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VOL. IX.
"THE KNOUT:"

## Transitald from the French by Mis. J. Sadlicr.

The prayers were not ended when sone boys who had been out: "Tlie Russians are coming charct, crying out! "luere thef are just at hand!"
-lere they are
Upon this all arose from their knees with an
afrighted air, yet no one altempted to fly.atrighted air, yet no one altempted to fly.-
"1I frends," said the vicar," have courage, I
"hech you. Here we must await them-they hesesech you. Here on us the abandonent of our faith, let
dienand of us show dem, then, by it is on our bearts. Let as contifue our prayers, and then commence ignan to Him!
Imnediately the suspended prayers
simed in a loud, clear voice, when the priest simed in a loua, clear voice, whan the pris
pildy approuctued Raphael and said to him:

"lae duties summon you atway:"
"Nay, it may be necessary , that should re: Nay, it may be necessary that I stoould re-
tain to wtans the sequel, repplied Raphael,

 yar lice, where to canon be of the least ne to
na or my paple. Cone, fotow me !" haphat daw hum away through the sanen:ary, and in
wedience to the directinu of his figger he cross-
dithe cemetcry into the bieds. There was lite
 wis fock.

## A less minutes passed array in feartus esper- then, and then the loud rol of the Fussian antux without the church, rose high above the

 antens without the church, rose high above thevace of prayer rithu. Very soon atier, a nus-
 bern of a connisision extablished by the Emieror
ior he regulation of ecclesiastical aflairs, whine iof the regulation of ecclesias a line of glitering
feioun in he proch was secn
barcmets. The president ni the ecclesiastical carimission (he was a colonel in the imperial
arm) then alranced to the vicar, and pointing to

 its bide orders you hare received. You are per-
fectly aware that you were commanted to dose frue church, and to abstain from all religions ma-

## "My enscience, sir, forbade me to obey these ordess," returnal the vicar calmy, "and cnioin-

 ed me norenere, to exercise, the functions of mycilice till te last alice till the last moment?"
"How ?-do you mean to say that your consience pronpled you to disober the sunperorery
demanded the iuterggator, articulatisy erery
word with so strong an emplasis, as thougle he could not belieree such a thing possibte, "why,
that is madness, stial more than bliasphemy: We shall spedilly apply a reemedy to your disease, my
good man! For the present, give up the keys good man! For the present, give up the keys
of cho church, I tell you agaiu, and consider "I cannot abandon an enengy of his holy law! replied the priest raising his roiec so as to eneourage by his ex
anple tis terrified people. "Violence and int-
int anppe lus territied people.
piety nay profare this church, bui never shall 1
and bither only sacrilege and imposture?" mands?" thundered out the colonel, his face livid with rage.
"It is
God!" "Carry off thi, reprobate," roared the collene "and ssourge bim till the blood runs from lim in streangs."
Tlle soldiers quicldy advanced to seize the
sicar, who made a sign that he was willing to sicar, who made a sign that he was willing to
follow them; and then turning towards his peopie, who pressed around hinn with tares and la Which touched every beart, "be lirm and coul-
rageous on behalf of your faith, and never lose sight of the precept, "Render unto Cæsar the
things that are Cessir's, but unto God the things that are Gol's."
"Silence, sirriat!", cried the colonel stefnly, master march on the instant-we slall see who is No sooner had the priess been dragged from
the cimech than the officer turned to the afficted congregation, and made a baughty gesture conmanding them to listen.
"Good people," said he, "they would abuse
 your offence. Yo tremble for the punishnent on
of
plenit
and plenitute of his goodness, will not only oorerlook
your rebellion, but wishes even to addnit you amuargst his most faithfinl subjects. Hence it is Lhat we: remove from you in infatuaterd priest
whose seditious doctrines would drar down rum upon you, and give you in his place one who en-
joys the limpleror's confidence, and who will instruct you in your dulies to that angust
reigu. I expect your cheerful submission." $A$ mournful silence was the only reply, and the Russian priest stepped forward to say sonething
for himmelf. "Dear children," said he, in smoolh aecents, "I an exceedingly happy to see you all
asembled around me, as it affords me a precious
ase pepertunity to make known to you the sacered
mision confided to the. Be not alarued ; I have mo ohber code than the Gospel, and this I wiil expound to yont in a manner lhat will, I an sure,
give you entire satislaction. $13 y$ listening to $m$
gy chastisements and torments wherewilh rebellion
chat ne have che the is punisfed. Of that you may rest assured, so
we shall now procepa with a trilling ceremony Which will termazat this arst mee ung. Each
one as he leaves the church will sign this paper to the mamasinous will of the Emperor. After
that you will all be regarded as faithful and obe"Whhatesere else we tuay he, we are and will rumain Catholirs, with (rol's assiotance? re-
turued he Poles with oue roice.
 diers quekly appeared and ted the people one after
the other to the prosence of the comnissioners. The other to the prosenee of bee comnissioners.
The limst who was brought up refused to sign the "Bhat, iny fricud, you cannot as such he a
failtriul sulject of the Emperor!? : Rheurember,", adted the colonel, "that your
life is at stak." life is an stake.","
"I do remember," said the peasant with a re soiute air-" I know' that I have but once to
die!"
"Yes, but there are many ways of dying," interposed the priest, who yearued for the honor
of a conversion, "and why would you knowingly
 be weil repitid in eteratity!"
"Shough!" cried the colout, "to the knout The sentenc" was fortinwith executed, get the
 torture several ochers were examined, but nothing could be made of then, and they were sueces-
sicely givea up to the fury of the evecutioners.In order to spare the rectiat of these atrocite
all too sadly atested by history, fel it suffee to say that the entire parisla, men, women, and chil-
dren, were that diay mangled and torn with the dren, were that day mangled and torn with the
whip. Even the priest bimself, in a plirenay o wrath, was seen to lay hold on the knout, and
since he could not seduce the prople from their since he could not sedace ve peoplary till their
faith, he lashed them with reugeful farbut a bundred of uhe priancinal inhabitants were loaded
will chains and conveyed to the nearest jail, where, however, they conld not be rececired, as it was already hed with vieims froan other pa
rishes. They were then hadded together in
duni, cold hovels, like so many heasts of bur den. A stiort tine alier, haviug beea again as the authorities found it inpossible to gire
even the smatlest allorame of food to the vast
 Meanwinte, Raphay had entered on his peril
ous journey through Russia proper, and in proous journey through Russia proper, and in pro-
portoon as he mored tarther away froun those provinces whin han been the heatee of the quil and leas disturled. iBeng furminhed with
regular passport he journeyed along mithout any annoyace, ats erery one took him or a harnies
travelier, ann none dreaned of suspecting himo traveller, ams non: wreaned of suspecting him o
having any other object in wiew thau that whici gaol of his pilgrimage he fouad that a thousani Calculatiang on the data in his possession that Rosat and her fatier must have bede alreally
three months or thereabouts in their dreary ex hiree months ar thereabouts in their dreary ex
itce. IEven it Rosin had re:overed from the of
fects of her crull punishume, was there ant
 be eadured in that desolate region? She who had been brougit up in the enjoy went of all lifte laxurits-she who bad been loved and served as away calmiy and benutifully, how could sle out
live the fearful blows which bad been so relent
 chapres xvim.
On their arrival at Tobolsk, Bialewski and bis
daugher were confined for some time in the common prason, at the disposal of the Goveruor, wio Was to make known to them the final intentions
of the Eimperor; and for fifteen days they were inent. The worst of all was that the father and daughter had been placed it splarate cells, so
that they gand hoh mo sort of compunication with each ower. This, hat stroke overwhelimed
the Count with sorrow and appreheaton, since he could no louger see his child, nor photect. her
from the merelless insutis to which sho was exposen. A moral anguish preyed ujon his beart.
mulic utself tonst have given way beneath the amu nic iself minst have given way beneath the
orerpowering pressure hain not a clatuge occur-
red in the urder of thinge, just when it was bast expeeted. One day a message .rpenered to sulit-
mon him before the Governor who received him with a show of politeness, and said:
"I Dave to influrn you of the decision of the
Emperor with respeet to you, and I also expect
your daughter here, as slie is henceforth to be asyour daughter herect, as to syou, is henceforth to be as-
sociated in your fate." "Oh my God!" exclaimed the Count, unable
to restran his joy ; on this condition 1 willing!y
 gracious soveceign has conferred upon you, and
he wishes therely to fet you see that his generou heart can feel eren for rehellious subjects.
Nevertheless, you liave committed a griernus of about io fearn your final punsisiment. But lere conles your daughter."
Sust hen Rosa enteren, and was instantly foided in her father's arms ; she, too, had feared
that they were to meet no nore on earth, ans iay arm once more encircled her, she pept like a Governor was touched by the sight of such pure and devated affection.
" Midiune "

