and have always rights' is a failure; they cannot do it."

NEW ENGLAND CIVILIZATION .- We copy the following letter from the Machina Union. It will be seen by it that the Rev. Mr. Mr. Murphy came very near being served as Father Bapst was some years ago at Kilsworth, in the same State :-

"Mr. Editor—The following is a plain and true statement of the assault made on a Catholic priest in the town of Eastport, on Saturday, the 14th Jan.
"At about four o'clock in the afternoon of that day the priest found it necessary to attend a person sick of small-pox at the foot of Boynton street. As a minister of God, he believes it to be his duty to visit the sick, the indigent, or the dying. This be-lief, with God's help, he will always carry into prac-tice as long as life and health remain. He doesn't say this through a spirit of bravado, nor actuated by a reckless indifference to the health of the commu-

nity in which he lives.

"On coming from the house where the patient was, he was met at the door by Mr. Bibber, overseer of the poor, and, as he has been informed, by Mr. Ricker, police officer, and Simon Stevens, select man. These gentlemen about to enforce the majesty of the law were followed and backed up by a crowd, among whom a few under the influence of liquor. It is to be regretted that officers of the law, in the discharge of what they deem their duty, should permit drunken men to be their aiders, shetters and

companions. "Mr. Bibber charged the priest with having brought the disease into the heart of the town; whereupon arose a scene unparalleled in its way, since the days of the Ellsworth outrage. Horrid imprecations,

curses and blasphamies, were heard on every side.
"'D-n the priest;' 'tar and feather him,' were
the cries from the wild rabble who were encouraged rather than discountenanced by the law officers of the town. Meantime the priest told Mr. Bibber and another officer who laid hands upon him, that he was responsible for his acts and amonable to the law.—All to no use. 'Tar and feather him' was the prevailing cry. Seeing that it was so, the priest sprung from their grasp, opened his outside coat and dared them to the act, at the same time threatening to shoot the first one who would molest him. At this their valor disappeared, and he was left to pursue his way homeward unmolested. The matter, however, shall not rest there, as legal advice is about to be taken, and the officers of the law must, in time, look to the legality of their acts.

"Now as to the charge that the priest brought the disease into the heart of the town, the facts are: The present patient, Mary Boyle, worked at Mrs. Olmstead's, in whose house, it is well known, a fatal to large boilers, heavy castings, or wooden houses to remove, should call and see them. though it stands on a more central part of the town than the one in which Mary Boyle is. We have had

but two cases of the disease among the Catholics here, and in each of these a red flag was displayed and all intercourse forbidden. Very properly it may be. But the writer of this is prepared to prove that there have been three cases among our Protestant neighbors, in neither of which has any of these pre-cautions been taken. 'Do not unto another what you would not should be done unto yourself.'

After working some time at Mrs. Olmstead's, the girl went to live at Mr. Noyes', Cashier of the bank. At the end of her second week there she took sick, and was told to go home. She replied she had no home or friend. Still she was told she could and must find some friend. She went from the house and found a friend in a fellow-servant who took her in and cared for her, unknown to her employer. Her illness, the nature of which was as yet unknown, continuing, the friend of the sick girl, finding she could no longer conceal her, made application to the priest to procure for her a home He did so and the result is known. For this act, a rabble, with law officers at their head, attempted to prevent him from performing his duty.

"In connexion with this affair it should be borne in mind that there is no town hospital in this place to shelter the sick or the needy; and this the undersigned states on the authority of Mr. Mowe, town physician, to whom, after he suspected the nature of her illness, he communicated the facts of the case. Comment on the above is unnecessary. The priest was samply doing a duty, from the due discharge of which both legal and illegal rowdies tried to prevent

" MATTHEW W. MURPHY. Catholic Paster.

" Eastport, Jan. 16th, 1860." PROTESTANT EPITAPHS .- Stephens who was lately hung in the United States for poisoning his wife, took an "exangelical turn," and requested that an epitaph might be placed on his tombstone "that would preach Christ," a writer in the N. Y. Christian Inquirer (Protestant) suggests the following as suited to the occasion :--

HERE LIES JAMES STEVENS,

who was hanged on the 3d of February, 1859, for poisoning his wife. During his long and painful imprisonment he was equally supported by his faith in Christ and his hope of escape; but at last, finding his plan for the murder of his keepers was betrayed, and the weapons being discovered on his person, "he abjured all merit in himself, and plead alone that Righteousness which is in Christ." He sang joyously, "Rock of Ages, Heaven is my home," and calmly cast himself upon his Saviour's bosom.

