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# ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

# VOL. IX.

## "THE KNOUT:"

# A TALE OF POLAND. (Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.)

#### CHAPTER XVII.

The prayers were not ended when some boys who had been on the watch, rushed into the church, crying out : "The Russians are coming ! -here they are just at hand !"

Upon this, all arose from their knees with an affrighted air, yet no one attempted to fly .--" My friends," said the vicar, " have courage, I heseech you. Here we must await them-they demand of us the abandonment of our faith, let us show them, then, by our firmness and fortitude. how deeply engraven it is on our hearts. Let us continue our prayers, and then commence a hymn, for God hears us and will bless our devotion to Him !"

Immediately the suspended prayers were resimed in a loud, clear voice, when the priest rapidly approached Raphael and said to him : " Retire now, I entreat you ! You belong not to this prish-your example is not required here, and other duties summon you away."

"Nay, it may be necessary that I should re-main to witness the sequel," replied Raphael, "suffer me, therefore, to keep my place !"

"No-no," returned the priest with emphasis, " you, too, have a pious task to perform, and I cannot consent that you should now throw away your life, where it cannot be of the least use to me or my people. Come, follow me !" Raphael could no longer resist, so he suffered the priest to draw him away through the sanetuary, and in obedience to the direction of his finger he crossed the cemetory into the fields. There was little time for parting salutations, and in a minute or two the pastor was again kneeling in the midst of his flock.

A few minutes passed away in fearful expectation, and then the loud roll of the Russian drams without the church, rose high above the voice of prayer within. Very soon after, a Russion priest made his appearance, accompanied by succeal officers and a magistrate, being all mem-bers of a commission established by the Emperor for the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs, while beyond in the porch was seen a line of glittering bayenets. The president of the ecclesiastical commission (he was a colonel in the imperial anny) then advanced to the vicar, and pointing to the itussian priest he said in an imperious tone :

crime in taking up arms against your sovereign, and had reason to tremble for the punishment of your offence. Yet his gracious majesty, in the plenitude of his goodness, will not only overlook your rebellion, but wishes even to admit you amongst his most faithful subjects. Hence it is that we remove from you an infatuated priest whose seditious doctrines would draw down rum upon you, and give you in his place one who enoys the Emperor's confidence, and who will instruct you in your duties to that august sove-

reign. I expect your cheerful submission." A mournful silence was the only reply, and the Russian priest stepped forward to say something for himself. " Dear children," said he, in smooth accents, " I am exceedingly happy to see you all assembled around me, as it affords me a precious opportunity to make known to you the sacred mission confided to me. Be not alarmed ; I have no other code than the Gospel, and this I will expound to you in a manner that will, I am sure, give you entire satisfaction. By listening to my idvice you shall never have cause to fear those chastisements and torments wherewith rebellion is punished. Of that you may rest assured, so we shall now proceed with a trifling ccremony which will terminate this first meeting. Each one as he leaves the church will sign this paper which I hold in my hand, and which relates solely to the magnaninous will of the Emperor. After that you will all be regarded as faithful and obelient subjects.'

"Whatever else we may be, we are and will remain Catholics, with God's assistance !" reurned the Poles with one voice.

"No exclamations there-be silent!" cried the colonel as drawing his sword, he accompanied the Russian priest to the door. A guard of soldiers quickly appeared and led the people one after the other to the presence of the commissioners. The first who was brought up refused to sign the paper, saying, " I am, and will be a Catholic."

"But, my friend, you cannot as such he a faithful subject of the Emperor !"

"Remember," added the colonel, " that your life is at stake.'

" I do remember," said the peasant with a resolute air-"I know that I have but once to die !"

"Yes, but there are many ways of dying," interposed the priest, who yearned for the honor of a conversion, " and why would you knowingly

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1859.

ice-bolt shot through Raphael's heart as he shudderingly asked bimself----" and does she yet live ?" There was every probability that she had sunk under the load of her misfortunes, and as this thought pressed closer and closer upon him, Raphael shrank with timid apprehension from the certainty which he might soon expect.

He reached Tobolsk towards the end of March. and notwithstanding all his impatience to commence his search he deemed it necessary to Jull suspicion by employing himself for some time in his commercial avocations. Yet in secret he made every inquiry that might facilitate his great enterprise.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

On their arrival at Tobolsk, Bialewski and his daughter were confined for some time in the common prison, at the disposal of the Governor, who was to make known to them the final intentions of the Emperor; and for fifteen days they were treated with all the severity of Russian imprisonment. The worst of all was that the father and daughter had been placed in separate cells, so that they could hold no sort of communication with each other. This last stroke overwhelmed the Count with sorrow and apprehension, since he could no longer see his child, nor protect her from the merciless insults to which she was exposed. A mortal anguish preyed upon his heart. and life itself must have given way beneath the overpowering pressure had not a change occurred in the order of things, just when it was least expected. One day a message ...ppeared to summon him before the Governor who received him with a show of politeness, and said :

"I have to inform you of the decision of the Emperor with respect to you, and I also expect your daughter here, as she is henceforth to be associated in your fate."

" Oh my God !" exclaimed the Count, unable to restrain his joy ; " on this condition I willingly accept whatever else I may have to bear."

"Yesgtruly, it is a very great favor which our gracious sovereign has conferred upon you, and he wishes thereby to let you see that his generous heart can feel even for rebellious subjects .--Nevertheless, you have committed a grievous offence against his imperial authority, and you are about to learn your final punishment. But here comes your daughter."

Just then Rosa entered, and was instantly

dience. You well know how great was your lessly inflicted-exposed to the coarse rude jests beautiful face of his beloved child grew pale and of the brutal Russian soldiery, and perhaps kept this for want of food. He went from house to constantly at hard and painful labor ? What an house offering to give lessons, and to take charge of the education of children, but his services were everywhere rejected. Weak and exhausted, he was obliged to return to his miserable shed, where Rosa met him with a smile of ineffable lion the generous efforts of an entire nation to sweetness, and said in a voice subdued to calm- shake off the dread yoke of foreign tyranay !" ness:

> "I have been just thinking, my dear father, that perhaps 1 might be more successful than you have been in awakening the compassion of these position it behaves us to understand the opinions people. Will you permit me to make the attempt ?-something tells me that I shall have good success."

"What ! you, my child ! expose yourself to the jibes and insults of these hard-hearted citizens? No! never can I consent to such a thing.' " My father," replied Rosa, with celestial sweetness, " we must hamble ourselves to the lowest, and courageously adore the holy will of God. of wretchedness, provided we show ourselves shall see that I will bring you good news."

Rosa then presented herself at the doors of several houses, one after the other, as no one would venture to employ an exile, with no greater success than her father. Yet some relief must be obtained in order to preserve life. and to save her father from the racking torment of seeing her whom he loved better than himself suffering the pangs of hanger. Conquering by a heroic effort, the grievous repugnance wherewith she could not but regard begging, she resolutely held out her hand and solicited alms, in who had refused to employ her would not give to see such a sight without being moved to compassion; besides, some pieces of money given in secret could not compromise any one. Having thus obtained a small sum, Rosa returned to her father with an assured smile, carefully concealing the means by which it had been acquired .--Day by day she went out, under pretence of seeknoble girl, finding that employment would not be which enabled her to persevere. But such hashe began as she always did, by asking some emyoung supplicant, asked "in what way she or her father could make themselves useful ?"

No. 25.

"Yes, that I am !" rejoined the other, " what would you of me ?"

" Most probably you were sent here for being implicated in the last rebellion-am I right?"

"Rebellion !" repeated the youth with indignant emphasis, "I can never recognise as rebel-

"Nor can I," exclaimed Raphael, with an entire change of manner, and holding out his hand to the noble youth ; " but in our present of those to whom we speak, particularly if we would speak of political events, or persons therein concerned. 1, too, am a Pole, and I wish to know if you can tell me where the Count Bialewski now is-for I am sure you are acquainted with his name !"

"What Pole is there who knows not that honored name ?" returned the young man. "Yes, I can tell you something about him, and about Be assured that he will draw us from this abyss his daughter, too, for they are both employed in a merchant's house here in this city, and I can worthy of his mercy by our unmuringing resig- show it to you in a day or two, when I have innation. Give me only an hour or two, and you quired of some of my comrades who have had occasion to see my lord the Count "

" By obtaining this information for me as soon as you possibly can, you will confer on me a very great favor. And now how can Leerve you 2's " By giving me your esteem !"

"Oh l'as to that I will go farther," said Raphasel, " for my friendship shall be yours; but suffer me to offer you this purse--you may find its contents must useful here, and you will not, I hope, refuse it, for I offer it not as a gift, but as a debt due to a brother in distress."

"Since such are your sentiments, sir, I will a low trembling voice, for she feared that they accept your friendly offer, with the intention of sharing your donation with my companions in any gratuitous aid. But this time they did not misfortune. And now farewell, sir, I must be refuse, for it would have been next to impossible off, lest so long an interview with an exile might bring suspicion on you."

Raphael was new completely relieved of his month-long hurden of anxiety. Rosa and her father both lived, and in a few days he hoped to see them and speak with these. While musing on this delightful prospect, he never gave a thought to the many dangers and difficulties still ing employment, though the fact was that the to be met and surmounted before he could attain his end. But when the first fervor of his rejoicgiven her, went from door to door begging that ing had cooled down to sober reason, he could bread which was to save her father's life and her | shut his eyes to these things as he had done .--own. Assuredly she would have preferred death Having once obtained an interview with the a thousand times, but she thought of her father, Count, and come to an understanding with him and she thought of her God, who had not, when on what was to be done, it would be absolutely on earth, "a spot whereon to lay his head," and necessary to act with promy titude, so that the she drew from the remembrance a sort of strength Russian police might have up tone to dewart the execution of their plans. Rapheel, therefore, mility and resignation were not to go unreward- lost not a moment in making those arrangements ed. Having presented herself one day at the which might facilitate their proposed escape .office of a rich merchant who was also a backer, In the first place (as quitting Tobolsk was by no means difficult) it was to be considered whither ployment for herself or her father. The banker they would hend their course so as to escape much interested by the noble bearing of the from the vast empire of Russia. At one time it had occurred to Raphael that he could avail himself still of his passport, and with Rosa as his wife, and to pass her father as a servant, they might go through the Russian domimons as easily and as securely as he had come when alone .--But this plan was scarcely a moment entertained, for the passpost made no mention of wife or domestic, and besides, as the flight of the two exiles would be quickly spread abroad, there was but little chance of their not being detected .--peared with his wife and two young girls. Having | And yet what other plan could be devised ? The interrogated the young stranger, this gentleman map of all the Russias was open before Raphael's eyes, and he considered it over and over, hoping to discover some surer way to elude the pursuit of the enemy. Following the line of the Ural mountains, the natural barrier between Siberia and Russia in Europe, he came out on those immense steppes which stretch from the shores of the Caspian to those of the Black Sea. This route would be at least one half shorter than that by which Raphael had reached Tobolsk, and that in itself was a great advantage. Moreover, it lay accepted the offered conditions. In order not to through regions entirely uninhabited, or peopled compromise himself or his family, the banker had by Oriental tribes, who still retained their primitive mode of life, wandering about with their flocks from pasture to pasture. It also occurred to their wretched hovel, each concealing from the to Raphael that, m order to keep up his characother the privations and the hardships which they | ter as a commercial traveller, it would be well to go as soon as possible to a celebrated fair which was held at Lebit, within a short distance of the Ural chain. That fair was attended by all the Asiatic tribes who acknowledged the dominion of the Czar, and by other nations of those regions who went to Tebit to dispose of the varied productions of their art or industry. Once there, it would be easy to make arrangements hazard any remarks on the condition of any of with one of those long caravans, under whose thence take shipping for Constantinople. Such. then, was the plan to which Raphael turned all his attention, as presenting more and greater tered a young man, apparently about twenty chances of success than any other he could pro-

Sir, His Majesty has given you a successor, to whom you will instantly give up the keys of tas church, and follow us to give an account of your conduct, for this is a strange way of executing the orders you have received. You are perfeelly aware that you were commanded to close your church, and to abstain from all religious mamiestations in this parish until your successor had arrived."

" My conscience, sir, forbade me to obey these orders," returned the vicar calmly, " and enjoined me moreover, to exercise the functions of my office till the last moment !"

"How !--- do you mean to say that your conscience prompted you to disobey the Emperor ?" demanded the interrogator, articulating every word with so strong an emphasis, as though he could not believe such a thing possible, "why, that is madness, still more than blasphemy ! We shall speedily apply a remedy to your disease, my good man! For the present, give up the keys of the church, I tell you again, and consider yourself as a prisoner !"

"I cannot abandon the temple of the Lord to an enemy of his holy law !" replied the priest, raising his voice so as to encourage by his example his terrified people. "Violence and impiety may profane this church, but never shall I acknowledge as my successor a man who brings bither only sacrilege and imposture !"

"Is it thus you receive the Emperor's commands !" thundered out the colonel, his face livid with rage.

"It is thus I acquit myself of my duty to God !"

"Carry off this reprobate," roared the colonel, " and scourge him till the blood runs from him in streams."

The soldiers quickly advanced to seize the vicar, who made a sign that he was willing to follow them; and then turning towards his people, who pressed around him with tears and lamentations : " My children !" said he, in a voice which touched every heart, " be firm and courageous on behalf of your faith, and never lose sight of the precent, " Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, but unto God the things that are God's."

"Silence, sirrah !" cried the colonel sternly, " and march on the instant-we shall see who is master here ! Remove him."

No sooner had the priest been dragged from the church than the officer turned to the afflicted congregation, and made a haughty gesture commanding them to listen.

expose yourself to the most rigorous torments ?" "Suffering and dying for God's sake, I shall be well repaid in eternity !"

"Enough!" cried the colonel, " to the knowt with this wretch !"

The sentence was forthwith executed, yet the victin endured his sufferings without a single complaint. Whilst the first was undergoing the torture several others were examined, but nothing could be made of them, and they were successively given up to the fury of the executioners .--In order to spare the recital of these atrocities, all too sadly attested by history, let it suffice to say that the entire parish, men, women, and children, were that day mangled and torn with the whip. Even the priest himself, in a phrenzy of wrath, was seen to lay hold on the knout, and since he could not seduce the people from their faith, he lashed them with vengeful fury till their blood streamed on the pavement. About a hundred of the principal inhabitants were loaded with chains and conveyed to the nearest jail, where, however, they could not be received, as it was already lilled with victims from other parishes. They were then huddled together in damp, cold hovels, like so many heasts of burden. A short time after, having been again cruelly punished, they were all restored to liberty, as the authorities found it impossible to give even the smallest allowance of food to the vast inultitudes who filled their dangeons.

Meanwhile, Raphael had entered on his perilous journey through Russia proper, and in proportion as he moved farther away from those provinces which had been the theatre of the late revolution, he found the country more tranquil and less disturbed. Being furnished with a regular passport he journeyed along without any annoyance, as every one took him for a harmless traveller, and none dreamed of suspecting him of having any other object in view than that which he professed to have. Yet as he drew near the gaol of his pilgrinage he found that a thousand dark presentiments sprang up to disturb his mind. Calculating on the data in his possession he knew that Rosa and her father must have been already three months or thereabouts in their dreary exile. Even if Rosa had recovered from the ef-

fects of her cruel punishment, was there any reason to hone that she could live under the privations, and the sufferings, and the ignominy to be endured in that desolate region? She who had been brought up in the enjoyment of all life's luxuries-she who had been loved and served as a superior being, and whose years had passed

folded in her father's arms ; she, too, had feared that they were to meet no more on earth, and now when she saw him again-when his protecting arm once more encircled her, she went like a child in the excess of her joy, until even the Governor was touched by the sight of such pure and devoted affection.