## may still be yours, and I would it were in wy

you have iost.", returned Ressa, with a gratetal
sunite, "we can willingly sacritice to rur country
only desire to be left ngether in our exile.",
ng the luily courige, and coln derignalion
ong the loity enurage, and calra resignation

Majesty, in consideration of your former rank
will displense with your
will dispense with your lian and that of your
daggher, in the mintes with he other criminals,
Yon shali de th some sort restored to liberty, and


- lor I an positively forlidden to render you any pecuiary asistaties. In fact, his Majety enn-
siders that the sifetches his indulgence too far
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
The Sigh of you or your nowerenents."
Thowed in silence, and withdrew with his daygter. He was, chen, free, and his had not bad lie slightest expectation. Alas! he wss sonn madenesed is
of the Czar. True he wes free in 'Tobolsk, but In a state of the mont complete destitution.With much diffeulty he discavered, beyond the o shetter limetif and his dhughter from the rizor of the clinate. The pext thing was to seek
some employnent which would furnish some of the neressiries of life, but this was no easy task
for one wlio liad fallen under the Emperor's displeasure. So great was the fear of displeasing hie authorities suat it extinguisned all sense of
pity tor she sufferings of the uribappy exiles.On the other haud the Count, alteady advanced
in yearn, tonewnot what works to apply for: and
"Yes, that $I$ an! " rcijined the other, "what
would you of me?" "Moat probably you were seot here for beiug
 nant emphasis, " I can never recognise as rebe
tion the renernus etlorts of an entre uation shake off the iread yoke of foreign tyanom "Nor can I"" exclained Raphacl, with an
entire change of umanter, and holding out his entre chage the noble yount; " hut in our present
hand to
position it hechoves us to widerstand the opinions of those to whon we speak, particularly if wo would ypeak of piticeal erente, or persons there-
in concerned. $\mid$, han, an a bole, and 1 wish to


 show it th you in a day or two, whe f have in-
 tiat 1 will go farther" said lia
 "Since subh are jow kembincins, sir, I will
 Raphat was nor enmpleter merea of his monn-iong butern of auxets. Rasa and be ee them and peak with theitas White musiag
: never cave 2
$\square$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 Wey wodin hent their course so as to campe had owerred to Rephotel that hu wouhd ave him might go throwhy the fassian dominons as easil's Bud as securdy athe hat come when alone. nestic, and besides. as the flight of the two ex iles would be quirkly spread abroal, there vas
but lictle chancu of their not beine detected. Lurl yet whit onher plan combla be derisen? The yes, sud le com midered it over and over, heying of the coemy. Erollowiug the line of the Ura mountains, fle nulural barier belweyn Siberia nense stoppes whit th stretel from the shores of ronte would be at leist one half sthorter than that by whel Raphael had reached Tobolsk, and that hrourh reginns entrely uniathabited, or peopled Oriealal irites, who still retained their primitive node of life, wandering about with their
locke from pasture to pasture. It also oceurred 1o haphach thin, morder to keep up his characto go as som as possible to a celchrated fair
which was hell at levit, withun a short distance of the Ural chailin. That fair was attended by all the Asiatic trites who acknowledged the doreginns wioo weat to Tebit to dispose of the va ried productions oi their art or industry. Once with one of those long taravans, under whos protection they inight reach the Black Sea, and thence take shisping for Constantinople. Such.
then, was the plan to whicls Rapbael turned all his attention, as presenting nore and greater
chances of suctess than any other he cousid pro-
ject.
His object now was to get rid of as much of bis merchandise as would enable him to exceute
his plan. With this intention he repaired to the

2 THE TRUE WITNESS A cousting-house of a sort of merchant-banke
where, under pretext of preparing fo the a
proaching fair, he hoped to dispose of his, wai
por gola. He Was shown into a large lall usual
occupied as an, office, and here he found t