Tho' he failed, e'en by murder, to get out of prison, The failed, e'en by maruer, to get the The gallows conveyed him in glory to beaven.

W.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Ballou's Pictorial of 24th July says :- Realizing the true sense of responsibility attaching to the Editor of and Publisher of a widely circulated journal, we should deem it little less than a crime to recommend any medical compound the real virtue of which we any medical compound the ton the balance BELLS. compound has become a home fixture; and all persons who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure BELLS. their Coughs, Colds, Bronchial or Pulmonary Com-plaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. laints, make use of this unequalied remedy.

The following Certificate from a distinguished genHistorians in a distingu

tleman is equally conclusive: From Rev. Henry Wood, formerly Editor of the Congregational Journal, Concord, N. H., more recently American Consul at Beyroot, Syria, and now Chaplain in the Navy.

CONCORD, N. H., March 2. Messrs. Shth W. Fowlk & Co., - Gentlemen : - Two rears ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my Lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and when I recovered, I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, without confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly HENRY WOOD. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

wrapper.

BURNEYT's Toller Articles .- Now-a-days, when the markets are glutted with a thousand humbugs, it is refreshing to find preparation of real worth. Such we believe to be the case with those of Messra.

Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston. They are highly popular, and give the utmost sa-tisliaction. We would confidently recommend our held that women are as capable as men. But when tistiaction. We would confidently recommend our it comes to the Sons of Malta, I think 'woman's readers to try their Cocoaine for the hair. Its superiority over other preparations will soon be perceived. It imparts a beautiful gloss and luxuriant appearance, and is lasting in its effect .- Mildlebero Ga-

> Wholesale & Retail, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; S. J. Lyman; Lamplough & Campbell, and by Druggists generally.

zette.

WANTED,

A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals. A letter addressed "To Teacher," in care of Tuon

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WITSERS, will meet with prompt attention.

1000 CORDS of FIREWOOD.-Pine, Hemlock, and Tamarack-at \$3 per Cord. F. B. MINAMBR.

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5000 FIRE BRIGKS for Sale, Buckley Mountain, Ramsay's and Carr's

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WHITE PINE.

100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Rock

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10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pine 2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring 5000 do do 1 and 2 inch Flooring. Parties intending to build will find this the best seasoned timber in market. P. B. MINAMEE.

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3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 11, 11, 11, 12 50 barrels of Best American Cement 300 Empty Cement Barrels.

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THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of OAST STEEL CHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepared to execute Orders for them to any extent that may be required.

These Bells are made by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICK-ERS & CO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the elasticity of the metal the sound penetrates to a great

Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are consequently more easily rung; and owing to the density and also to to the well-known strength of the material, it is almost impossible to break them with

ordinary usage. These bells have been successfully introduced in some of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c.,; and being sold much cheaper than Composition Bells, this fact in connection with their ightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot

fail to commend them to public favor. Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from their diminished wright

and a very material saving in price. CHIMER CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper

nsage, in any climate.

Printed Circulars, with descriptions, recommendations, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.

Agents for Canada. January 7.

M. TEEFY, EICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE, C.W.,

COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH. CONVEYANCER, &c.,

GENERAL AGENT.

INFORMATION WANTED of MARIA MOCRE, native of the county Westmeath, Ireland, who left Montreal about 4 years ago, by her Brother, William Moore. Address to this office.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

BELLS.

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

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TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. Preparatory Class:

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

RECOND YEAR:

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

THIRD YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading with ex-

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

FOURTH YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH.

Religion; Freuch and English Reading, with reasonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Grammar (French and English; all the Rules of Arithmetic; Geography: History of Canada, under the lominion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English; Rook-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music.

FIFTH YEAR: TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; Elocution, English and French; French and English Literature: Celligraphy; 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.E.—As the most important lessons are the first of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to the school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of their lessons.

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

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

The duties of the School will be Resumed at Nine a. M., on MONDAY next, 22d current. LOWELL, MASS. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Re-U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Principal.

WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS!

INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK LYONS, who left Montreal for New York about nine years ago, and has not since been heard of. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, Eliza Lyons, at this office.

LY United States papers will confer a favor by copying the above.

P. F. WALSH,

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker,

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(Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoc Store.) CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECT-ED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS, Toys, Perfumery, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles.