"Madaine !" said he, " this happiness at least may still be yours, and I would it were in my power to restore to you in like manner all that you have jost."

"Oh, sir 1" returned Rosa, with a grateful smile, " we can willingly sacrifice to our country that rank and fortune which we have lost-we only desire to be left together in our exile."

" You shall have that consolation, then." resumed the Governor, who could not help admiring the lofty courage, and calm resignation of one so young and apparently so delicate. "So now, my lord the Count 1 I shall at once let you know the orders which I have received. His Majesty, in consideration of your former rank, will dispense with your labor and that of your daughter, in the mines with the other criminals. You shall be in some sort restored to liberty, and may live as would a colonist. Still, as your estates are confiscated to the crown, you must carn your bread ' with the sweat of your brow' -for I am positively forbidden to render you any

pecuniary assistance. In fact, his Majesty considers that he stretches his indulgence too far when he does not send you to the mines. So now you can choose your dwelling either in Tobolsk or within the circuit of a league beyond it. to lose sight of you or your movements."

The Count bowed in silence, and withdrew with his daughter. He was, then, free, and his child was restored to him-favors of which he

had not had the slightest expectation. Alas! he in a state of the most complete destitution .--to shelter himself and his daughter from the rigor of the climate. The next thing was to seek for one who had fallen under the Emperor's disthe authorities that it extinguished all sense of pity for the sufferings of the unhappy exiles .-On the other hand the Count, already advanced your credulity by preaching up revolt and disobe- live the fearful blows which had been so relent- yet he had not a moment to lose, for already the 1 " My friend," said he, " are you a Pole ?"

"My father, sir," said Rosa modestly, "can undertake the situation of clerk or accountant, and for myself, I would give lessons to young ladies in music and French, with other branches of education."

The merchant seemed to reflect for some minutes, then making a sign for Rosa to await his return, he went out. In a short time he reapand his wife quickly discovered that she was well able to perform what she undertook, and they requested her to bring her father to them. Next day both father and daughter were sugaged -the Count as office-clerk, and Rosa as governess to the young ladies. It is true the remuneration was miserably small, for the merchant had not failed to take advantage of their necessitous condition; but they, who were only too much rejoiced to obtain any little certainty, thankfully You will, however, bear in mind that I am never | stipulated that the father and daughter should not live in his house, so every evening they repaired

had to endure.

Let us now return to Raphael, whom we left was soon undereived as to the fancied clemency prosecuting his secret inquiries after the beloved of the Czar. True he wes free in Tobolsk, but | exdes. Adroitly availing himself of his character of a travelling merchant, he took every op-With much difficulty he discovered, beyond the portunity of acquiring information. Little was gates of the city, a small hut which might serve to be learned in that way, however, for no one wished to speak on the subject of politics, or to some employment which would lurnish some of the exiles. He then watched his opportunity to protection they might reach the Black Sea, and the necessaries of life, but this was no easy task converse with some one of those unfortunate Poles who wandered in the streets houseless and pleasure. So great was the fear of displeasing homeless. Accordingly, liaving one day encounyears of age, whose dark, animated countenance, ject. at once announced him as a son of Poland. Ra-

His object now was to get rid of as much of "Good people," said he, " they would abuse away calmly and beautifully, how could she out- in years, knew not what work to apply for : and phael contrived to bring him to his own lodgings. his merchandise as would enable him to execute

#### JANUARY 21, 1859 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

#### 2 counting-house of a sort of merchant-banker, REV. DR. CAHILL'S THIRD LETTER where, under pretext of preparing for the approaching fair, he hoped to dispose of his wares. for gold. He was shown into a large hall usually occupied as an office, and here he found the banker's wife, who sat at a desk making out, as it seemed, some accounts. Near the stove sat two young girls engaged at their studies, under the inspection of a governess. When Raphael had explained to the lady the object of his visit, he turned mechanically to look at the little group around the stove, and no sooner had his eye fallen on the young teacher than he recognised in her his long lost Rosa- pale she was and much emaciated-meanly clad, too, she was, but still it was Rosa-his priceless Rosa! So overpowered was he by the sudden rush of joyous surprise. that he felt himself stagger from sheer weakness, and was obliged to sit down. His eyes filled with tears as he looked on Rosa - still calm and composed, though, alas! so changed.

"You are not well, sir, I perceive," observed the banker's wife, as she noticed his sudden faintness. These words were sufficient to excite Rosa's attention, and she fixed her eyes on the stranger.

"Ob! it is nothing, madam," said Raphael, endeavoring to regain his composure, "nothing but a triffing pain which is already passing away."

Rosa listened, and she could not be mistaken in that voice : "My God !" she exclaimed half audibly, and getting up as though she would have refused into Raphael's arms.

But Raphael knew too well the danger of such a recognition in such a place, and he furned towards Rosa just time enough to arrest her motion. "I thank you, Mademoiselie, you are should trouble yourself about me, as I am perfectly recovered from my weakness !"

But while he spoke thus his look assured Rosa that he had recognized her, and that they would soon meet when they could speak freely. Rosa san's again on her seat, trembling with joy, but resolved to restrain her feelings lest Raphael might be compromised. So little had she looked for his appearance that she could scarcely persuade herself that all was not a dream. Fearful lest it might be so, she kept her eyes fixed on Raphael's face, observed every look and gesture of his, and followed all his motions. Yet when he retired, she was not able to return his parting look and sign, fearing that she might be observed. A little reflection sufficed to explain to her all the heroic devotion of her husband, and it required all her habitual self control to conceal her rapturous joy. Her father had been sent out on business, and when he returned she tried to inform him of Raphael's arrival by signs, but as she dared not venture on even a word of explanation in such a presence, her signs and significant looks only served to excite the Count's uneasiness, still more his curiosity, for he no more than Rosa had ever dreamed of Raphael's undertaking such a journey on their account. No sooner had the clock announced the usual hour of their departure than Rosa drew her father into the street with the utmost eagerness for she longed to communicate her glad tidings. "Father !" said she, " I have something so ex-

traordinary to tell you that you may well doubt, as I at first did, whether I am not deceived by some visual illusion !"

"What can it be my child ? All this afternoon I saw that you were unusually restless and agitated."

"Raphael is here father ! I have seen him !" "Raphael! You have seen bim ?--- how ?---

Lillinut.

ON SECRET SOCIETIES. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The late Lord Cloncutry, in speaking of our viceregal administration, used to say, that in all his experience he had never known but one Lord Lieutenant who understood the Government of Ireland. He continued to say that several of our Chief Governors had not the capacity to rule this distracted country, many had not a zealous will to execute the task, and that the remainder were so prejudiced by anti-national notions, or infected by local Orange rancors, as to render the Castle the centre of a party confederacy, and a mockery of State justice. Those who had been honored by the familiar acquaintace of Lord Cloncurry can never forget his scathing denounciations of all the Viceroys known to his long life; nor can the reader form any idea of the scalding satire which he so unsparingly discharged against the incurable viceregal epidemic which seized its victim the moment he set his feet within the Castle gates. The idea of this most venerable of Irish noblemen, was that the Castle Yard and official premises in his days were a microcosm, where the sun was something like Will-o'-the-Wisp: where the National Boardroom was the miniature of an Orange lodge: and where Privy Councils and Commissioners, and Judicatures were carried on for the torture of the people, by a revengeful class of Pigmies, far below the standard doscribed by Swift, in the Kingdom of

Without intending to apply in any grudging sense to the present Administration, this picture very good; but I do not now require that you of former Castle microcosms, there can be no his official informants in reference to the "preseat wide-spread treason and rebellion, and Ribbonism of Ireland !" And his loud-sounding Proclamation, introduced under the flourish of trumpets, and the discharge of ordnance will soon more or less than "a storm in the teapot !"-When the advisers of the Chief Governor force him to call out all the power of the State to expose their master, in spite of the decided popular feeling in his favor, to National anger, or perhaps contempt; and they place him in the character of the libeller, and not the friend of the people, whom it is his duty to judge with justice and not malign by misrepresentation. The late proclamation was evidently the production of advisers who wish to play the old game of branding Ireland as the incurable region of sedition and rebellion: thereby at once justifying the continued infliction of political penalty on the masses, rendering the Orange confederacy a state necessity for the preservation of the public order, and supplying an argument to our enemies in the next parliament to oppose our claims to national justice. But if after all the fury of the Irish press, all the brutality of the English organs, it will turn out that there is no Ribbon Society in Ireland; that there is no agrarian confederacy: that no laborer, no farmer in the kingdom is an accomplice in any illegal combination, how explain the ignorance at the Castle of the social condition of Ireland? or rather how justify the palpable libel of the proclamation? Surely it will not be maintained that an attorney's clerk, 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 made to the base testimony of the approver, who, far and away below the degradation belonging to is class, stands in the lowest point of the pro sional turpitude hitherto developed in Ireland. If the government punish subjects on the testimony of informers and approvers, they are themselves likely to commit crimes far more henious than those which they purpose to correct. The murder of Mr. Ellis 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 Spillane's oath was rash and culpuble. by what name are we to call the death of the Cormacks ?--- is it assassuation ? If they were innocent, and if Spillane's testimony was received without just consideration, the Cormacks were publicly murdered. An approver's oath, therefore, received with culpable haste, might make a government more guilty than the original assassin. But I have a case more in connection with the Castle. Most of my will recollect the name of Delahunt, who was hanged about the year 1842, for having murdered, near Turner's iron works, in Dublin, a fine boy, about seven years of age, the only child of a poor widow. This case was so thrilling, and the culprit being so young (only eighteen years of age), I, with another, had the shuddering curiosity to go to the prison where he was confined, to behold with my own eyes the young face of the monster who could perpetrate a crime of cold-blooded atrocity unequalled, under all the circumstances, in the annals of fiendish cruelty for heartless, diabolical horror. This wretch was (they say) employed at the Castle. in the Police department, for giving information in cases of secret crimes; he had ten shillings a week. Wanting money, as he himself confessed. and having no real cases to communicate, he conceived the idea of murdering the child, and then informing the authorities that he saw the mother cut the throat of her own child! The informer received his weekly stipend, ten shillings ; the poor mother was, of course, arrested, thrown into jail, and a cry of horror was raised against her. which no one can ever forget who then lived in Dublin. But God is just ; and the crushed heart of the maniac mother soon got relief from the charge of murder ! The ever-guarding eye of Providence was in this sad case most distinguished. A chain of evidence, unsurpassed in the annals of jurisprudence, traced the murderer, step by step, from the spot where he first seduced the boy with sugar-cakes, in the morning, to the fatal lonely wall, where he plunged the knife in his throat. The jury were astounded, found the monster guilty; and his death stands a warning monument of the danger and the guilt relying on the testi-

some months past (as is avowed) of the incipient nationalists of peculiar views often felt puzzled movements of the shebeen rebellion, why not at how to accomplish. He has advertised to France arrest the guilty, and punish them with some and the world the fact that Ireland is not content arrest the guilty, and punish them with some dozen lashes, like wayward school-boys ?- why look on at an incipient symptom of fire, and make no attempt to extinguish it till the restless conflagration had enveloped the city? Why employ 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 parties, and to punish them ac-cording to the laws? This, connivance, therefore, at the early movements of an illegal society (if it has existed); this encouragement of Sullivan; this belief in his testimony, which may be false, is altogetner a conduct which indicates in the Government a disposition to magnify, rather than diminish, the imputation of Irish disorder; a desire to catch, rather than to prevent, Irish criminals; to blow into a flame, rather than to extinguish, Irish discontents; in a | in the possibility of an American invasion, and so, in word, all this secret scheme looks like a Government combination, perhaps more wicked than the Phoenix Society, to damage the name of the country before the assembled parliament; and to withdraw, rather than increase, all concessions to our claims on national justice.

How much more laudibly employed would the Government be in assuaging the inappeasable ferocity of the cruel landlords of Ireland towards of God towards their fellow-creatures, and in presenting for their example the conduct of an

English landlord towards his English tenantry, or a Scotch nobleman towards his dependants .--How mean would it be in England if the Government laid a trap for the former Chartists, and doubt that Lord Eglinton has been deceived by then drove them into it by wicked stratagem; how unbecoming, if true, in the Irish Government to send spies amongst children, clerks, and grocer's assistants; to connive at their extravagance, till a favorable moment arrived, when they could be impeached, and imprisoned, and punish turn out, in the face of this nation, to be nothing ed. This plan, once so well known, and pracpresent times; and it reminds us of the picture given by Lord Cloncurry of the Castle in his catch a mouse, or to crush a fly on a wheel, they | time, when it was a little world, lighted by delusion, conducted by bigotry, governed by Orange stantly visits the Custle, has long interviews with the ascendancy, and where the entire Administration was a mimic farce on the actions of state officers and the conduct of courts. One wicked landlord does more mischief by his heartless evictions than the generosity of one hundred of his class can repair. The wounds of Ireland, so deep from the late famine, emigration, and extermination of the past years, are always kept raw and bleeding from the marble-hearted harshness of a certain class of Irish landlords; and a paternal Government, if Ireland can ever hope for such a grace, could not be more nobly employed than in healing those wounds, quashing party spirit on both sides, in place of encouraging the spy and the informer system, which begins in perjury, and ends in consigning the innocent to imprisonment, banishment, penal servitude, and death. There never was a period of Irish history when a generous Government was more wanted than at the present time, to form public confidence, to unite the nation, to develop our material resources, to gag the mouth of bigotry, to silence Orange ascendancy, and to put an end to the long, sanguinary reign of handcuffs and the gibbet. It is in the nower of a generous statesman to effect this great object, and to make Ireland an integral part of the British empire, and not as she has hitherto always been, a penal colony. D. W.C.

When the Government received information has done it-done a piece of work which some Irish with British dominion, but is anxious to get rid of it and is watching every opportunity to shake it off, He has, moreover, shown by a clear evidence the weakness of the position which the British government in its own estimation, occupies in Ireland .-The amount of reliance placed by our British rulers on the good will of the Irish people, the amount of confidence which they feel in the stability of their institutions is so great that a few vague rumours of a conspiracy and some trumped up evidence against a dozen or two of young lads for baving practiced to march "in step," are sufficient to set their hair on end and draw forth a high sounding proclamation .---That proclamation, carrying its moral with it, will go round the world; so will the evidence given at the secret investigation at Cork, in which it was stated that two of the much dreaded conspirators were seen with wooden laths in their hands executing something which from a distance rather resembled the sword exercise 1 Two or three more were seen firing at a target, others were heard to express their belief the name of the Queen, a Proclamation! A gift, a regular gift, for the Phæninicians! Query, how many votes of thanks have they passed to his Excellency for that wise and well-timed document, and for the admirable proceedings with which he has followed it up? Query number two-how many copies it is intended to strike off on green satin and distribute in foreign countries? We are aware that endeavours have been made and are being made by Irish nationalists to have the document well circu lated on the Continent, and get all publicity possible their afflicted tenantry, in teaching them the law for his Excellency's advertisement of Irish disaffection,-Nation.