REV DR GAMILILS THRD LETTET
ON SECRET socreties.
(Ffom the Dubilin Catholic Telegapan.) The late Lord Cloncutry, in speaking of ou
viceregal administration, used to say, that in a his experience he had never known but one Lor
Lieutenant. Who understood the Government o Cheland. He continued to say that several or his distracted country, many had not a zealous were so prejudiced by anti-national notions, or in
fected by local Orange rancors, as to render the Castle the centre of a party confederacy, and hockery of State justice. Chose who bad bee Cloncurry can never forget his scathing denoun-
ciations of all the Viceroys known to lins long life
nor can the reader form any idea of the scalding nor can the reader form any idea of the scalding
satire which he so unsparingly discharged against victim the moment he set his feet within the Cas-
tie gates. Tye idea of this most venerable o ite gates. The idea of this most venerable o
Irish noblemen, was that the Castle Yard and official premises in his days were a microcosm
where the sun was sometling like Will-o'-theWisp: Where the National Boaruroom was the
miniature of an Orange lodge: and where Privy
Councils and Commissioners, and Judicature were carried on for the torture of the people, b
a revengetul class of Pigmies, far below thi
standard doscribed by Stritt, in the Kiagdom Ltandard
Without intending to apply in any grudging
sense to the present Administration, this pictur of former Castle microcosms, there can be no
doubt that Lord Eglinton las been deceived by
his official informants in reference to the " prehis official informants in reference to the "pre-
sent wide-spread treason and rebellion, and Rib bonism of Ireland!" And his loud-sounding Pro
clamation, introduced under the fourish of trum
nets, and the discharge of ordnance will soon pets, and the discharge of ordnance will soon
furn out, in the face of ths nation, to be nothing

$$
\underset{W}{m o}
$$

him to call out all the power of the State to
catch a mouse, or to crush a fly on a wheel, they
expose their master, in spite of the decided popuexpose their master, in spite of the decided popu-
lar feeling in his faror, to National anger, or per-
haps contempt; and they place lini in the char-
acter of the libeller, and not the friend of the people, whom it is his duty to juige with justice proclamation was eridently the production of ad-
siscris who wish to play the old game of branding
Jreland as the incurable region of sedition and ed infliction of political penally on the masses, rendering the Orange contederacy a state neces-
sity for the preseration of the publio order, and
supplying an argument to our enemines in the next Mice. But if after all the fury of to ne Irishal press,
tise all the brutality of the English organs, it will
turn out that there is no Ribbon Society in Ire-
land; that there is no agraran confederacy that no laborer, no farmer in the kingdom is an
accomplice in any illegal combination, how ex-
plain the ignorance at the Castle of the social condstion of reland? or rather how justify the
palpable libel of the proclamation? Surely it
will not be maintained that an attornes's clerl, a grocer's assistant, and a schoolmaster, can mean
the people of Ireland; and their supposed guilt is
rendered still more dubious when reference is rendered still more dubious when reference
made to the base testimony of the approver, who far and away below the degradation belonging to
his class, stands in the lowest point of the profeshis class, stanus in the lowest point of the proves
sional turpitude hitherto dereloped in Ireland. If the goverament punish subjects on the tes
timony of informers and approvers, they are them selves likely to commit crimes far more henious
thans those which they purpose to correct. The thans those which they purpose to correct. The
mirter of Mr. EIlis was a foul assassination:
but if Spillane, the approver, swore falsely and was believed too rashly, on whose head rest the
death of the Cormacks? If the judicial belief in Splliane's oath was rash and culpuble; by
wbat name are we to call the death of the Cor-macks?-is it assassuation? If they were in-
nocent, and if Spillane's testinnony was received without $y$ ust consideration, the C'ormacks were
publicly murdered. An approver's oath, therepublicly murdered. An approver's oath, there-
fore, received vith culppable haste, might make a go
sassin
B
Catl saduess passed away in the returning semse
present happroess, and many a question wa
maitually asked and answered on the events
the tnelancloly montlis since they papted. the melancholy montlis since they parted. It
was not long till Raphael spobe of his plans, and
of the lopes he entertained of their success.The Count entirely approved of their escaping
rather hrough the Asiatic regions, as the Rus-
sian police would nerer think of pursuing them in that direction; and eren if they were pursuced,
it would then be comparatively easy to concal
It was then the openiog of thenselses. It was then the opening of Spring,
and in a few days after, our travellers set out,
nounted on excellent horses, for Tebit where by tneans of some presents to certain merchants,
they were receired into a cararan of Armenian anerchant who engaged the leare them in safety destination without any interruption, the police
having, as they had expected, pursued them on the other route. Chey arrived at Constantiro-
ple in god health and spirits, and full of grati-
tude to Him who had brought them forth from bondage, for now they lad nothing to fear from
the rengeance of ther enemies. Having reposed some time in the city of the Sultan, they set out
for Italy and took up their residence in Rome, the conmon bome of all faithful Catliohics.-
When there, Raphael speedily wrote to his ktod host at Culm, who lost no time in transmitting tranquilly passed the days and the years with
these noble exiles, though they never lost sight of for her the protection of that God who rules the nations, and who breaks the sceptre of kings in
the day of wrath. Rut He is patient, because all time is His, and because He is eternal, and when it seems meet or Poland and raise her again
arenge the wroigs
to her place amongst the tiogdoms of the earth! to her place amongsst thit bingdoms of the earth!

| make no attempt to extinguish it will the restless conflagration had enveloped the city? Why mploy paid spies in the persons of informers and approvers, when, according to their own statements, they had police evidence long since to arraign the guilty partues, and to punish them according to the laws? This, connizance, thereCore, at the early movements of an illegal socie$y$ (if it has existed) ; this encouragement of Sullivan; this belief in his testinony, which may be false, is altogetner a conduct which indicates in the Government a disfrosition to magnify, rather than diminish, the impulation of rish disorder; a desire to catch, rather than to prevent, Irish criminals; to blow into a diame; rather than to extinguish, Insh discontents; in a rord, all this secret scieme looks lise a Government combination, perhaps more wicked than the Phocnix Society, to damage the name of the couatry before the assembled parlament; and to withuraw, rather than increase, all concessions to our claims on national justice. <br> How much more laudibly employed would the Government be in assuaging the inappeasable erocity of the cruel landlords of Ireland towards heir afflicted tenantry, in teaching them the law of God towards their fellenv-creatures, and in presenting for their example the conduct of an English landlord towards his English tenaniry, or Scotch nobleman towards his dependants.- How mean would it be in England if the GovHow mean would it be in England if the Gov- rnment laid a trap for the former Clartists, and hen drove them mito it by wicked stratagem; how unbecoming, if true, in the Irish Government to send spies amongst children, clerks, and rocer's assistants; to connive at their extravaance, till a favorable moment arrived, when they ould be impeached, and imprisoned, and punishd. This plan, once so well known, and pracsed in Ireland, is not in accordance with the present times; and it reminds us of the picture ven by Lord Cloncurry of the Castle in his me, when it was a little world, lighted by deluion, conducted by bigatry, governed by Orange cendancy, and where the entire Administration as a mimic farce on the actions of state oflicers ad the conduct of courts. One wicked landlord oes more mischief by his heartless evictions than e generosity of one luundred of his class can pair. The wounds of Treland, so deep from the te famine, emigration, and extermination of the st years, are always kept raw and bleeding from marble-hearted harshness of a certain class Irish landlords; and a paternal Government, Ireland can ever hope for such a grace, could t be more nobly employed than in healing ose wounds, quashing party spirit on both sides, place of encouraging the spy and the informer tem, which begins in perjury, and ends in conning the innocent to imprisoument, banishment, nal servitude, and death. There never was a riod of Irish history when a generous Governnt was more wanted than at the present time, form public confidence, to unite the nation, to elop our material resources, to gag the mouth bigotry, to silence Orange ascendancy, and to an end to the long, sanguinary reign of handfis and the gibbet. It is in the power of a erous statesman to effect this great object, and make Ireland an integral part of the British pire, and not as she has litherto always been, penal colony. <br> D. W. C. |
| :---: |