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Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent work-men, under his personal superintendence. No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be Warranted.

BUSINESS DEVICE:

13 Quick Sales and Light Profit. 13 Nov. 17, 1859.

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 corruption, 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 affecand Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or ERYSIPPLAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Disgases, Dropsy, Dyspersia, Debility, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIA-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.

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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. 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. Costive-

for their use in the following complaints: Costive-ness, Hearthurn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausca, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Howels, Flatalency, Loss of Appecite. Jaundier, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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oughs, Colds, Influenza, Hourseness, 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 numerous are the cases of its cures, that aimost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its When once tried, its superiority over every wher medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and pro-duced cures too numerous and too remarkable to forgotten.

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FRANCIS PATRICK.

Archbishop of Baltimore.

Raltimore, July 15, 1859.

The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac and Latty's Directory, is an authorized Catholic Annual, and as such is recommended to the Paithful of the United States. It contains reliable information concerning the state of Religion and its progress in our country,

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For particulars, apply to 292 Notro Dame Street.

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

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The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

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TERMS: Board and Tuition \$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding. 7 00
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KINGSTON, C.W.; Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion 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

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Alarge and well selected Library will be Open to

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Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le halfyearly in Advance.)

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July 21st, 1858.

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WHO SEND THEIR ORDERS

THE CLOTH HALL,

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WILL find a most Fashionable Assortment of Woollens to select from. A perfect Fit guaranteed. The charges are exceedingly moderate, and the system is strictly one Price.

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And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po-Mr. Kyan would say to the Friends of this very po-pular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet

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Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.



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A simple and elegant combination for Coucus, &c. Dr. G. F. Bigmow, Boston.

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Rev. HENRY WARD BERCHAR. " I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
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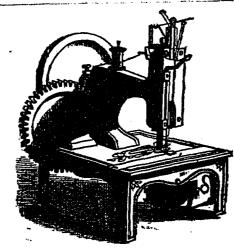
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BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cus-tomers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal pa-tromage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to husiness, to receive a continnance of the same

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THIS PRICE INCLUDES an IRON STAND such as Singer sells for \$10. I have made an improve-ment on Singer's large sized Machine, by which patent leather can be stitched without oil. Shoemakers had a great objection to use these Machines before, owing to the oil continually working off the leather on the lastings and cloths of ladies gaiters. The necessity of applying oil to patent leather is entirely obviated

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PRIUES:				
No. 1 Machine	\$75	00		
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Montreal, July 23, 1859. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the comple working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had two in use for the last two months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. 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, 26th July, 1859. The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satis-

fied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have ised up to the present time.

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E. J. NAGLE'S Sewing Machine Establishment,

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BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B .- Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



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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 has never before been exhibited in this city, and got up exclusively for cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article warranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be returned one month after being delivered, and 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 incressing that he cannot longer accomodate his customers by both his Wholesale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Ohair 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 Purnishing 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, Chest-nut 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. Ourled 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

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REFERENCES:

Wm. Workman, Esq. B H Lemoine, Esq. Wm. Sache, Esq. Edwin Atwater, Esq. Henry Lyman, Esq. Ira Gould, Esq. H Joseph, Esq.

Buildings.

Sept. 23, 1859.

Montreal, Nov. 1859.

E Hudon, Esq.
T Doucet, N P, Esq.
Canfield Dorwin, Esq. N S Whitney, Esq. D P Janes, Esq. John Sinclair, Rso Mesara. Leslie & Co.

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The undersigned, CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS, respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they have now completed their Fall and Winter Importations, and are prepared to offer for Sale a very large and well assorted Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c. Also, English, French and German Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and quality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freizes, very suitable for of Scrofuls.

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GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

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

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Playor. CONGOU. OOLONG.

SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED.

MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARIE, do.,

FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR.

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

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English

do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts

and pints.
STAROH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Oream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Erimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting. Chalk. &c.. &c.

Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices.

J. PHHLAN.

March 3, 1859.

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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.

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

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 Ourtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the Continuous and Stains anchor Tay Print best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the wner 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 Pumples 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 canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ervsipelas.

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 sait

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, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day, Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

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 Cintment 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 inventor.

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid 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 rab it in.

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

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is beir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, E0s-

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 Asy-lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofuls, sore eyes, and for all the humon so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected 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 dis-

covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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 is particular suffered for a length of time, with a very soro leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing jos that he is now perfectly well.

Sistems of St. Joseps,

Hamilton, C. W.