LORD EGLINTON AND HIS POLICE MINIONS .- THE MARE'S NEST" IN BELFAST .- We find in the Telegraph, a liberal daily London newspaper of immense circulation, the following sensible remarks on the monstrous and disgraceful treatment of the unfortuunte young men who have been arrested by the zealous and ambitious police functionaries of Belfast (who hunger for pensions and promotion), and con-fined in prison, in scandalous defiance of law and justice, without any charge against them :--" The judicial proceedings at Belfast will best illustrate the conduct and the irregular interference of Lord Eglinton and his subordinates. When, a few days ago, the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Tracy, was applied to for information as to the time when there would tised in Ireland, is not in accordance with the be a public investigation of the charges preferred against the seventeen prisoners now in Antrim, he refused to appoint a day, and, with owl-like sugacity, hinted that a public investigation would defeat the ends of justice. Yet this judicial tuft-hunter con-Lord Lieutenant or his ante-room clerks, and goes back to his seat at the board of inquisition, inspired, we must presume, like M. Delangle or M. CRix d'Est Auge, with the views of the head of the Administra-tion. 'I believe the British Constitution has left Belfast this last week,' pertinently observes Mr. Rea, the counsel for the defendants ; and whoever watches the course of these political inquiries will arrive at the same conclusion. Never since the last great out-break have English ideas of justice been so violated ; Ireland might as well be placed at once under military rule, and a state of siege declared in every city in the kingdom. The very first principles of an Eng-lish charter of liberty are being thrust aside. And why? In order to gratify the meddling propensities of an Orange clique, and to give them the unenviable treat of lording it for a short time over their hereditary enemies. If there be so flagrant and terrible a conspiracy, where does it exist ?- how and by whom is it fostered? Assuredly, by this time something more than can be gleaned from contradictory rumors ought to be known, if there be really any truth in the existence of these illegal secret societies. So far from this being the case, everybody is unilluminated on the subject. Some fancy the association attacked to be part and parcel of the Phoenix Club; others, again deny its connexion with that mysterious institution. One supporter of the present government regards it as a prolific offshoot of Ribbonism, whilst a second maintains that it originated in altogether a different state of things; so that there is nothing known about the affair : and, in all probability, it will prove to be a huge mare's nest concocted by the over-zealous and officious scions of the Orange party, with a view to restore themselves to influence, now

detained in prison without cause being shown for his strest! Imagine an Englishman accused of a political offence and the evidence of that offence tendered in a court in which no man may enter! Ima. gine that in England the law of habeus corpus is forgotten, ignored, or put aside! And yet if what has taken place in Ireland be perfectly legitimate, and quite in accordance with the nature of things, and should not be called in question or complained of, we need no great stretch of imagination to picture a state of things all over the British empire in which no man of us who talks politics may be safe, our houses being liable to be broken open, and our own persons being liable to be arrested and detained for any length of time that may be suitable to the convenience of the ruling power. venience of the ruling power. We fear that such conduct on the part of the Irish  $E_{x}$ . contive will feed the flame of any rebellions feelings that exist; we certainly cannot understand how it will induce the Irish people to become more attached to the English rule and authority.-Star.

A Macroom correspondent sends us (Nation) the following amusing facts ; they afford evidence of the very striking esteem in which informers are held in the Muskeries :- About a month ago, a fellow named Shine was implicated in a drunken brawl in this town; the police with some difficulty arrested him, and after a stubborn resistance through the muddy streets, were very happy to be quit of him, by leaving him to the enjoyment of a long winter's night on the cold damp flags of the quod attached to the barracks. Next morning beheld our bully Shine in the awe-inspiring presence of the J.P., who soon convinced him that the luxury of kicking up a shindy in Macroom was rather an expensive one, by fining him in the penalty of 55-or, modestly requesting him that he would have the goodness to accept her majesty's hospitality for a fortnight. The money was not convenient at the time, and bless your heart, the idea of accepting the proffered hospitality-exemplified so well by the penitential lodging of the previous night -struck chilly horror to his noble soul. How then, you wil ask, did he contrive to get quit of the creoked horns of the dilemma ? Very easily-he proposed, on consideration of unconditional pardon to swear strong against a respectable young man named Riordan (with whom he had endeavored to pick a quarrel the previous day), offering to charge him with having tendered him-Shine-an illegal oath, with the object of enlisting him in the corps of a secret society, the name of which was not divulged! The magistrate, professing to act pro bono publico, accepted his offer of course, without the slightest idea of currying favor with the government. A warrant was secretly made out, and on this half-drunken blackguard's uncorroborated testimony, the young man, Riordan, was that night arrested in bed, and hurried off to prison without one word of explanation ! There he remained an entire week suffering all the agony of suspense, until at last the magistrates found it convenient to attend at the court house to hold an investigation into this dire conspiracy. After a farsico-solemn kind of proceeding, conducted with strict privacy, Riordan was remanded for another week. at the expiration of which he was admitted to bail on his own recognisance ! thereby clearly showing that this beach of magistrates of the real true blue blood with whom our town is singularly blessed, had not the shadow of a shade of reliable evidence whereon to ground a prosecution. The astonishment and indignation felt by the Macroomites at these proceedings can scarcely be imagined. That a respectable young man should be so scandalously used on such testimony was bad enough : but worse, far worse was it, that, at the first blush of the matter the magistrates thought proper to double the police force, for which piece of consideration the ratepayers-' as in duty bound'-most heartily anathematised the donors; and as said magistrates forget to have the force removed since, why, they only cursed the more. The peclers themselves (poor fellows) rather delighted to exchange the dull monotony of their country life for the plea-sant excitements of the town, were eager to discover some mare's nest that would entitle them to a long sojournment therein. They did discover one, and mark how cunningly. A ragged wretch rushed into the town one morning, singing out at the highest pitch of his voice 'Treason ! Treason ! ? and rushed straight off to the barracks ! Here he told his story, the sum of which was-veni et vile, come and see it. The peclers took the 'I'reason' very cooly (perhaps they did not know all about before hand) finished their coffee, prime i and loaded and shouldcred their muskets, and then with an air of mock solemnity the Sub ordered the 'fellah' to lead the way. I had the curiosity to follow the line of march to see how all these preparations would end. On we went with gloomy silence, expecting some dread finale as a wind-up to these ominous beginnings. About a mile from the town on the high road to Cork the leader halted, and with all the theatrical action at his command pointed to-what is it, ye gods? All the town folks crowded round to see; there on the face of a naked rock, staring us out of countenance, was inscribed by some unskilful limner's hand an awful threat (to Lord Derby I presume) in big letters of dirty white paint, viz, Blood or Tenant right-Bugs ! ! !' I will leave you to conceive the shout of laughter raised by the civilians; but the peclers did not show themselves inclined to consider it a matter to be succeed at in that manner; to treat it so, would not pay; the Sub took out his tablets and made an accurate memorandum of the 'treason ;' the sergeant took out his pocket book and did the same; and private J.M .- no doubt fearing that his superiors might make some mistake in a matter of so much vital importance, took out his dirty bit of whitey brown and made an accurate copy also. During all this dumb show, the leader was saluted by the on-lookers, who poked fun at him, much to the unutterable disgust of the peelers. 'Arrah; Larry, man, tell as when did you learn to write?-shouted out one rule civilian- How much did the Sub give you for the job?" cried another, 'Larry, I'll treat you to a pint, if you'll spell your father's name-it being wellknown to all of us, that Larry (who had the extreme felicity of being born sub rosa,) never learned his A.B. C. Now, perhaps, the Evening Star-a paper which seems to me to be so honest, impartial, and candid, as to be unfit for the English atmosphere-will catch hold of the curious fact of a man who cannot read or write discovering 'treason' in the words of 'Bags. It is, to say the least, curious-funny-very. But it is only in Ireland such funny things could happen. Let no one-no, not even the Star-suggest collusion between the informer, innocent of the alphabet, and Bags,' a member of 'the force,' whose Rockite proclamation he nevertheless knew to be ' treason, treason.' Would you believe it, Mr. Editor, this silly affair was made the subject of official correspondence with the Castle functionaries. I wont positively state whether they made special mention of that awtowards the cultivation of any closer acquaintance with him. At all events, Bags was looked on (by the peeler) as a redoubtable leader among those fireeating fellows, the Phoenixes. Perhaps it was Cardinal Wiseman, himslf, who knows? But to return to Bully Shine, and the blessings he entailed on our town. Curses loud and deep were muttered by all, and many a stalwart countryman offered his daily orisons, that he might get just only one leetle opportunity of laying 'a heavy hand' on the ' traitor.' But Shine was very chary of honoring with his bodily presence the locality where he was so well known. But it's a long road that has no turning, and so the long-prayed-for opportunity at last offered itself in the following manner. There was a fair held in the town on Tuesday, 14th Dec, and as the day was unusually fine, a large concourse of people assembled to transact business, &c. Shine, it appears, tired of keeping out of the way so long, and having half fud-dled himself, to drown 'drown dull care,' had the hardihood to present himself in the same room, and actually sit down at the same table, where a party of decent men, among whom were some personal friends ed and dishonored people. Imagine an Englishman concerns of the day. This matter happened in the

can it be possible?"

"Yes, my dearest father ! I saw him as plainly as I now see you !" She then related the particulars of her strange meeting with Raphael, while the Count listened with almost stupid wonder, scarcely daring to credit what he had heard. But other evidence was forthcoming, for they were scarcely an hour at home when a quick, loud knocking was heard at the door.

"Great God! It is Raphael himself !" cried Rosa, as she ran to open the door. Breathless and trembling she threw back the frail door, when Raphael caught her in his arms, and the Count encircled them both in his embrace. For some time not a word was spoken, for each wept in silence as the memory of the past came back with double force. But, after a little while, this sadness passed away in the returning sense of present happiness, and many a question was mutually asked and answered on the events of the melancholy months since they parted. It was not long till Raphael spoke of his plans, and of the hopes he entertained of their success .---The Count entirely approved of their escaping rather through the Asiatic regions, as the Russian police would never think of pursuing them in that direction ; and even if they were pursued, it would then be comparatively easy to conceal themselves. It was then the opening of Spring, and in a few days after, our travellers set out, mounted on excellent horses, for Tebit where by means of some presents to certain merchants, they were received into a caravan of Armenian merchants who engaged to leave them in safety at a port of the Black Sea. They reached their destination without any interruption, the police having, as they had expected, pursued them on the other route. They arrived at Constantinople in good health and spirits, and full of gratitude to Hum who had brought them forth from bondage, for now they had nothing to fear from the vengeance of their enemies. Having reposed some time in the city of the Sultan, they set out for Italy and took up their residence in Rome, the common home of all faithful Catholics .--When there, Raphael speedily wrote to his kind host at Culm, who lost no time in transmitting the treasure left in his keeping. Happily and tranquilly passed the days and the years with these noble exiles, though they never lost sight of their unfortunate country or ceased to implore for her the protection of that God who rules the nations, and who breaks the sceptre of kings in the day of wrath. But He is patient, because all time is His, and because He is eternal, and when it seems meet his infinite wisdom He will to her place amongst the kingdoms of the earth! mony of a hired government spy, a paid govern-(Concluded.)

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ARRESTS IN COUNTY DONEGAL .- The result of the Eglinton proclamation, which in other parts of Ireland have filled some happy homes with sorrow and terror, are beginning to manifest themselves even in the remote wilds of Donegal. Here, as in Belfast and the South, respectable young men have, within the past week, become the victims of that nefarious spy system which so frequently in our country's his tory has deluged the scaffold with innocent blood. and sent many an afflicted father many a fond mother, to rest with their murdered children in premature graves. Yes, a Jemmy O'Brien has been procured in Kilmacrenan, in this county ; and, so far as the diabolical business has yet gone, he seems to promise plenty of work for the police, and a rich harvest to himself. This man,s name is said to be M'Monagle, and it appears he was a momber of whatever secret combination existed in this part of the country. It is considered to have been an agrarian society, and in no way whatever identical or similar to the Phœniz Club." On information sworn by him

four very respectable young men, named Roden (two brothers), Conningham, and Murray, were arrested last week, and brought before the magistrates at Milford on Saturday, where, owing to the excellent character they bore, they were admitted to bail till called upon. This informer alleges that he was employed by the society to collect money through the country to get an agent or landlord or somebody shot, and he now returns the names of his dupes, if there is any truth in his tale. There are rumours of other arrests ; but, for the present, the above is all the authentic intelligence I possess.—Corr. of Irishman.

On Sunday says the Galway Vindicatou, the Rev. P. M'Manus, P. P. of Clifden, denounced Ribbonmen and all secret societies in the strongest manner from the altar, after mass ; not that he dreaded the like in his parish, but he would wish to put the innocent people on their guard against strangers, who were said to be going about seducing the innocent, and then giving information to the authorities in order to get rewards. He told them if any of those spies wanted to administer an oath to any of them to join such societies, they should at once give them up to the police.

The Limerick Reporter states that extraordinary rumours are rife as to some of the parties mingled up with the Phœnix Club, and that should certain statements prove correct, revelations will come to light that cannot fail to cause wonder far and wide. The same paper says :--" As we go to press, rumours prevail that a large quantity of arms, alleged to have been connected with the Phoeniz Club, were this day seized in a portion of the county Clare. We give the fact as it has reached us, without vouching for its correctness-indeed in the hope that there are no grounds for it."