IRISE INTELLIGENCE.
Arrests in Cotwry Doweral.-The result of the
Eglinton proclamation, which io other parts of Ir
Ind have filled some happy homes with sorrow an and have filled some happy
teriror, are beginning to manife
the remote wild of Donegal.


 Marrest to himself. This mnn, name is saia to be
Mronacle, and it appears he wna momber of what
crecr secret combination existed in this part of the country, It is considered to have been an agrarinn
society, and in on Fay whaterver identical or simila
to the Phonis Club." On information syorn by
 called upon. This informer alleges that he was en
ploved by the ociety to collect money throgut th
connty to get an gent or landlord or somebod
shot, and he now returns the names of his dupes,
the authentic intelligence I possess.-Corr. of Irish
mann.

## On Sunday says the Galway Vindicatou, the Rev.P. anManus, P. Pof Clifen, denounced Ribbonmen and all secret societies in the strongest manner from




 <br> \section*{ <br> \section*{ <br> 
}











##  <br> 

## 

## 


s.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| But L hare a case more in connection wilh the Castle. Miost of my will recollect the name of |  |
| Delahunt, who was hanged about the year 1842, | brothers), Conningtham, and Murray, were arrested |
| having murdered, near Turner's iron works, |  |
| Dubiin, a ine boy, about seven $y$ |  |
| . |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ung face of the mooster who could perpetrale |  |
| crime of cold-blooder | On Sunday gnys Lhe Galway Vindicatou, the Rer. P. |
| cruetty for heartless, diabolical horror. This |  |
| was (liey say) emploged at the Castle, in |  |
| ment, |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| bavi |  |
| din |  |
|  |  |
| turoat of her own child! The informer |  |
| shillings; the poor | The Line |
| , |  |
|  |  |
| no one can ever forget who then lived in Dublin. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ter! The erer-guarding eye of Providence |  |
| chain | (e) |
| of evidence, unsurpassed in the annals of juris- |  |
| prudence, traced the murderer, step by step, from |  |
| th |  |
| the morning, to the fatal lonely |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 animus cntertained by the moltitude towards the in
former, as well by the sympathy shown to his cloas





 'Although I I isapprove more than I can expres
of secret societies, nud up to this moment amm una
quainted with the objects of the phenis not but fell much sympathy for the young men who
nre now under arres. The mode in which they bay been denlt with hitherto reminus me of the sharis.
which have been heard of Austrian tyranny in the
ritings of Silvio Pellico, and others. Whistere britirg ofleyces may bay

 they may not hare merited. These arc fudamenta
recpuisites of justice comanon to all countrics jout
apperrs, ilas, that they are still riolauted in Ireland -I remain, yours most trulf. Wiannars S. O'Buien, Tillas Polland Urquiant, Eso.-Tue Retro estate, whore a rery old lease of a townland liad ex
pired, and alter the tenants had arranged for a ne ease at what thes considered a reasonable and
rent, their landlod did not confincate the tenant But," stid Mr. Pollard Urqubart to tho tenants,
youre have ereted hiouses on the lands, and $I$ will
the new arrangement, deduct the full annul va
 unfortuantely not of frequent occurrence, and whe
any landlord, ni in this case, acts with liberality to
wards his tenantry, we feel hapmy to rccord the gen




 and






 the artisan is derendent in a great measure oot



 spenk now of the feeling among the mildile-class





 oinferci, others who will penily arow that they




 habitation and a name, in some rarts of the countr





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 $\underset{\substack{\text { gin } \\ \text { wil } \\ \hline}}{ }$

$\qquad$

## (xititement was denselys crowied, and conside-able

sumed a party conplexion, the three prisouers beiog
Orangeman, while the injure man is a Catholic.
Mr. Joserh Dickson, solicitor, Dromore, appeared Cor the aceused.
Mr. Quin,


 Qo Patrick Smyth, of Drimbraness, taken by Jame
Quian Esq., J.P. (s Deponent, on his oath, saith
was going up the street, and by the fair of Dromore
 To sall time. The whole three of them were cursin a To aell with hine rope. Says I, 'I think it is $a$ Iie o rise and was on my hands and feet when the
whole three defendauts ( $M$ Candless and the two Mor on's commenced agnit, and rencatedly struck and
nicked me on various parts of the bod f , but mor



Defendanis did not crosi-examine, as they state
Bhe were not prepared to do so
ilr. Dixon baning addressed the court at consider able length, bini was talien for the prisoncrs' nppear
nce themselves in fion and two suretije oif
each, to appeur at the cnsuing Quarter Sessious a

 a time for erersthing, as the risest wan states; and
onsequently there mast ma time for 1 anking in
the acceats of love as well as in those of devotion.