It is supposed, says the Munster News, that the informer against the young men and lads in Kerry, who are charged with membership of the foolish Phonix confederacy, expects to pocket no less than £1,000 of the public money-to be made up in sums of £50 for each member proved to have been enrolled and £100 for each proved to have tendered the ille-

head of the affairs of their country whom they can control. It is evident Lord Derby and his government have been bungling all through the transaction and, we doubt not, would be glad to escape from the 'fix" in which they placed themselves. They burn to have some important revelations to communicate to the public, in order to justify the steps they have taken; and yet, with all the activity of their police, with large rewards offered to informers, with constant parleyings between the magistrates and the officials at the Castle, they can find nothing sufficiently serious to publish to the world. It is to us not a little remarkable that Ireland remains so tranquil and pussive as she does under the insult offered to her by the Tory nominee on the deputy throne of Dublin. Is it not a most forcible argument-if not against the existence, at least against the importance of the conspiracy, which the government is using all its energy and vigilance to ferret out-that there is nowhere any disturbance, and that the people look on without a show of violence, if not without feelings of indignation?"

that they have a weak and credulous minister

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DESPOTIC RULE IN IRELAND .- In what we are about to say, we shall, of course, be misunderstood. We are about to say that we don't think it is fair play to have magisterial examinations of political offenders conducted in secresy, and we expect to have it cast in our teeth that we, therefore, sympathise with rebels and write on the side of rebellion. Such slanders seem inevitable if we ure determined to promote better priciples than the principles which generally prevail; and although we are fully conscious that we may again lay ourselves open to slanderous rebuke, yet we feel it our duty to declare, positively and without reserve, that we do not think the young Irishmen who have been taken into custody on a charge of conspiracy have been fairly and justly treated. These accused parties may be guilty or they may be innocent; we know not which. All that at present is known by anybody is, that they are objects of just suspicion, and have accordingly been taken into custody; but when we read, as we do in the news which we publish from Cork, that the magistrate refused even to allow the presence of an official and authorised reporter at the examination of the prisoners, we say that this is not ful personage, Bags, or whether they took any steps in accordance with those principles of justice which we recognise on the one side of the channel, and we are at a loss to know why different principles should be recognised on the other. The Irish Government obtains information that secret societies are conspiring against the Queen. Acting upon that informa-tion, it sends its officers to apprehend the suspected and to keep them under arrest. To this there can be no objection, especially if the officers of justice go about it in a legal and constitutional way, rather than after the imperial fashion of the 2d Dec. But it is when we find the suspected are kept under arrest for a long period, and are not allowed to communicate with their friends or their attornies, and are examined by magistrates who sit with doors closed against the public-it is when a course of proceeding is adopted in Ireland which would not be tolerated under our English system, that we find reason to complain. Ireland is united to the British Crown, yet t appears as if we were not, after all, a United Kingdom, for the difference in legal procedure to which we allude would lead to the belief that our Irish fellow-subjects are not placed upon an equality with ourselves, but are treated as if they were a conquer-

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JANUARY 28, 1859.

one pair floor of a respectable public house in the town, about seven o'clock in the evening. One of the party near whom the traitor sat, jumped up, and seizing him by the collar-or 'neck and crop' -carried him vi et armis to the head; or top of the stairs, and lest Shine might not use despatch enough in quitting the premises himself, he thought it expedient to communicate to his exit a no triffing impetus a posteriori. The spy, instead of blessing his stars at this comparatively lucky escape, resented the rather cool reception he received. He stood sentry at the door for a full half an hour, until at length his chastiser made his appearance, when Shine challenging him to 'fight it out,' made a desperate blow at his head. The countryman fortunately parried the blow, and seizing the bully by the collar, gave him such a pummelling as that rascally old Puritan, Oliver Cromwell, never gave our famous Blarny Castle, though that the latter was sorely battered we know from the humorous ballad of Father Prout. A crowd was soon assembled, and there you might gather the animus entertained by the multitude towards the informer, as well by the sympathy shown to his chastiser, as by the opprobrious epithets most plentifully poured out on his devoted head. And strange to say, though the blackguard was looked on, previous to this, as more or less a regular bully, yet he was so paralyzed, that he was not able to strike an effective blow in his own defence. After escaping from this private mauling, he was kicked and cuffed by the crowd to their heart's content, who at last had the gratification of sceing him hauled off to quod, screaming and cursing like a trooper. Such, Mr. Editor, is the way we treat informers in Macroom.

THE GOVERNMENT ARRESTS-EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM W. S. O'BRISN.-The Cork Examiner publishes the following extract of a letter received by the editor from Mr. W. S. O'Brien :--

Although I disapprove more than I can express of secret societies, and up to this moment am unacquainted with the objects of the Phœnix Club, I cannot but fell much sympathy for the young men who are now under arrest. The mode in which they have been dealt with hitherto reminds me of the stories which have been heard of Austrian tyranny in the writings of Silvio Pellico, and others. Whatever their offences may be, they ought to be confronted with their accuser—they ought to be confronted protected by the presence of their legal advisors.— They ought to be treated as innocent until they are proved guilty, and not punished by severe treatment in anticipation of a conviction which it is possible they may not have merited. These are fundamental requisites of justice common to all countries; but it appears, alas, that they are still violated in Ireland. 

WILLIAM POLLARD URQUHART, ESQ .- THE RETRO-SPECTIVE CLAUSE .- On Mr. Pollard Urquhart's Meath estate, where a very old lease of a townland had expired, and after the tenants had arranged for a new lease at what they considered a reasonable and fair rent, their landlord did not confiscate the tenant's improvements as the present law allowed him to do. "But," said Mr. Pollard Urquhart to the tenants, "you have erected houses on the lands, and I will, in the new arrangement, deduct the full annual value of the buildings as valued for the noor-law purposes from the rent, and also twenty per cent. on the buildings so valued." Such acts as those above are unfortunately not of frequent occurrence, and when any landlord, as in this case, acts with liberality towards his tenantry, we feel happy to record the gen-crous act, and to say to others, "go and do like-wise." We believe that Mr. Pollard Urquhart, when in Parliament, advocated a tenant right bill founded on the poor-law rating as applied to in this case .--Evening Post.

That Ireland is rapidly progressing towards material prosperity we knew previously, but the following picture from a Cork paper of the state of things as regards the Irish labourer ou both sides of the Atlantic will surprise many at home and abroad :- In Ireland, at least for several years during and subsequent to the potatoe failures, emigration, disease, and famine operated to such an extent as to reduce the population over a million and ahalf; yet there has been a very considerable increase in the produce of the land, in the extent under tillage, and in the imports of grain and breadstuffs from abroad. Not only has the acreable amount of land under cereal crops greatly increased, but in consequence of improved cultivation the produce per acre, has greatly increased also. Such a state of things indicates an improved condition of the people, which must in its turn tend to bring about a reactionary movement. Already the flow of emigration has been chocked, and a current has set in the opposite direction. In the overcrowded labour markets of the Atlantic ports, from Boston, New-York, and St. John, New Brunswick, the underpaid or disemployed Irish operative finds it more difficult to obtain a livelihood than in his own country; and every fortnight brings fresh arrivals of emigrants desirous again to find in their birth-place a local labour are as high in Ireland now as in many parts of England, and the operative is more sure of steady and remunerative employment than in the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, or Warwickshire, where the precarious subsistence of the artisan is dependent in a great measure on the state of commercial credit, and on the freedom or contraction of the money market. The increasing prosperity of this country contrasts favourably even with the progress of England, great as her advancement in all the elements of material civilisation has undoubledly become. THE STATE OF IRELAND .--- Under the above headng, some important letters from " Cosmopolite" have appeared in this week's Times. We have in our leading columns commented upon their contents. The following extracts will be read with interest :--" Englishmen in general are, perhaps, hardly aware of the very widely-spread, if not the very deeplyrooted or well-grounded feeling of estrangement towards the English Government that exists in Ireland. I speak now of the feeling among the middle-class gentry, persons of education, people 'one meets in society,' as well as the tradesmen and shopkeep-ing class. The peasantry have, I think, very little fixed opinion on this point either one way or the other. This feeling of estrangement may be gathered from the conversation of those who would think themselves affronted if you spoke of them as any but loyal subjects of the English Crown. They talk of the blunders of the English Government, or the occasional disasters of the English arms or diplonney, as if they were things foreign to themselves, of which they had no share, and for which they felt no responsibility. "But there is a very large class, cspecially among young men, who would not be offended if spoken of as wanting in loyalty-some who merely leave their sentiments on this point to be inferred, others who will openly arow that they are not loyal subjects. Of these, perhaps, the majority are Catholics and young Irelanders ; some. however, are Protestants, and some even avowed Orangemen, men who will speak of themselves as Orange Republicans, or Republican Orangemen whichever way you like to arrange the incongruous terms. " This feeling does not ordinarily go beyond a more vague sentimentality, such as one occasionally meets even in English society' which would never under any circumstances, lead to any effects. But when its expression is freely and widely indulged in, even in Dublin, one cannot wonder at its more exaggerated form assuming a tangible shape, 'a local habitation and a name, in some parts of the country among young enthusiasts, ignorant alike of the things they profess to hate and those that they suppose they admire.

Although circumstances have prevented me from enjoying the sports of the field, yet I have caught a canard which has been fluttering near the Liffey for some days ;-- I fear, however, it is a native fledgling, probably hatched by some Dublin wag. It is a report that the King of Naples, who seems to be a practical joker, -- witness his offer of a reward for the discovery of the two missing fleets of France and England, which were, a couple of years ago, to batter uis beautiful capital about his ears, but didn'thas positively declared that he will not renew diplomatic relations with England, until she liberates her Irish State prisoners, to wit, the Phomicians lately apprehended under the Lord Lieutenant's Proclamation, and commtited to the county jails of Cork, Kerry, and Antrim. It is further reported that his Majesty would send a fleet to support his remonstrance were it not that all his navy will soon be required in the Mediterranean, to watch the suspicious movements of the squadron of High Admiral Romanoff, at Villefranca.-Corr. Tublet.

ORANGE OUTRAGE AT DROMORE .- Recently the papers published a report of an outrage alleged to have been committed on the last Dromore fair day, by three men, on a man named Smyth, in which it was stated that he was so badly wounded by a severe beating, that James Quinn, Esq., J.P., thought it prudent to take his depositions with regard to the outrage, and, in the meantime, commit the prisoners to Downpatrick Jail. On Monday, a special court of petty sessions was held in Dromore Court-house, when the three prisoners, named Hugh M'Candless, Robert Morton, and James Morton, were brought up on remand, charged with assaulting Patrick Smyth, at Dromore, on the 13th December, so as to endanger his life. The three prisoners were all decently-dressed men, said to be farmers.

The court was densely crowded, and considerable excitement appeared to prevail, the affair having assumed a party complexion, the three prisoners being Orangemen, while the injured man is a Catholic. Mr. Joseph Dickson, solicitor, Dromore, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Quinn, having taken his seat at ten o'clock, said he would examine Dr. Hawthorne, as that was all he considered necessary at that stage of the proceedings.

Dr. Hawthorne was examined, and stated-I am a surgeon, residing at Dromore. On the 11th December last was called upon to examine Patrick Smyth I found him suffering from a fracture of the fourth rib of the left side, the end of which penetrated his lung, so that his life was in danger for some days.

The Clerk then read over the following depositions of Patrick Smyth, of Drimbraness, taken by James Quinn Esq., J.P.:-" Deponent, on his oath, saith-I was going up the street, and by the fair of Dromore, on Saturday evening, straight home, between seven and eight o'clock; Hugh M'Candless, Robert Morton, and James Morton were also going up the street at the same time. The whole three of them were carsing 'To hell with the Pope.' Says I, 'I think it is a lie. M'Candless then struck me the first blow. It was on the head. It knocked me down. I was attempting to rise, and was on my hands and feet, when the whole three defendants (M'Candless and the two Morton's) commenced again, and repeatedly struck and kicked me on various parts of the body, but more particularly on the right side. I shouted out ' Murder. They then fled away, and left me lying there. Con stable Gunn came up in a few minutes, and arrested the whole three. He afterwards identified them.

"Signed PATRICE † SMYTH. "JAMES QUINN, JUSTICE of the Peace."

Defendants did not cross-examine, as they stated hey were not prepared to do so. Mr. Dixon having addressed the court at consider-

able length, bail was taken for the prisoners' appearance-themselves in £50, and two sureties of £25 each, to appear at the ensuing Quarter Sessions at Hillsborough.

SOUPER PRACTICE IN INNISKEEN, AS STATED BY THE Rev. MR. READE .- We have heard nothing of or from the den' in Wellington Place this week. These men -the preachers of the Word-who have taken wives contrary to the great Apostle's advice, are perhaps comforting ' their dears' during this stormy weather, and neglecting their ' wonderful mission." There is a time for everything, as the wisest man states; and consequently there must be a time for talking in the accents of love as well as in those of devotion -Moore has a love song in which he sings-

They may rail at this life-from the hour I began it, I've found it a life full of kindness and bliss, And until they can show me some happier planet, More social and blest, I'll content me with this.

sassination was the fruit of peasant conspiracy; and, whilst the anti-Irish journals denounced the unfor-tunate people as wretches whose extermination by fire and sword would be a virtuous act, the government of the landlords offered an enormous reward for the discovery of the criminals. Now, in the midst of this sanguinary fury against the peasants, a rumour suddenly sprang up that the poor, outraged, and libelled people had no part in the crime, but that m a far different quarter the real criminals might be found. About the end of November, Mr. Fitzgerald. crown prosecutor for the north-western circuit, was commissioned to repair to the "Wilds," and search for evidence that might lead to the discovery of the assassing. A consultation was held-or several consultations-we believe, in the Rev. Mr. Nixon's own house. About the 2d or 3d December, a man named Bernard Hegarty, who is, we understand, a Protestant, and who has been residing for several years in Cloughaneely, came forward, and, in the presence of the crown prosecutor and the local stipendiary magistrate, made a deposition on oath to the following effect :- That, on the Sunday on which the outrage was committed, he, Bernard Hegarty (not Heraghty as has been incorrectly stated), was, shortly before the attempt at murder was perpetrated, passing the spot where it took place, when he observed three persons dressed as women ;- that, as he was passing, he looked into the face of one of them, and recognised in this person, not a woman, not a poor peasant of the "Wilds," but an individual of a fur different stamp, whose name he communicated there and then to the magistrates and the Crown Prosecutor. We need hardly say that that name has been communicated to ourselves ; but we dare not give it publicity the thing looks so horribly improbable.

This man Hegarty went on to depose that at first he was startled, but rejected the thought that the strange figure was that of any but a woman, and went his way; but that when he afterwards heard that these three persons were really men, and that they had made a murderous attempt on the life of Mr. Nixon, the conviction came back upon him with irresistable force that he was not deceived, and that he had, indleed, only too clearly recognised the individual disguised in the attire of a woman. We are told that llegarty now stoutly maintains that he did distinctly recognise that person, and that no doubt whatever rests on his mind who that person was. Be it noted that, when Hegarty first made this statement, no reward had yet been offered by either the landlords or the government. So he swears him-self; and no possible reward, he declares, would have tempted him to make so horribly improbable a revelation if he were not convinced of its truth. He affirmed that he first communicated the fact to three persons, including Father James M'Fadden and Mr. Wybrants Olphert. These gentlemen were produced and examined; and they swore that llegarty did tell them the name of the person whom he recognised as one of the disguised assassins. And, we are informed he makes a very curious statement in his depositions namely, that the reason why he had not more speedily revealed what he knew was that he fea el the displeasure of the local proprietors, on whom he depends a good deal for his means of livelihood-because the person whom he incriminates belongs to a class far removed from the peasantry. This extraordinary story has been kept secret by the crown, for objects which may be right and just. Perhaps they dont believe Hegarty's statements, though, we believe his character is unimpeachable. Perhaps they think he labours under some strange ballucination. At all events they have taken no steps to arrest the person pointed out by him; and it is rumoured that that person has left the country. But let us ask the crown officials calmly and seriously-if Hegarty's evidence had gone to incriminate any person of the peasant class, would not the accused have been immediately arrested and flung into prison? Are there then confessedly two laws in Ireland-one for the rich and another for the poor? It has been often so said : but surely the crown itself is not going to make such a confession. Remember that this attempted assassi nation was made the ground, by a brutal press, and by brutal landlord-partizans, for the vilest abuse of the unfortunate Donegal peasantry, and a bloodthirsty demand for their wholesale extermination .-Now, if the crown has in its possession evidence acquitting the wronged and outraged peasants, and proving that the attempted murder was not the result of agrarian conspiracy, should not at least as much of that evidence be revealed as would do justice to the character of the poor Celts of Donegal ?- Irisk-

that the practice of it was not the intention of those who framed it; and while they received its literal in-terpretation, and acknowledged its power over themselves, felt that they ought not to eat the bread of a Church and act against its spirit, and consequently they went over to Rome. Such men I esteem; but I cannot feel any regard for those who try to reconcile the doctrines of the Church of Rome with the temporalities of the Established Church; this is a dangerous course, tortuous and insincere, and cannot be defended in a religious sense for one moment. The secession of Newman, Manning, Wilberforce, and a host of others, is an actual answer to the Tractarians, when they attempt to represent their innovations as consistent with the genius of that movement which 300 years ago delivered our forefathers from St. Peter's rule. Protestantism sprang from opposi-tion to Rome; and these sects will thrive by opposition to Protestantism ; each must stand on its relative strength—a worthy test; on that test let each succeed or fall." We accept the test—"By their fruits ye shall know them."-Literary Cabinet.