 As befure me this moment enraptured I see,
ghee my say what they will of their orbs in the skic
But this earth is the phact for you, lore and me,



 can be no
during thanch of intellect, and in the the conrse
the last few been given to the human mind, a larger number
persions had gone over to the Church of Rome tha
during the preceding 300 yenrs," Now it is not al
 no doubu that the progress of events in the Establish
ed Curch will hanten the conversion of man
waverer. Peopple now begin to inquire, nad, with
proper disposition, inquiry must led to the truth. Fo



## erery one. Some there are who admit, with Mr. Ah iies, in referece ho the Catholic Church, that is rork of art-no discovery of genuis-no scleme

philosophy, libysical or metanplysical, earthly or hen
renty-no bistory of humand deds, in doing or in suf
fering-no political constitution- no scientific con

iscussion, is so worthy of patient thought and hum-
ble consideration an is that communion. It is n aign
of the times that the most bitter Protestant does no
the pimes that the most bitter Protestant woes nate
attemp to impua the moties of those who hare
embraced the Catholic reilion. On the contrary
one of the latest Protestant publications in reference
to the confessional morecnentin tha Angilican Church
contains the follo wing remarkable passage :-"This


spoken to gratify my curiosity, or dispel my doubts,
but $I$ sas much to grieve a $P$ rotestant-much to $r$
but I sar much to grieve a Protestant-much to r
beard Branning at Bayswater, the living itpe of the
prophets of the Odit Testament; at Broniton, I sn


the losy of
fact), and ye
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y yet we munt res
the teaching of

## s <br> The Urue (lifitess.

## cirmaine ciminanctit,



$x^{2}+2=2 t y$


YONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1859.
NEWS OF THE WEEK.
The prospects of a general war in
The prospects of a general war in the Spring
form the all engrosting topics of discussion in the form the all engroscing topics of discussion in the
European journals received by the last steaner. That that war is, if not ineritable, at least highIy probable, is the opinion of most, and is grouavolutionary sprit of 44 S again rife in_Lombardy; upion the language and preparations of the Sar-
dinian Gorernneut, which "cvodently desios zour," says the Turin correspondent of the London Times, under late 8th instant ; and upon
the strong expressions used towards the Austrian the strong expressions used towaras the Austrian
Anbassador by the French Emperor on New Year's Day - expressions which the Constitued to soften down, and explain away, but which hare nevertheless created a financial panic hat
still continues. In the mean time, Austria, menaced with a rebellion in her Italian Provinces, is arming for the conllict, and rapidy
forces in the disturbed districts.
The mystery hanging over the late arrests in Iredand has not as get been cleared up; and the
British press seem to be still at a loss whether to praise the Lord Lieutenath for his wise and vigorous precautions, or to laugli at and condemn him
for his silly fears, and ill-timed display of force. Hitherto no evidence has been obtained against and on the unsupported evilence of these gentry, chances of a trial. In the mean tume, the country of a certain section of the press to represent it ragus. It is senid howerer that the Milutia ar implicated in the plot for subrerting English do
minion.
To-inorrow our Colonial Parliament commences its Session ; and we see by our Quebec excbanges
that the Trish Catholics of that city are about to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Incorpo
ration for their St. Bridget Asylun. In this luadable attempt we trust that our friends may b successful; but they will pardon us if we hint $t$
them the propriety of seeing that their Bill b not encumbered with the insulting restrictions in roduced with the assent of our Ministry of
good principles-hons principes"-into the Act of Incorporation passed last Session for the Academy of St. Cesaire. The Quebeccers will
herefore have to watch the passage of their Bill therefore hare to watch the passage of their Bil
through Parliament very closely, and to insstst that in compliance wilh the Protestant prejudices of $U$ Canada, it be not tampered wuth en route; and introduce the restrictions to which we allude, their representatives should be instructed to oppose
rigorous resistance to the efforts of our enemies to mpose upon us in Lower Canada their Anti-Catholic policy. "A noud" says the proverb," is as
good as a wink to a blind horse ;" and we trust that our friends will understand our hint to wateh closely, and to judge most strictly, the conduct of their representatires; and to punish
merce, if it be condunt unworthy of

The correspondence betwixt the Rer. Mr. Ryerson and Mr. George Brown of the Globe becomes every day more amusing; and gires bonor and consistency of our public men. It is hard to say in fact, whether it is more damaging 10 Georg
Ministry.
In a late issue the Colonist announced that in Superintendent was about to prove, amongst much, talked of Brown-McGee Alliance:

1. That Mr. Brown had agreed, as one of the conditions of that alliance, "to pursue a different course in regard to the Roman Catholic Priestpast years, and by means of which he has ac quired his chief influence with a large class of Protestants in Upper Canala."
And 2. To "compromise on the Separate ed, and what would really tend to subvert our School System."
Remembering
best, speech on the School Questoon ever deliver-
ed mn the Canadian Legislature was that deliver:
ed by Mr. McGee daring the last Session of
Parliament; and the firm stand taken upon that
ocasion by the occasion by the junor member for Montreal on parent alone and to the exclusion of all earthly authority, to determme "howo, by whom, and with whom no his children should be educated, we are by the $I$ 保 by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson. We have asserit George Brown, involved necessary a dereliction of principle upon the School Question, by one or the other of the contracting parties; and we have assertions of the Ministerial press to the enntrary, and that it was not the Catholic party who were obnosious to the charge
cully sustrined by the Min opinion we are now the Chief Superintendent of Education atter saps in a communcation over his signature hat appears in the Colonist of the 22 d instan hat the eridence against Mr. Brown is clear and
conclusire ; and whilst lavishing abuse upon the bead of Mr. McGee, as a "Papist" and "the nost ullra of aut the Rioman Catholics who aver spoue in the House of Assembly" -abuss
which we dare say Mr. Macfee is not rery anx onduct during the last Session, well carnedthe Reverend gentleman applies the lasd in ors of his principal opponent.
After quoting some choice paragraphs agans Alas! quantum mulatus ab illo Heactore!the Rey. Mr. Ry erson continues as under :-





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The best of the joke is, that the writer of the ent moment pursuing the same course as that with which they reproach the Globe as having pursued during bygone years. They and ther organs of making for themselves Protestant political capital by appeals to the fanaticism of an "enlightened Protestant public" upon the " Mortara case;" ra Roman Catholics." The latter are o course the especial objects of the Rer. Mr. Ryerson's vituperation, as thes are of the hostility of all place-holding Liberal Kawtholics.Of the latter we have but too many in Parliament; for it is to them and to their "berality" of the "School Questiou" at the present moment. But the "ulitra Roman Catholc"" is scarce indeed; and his presence in the House Schoolism" and their official salaries. His poice is words, his every gesture sare a reproach to his more "liberal" co-religionists," and a rock of of fence to has Protestant neighbors. It is onl