HOW THE POOR ARE TREATED IN PROTESTANT COUNTRIES .- The London Times calls the attention of its readers to the condition of the poor of England and to the blessings of Protestant Poor Laws: -" We have to point out to their attention the existence of a class of wretched creatures in this wealthy metropolis of the world so steeped to the lips in misery that they escape general notice altogether .-As far as they are concerned, the civilization of the nineteenth century is represented only by the policeman, who drives them from the dry arch or doorway in which they had sought shelter from the wind. Their energies are so prostrated by a long continuance of dull, chronic suffering, that they have not the spirit left to pick a pocket and obtain refuge in a comfortable gaol. Why do they not go to the workhouse? Thousands of paupers, who for our present purpose may be said to have met with success in life. are, of course, admitted to the Unions, but many of our poor clients are those who can't get in. We are bound to add that many of the poor creatures of whom we are writing have not the faintest idea of their legal rights. They don't know what a magistrate could do for them, or how many charitable per-sons would instantly come to their relief if their cases were made known to the public by the press .-Their only idea of law is to dodge out of a policeman's way, and as for addressing themselves to a magistrate, an 'aristocrat' in the French Revolutionary days would as soon have thought of seeking an interview with Fouquier Tinville ! We remember a case in which one of these poor Pariahs of the London streets was carefully examined as to his ideas upon theology, astronomy, geography, civil polity, &c. His answers were not very satisfactory, nor very quickly extracted upon these high matters ; but when he was asked who, in his opinion, was the most pow erful man in the world, he brightened up and replied without hesitation, 'Mr. Norton, the Lambeth Beak !' He added, that he had had an interview with that worthy magistrate upon one occasion; that he should never forget it as long as he lived, and that he hoped he might never see him again. It is not very probable that the ministers of justice can know much concerning the persons of whom we are about to speak until they are guilty of some infraction of the law. They may best be described as 'Our Homeless Poor.'"

Canon Williams has-we understand with good ficct-addressed the following letter to the Bristol Gazette with reference to the proceedings of the Protestant alliance :- Sir-Have you seen the programme of the proceedings of a meeting to be held at the Broadmead-rooms on Thursday evening, the 23rd, under the auspices of the Protestant Alliance, the Rev. R. I. Roper in the chair ? They are a disgrace to all concerned ; unworthy of a civilized community; unworthy even of the Protestant Alliance, and that is saying a great deal. Among other unprovoked and studied insults to their Catholic fellowcitizens, there is to be a pictorial representation of a man tortured in the flames, displayed with corresponding commentaries by the Reverend showman, before the eyes of a necessarily excited multitude .-These gentlemen know that they have it all their own way; but really, how far do they intend to go? Will not the independent press denonnce such proccedings, and rebuke these would-be disturbers of the public, these actual disturbers of the private peace of their fellow Christians? What possible result can flow from such an exhibition but anger, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness ? What but exasperation on the part of the Catholics, and the intensest hitterness of hatred on the part of those Protestants who applaud it? These one-sided readers of history talk of persecution-they themselves being real and practical persecutors of the bitterest stamp. There is more than one sort of persecution-there is the persecution of an envenomed tongue. There are other firebrands beside that which lights the "martyr's" pile-there is the incendiary speech which sets on fire the inflammable materials of a No-Popery assemblage. There are other swords besides that of the executioner; those of which the Psalmist speaks, when, describing these men he says  $-^{\alpha}$  the sons of men, whose teeth are spears and arrows, and their tongue a sharp sword." No matter how sleek the face of the speaker, no matter how soft and canting his profession " Charity by his Roman Datholic brethren, the Psalmist again describes him when says -"His words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords." The old cry under the Pagan Em-perors was Christianos ad leones; it is now Catholicos ad canes-The Catholics to the hounds. Yes; with perpetual hue and cry, they attempt to hunt us down; and having caught us, they cast, not indeed our bodies, which they cannot yet do-but our good name, our honor, our peace, our cherished convictions into the midst of an infuriated assemblage, to be mangled and torn in pieces, just as the huntsman casts into the midst of the howling pack, the jaded victim of the chase. I call this persecution : tye, persecution of the worst kind. Persecutors by fire and sword usually despatch their victims outright, and there is an end of them. Not so these reverend lords of the amphitheatre ; they reserve their prey, that he may be baited and gored again and again ; as often, in fine, as the appetite of the hounds is whetted. And what day have they chosen for this exhibition of hatred to their fellow men, their fellowcitizens, their fellow Christians? Why, the very dawn of Christmas tide ! This is the way in which they inaugurate the joyful solemnity of our Lord's birth. Thus do they hall the advent of the Prince of Peace, come from lleaven to save us all, and to unite us in one family, as brethien of the same Saviour, and children of the same father! While the angels are singing the Canticle "of glad tidings of joy shall be to all the people," these men intend to mingle with the harmony of the Angelic chorus, the groans and yells of an unforgiving, brother-hating multi-tude. Out upon them! Shame upon them! And shame upon all who uphold & patronize such doings. This is earnest language ; these are strong expres-sions ; but not stronger than the occasion demands. It is the language of indignant remonstrance; not of controversy. I will not condescend to dispute, simply rebuke. I give you my name. It is many years since I appeared before the Bristol public as a writer in defence of the principles of Christian charity, as opposed to that fanatical spirit which I am now denouncing. And it was not without effect. If, Sir, you will refer to the file of the Bristol Gazette for some Thursday, during the Spring of 1823, you will find a leading article by the respected editor, Mr. J. Mills, quoting largely from my pamphlet entitled Accusation no Verdict, and enforcing, as I trust you will now do, the spirit of forgiveness and Christian charity .- Your obedient servant, JOHN WILLIAMS-Reformatory, Arno's Court, Dec. 21.

in a regiment of Dragoons, and not possessing those mental qualifications which the Commander-In-Chief now requires, procured a substitute to pass the necessary examination. The substitute duly presented himself to the examiners in London, and received a first-class certificate, which was recorded in the name of the aspirant who had employed him, and in a month or two afterwards the latter was gazetted to a cornetcy. The substitute for nearly ten months has been harrassing the young cornet, and procuring from him by threats of exposure large sums of mon-ey, till at last he was unable to meet these inordinate demands, when, about a month ago, the substitute anonymously communicated the fact to his Royal lighness the Dake of Cambridge, the Commandern-Chief, who communicated with the officer, desiring to know the truth of the statements. The cornet was obliged to admit the fact, and has in consequence been removed by Her Majesty from the regiment, and the value he paid for his commission has been forfeited to the Crown."

The Record has had two long leading articles in support of Mr. Cheyne of Aberdeen, who has been deprived by the so-called "bishops" of the branch of the Anglican Church in Scotland for teaching the real presence. In the first it showed the unmanli-ness of the bishops, who allowed one of their own body, Dr. Forbes, to publish in a charge the very same doctrines, contenting themselves with a protes', while they deprive the poor clergyman. On Monday, it showed that Mr. Cheyne has taught nothing more than has all along been taught by great names among the Scotch Episcopalians, and has considerable support from their prayer-book. All this is quite true, for there is no doctrine however contradictory, on behalf of which as much might not be said. The Record is connected with the Scotch Presbyterian Establishment, and its object is not to defend Mr. Cheyne, but to assail the Episcopalians.

AN ANTI-PUSEVITE PROCLAMATION .--- The following is a copy of a placard put into the hands of a public meeting held last week at Brompton :- Fellow-Protestants, help ! Puseyiam must be thrust out of the Church of England ; but that can only he done by rooting out of the Prayer-book those woods of Popery which are such a stumbling-block, to every trachearted Protestant, and under the baneful shadow of which Puseyism finds shelter-yea and flourishes. The Prayer-book enjoins the observance, as a strict fast, of the forty days of Lent, besides other fast days; which, like Popery, it calls vigils or eves; yea, and it makes the Popish distinction between fasts and festivals. The Prayer-book also enjoins the observance of far too many Saints'-days. What have we Protestants to do with Saints'-days in the 19th century of Gospel light ! The Prayer-book also enjoins the use of " such ornaments of the Uhorch and of the ministers thereof, at all times of their ministrations, as were in use in this Church of England by the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of Edward VI.!? And the lamentable Privy Council judgment has decreed that crosses, candles, chasubles, copes, and stoles, then in use, are now lawful. The Prayer-book also orders every clergyman to say daily the morning and evening prayers, thus elevating week days to the dignity of the Sahbath, besides inflicting a great hardship on Protestant ministers. The Prayer-book homeous that penance has fallen into disuse, and expresses a wish for its restoration in the Church of England. The Prayer-book advises persons to confess privately, and commands priests (I) to give absolution. The Prayer-mok declares that every child haptised is then and there regenerate. The Prayer-book articles ab-solutely declare what books of the libble are God's Word, and what not, thus putting the church ab ave the Bible.

DEAN CLOSE AND SIGNOR CAVADEL - There is not Carlisle a Protestant society rejoicing in the name of the "Young Men's Christian Association " Last week, it appears, the annual source took place, and the Corliste Patriot says the Beau of Carlisle was announced as the chairman of the evening. He was indeed present, and took tea, but before the tables were cleared, he ascended the platform, and briefly addressed those assembled. He stated his ind ility to preside as their chairman, owing to an engagement be had for that evening The Eishop was dining with him. Although he could not be present, he assured them of the interest which he took in the prosperity of their institution, and that he had been working for its advancement. He intended shortly t) give them a lecture on "The Wonders of the Ocean," which he would deliver afterwards to the working classes, as in the case of his lecture on "Geology." He was glad to hear from the such a cheering account of the prosperity of the association. The very rev, gentleman concluded by expressing a wish that they might all spend a picaexpressing a wish that they might at several press man was called to the clusir. On the platform with him were-the Rev. F. Steggall [Church of England], the Rev. N. Wright [Independent], the Rev. D. Guthrie [Free Kirk], son of Dr. Guthrie, the Rev. II. Miller [United Presbyterian], the Rev. I. Jones Wesleyan Methodist ], the Rev. Mr. Watson | Primiive Methodist], and the Rev. Mr. Story [Free Methodist Church, Lowther-street]. To the members of this society, composed as it appears from the above featernization of sectaries of all degress of opinion, the notorious Gavazzi has been lecturing on Oliver Cromwell. " The Protector," says Gavazzi, " would never permit a Jesuit to enter England. Oh ?" said the lecturer, " that it would please God to give us a Gronowell for one hour, to sweep out of England the snakes of Jesuits who have found their way to our families." He said he (the lecturer) had travelled all over England, and had seen monuments to almost everybody, but he had not found a single tablet to commemorate the name of Oliver Croniwell. Was that admiration or gratitude for the greatest of Englishmen? Shame! He asked a monument to the memory of Oliver Cromwell who should have one in spite of all his enemies. Times had changed, and justice should be done to the greatest of Englishmen. There would be no money from the aristocrats - they did not want it; the middle and working classes of England had money enough; and the monument should be the greatest in this country. They might sweep him out of the Abbey at Westminster, out of St. Paul's, out of the royal residence, out of the pubic gardens, the public squares, the public parks and public streets, but they could not sweep Oliver Cromvell out of European history and the hearts of a grateful people. A monument should be erected .-To inscribe an epigraph they would not ask monkeys and flunkeys; they would ask common sense to write an epigraph. It would be this :--" Oliver Cronwell the Defender of the Fuilh." "Such," says the Carliste Patriot, " is the Signor's elap-trap." Our contemporary adds : "On Sunday he preached morning, afternoou, and evening in the large upper room of the Athenayum, and on each occasion the room was filled to overflowing. The Signor stood on a deal table at the upper end of the apartment, and, by the exercise of his strong voice, made himself heard everywhere. But he is a sorry orator. His sermons are second-rate orations on ly, preluded by a Scripture text. He quotes Shakspeare, and retails small anecdotes by way of illustration-that is to say, an illustration of nothing. There were collections, to defray expenses, he said, not to pay him for his labors : the surplus, if any, would be applied to the support of a school which he had established for the education of youth whom he intended for the evangelization of Italy. Papacy come from Rome and spread over the world; the only effectual mode of destroying it was by going to the root of it in Italy. Evangelize Italy, and Popery would fall everywhere. There were girls in this school as well as boys. The Scotch girls were maintained by Scotch ladies; the English girls by English ladies; the boys fell to his care. The congregations, if such they might be termed, consisted mainly of the working class. Good order prevailed, but in the afternoon ago a young gentleman (the name is given by our the Signor expressed some displeasure at see contemporary) was anxious to procure a commission large a number of seats occupied by children. the Signor expressed some displeasure at seeing so

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A man has been arrested at Tarbert by Sub-constable Arthur M'Cully, on suspicion of being Delany, who is accused of the murder of Mr. Ely. He is committed to Tarbert bridewell for further examination.

As long as the world has such eloquent eyes, As before me this moment enraptured I see,

They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.' Moore, evidently, wrote this song for your wife-marrying parsons, and we have no doubt that the soft hearted ' divines' often sing it in the hearing of their darlings.' It is pretty work, is it not, for a Vicar or Parson to be engaged in ? They have the cure of habitation and a name. The wages of unskilled souls in their keeping, but we are afraid they take more care of the ' soul of love' than of the immortal spirits left in their charge by their bishops. The Rev. Mr. Reade of Inniskeen, but a very sanctimonious face on himself, on Saturday, at Carrickmacross Petty Sessions, and told a queer story to the magistrates relative to a bible-reader named Dargan or Dorgan, whom he kept in his pay to delude and en-trap the ' Papists.' It was binted that he had banished this enlightened expounder of the Word, because his son had sworn that Chichester Reade was out on the morning of the 12th October, and shot a hare .-But the Rev Mr Reade would not do such a thing as

that for the world. John Hughes, however, held a different opinion, and drended that he would be expelled from the railway for giving similar evidence. But the Rev. Mr. Reade gave other reasons for giving Dorgan notice to quit. 'I dismissed him,' said Mr. Reade, 'because it had come to my knowledge that he had behaved improperly as a Scripture reader, by entertaining parties with stories of bachelors and courting instead of reading the Holy Scriptures; he proposed his son in marriage to Jane Grinly in the kitchen of the inniskeen Rectory !' And in this love and devotion business did not Mr. Dorgan follow in the footsteps of the wife-marrying Parsons? How do they come by their better halves ? Is it the lady who pops the question ?' and is it then the love smitten divine' deliberates; and makes up his mind whether he shall exchange his ' cross' and his state of single blessedness for a blushing daughter of Mother Eve ? Ohl what a farce this entire business is, and how is it possible that men can be so long deluded by it? Poor Dorgan was banished because he endeavoured to get a wife for his son, by a married clergyman who would not have any objection to provide husbands for his own daughters.-Dundolk Democrat.

"WHO SHOT AT MR. NIXON ?"-Again this question s proposed with grim and mysterious emphasis by the weekly cotemporary referred to by us in our last mpression; and again that journal sternly calls upon the crown prosecutor to make known who the individual is whom a witness has sworn against as the perpetrator of the deed of blood, for the commission of, or connivance in, which, the peasantry of the wild coast of Donegal-a peaceful and long-suffering race -have been stigmatised as a nest of assassins. The crown prosecutor preserves a rigid silence, and makes no sign; and the public are still left to contemplate this horrible and mysterious affair in wonder and bewilderment. In this state of things we have felt it our duty to make all possible inquiry into the matter ; and the result of our researches is that we are able to lay before our readers the following facts communicated to us on unquestionable authority :- It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Nixon (the most notorious of the landlords who have given a painful celebrity to "the Wilds of Donegal"), was fired at large congregation; and I considered these men as by one of three persons dressed in female attire, who stopped his carriage as he was returning home from the loss of so much talent (there is no shelving the church, with his wife and daughter, on Sunday. It | fact), and yet we must respect the men who, literally

### GREAT BRITAIN.

man.

The death of the Earl of Oxford calls to the peerage his eldest son, Lord Walpole, a convert to the Catholic faith.

THE REFORMATION .- Poisons are the most insidious instruments which assassins can employ, and they were evidently little known in England before the Reformation .- The Registrar-General on Coroners' Inquest.

CONVERSIONS .- Some four or five years ago, that apostle of "Evangelical Protestantism," Lord Shaftesbury, declared in his place in Parliament (characterising it as a remarkable fact-about which there can be no question) " that in this ninetcenth century during the march of intellect, and in the course of the last few years, when the greatest stimulus had been given to the human mind, a larger number of persons had gone over to the Church of Rome than during the preceding 300 years." Now it is not all surprising to us that intelligent Protestants, who look in vain for peace and unity among their own sects, are desirous of embracing the true faith .-Large as the number of converts is already, we have no doubt that the progress of events in the Established Church will hasten the conversion of many waverers. People now begin to inquire, and, with a proper disposition, inquiry must led to the truth. For long time it was the custom of Protestants to wilfully and systematically misinterpret the practices and devotions of the Catholic Church, and to utter reckless assertions and vile calumnies concerning her. Protestants themselves-at least many unpre judiced ones-now see that this will not answer with every one. Some there are who admit, with Mr. Allies, in reference to the Catholic Church, that "No work of art-no discovery of genuis-no scheme of philosophy, physical or metaphysical, earthly or heavenly-no history of human deeds, in doing or in suffering-no political constitution-no scientific confederacy-no associations of monarchs or of peoples -no past or present civilization-nothing about which men have wearied themselves in research and discussion, is so worthy of patient thought and hum-ble consideration as is that communion." It is a sign of the times that the most bitter Protestant does not attempt to impuga the motives of those who have embraced the Catholic religion. On the contrary, one of the latest Protestant publications in reference to the confessional movement in the Anglican Church contains the following remarkable passage :-" This great controverted question has led me more into the precincts of Romanism than a Churchman could vish : intimately connected as it is with the interests of the times, I was anxious to see how the body from which it derives its inspiration acts under the present crisis. I visited their churches; not one word was spoken to gratify my curiosity, or dispel my doubts; but I saw much to grieve a Protestant-much to re-gret for the sake of a Church which, from childhood was led to believe was the Church of my country I heard Manning at Bayswater, the living type of the prophets of the Old Testament; at Brompton, I saw thousands listening in breathless silence to the sweet persuasive eloquence of Faber ; aud at Ohelsea, Macmullen, like Paul before Felix, defiant, fluent, and zealous, compelled the interest and attention of a THE CORNET AND HIS SUBSTITUTE .- The Alloa Ad-vertiser has the following story :- " About a year was announced at the time that the attempted as accepting the teaching of the Prayer Book, yet saw

# JANUARY 28, 1859. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1859.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The prospects of a general war in the Spring form the all engrossing topics of discussion in the European journals received by the last steamer. That that war is, if not inevitable, at least highly probable, is the opinion of most, and is grounded upon the too evident manifestations of the revolutionary spirit of '48 again rife in Lombardy ; upon the language and preparations of the Sardinian Government, which "evidently desires war," says the Turin correspondent of the London Times, under date 8th instant; and upon the strong expressions used towards the Austrian Ambassador by the French Emperor on New Year's Day - expressions which the Constitutionel and other French journals have endeavored to soften down, and explain away, but which have nevertheless created a financial panic that still continues. In the mean time, Austria, menaced with a rebellion in her Italian Provinces, is arming for the conflict, and rapidly increasing her forces in the disturbed districts.

The mystery hanging over the late arrests in Ireland has not as yet been cleared up; and the British press seem to be still at a loss whether to praise the Lord Lieutenant for his wise and vigorous precautions, or to laugh at and condemn him for his silly fears, and ill-timed display of force. Hitherto no evidence has been obtained against any of the prisoners, save that of the approver; and on the unsupported evidence of these gentry, the Government would hardly like to risk the chances of a trial. In the mean time, the country remains remarkably quiet, in spite of the effects of a certain section of the press to represent it as the scene of constantly recurring agrarian outrages. It is said however that the Militia are implicated in the plot for subverting English dominion.

To-morrow our Colonial Parliament commences its Session ; and we see by our Quebec exchanges that the Irish Catholics of that city are about to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation for their St. Bridget Asylum. In this laudable attempt we trust that our friends may be

ed in the Canadian Legislature was that delivered by Mr. McGee during the last Session of Parliament; and the firm stand taken upon that occasion by the junior member for Montreal on the right of the parent, and the right of the parent alone and to the exclusion of all earthly authority, to determine " how, by whom, and with whom" his children should be educated, we are by no means surprised at the revelations now being made through the columns of the Colonist by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson. We have asserted that any political alliance of Catholics with George Brown, involved necessary a dereliction of principle upon the School Question, by one or the other of the contracting parties; and we have maintained always, in spite of the insinuations and

assertions of the Ministerial press to the contrary, that it was George Brown who had compromised ; and that it was not the Catholic party who were obnoxious to the charge of abandonment of one iota of principle. In this our opinion we are now fully sustained by the Ministerial Colonist and the Chief Superintendent of Education. The latter says in a communication over his signature that appears in the Colonist of the 22d instant that the evidence against Mr. Brown is clear and conclusive; and whilst lavisbing abuse upon the head of Mr. McGee, as a "Papist" and "the

most ultra of all the Roman Catholics who ever spoke in the House of Assembly" - abuse which we dare say Mr. McGee is not very anxious to repel, and which he has certainly by his conduct during the last Session, well earnedthe Reverend gentleman applies the lash in a most unmerciful manner to the back and shoulders of his principal opponent.

After quoting some choice paragraphs against Popery from the Globe of former years-Alas! Alas! quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore !the Rev. Mr. Ryerson continues as under :---

"The paragraphs above quoted are specimens of your Protestant game of past years, when you rode a high Protestant horse, - n very Bucephalus of his kind-with the banner of 'broad Protestant principles' floating in the breeze. Your zeal to destroy the alleged adversaries of Protestantism was quite as great as that of Jehn to destroy root and branch the house of Ahab, and quite as selfish. Tens of thousands of Protestants came to regard you as a standard-bearer of Protestant principles and liberty, and to view through the medium of the Globe all who did not follow you as the poor craven ' tools of Popery, and enemies of our noble school system. It was thus that such men as Messre Stevenson and Gamble, and others who had borne the burden and heat of the day in supporting and defending that school system when you were assailing it, were hunted down by the Globe as trucklers to Popery. One of the crimes of the Government of the day was, that it had " Roman Catholic supporters," and that was held up as a sign and proof of its Popish character. To have "Roman Catholic supporters" was then very sour grapes, nay, was a great crime against Upper Canada ; but how sweet did those grapes become the moment they appeared within your reach, and how soon did that crime become a virtue when Mr. M'Gee, the most ultra of all the Roman Catholics who ever spoke in the House of Assembly, was found available as your political ally," with, as you say, "his influence among the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada!"-From that hour no such paragraphs as those above quoted have found their way into the columns of the Globe. Even the Kidnapped Mortara could not find space in your columns for a decent account of

his sufferings (except some statements of a London

apologetic whine, as if heartily ashamed of his religion, and as one craving forgiveness for the offence as the misfortune of his birth and education, that he has any chance of a favorable hearing. We sincerely trust then that during his future career Mr. McGee will do his best to deserve the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's repreach of being an " ultra Roman Catholic ;" for so only can he merit the confidence of his constituents, or what to him should be of higher value, the approval of his own conscience.

Had we space at our command we should most certainly take care to re-produce the entire of the Brown-Ryerson correspondence; so fully does it bear us out in every word that we have written with respect to an alliance of Catholics with George Brown. Time after time we have denounced that alliance as impossible, and not desirable if possible. Impossible, so long as Mr. Brown adhered to his anti-Separate School policy: and certainly not desirable even if by his abandonment of that policy, the said alliance should become possible. Because as it was only by riding the " High Protestant horse" well nigh to death that he obtained his political importance, so by dismounting from the beast for one moment, or by allowing it even to slacken its speed, that political power or influence-without which an alliance with him would be worthless-would be lost to him for ever.

In justice, however, to Mir. Brown we must add that of late he has betrayed 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 declares himself to be still, and as firmly as ever, the champion of a mixed or common system of education; and thus shows us that though the hopes of obtaining office, and the immediate prospects of a Government situation may for a moment have induced him to vacillate, he is still the same George Brown as him whom we have known for years as the calumniator of our clergy, the ribald slanderer of our Sisters of Charity, and the inveterate enemy of our religion.

And if he has not changed, so neither have we ; nor will we ever consent to accept anything short of our full claims. We claim-and in these few words may be comprised all that we ask on the School Question-for the individual parent the right as against the State of educating his children as he pleases, and to determine for himself, what, by whom," and "with whom" they shall be taught. This we claim as a right that the parent holds immediately from God, and of which no human legislation, therefore, can rightfully deprive him ; and as the consequence of this first claim, we claim in the second place, that no man, be he Catholic, or be he Protestant, be compelled to support either Church or School to which he is conscientiously opposed. Is there any honest and reasonable man, who with his hand upon his heart, will dare to say that these our claims against the State are not most just,

best, speech on the School Question ever deliver- | bondsman's key," addresses the House in an | be fatal, not only to morality, but to the " Christian Family;" which in its turn underlies, and is the foundation of "Christian Society" and " Christian Civilisation." That which essentially distinguishes the latter from the Society and Civilisation that obtained in the most polished heathen nations before the coming of Our Lord, is the peculiar institution of matrimony; peculiar to Christians in this, that it has been raised by Christ Himself to the dignity of a Sacrament, and is therefore by its very nature or essence indissoluble, except by the death of one of the contracting parties. " One with one, and for ever,' is the fundamental principle of all " Christian Society," which cannot be touched without imperiling the entire superstructure.

Hence it is that before entering into any argument with the Leader upon the subject, we would respectfully invite our cotemporary to give a definition of a " civil contract" as he understands it; and to tell us what he means when he talks of a "civil marriage." We insist the more upon this, because from an article in the Leader of the 20th mst., it is evident that our cotemporary's ideas on this point are very vague and obscure ; and that the only thing clear and definite is, that he does not know what " civil marriages" are. He tells us, for instance, that " civil marriages" are at the present moment "not only sanctioned but performed by Roman Ecclesiastics in Upper Canada"-(though why the intervention of an ecclesiastic in a purely civil function should be invoked, he explains not;) and as a case in point cites the following :---

"What will be the horror of these journalists"-L'Ordre and the True Wilness)-" when we inform them that civil marriages are actually, at the present time, not only sanctioned but performed, by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, in Upper Canada? To come to particulars. In the month of November or December, 1857, the Very Reverend Vicar General Bruyere, performed one of these marriages in St. Michael's Oathedral, in this city. It was one of those mixed marriages, on which the Church of Rome has generally looked with disfavor, and sometimes refused to allow. The bridegroom was a Roman Catholic; the bride a Protestant. At the time in question, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto was absent ; and the Vicar Goneral, we believe, had some communication with the Bishop of Hamilton. on the subject, before he would undertake to perform even a legal marriage between parties to whose union, as he said, the Church does not give its reli-gious sanction. The result of that communication was that the Very Reverend Vicar General consented to perform the marriage, in a way that should make it legally binding; but at the same time he refused to allow it with the religious ccremony prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church. It was simply a civil or legal marriage: nothing more. And it was per-formed in this wise. The intended bride was requir-ed to ask her intended husband whether he would take her to be his wife; and an affirmative answer having been received, he, in turn, asked her whether she would take him to be her husband. The answer having been given, the parties signed their names, in a book, and the deed was regularly witnessed by persons present. The next thing was to pay the fee of \$20, and thus the marriage was legally performed.

"What will L'Ordre say to civil marriages after this? What will the True Witness say? Here is proof that mere civil marriages are performed, in Upper Canada, by high ecclesiastical functionaries of the Roman Catholic Church; and that, too, between parties whose union that Church refuses to sanction religiously. Nor is this case a solitary one. On the contrary, we believe this kind of marriage frequently occurs. How inconsistent, then, is it in L'Ordre and the True Witness to object to civil marriages, when they are practically sanctioned and actually perform-ed by the Church, in whose behalf these journals pro-

been deviated from, or feven partially relaxed. without the appearance of the most grave disasters. Read for instance would we say to the Leader, and carefully meditate the meaning of the following extract from the London Beacon. a Protestant journal; and remember that as the recognition of the right of divorce by the State is the inevitable consequence of degrading Matrimony from the supernatural to the natural order -from a Christian Sacrament to a "mere civil contract"-so the "Divorce Courts" of England, with all their unspeakable filth, are the inevitable results of the system of Legislation that of late years has been adopted in England; and which the Leader and its Ministerial friends have it in contemplation to impose upon us in Canada :---

"The Divorce Court is becoming a serious nuisance. Crimes and squabbles alternate; grave scandals and coarse comicalities are rife in the columns of every daily paper. In other days we were occasionally disgusted by the details of some trial for crim. con., and the delicacy of society, long outraged at length insisted upon putting an end to the action. But now publicity scems to be the normal condition of domestic life. The institution of holy matrimony itself is brought into contempt. All the discased parts of the social state are laid bare every morning, and all the lovers of gossip are supplied regularly at their breakfust-table with an accurate picture of an interior, as faithful and as unrestrained as any of those Dutch pictures which require painting over before they can be hung in our dining-rooms. A lady appeals to Judge Cresswell and a jury to relieve her from her husband, because he gave her a tin bed-candlestick to go to bed with ; and the Court is engaged two days in coming to the conclusion that the lady may, notwithstanding this and similar outrages, return to the matrimonial domicile without danger to her life. At other times we are admitted to all the discoveries of detective police. men, who have bored holes through doors and wainscots; or we are called upon to take interest in the foul language of two vulgar people, a publican's widow and a discarded preacher. These peeps into the domestic life of English people are not edifying either to natives or to foreigners. A witty Frenchman says, that if you wish to know the sequence of a marriage de convenance in England, you must read the proceedings of the Divorce Court, and if you desire to see the consequences of a marriage d'amour you must refer to the reports of the insolvent Court. We are not about to reopen the question of the constitution of this Court, but surely something might be done to prevent these public scandals and to protect the public taste. At present Judge Crosswell's Court is more thronged than a theatre; and we believe that all the expenses of the judicial staff might be paid by a judicious arrangement of reserved seats and additional gulleries, and by a scale of prices for admission properly graduated. The jury sys-tem is decidedly a failure as newly applied to theso cases. The verdicts have been very often palpably wrong, in some instances ridiculous. over, it is absolute oppression to call steady tradesmen away from their business and shut them up for days to listen to the mutual recriminations of a shrew and a fortune-hunter. Lord Brougham has written a letter to the Law Amendment Society intimating his fears that many of these parties are acting in collusion. We confess we cannot share in this fear, and we could almost wish it were better founded. The collisions are numerous and loud enough; the collusions must be very rare .---The example given by this exhibition must be frightful, and we believe that all the injury is being oc-casioned, not by the Court itself, but by the publicity given its proceedings.