## bondsman's ley, ablresses the House in apologetic whine, as if beartily ashamed of b

 apologetic whine, as if beartily ashamed of bisreligion; and as one craving forgiveness for the offence as the misfortune of his birth and education, that he has any chance of a favorable bearing. We sincerely trust then ibat during his
fulure career Mr. McGee will do his best to deserve the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's repreach of be ing an "ullra Roman Catholic ;" for so only ca what to him should be of higher value, the al oral of his own conscience.
Had we space at our command we should ost certainly take care to re-produce the entire does it bear us out in every word that we have writh with respect to an alliance of Catholic denounced that alliance as impossible, and not Besirable if possible. Inopossible, so fong as Mr icy: and certain! not desirable eren if by his bandomnent of that policy, the said alliance
sould become possible. Because as it was only bould become possible. Because as it was only
riding the "High Protestant horse" well nigh death that he obtained lis political importance by dismounting from the beast for one mo ent, or by allowing it eren to slacken its speed at political power or influence-without which e lost to him for eve
In justice, however, to Mr. Brown we must Idd that of late he has betraged no symptoms whatever of any intention to support the claims
of Catholics on the Schoo! Question. On the contrary, through the columns of the Globe he eclares himself to be still, and as firmly as ever the champion of a mixed or common system of
education; and thus slows us that though the opes of obtaining office, and the immediate prospects of a Gorernment situation may for a mo-
ment have induced bim to vacillate, he is still the same George Brown as hin whom we hav known for years as the calunniator of our clerge,
the ribald slanderer of our Sisters of Charity, and the inreterate eneng of our religion.
And if he has not changel, so neither have we or will we ever consent to accept anything short
of our full claims. We claim-and in these few ords may be comprised all that we ask on the School Question-for the individual parent the ight as against the State of educating his chilwhat, by whom," and "with whom" they wall be taught. This we clamm as a right that which no luman legislation, therefore, can rightfully deprive hin ; and as the consenuence of this first claim, we claim in the second place, hat man, be he Cathone, or be he Iroted to support eitier Church or School to which be is conscientiously opposed. Is there any honest and reasonable man, who with his hand upon his heart, will dare to say that these our clams against the
and most reasonable?

Civil Marriages and Divorce.--"If our cotemporaries"-says the Toronto Leader of 1 1 h, alluding to LOrarc and the True -(the question of Civil Marriages and Di-vorce)-" we have no objection to meet them; eply is defiance."
Neither L'Ordre nor yet the True Witness, have in our opinion menaced the Leader because of the Jatter's peculiar views with regard to the hough that both have denounced, or in other ords condemned strongly the principles laid own by our cotemporary, is perfectly true ; and,
seeing that L'Ordre and the True Wirness seeing that LOrdre and the True Wirness espect is also perfectly natural. No Christian, no one who believes that by Cbrist Himself the
sexual union of baptised persons bas been raisad to the dignity of a Sacrament, and declared typtween the Lord Himseif and His Chureh, will shriak from denouncing as essentially ant-Christian, and as fraught with peril to the very exist-
ence of Cbristian Society and Chrstian Cisilisaence of Cbristian Society and Chrstian Cisilisa-
tion, a proposition for degrading matrimony to the lerel of a mere civil contract. To the Christian there is something so revolting in such nouncing it, and we have denounced it ; but menace" towards the Leader and its friends, we would never dream of employing, so confide nt We in the excellence of our cause
We shall be, therefore, most happy to "argue the question" with the Lecader, provided only
that he will clearly state his thesis, giving at the ame time a plaia, and full definition of the terms "civil contrart;" and on our side we engage
ourselves to prove tbat-if marriage be in the eyes of the State, but a "civil contract"-and sontracts" that they can at any moment be aurnulled by the mutual consent of the contracting parties-the State must, as a logical consequence,
recognise the right of divarce. But the recognition by the State of the right of divorce would
 Leader was, in the eges of the Catholic Church, union, and therefore purposes, a "sacramenta" -that is to say, a sexual union, abstraction elimination made of the religious and essentially Christian element. This may excite the "horthe Leader; but it is strictly true nevertheless, as be bimself would admit did he but know the Catbolic doctrine regpecting the Sacranent of Marriage, its Minister or rather
Ministers, and its effects. And if by asking the sanction of the State to "civil marriages" he means no more than this, that the Slate shall re unions anntracted in the manner described abore the True Witness for one will have no objec erally unbappy, sich unions are really and essen-
"civi"" contracts. The persons contracting are bound in holy matrimony, and the tie that bind Chem is Sacramental, and therefore indissoluble
I3ut with the example of Great Britain and the United States before our eyes; and witnessin as we do, the rearful immorality, and total disrupture of all family ties which are the logical and indeed inevitable consequences of all tampering by the State with a Christian institution,
which in its essence appertains to the domainnot of the State or Cuvil Magistrate, but-of the Church, we do hope that our Legislators will be very careful how they allow themselves to be in-
duced to give the slightes appearance of sanction even to the change in the "Marriage Laws" of Canada that are evidenlly in contemplation. For Catholic members of Parliament, ufon any pretence, to give their aid in relaxing the existing
laws would be unpardonable; and af our Protestant Legislators were wise, instead of receding from, they would draw closer to us in their opinions as to the nature and effects of Christian marriage;
and would enleavor to assimilate their system to that of the Catholic Church, as eminently co ducive not only to the moral and eternal, but to


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[^0]been deviated from, or feven partially relaxed without the appearance of the most grave disas-
ters. Find for instance would we say to the
 Leader, and carefully meditate the meaning of
the following extract from the London Bcacon, the following extract from the Iondon Bcacon, ecognition of the right of divorce by the State iecognition of the right of divorce by the State
is the inevitable consequence of degrading Matrisone inevtable consequence of degrading Matri--from a Claristian Sacrament to a "mere civi contract"-so the "Divorce Court" of E contract -so the "und all their unseakable filth, are the in. evitable results of the systen of Legislation that of late years has been adopted in England; an which the Leader and its Ministerial friends Canada:-


 where it is no longer held to be a "holy," but a mere " civitl, contract;" there too will a violaoffence at worst, and often as a pleasant joke, full a pecuniary con delity-as indeed it is, if marriage itself be, and adultery in consequence be but the breach of,
Of this indifierence
Of this iddifference to vice, this obtuseness of chastity and the which the habitual disregard of chastity and the obligations of the marriage tie engenders amongst all classes of the community,
the writer in the Lundon Beacon, a zealous evangelical organ, of bigh standing in the conventicle -indeed supposed by many elderly females of the Little Bethel to emit an odor of sanctity-in the
above extract affords an instructive and ludicrous example. As an exposition of Protestant ethics, at is perfect; and may be said to comprise the praction "law and prophets" as held and of the British Emprece. It evangelical classes ness, the general bestrality and disregard for the precepts of common decency which the proceediags in the Englisb "Divorce Courts" divulge, tlat the writer is shocked; but with "the pudbof the "injury" is to be looked for, not in the
infamous and anti-Christian law whin infamous and anti-Christian law which sanctions
adulterous sexual intercourse adalterous sexual intercourse upon the pretence
of granting divorces betwixt married persons, to the daily transactions in the said eminently(heathen we were about to say)-Protestant tribunals, the English "Divorce Courts." One great commandment did the Reformers of the
XVI. century leave to their cliden, be thus summed up-"Behave yourselves afore of the XIX. century observe with more than Judaical scrupulosity.
Very Alarming.-The Montreal Wieness, ture, and the stisturbed state of the of ScripItaly, is inclined to believe that a regular "break up" is not far off, and indeed may be expected He says:-
"It is worthy of remark in this connoction, thant a
very great unjority of the oxpounders of prophoor
are made out the ond of thx