Yes, indeed ! The "institution of mutrimony" may well be held in contempt there. where it is no longer held to be a "holy," but a mere " civil, contract ;" there too will a violation of its obligations be looked upon as a venial offence at worst, and often as a pleasant joke. where a pecuniary compensation is admitted as a full and honorable reparation for conjugal infidelity-as indeed it is, if marriage itself be, and adultery in consequence be but the breach of, a 'mere civil contract." Of this indifference to vice, this obtuseness of the moral sense, which the habitual disregard of chastity and the obligations of the marriage tie engenders amongst all classes of the community, the writer in the London Beacon, a zealous evangelical organ, of high 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, it is perfect; and may be said to comprise the whole of the "law and prophets" as held and practised by the respectable evangelical classes of the British Empire. It is not with the filthiness, the general bestiality and disregard for the precepts of common decency which the proceedings in the English " Divorce Courts" divulge, that the writer is shocked; but with "the publicity given to its proceedings ;" and the source of the "injury" is to be looked for, not in the infamous and anti-Christian law which sanctions adulterous sexual intercourse upon the pretence of granting divorces betwixt married persons, but in the notoriety given by the public journals 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 children, which may be thus summed up-" Behave yourselves afore folk :" and this injunction their spiritual children of the XIX. century observe with more than Judaical scrupulosity.

successful; but they will pardon us if we hint to them the propriety of seeing that their Bill be not encumbered with the insulting restrictions introduced with the assent of our Ministry of " good principles - bons principes" - into the Act of Incorporation passed last Session for the Academy of St. Cesaire. The Quebeccers will therefore have to watch the passage of their Bill through Parliament very closely, and to insist that, in compliance with the Protestant prejudices of U. Canada, it be not tampered with en route; and if any attempt, from any quarter, be made to introduce the restrictions to which we allude, their representatives should be instructed to oppose a vigorous resistance to the efforts of our enemies to impose upon us in Lower Canada their Anti-Catholic policy. "A nod," says the proverb, " is as good as a wink to a blind horse ;" and we trust that our friends will understand our hint to watch closely, and to judge most strictly, the conduct of their representatives; and to punish it without mercy, if it be conduct unworthy of the representatives of a Catholic constituency.

The correspondence betwixt the Rev. Mr. Ryerson and Mr. George Brown of the Globe, becomes every day more amusing; and gives certainly but a very low idea of the political hard to say in fact, whether it is more damaging to George Brown, or to our Liberal Catholic Ministry.

In a late issue the Colonist announced that in a forthcoming series of letters the Reverend others, the following facts with regard to the much talked of Brown-McGee Alliance :---

conditions of that alliance, " to pursue a different course in regard to the Roman Catholic Priest-Protestants in Upper Canada."

ed, and what would really tend to subvert our School System."

ter-writer) until two days after I dre to the subject in my fourth letter, and that copied from the New York Times as news, unaccompanied by a single editorial remark, lest offence might be given to your new 'Roman Catholic supporters.'-Colonel Tache, and other Roman Catholic members of the Legislature are liberals indeed, in comparison with Mr. McGee, as shown by his speech quoted in my last letter. Col. Tache's allusion, some years since to the *Globe's* assailants of the Church of Rome as pharisaical brawlers," was echoed and reechoed by the Globe in every part of Upper Canada for years as an insult to Protestants ; but of Mr. M'Gee's years as an insult to Protestants; but of Mr. Ar (dees most ultra and insulting speech, such as was never before delivered in the Canadian legislature, you have not one word to say, but you embrace Mr. M'-Gee himself as your ' political ally,' and denounce me for not doing the same. The Globe is now as free from anything against 'Romish priestcraft" as it for-merly was full of it; and even Bishop Charbonnel's forthing View Carrent Provension for the fighting Vicar-General Bruyere pats you on the shoulder, and commends you for no longer pursuing your "former course;" and the Montreal True Witness himsolf pronounces you a much better friend to separate schools "than the Rev. Mr. Ryerson." To complete the picture, we now see you-the former supposed Achilles of Protestantism-in the very position you represented "the poor cravens of the nistry" in 1855, "down on your knees" to the afore-said Mr. Cauchon, to Mr. Drummond, the author of the "Papistical school Bill," to Mr. Dorion, the earnest advocate of it, to Mr. McGee, the man of 'more power to the Pope," in the hone of getting into the offices of these " poor cravens," so as to " eat your leek with all humility."

The best of the joke is, that the writer of the above, and his Ministerial friends, are at the present moment pursuing the same course as that with which they reproach the Globe as having pursued during bygone years. They and their organs of honor and consistency of our public men. It is the press are themselves now actively engaged in making for themselves Protestant political capital, by appeals to the fanaticism of an "enlightened Protestant public" upon the " Mortara case;" by abuse of the Pope, and denunciations of " ultra Roman Catholics." The latter are of Superintendent was about to prove, amongst course the especial objects of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's vituperation, as they are of the hostility of all place-holding Liberal Kawtholics .---1. That Mr. Brown had agreed, as one of the Of the latter we have but too many in Parliament; for it is to them and to their "liberality" that we are indebted for the unsatisfactory state bood and Popery from what he has pursued in of the "School Question" at the present mopast years, and by means of which he has ac- ment. But the "ultra Roman Catholic" is quired his chief influence with a large class of scarce indeed; and his presence in the House is deprecated by all who wish to retain " State-And 2. To "compromise on the Separate Schoolism" and their official salaries. His voice, School Question what he has heretofore denounc- his words, his every gesture are a reproach to his more "liberal" co-religionists, and a rock of of-

and most reasonable?

CIVIL MARRIAGES AND DIVORCE .--- " If our cotemporaries"-says the Toronto Leader of the 17th, alluding to L'Ordrc and the TRUE WITNESS—" be prepared to argue the question" -(the question of Civil Marriages and Divorce)-"we have no objection to meet them; but to menace and denunciation the only possible reply is defiance."

Neither L'Ordre nor yet the TRUE WITNESS, have in our opinion menaced the Leader because of the latter's peculiar views with regard to the sexual unions of a professedly Christian people; though that both have denounced, or in other words condemned strongly the principles laid down by our cotemporary, is perfectly true ; and. seeing that L'Ordre and the TRUE WITNESS are Christian and Catholic, their conduct in this respect is also perfectly natural. No Christian, no one who believes that by Christ Himself the sexual union of baptised persons has been raised to the dignity of a Sacrament, and declared typical of the holy indissoluble union that exists between the Lord Himself and His Church, will shrink from denouncing as essentially anti-Christian, and as fraught with peril to the very existence of Christian Society and Christian Civilisation, a proposition for degrading matrimony to the level of a mere civil contract. To the Christian there is something so revolting in such a proposition, that he cannot refrain from denouncing it, and we have denounced it; but "menace" towards the Leader and its friends. we would never dream of employing, so confident are we in the excellence of our cause.

We shall be, therefore, most happy to " argue the question" with the Leader, provided only that he will clearly state his thesis, giving at the same time a plain, and full definition of the terms " civil contract;" and on our side we engage ourselves to prove that-if marriage be in the eyes of the State, but a " civil contract"-and since it is of the essence of all mere "civil contracts" that they can at any moment be annulled by the mutual consent of the contracting parties-the State must, as a logical consequence,

feas to write !"-Leader, 20th Jan.

What we have to say to the above is this.-That the marriage therein alluded to by the Leader was, in the eyes of the Catholic Church. and to all intents and purposes, a "Sacramental" union, and therefore not a mere " civil mar riage" -that is to say, a sexual union, abstraction or elimination made of the religious and essentially Christian element. This may excite the "horror" of the Leader; but it is strictly true nevertheless, as he himself would admit did he but know the Catholic doctrine respecting the Sacrament 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 State shall recognise as valid, and give civil effect to sexual unions contracted in the manner described above, the TRUE WITNESS for one will have no objection ; because, though mixed marriages are generally unbappy, such unions are really and essentially Sacramental, as distinguished from mere " civil" contracts. The persons contracting are bound in holy matrimony, and the tie that binds them is Sacramental, and therefore indissoluble. But with the example of Great Britain and the United States before our eyes; and witnessing, as we do, the fearful 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 Civil Magistrate, but-of the Church, we do hope that our Legislators will be very careful how they allow themselves to be induced to give the slightes appearance of sanction even to the change in the "Marriage Laws" of Canada that are evidently in contemplation. For Catholic members of Parliament, upon any pretence, to give their aid in relaxing the existing laws would be unpardonable; and if 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 endeavor to assimilate their system to that of the Catholic Church, as eminently conducive not only to the moral and eternal, but to so often mentioned in Scripture under various figures,

VERY ALARMING .- The Montreal Wilness. from a careful study of the prophecies of Scripture, and the disturbed state of the North of Italy, is inclined to believe that a regular "break up" is not far off, and indeed may be expected at any moment within " the next ten years."-He says :---

"It is worthy of remark in this connection, that a very great majority of the expounders of prophecy have made out the end of the great prophetic period chool System." Remembering that the best, incomparably the when the Catholic "with bated breath, and in a nition by the State of the right of divorce would human race. Never, we say, has that system be even now looming up and bearing down upon up."

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHBONICLE. JANUARY 28, 1859.

UPPER CANADA MOVING .- We give below the petition in favor of an amendment of the School Laws, adopted by the brave Catholics of Alexandria, and which is being circulated for signature amongst the different parishes and missions of Upper Canada.

That this petition will be unanimously signed by the Catholics of Upper Canada we cannot permit ourselves to doubt. Long have the Catholic laity been taunted with their apathy on the School Question; and that apparent apathy has been urged in Parliament as an argument for perpetuating the existing system with all its evils. From this reproach our friends have now the opportunity of redeeming themselves; of this argument, or guass argument, they have it now in their power to deprive their open enemies, and their treacherous friends. Will they not then avail themselves of this opportunity? will they not by one vigorous effort, by one good pull-" a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether" as they say at sea-approve to the world their fidelity to principle, and secure to their children the priceless blessing of "Freedom of without their names being registered as such. Education ?"

TO THE HONORABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, IN PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Purish of St. Finian, in the County of Glengarry. HUMBLY SHEWSTE-

That we, the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Finian, in the County of Glengarry, your Petitioners, have labored under all the disadvantages of the Act to amend the Laws relating to Roman Catholic Separate 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 School Law of Upper Canada, that in his opinion the Provisions of the Separate School Act of 1855 were not so convenient for the supporters of Separate Schools, as the fourth section of the Supplementary School Act.

That your Petitioners have now a right to complain that the Trustees of Separate Schools are elected differently from the manner in which the Trustees of Common Schools are elected.

That the whole number of Trustees of a Separate School are elected annually; whilst the Trustees of Common Schools retire and are replaced one by one-that is, one in each year, so that the whole body of Trustees of a Common School cannot be replaced till the third year after their first election.

That the Trustees of Separate Schools are not subject to re-election, unless they consent. which renders the management of Separate Schools the more difficult for an entirely new body of Trustees.

That one, at least, of the Trustees of a Separate School is obliged to verify, under oath, their half-yearly Returns to the Chief Superintendent of Education ; which implies an unworthy suspicion of the integrity of Roman Catholic Trustees, since no such obligation is imposed on the more favored Trustees of Common Schools.

That the law does not recognise the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada as supporters of Separate Schools, unless they give notice to the Clerk of the Municipality in which any Separate School is situated, that they are supporters of dress from an Orange Attorney-General, or an such Separate School; whilst all Catholics are liable to pay all rates imposed for Common Schools, and Common School Libraries, unless they obtain certificates from the Clerk of the Municipality in which they reside, that they are of Ireland, and are yet doomed to be the curse registered supporters of the Separate School of of Canada. No one but a fool can doubt that such Municipality. That, on the contrary, the law recognises all as supporters of Common Schools, expect registered Catholics, without their giving notice to the Clerk of the Municipality that they are sup-porters of the Common School. That the Trustees of the Separate Schools are obliged to send their half-yearly Returns to and that unless something be done quickly to the Chief Superintendent of Education ; whereas the Trustees of the Common Schools only send our adult population will be entired to join them; Brown and the members of the Ministry voted their half-yearly Returns to the local Superin- and in view of the rapidly spreading evil, we together, on the same side of the House, and on two tendent. That the Trustees of Common Schools receive their share of the Municipal Local Fund; whilst the Trustees of Separate Schools are excluded from any share of the Local Fund. That the Trustees of the Common Schools receive their portion of the Legislative Grant from the local Superintendent ; whilst the Trustees of Separate Schools are obliged to appoint agents in Toronto, who may exact a commission for obtaining from the Chief Superintendent the portion of the Legislative Grant due to the Catholic Trustees. That the supporters of Separate Schools are obliged to pay the debts contracted by a Common School before the time of a separation between a Common School and a new Separate out the Province. School; whilst they are, at the same time, excluded from any portion of the property acquired from those debts existing at the time of the separation. That on these grounds, and on account of the invidious differences between the Common and Separate Schools, we, your Petitioners, humbly pray that your Honorable House will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the evils of the foregoing grievances of which we complain; and that your Honorable House will be graciously pleased to remove them by enabling the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada to enjoy the same rights, the same privileges, and the same advantages in Separate School Education, that are in the possession of the supporters of Common Schools. And for which reason thankfully accept such crumbs as he may scatter your Petitioners humbly pray of your Honorable amongst his docile followers." House, That the election of Trustees of Separate Schools, and their continuance in office, be of the | rance friends to the notice of the Annual Meetsame nature as that of the Trustees of Common | ing of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence So-Schools. That the half-yearly Returns of the Trustees ing, in the new Vestry adjoining St. Patrick's of Separate Schools be received without being | Church.

verified under oath, as the Returns of the Trustees of Common Schools are received without being verified under oath.

That those half-yearly Returns of Trustees of Separate Schools be received by the local Superintendent in the same manner as are received the Returns of the Common Schools.

That the Trustees of Separate Schools receive from the local Superintendent their share of the local assessments, and their portion of the Legislative Grant according to the average attendance of the Separate Schools, in the same their monies.

That all the Roman Catholics in any school section, or ward, where a Separate School is, or may hereafter be established, shall, after the time of such establishment, be recognised by law as supporters of such Separate School.

That it be not necessary that Roman Catholics be obliged to register their names with the 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 Catholics be sufficient to have them recognised by law, as supporters of a Separate School within the section in which they reside; as all others are regarded as supporters of Common Schools,

That at the time of Catholics separating themselves from a Common School, they be not deprived of their share of the property belonging to the said School at the time of their separation ; on account of their having, according to their numbers, contributed towards the acquisition of that property.

That it is not equitable, that the Roman Ca-tholics of Upper Canada should be deprived of prived of such property under similar circum- tions he had received to collect were withdrawn. He tances; and therefore, your Pentioners pray that such injustice may no longer continue.

divided into wards, one Trustee be elected mant at Marseilles, and he obtained money from both. in each ward; and that all the Trustees from the The Bishop of Marseilles, hearing what he was about different wards form a Body Corporate.