Uppri Canada Movisg．－We give below the petition in favor of an amendment of the
School Laws，adopted by the brave Catholics o Alexandria；and which is being circulated for sig nature amongst the
That this petition will be unanimously signed by the Catloolics of Upper Cabada we cannot per－ mut ourselves to doubt：Long bave the Cathoiic aity been taunted with their apathy on the Scloool Question；and that apparent apathy bas petuating the existing system with all its evils From this repronch our frieuds have now the op portunity of redeeming themselves；of this argu－ ment，or quast argument，they have it now in their power to deprive heir open enemies，an heir treacherous frtends．Will they not then ot by one rigorous effiort，by one good pull－ a long pull，and a strong pull，and a pull alto－ their fidelitg to principle，and secure to their clildren the
Education ？＂
0 TIIR HONORABLE TAR MEMBERS OF THE
LEGSLATIE ASSEMBLY， LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY，
Thn Petition of the Roman Catholic Inhatiants of the
Purish of St．Finian，in the Counly of Glengarry．
Huxbly 乌uzwsta－
Tinat we，the undersigned，the Rooman Catho－
lic Inhabitants of the Parish of St．Finian，in the lic Inbabitants of the Parish of S．Finian，in the
County of Glengarry，your Petitiouers，have la－
bored under all the disadivantages of the Act to amend the Laws relating to Roman Catholic Se－ parate Schools in Upper Canada．
That the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada has declared in his Special
Report on the Separate School Provisions of the Report on the Separate School Provisions or opi－
School Law of Upper Canada，that in his opi ion the Prore not so conronient for the support ers of Separate Schools，as the fourlh section
the Supplenentary School Act． That your Petitioners have now a right 1 complain tuat the trustees of Separate Scwoi
are clected difierently from the manner in whic
the Trustees of Cominou Schools are elected．
That the whole number of Trustees of a Se － parate School are elected anoually；whilst the placed one by one－that 18 ，one in eacil year， School cannot be replac
after their first election．
fter their first election．
That the Trustees of Separate Schools are which renders the management of consent
Schools the more dificult for an entirely pew body of Trustees．
That one，at least，of the Trustees of a Se － their half－yearly Returns to the Chicf Supcrin－ tenuent of Leducation ；which implies an univorid
suspicion of the integritg of Roman Catholic Trustecs，since no such obligation is imposed on
the more favored Trustees of Common Schools． That the law does not recoguise the Romen
Catholics of Upper Canada as supporters of Sc parate Schools，unless they give notice to the Clerk of the Muncipality in which any Separate School is situated，that they are supporters of liable to pay all rates imposed for Common
Schools，and Common School Librares，unless they obtain certificates from the Clerk of the egistered supporters of the Separate School of such Munacipality．
That，on the contrary，the law recognises all
supporters of Common Schools，expect regis－ tered Catholics，without their giving notice to the Cleris of the Municipality
That the Trustees of the Separate Schoois are obliged tuperintendent of Education；whereas the Trustees of the Cominon Schools only send
their balf－gearly Returus to the local Superin－ That the Trustees of Common Schools receire their share of the Municipal Local Fund ；whils fom any share of the Local Fund．
That the Trustees of the Common Schools receive theur portion of the Legislative Grant
from the local Superintealent；wilist the Trus－ ees of Separate Schools are obligcd to applona gents in coronto，who may exact a commssion portion of the
That the supporters of Separate Schools are obliged to pay the debis contracted by a Com－
mon School belore the time of a separation be－ tween a Cormmon Scliool and a new Separate
School；whilst they are，at the same time，ex cluded from any portion of the property acquire from those debts existing at the time of the st
paralion． That on these grounds，and on account of the Separate Schools，we，yrur Petitioners，hum－
bly pray that your Honorable House will be gra ciously pleased to take into consideration the evils of the foregoing grievances of which w complain；and that your Honorable House wil
引e graciously pleased to remove them by ena
bling the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada to enjoy the same rights，the same privileges，and
the same advantages in Separate School Educa－ Con，that are in the possession of the supporter
Common Schools．And for whieh reason your Petitioners humbly pray of your Honorable
House， That the election of Trustees of Separate
Schools，and their continuance in office，be of the znme nat
Schools．

| hools，and their continuance in offec，be of the | $\begin{array}{l}\text { rance friends to the notice of the Anpual Meet－} \\ \text { me nature as that of the Trustees of Common }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| ing of the St．Patrick＇s Total Abstinence So－ |  |
| ing |  |
| ciety，which is to take place next Sunday even－ |  |

veriiied under oath，as the Returns of the Trus－
tees of Common Schools are receivel without
hems verified under oath． That those half oath． Separate Schools lie receired by the local Super atendent in the same manner as are received the That Cominon Schools．
That the Trustees of Separate Schools re of the local assessments，and their portion of the Legislative Grant accordigg to the average at－
tendance of the Separate Schools，in the same tendance of the Separate Schools，
manner as the Common Schools
That manies the Roman Catholics in any schoo ection，or ward，where a Separate School is，or such establishment，be recognised by law a That it be not necessary that
That it be not necessary that Roman Catio－ Clerk of the Municipality in which they reside so as to be held supporters of a Separate School
but that the fact itself of their being Roman Ca holies be sufficient to have them recognised b hiv，as supporters of a Separate School willin re section in which they reside ；as all other
are regarded as supporters of Conmon Schaols vithout their names being registered ar such．
That at the time of Catholics separating then That at the time of Calliolies separating then－
elves froin a Common School，ticy be no deprived of their share of the property belonging
to the said School at the time of their separation to the said School at the time of their separation
on account of their ha ring，according to their num－
bers，contributed towards the acquisition of that

That
Wat it is not equitable，that the Roman Ca
tholics of Upper Canada should be deprived of
their share of the property heir share of the property belonging to a Com he Dissentients of Lower Canada are not de ances ；and therefore，your Peutioners pray tha That in eities，towns，and incorporated villages， each into wards，one rrustee be electe each ward；and that all the Trustees
That in a ward where a＇Trustee is elected at where a separate School is not established the children of the said ward be permitted to go nd that the Catholics in the ward in which the rom all rates payable to C ae Separate Schaol is not established，be pro he being as member
And，as in duty bound，your Petitioners will
Orange Magistrates．－The Tooonto Mir－ of Friday last，contains an amusing accoun the sort of justice administered to Catholics erument．The worthy in question，by ray adding insult to injury，holds－in cases wherei Catholics are interested parties－nis Court in＇a
Orange Lodge ；＂and there plays sucin faptastic ricks as at last to make epen his brother Magis ates minterfere with，and reverse his decision Of course it is rain for Catholics to look for re－
ress from an Orange Attorney－General，or a Orange Governor
Hence proceed those accursed＂sccret socic Ireland，are，and long have been the curse of Canada．No one but a fool can doubt that here，where Orangeism exists and is fostered by Gorernment，there also counter＂secret＂organ－ have in fact been informed that the extent Which secret societzes＂are spreaing both nd that unless something be done quickly beck the growing evil，a considerable portion and in riew of the rapidl｜spreading evil，wo have been carnestly requested to remind our what pretence，or what proyocation，becomes nember of a＂secret society＂is ipso facto ex
comunuicatel ；cut off from the communion of comunamicated ；cut of from the communion of he faithrul whist living，and doomed alter deal ing the voice of the Clurch ；；and unless the Ex ecutive and Legislature of Canada adopt an en－
irely different policy towards all＂secret socio ics＂in＇general，and towards Orangeism in pa cicular，from that whel they have pursued fo for believing that these pests of social order，an
religion，will extend their ramilica！ions through out the Province．
Political Portraits．－Here is one from If pencil of the editor of the＇Toronto Colonist
If at a lattering，it we think，will prelty gene－ If not a lattering，it we think，will prelty gene－
rally be recognised as a very failhful likeness of

## Liberal Kautholic



A Case for the French Canadian Mis－
stonary Society．－As the＂Swaddlers＂are
noiv in Session，we wouild take the liberty of call－ ing their attention to the case of an apostale re－ ported in Galignani＇s ifessenger．The M．
Bourasseau below described，is just Bourasseau below described，is just the stuff that
＂Converts from Popery＂are made of；and ＂Converls from Popery＂are made of；and priate addition to the noble army of Colporteurs in Lower Canada．It is time that Achilli and
Gavazzi should take heed to their Protestant Gavazzi should take heed to their Protestant
laveres，for here is oute who bids fair to be a ights of the Conventicle：－













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| to the cathonics of dibrie canada． <br> （Concluded from our last．） <br> eaving，however，these psendo Catholies their own course，lat us consider，Gent t is your policr and duty at the present mo your policy as conscientions Catholies mu |
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To Correspondents．－Yes．By referring the Dirision List of the Legislative Assembl 2Sth April，MIM．Brown and M．Dorion roted on
different sides upoon the Bill for authorising the difierent sides upon the Bill for authorising the
Grey Nums to dispose of part of therr real estate Grey Nuns to dispose of part of their real estate； rown and the members of the Ministry voted
together，on the same side of the House，and on two occasions，for the Incorporation of the Orange－
nen，and against M．M．Dorion and M．Gee occasions，for the Incorporation of the Orange－
inen，and against M．M．Dorion and MrGee
vho bouth，stoutly and eloquently，opposed that wost mfanous measure，buth on the motion for
its first and on that for its second reading．Here indecd there was a most monstrous alliance，and one ineflably disgrateful to all parties concerne
thereia；and our correspondent is quite correct in denouncing as the grossest inconsistency and the rankest bypocrisy，the clamors shat lave been
raised against a＂Brown－Dorion＂allaanee，by the ery men who were the former＇s comrades in sup－
porting the Bill for Incorporating a＂secret poli ticorting the Bill for Incorporating a＂secret pous＂society，whose sole object is to pu dancy．At he sand to maiutain Protestan Ascen Ness is as little disposed to frateraise wilh the
Rouges or Clcar Grits，as be is to ally hinself Rouges or Clcar Grits，as be is to ally hinself
with the＂Scarlet Brothers，＂an Inquirer mus excuse us for dechining to publish his comnunica－
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The Toronto Leader，（Ministerial）noticin he proceedings of a public．（Ministerial）noticing of the Anti
Ministerialists held at Cotear 8th inst．，and at which Reau Landing，on the favor of：＂Frreedom of Edducation，＂，and equally
trong against＂Representation by Pepulation＂ vere adopted－comments in the following strain：


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of Packet Ships，from LIVERPOOL to

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 in great multitudes in Exctor-ball. When he hirs
heard o a clergyman of the Charch of England
preaching in Ereter-uall, his soul leaped within him


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land at Newington. In reard to Gothic designs for
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Oixcinati, Ohio, July 4, 1857.
Gents: :-Haring used, and witncssed the beneficial
efiects of Cerry Duvis' Pain Killer, 1 take great pleasure in recommending it to the public as the rery
beest fanily medicine with which 1 am acquainted. In this establisbment are emploged 100 persons, and
your Pain Killer has been used with the most astonYour pain Kild. has been used win the most aston-
ishing results For rox yean not a singe serere
case of cholic, summer complaint, or dysentery, but case of cholic, summer complaint, or dysentery, but
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" Killer:" and for cutt, bruises, cte., it is in almost dails use, snd with like good effects. $\begin{aligned} & \text { JOHN } \\ & \text { TANNER, Foreman of Wrightaons } \& \text { Co's } \\ & \text { Erinting }\end{aligned}$ Lymans, Savage, \& Co., Carter, Kerry,
Lamplough \& Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

Wistar's balsay in vermont
Mr. S. W. Fowle Dens Sir : I am nearly out
the Bolsan of WVidd Cherry. You may forward, the Bolsan of Jith Cherry. You may formard
you plonese, tho or three dozen more. The medicin
gives better satisfuction here in plaints than any others that I hare kept. I have
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pear, Bnd having profuse night sweats for the last
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Yours, r
espectfully
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vage $\alpha$ Co., 226 St. Pall Street ;also by Carter, Serry


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