That in a ward where a Trustee is elected, but where a Separate School is not established, lost 75,000f. He afterwards visited the Danish island the children of the said ward be permitted to go to the Separate School in an adjoining ward ;--and that the Catholics in the ward in which the Separate School is not established, be exempt sum in his possession, and from that place he went from all rates payable to Common Schools and to to Marseilles, where he asked the tradesman who had Common School Libraries.

And that the Catholics in the ward in which the Separate School is not established, be protected by their Trustee, elected from their wards, he being a member of the body Corporate of Trustees.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

ORANGE MAGISTRATES .--- The Toronto Mirror of Friday last, contains an amusing account of the sort of justice administered to Catholics by these partizan nominees of our Orange Government. The worthy in question, by way of adding insult to injury, holds-in cases wherein Catholics are interested parties-his Court in an "Orange Lodge ;" and there plays such fantastic tricks as at last to make even his brother Magistrates interfere with, and reverse his decisions. Of course it is vain for Catholics to look for re-

A CASE FOR THE FRENCH CANADIAN MIS-SIONARY SOCIETY.—As the "Swaddlers" are posed to repeal no less than nine grounds on which divorce might be obtained by the law of the land as now in Session, we would take the liberty of call- it then stood and still stands. These nine causes of ing their attention to the case of an apostate re- divorce weren-1, mutual consent; 2, deeply-rooled ported in Galignani's Messenger. The M. Bourasseau below described, is just the stuff that "Converts from Popery" are made of; and would be an invaluable as well as a most appro-priate addition to the noble army of Colportcurs in Lower Canada. It is time that Achilli and manner as the Common Schools now receive Gavazzi should take heed to their Protestant laurels, for here is one who bids fair to be a most dangerous rival to the above named shining lights of the Conventicle :---

"A singular case of swindling was three days ago submitted to the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Beaupreau (Maine-et-Loire). A man named Bouras-seau, after being a monk at St. Laurent-sur-Sevre, a naval gunner, coachman in a house of Jesuits, servant to a lady of rank, and a concierge, entered in 1854 as monk in the monastery of Noire Dame de Bon Secours at Marseilles, founded specially for providing for indigent sick, and he assumed the name of Brother Raphael. In May, 1855, the Bishop of Marseilles authorised him to go about France to collect subscriptions for the community, and he got himself presented to the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz; he too obtained from the Bishop of Nancy, first chaplain to his Majesty, a letter of recommendation to railway companies, by mean of which he was allowed to travel at a reduced rate. He made a large collection, but (as was afterward discovered) he, instead of handing it all over to the community, ab-stracted 1,600f., and a silver watch, which he deposited in his own name with a tradesman at Marseilles. Some time after the Bishop of Marseilles authorized him to make new subscriptions in the north of France, and on going to Paris he obtained the protection of the late Archbishop Sibour. He was, on the Archbishop's recommendation, admitted to their share of the property belonging to a Com-non School at the time of their separation, when the Dissentients of Lower Canada are not de-"But suspicion was excited, and the authorizathen went to America, and at Quebec, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., he represented to Protestants that he had abandoned Catholicism ; to Catholics That in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, that he was authorized to collect for the establishwrole to say that he was an impostor. At the end of November, 1855, he sailed for New Orleans, but was wrecked ; he then gave out that by that disaster he of St. Thomas and Guadaloupe, and raised subscriptions in both : in the latter island with the authorisation of the bishop, whom he imposed on. In August, 1856, he arrived at Brest with a considerable received his first deposit to accept a second one. He then applied for re-admission to the monastery of Bon Secours, and, in the hope that he would give up the money he had received in America, it was granted. But nothing could be got from him and he was expelled. Towards the cad of 1856 he had obtained admission to the Dominicans at Lyons, but being found to be devoid of all religious principle, he was, at the end of four months, turned out. He was next heard of at Montpellier, where he bought a house for 5,500., and lived in it for some months. He afterwards went to Lyons, where he obtained admission to the Order of the Freres de la Sainte Famille de Bellay,

but did not succeed ; he, however, was accepted in another community in that city, but did not stop in it long. Afterwards he went to Caen, where he was received in an orphan asylum, but was expelled in a fortnight. He next entered a similar asylum at Rouvray-les-Rouen, and stopped there two months. He afterwards returned to Marseilles, then went to Nantes, then obtained hospitality in the monastery of La rappe, at Bellefontaine, then in a monastery at St. Martin de Beaupreau, and then from the cure of Cholet. In all his peregrinations he solicited and obtained subscriptions for Notre Dame de Bon Secours at Marseilles, and he appropriated the whole amount to his own use. At Cholet, a commissary of police, from whom he solicited a gratuitous passport on the plea of poverty, questioned him, and not being satis-fied with his auswers had him searched. A sum of rs had him searched A Sum O 2,200f., in gold was found on him. The commissary were then brought to light. When these facts had been proved to the tribunal, the man was called on for his defence, but he had none to offer, and was condemned to two years' imprisonment and 1,000f., fine.- Galignani's Messenger.

by the Manteuffel Cabinet in the session of 1857 proaversion; 3, continuing to frequent the company of a third party after the same has been interdicted by order of Court; 4, inability on the part of the wife to establish by proof the correctness of her conduct Lower Honse, to which this sweeping Bill was referred, so far modified it as to propose to leave four out of the above nine grounds in the statute-book, but the proposals of this Committee were not accepted by the House. Any compromise which the present Ministry can offer will fail to satisfy the domands of the extreme Church party; while, if they propose to touch No. 1 of the above grounds of divorce-viz., 'mutual consent'-they will raise a violent opposition in the country at large. They will not conciliate a man of the clerical party, and they cannot but irritate their own supporters."

We return our thanks to Mr. Lovell for " the Lower Canada Law Almanac," on a sheet compiled by George Futvoye, Esq., Grown Law Department. It contains, tegether with much valuable information, a Calendar of each month, showing on each day the courts meeting thereon throught Canada ; a com-plete list of the Judiciary, and of all the Judicial officers, in the different districts the terms of all the Courts, shewing where, when and under what authority they are held.

THE TORONTO POLICE .-- A NEW AND EXCELLENT REGULATION .- One of the primary regulations, says the Globe, that have been adopted is, that no member of the force shall belong to any secret society -The importance of this rule will be obvious to all who haved traced the causes of inefficiency in times past; and its rigid enforcement will be accepted as guarantee that the irritating distinctions of race and creed shall not hereafter mar the usefulness of a body whose functions pertain to the common interests of the community.

# OUR POLITICAL POSITION. TO THE CATHOLICS OF UPPER CANADA.

#### (Concluded from our last.)

Leaving, however, these pseudo Catholics to pursue their own course, let us consider, Gentlemen. what is your policy and duty at the present moment. As your policy as conscientious Catholics must ever be in accordance with your duly, and as your duty must ever be in accordance with morality, it is from the laws of morality alone that you can learn your true policy. Now one of the clearly defined laws of morality is this-and I would beg of you to mark it well-" When the instruments are confessedly cril, and there is no necessity of action, then you are bound to abstain from acting." Now to apply this fundamental axiem of morals to your duty with regard to the two great parties in the State. We have seen, I think, pretty clearly that both parties—"the Ins" and "the Buts"-are equally adverse to the Catholic cause .-" There is no faith to be kept with Catholics," is their fundamental principle. If the one is sworn to do all in their power to oppose Catholicity, the other does it without being sworn. Both are equally inimical to the Church of God. Neither will grant her the least concession, except it be wrung from them by the direst necessity. Both then are cril, and as such it is impossible for you as Catholics to support either. You cannot conscientiously give your sup-port either to "the Ins" or "the Outs." You may perhaps strive to salve over a guilty and reproving conscience, as some have done, by appealing to another fundamental maxim of morals; but if they will read this their pet maxim rightly, it will stand them in but poor stead. They tell us that of "two evils we must choose the less," and applying it to the matter in question, they argue that as both parties are evil, we must choose the less; that as both "the Ins" and "Outs" are enemies to our religion, that we must give our support to that which is the less inimical. It is a fact worthy of note that this argument is used by the quasi-Catholic supporters of both "the las" and "the Outs" against each other, both claiming that the party they support is the less inimical of the the If they would quote this maxim honestly, and two. in its integrity, they would immediately find the ground knocked from under their feet. " Of two necessary evils choose the less." Now in that word "necessury" lies the whole morality of the maxim. We are not allowed to choose the less of two evils, unless one of those evils be necessary-that is, unless we cannot avoid both. Now, no sane man will say for a moment that in the case of our present political position, there is any necessity involved. We are free to remain away, and are bound therefore to do so, seeing that both parties in the State are inimical to our dearest and most precious interests. But because you cannot conscientiously support either party in the State, are you therefore, Gentle-men, to remain idle? Certainly not. Neutral you must or ought to remain, but passive, never. Whatever may be your duty towards the present contending parties, you never can lose your responsibility towards your religion first, and towards the State afterwards. You are bound to support your religious interest, and to oppose its enemics. Now in the present state of affairs, there is but one way left for you to do this. In the first place, to withhold your support from either party, as at present constituted; and in the second place, to form for yourselves a third and perfectly independent party in the State, whose object shall be, by unity of action, to wrest from the country an acknowledgment of your conscientious convictions, and a promise of concession towards them. This done, it will then be your duty to enforce it. I must confess, Gentlemen, that with regard to the possibility of forming such a party I have great doubts. Not that I have much fear for the Gatholic constituencies, but for their representatives. True patriots, that is to say, conscientious politicians, are too seldom inct with now-a-days. It may be that a con-stituency has been kept free from all taint of bribery and corruption, and that a representative has been cast about for, and by apparent good fortune found, who, to all appearances, is of the right brand ; a mo del politician-in short, an honest man. But alas ! such is human naturo-what guarantee have we that he really is so, or being so that he shall remain so ?---We have seen too many examples of self-styled Patriots in these our days to have much confidence in them. Like our winter Canadian hares, your Canadian Patriot is before election of the purest white; he is, (or says he is,) honest, conscientious and incorruptible -the drifted snow is not purer from aught of contamination than his sonl. But lot him once be returned-lot him but once feel the influence of the warmth of governmental patronage and place, and his coat is changed—he is in fact quite another animal. His own constituents would not recognise him. It is this that will form the chief obstacle to the influence of an independent party. Nevertheless the attempt must not, therefore, be abandoned. Honest constituencies must in time beget honest representatives ; both in the course of nature, and because they will be forced by necessity and fear to act honestly. It becomes your duty then, Gentlemen, to form this Independant Catholic Party, totally irrespective of You must form a Catholic platform, and by this you must stand or fall. Let it once be felt that you are united and determined not to support any party that will not guarantee you the planks of your platform, then and then only shall you obtain political justice. A. U.

The Toronto Leader, (Ministerial) noticing the proceedings of a public meeting of the Anti-Ministerialists held at Coteau Landing, on the 8th inst., and at which Resolutions strongly in favor of "Freedom of Education," and equally strong against " Representation by Population," were adopted-comments in the following strain :

5

"By whomsoever conceived, and by whomsoever concocted, these resolutions constitute the latest Lower Ganada platform. And they contain much useful instruction. They show us that Representation by Population is openly repudiated by Mr. Brown's allies, in Lower Canada; that their motto is education under clerical influence and an extension of the Separate School system; that the Clear Grits are looked to as the persons most likely to have no scruples about putting their hands into the public purse to pay the whole of the casual rights, due to Lower Canada Seigniors. These are the conditions on which the Brown-Dorion alliance can receive any support, in Lower Canada. What say Upper Canada Libe rals to the new platform ?"-Leader 21st inst.

Cor Remittances in our next.

We would caution all who buy Pain Killer, to be careful and call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and to take none not put up in square bottles, with Perry Davis & Son's note of hand on one side of the bottle, and "Davis' Vegetale Pain Killer" blown in the glass. All others are spurious.

### Birth.

At Richmondhill, C. W., on Tucsday, the 25th instant, the wife of M. Teefy, Esq., of a son.

#### Died.

On the 11th inst, at his residence, Manor House, St Cesaire, Mr. James O'llaviland, a native of Co.

Londonderry, Ireland, aged 56 years. On the 8th inst., in Cobourg, C.W., of inflammation of the bowels, Stephen M'Kenny, a native of Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, Ireland - a good and sincere Catholic. May his soul rest in peace.

#### MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Janus	ry 25th,	1859.
riour, per quintal	\$3.00 to	\$3,30
Untilical, per do	2,70	2,75
wheat, per minot	00	00
Uals. do	60	70
Barley, do., Peas, do.,	70	75
Peas, do	80.	85
Boans, do.,	0,00	
Buckwheat, do.,	50	0,00 55
Onious, per minol,	67	
Potatoes, per bag,	75	80
Beef, per lb.,	7	80
Mutton, per quarter,		15
Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).	1,00	1,15
Butter, Fresh, per Ib.,	6,00	6,50
" Sult me lls	25	30
" Salt, per 1b.,	17	18
Eggs, per doz.	30	33
Cheese, per lb.,	10	15
Turkeys, per couple,	1,20	2,20
Geese, do.,	85	1,50
Fowls, do.,	40	60
Hay, per 100 bdfs.,	5,00	7,00
Suraw, do.,	3,00	4,50
Ashes-Pots, per cwt	6,10	6,15
" Pearls, per do.,	6,40	6,50

COLDS COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRII, INFLUENZA BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS. SORE THROAT. WIIOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by Jonn I. BROWN & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the Clork's Office of the District Court of the

Dist. of Mass. EF Courses.—The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonry and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Broncial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat he ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, 13" Cures Cough, Cold, Hourseness and Influenza. Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchilis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of SINGRES. Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. 112 [From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.] - "I have nover changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put ' *Troches*' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Traches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

Orange Governor.

Hence proceed those accursed "secret societics," which are, and long have been the curse there, where Orangeism exists and is fostered by Government, there also counter " secret" organ-

isations take root, and spread themselves. We have in fact been informed that the extent to of last Session, an Inquirer will find that on the which "secret societics" are spreading both in Upper and Lower Canada is most alarming :--check the growing evil, a considerable portion of have been carnestly requested to remind our readers that every Catholic who, no matter upon men, and against M. M. Dorion and M'Gee; what pretence, or what provocation, becomes a who both, stoutly and eloquently, opposed that member of a "secret society" is ipso facto excommunicated; cut off from the communion of its first and on that for its second reading. Here the faithful whilst living, and doomed after death indeed there was a most monstrous alliance, and to hell-fire for all eternity. Yet alas! it is to be feared that too many will still persist in disregarding the voice of the Church ; and unless the Executive and Legislature of Canada adopt an entirely different policy towards all "secret societics" in general, and towards Orangeism in particular, from that which they have pursued for some years past, there are but too good reasons for believing that these pests of social order, and religion, will extend their ramifications through-

POLITICAL PORTRAITS .- Here is one from the pencil of the editor of the Toronto Colonist. If not a flattering, it we think, will pretty generally be recognised as a very faithful likeness of a Liberal Kawtholic:

" Of all our public men, perhaps none has shown such ingrained inconsistency as Mr. Sanfield Mac-donald. Conservative by education, but a Reformer by profession-Roman Catholic by creed, yet a supporter of socular education-Upper Canadian by birth and residence, although contending for a Lowor Canadian metropolis-his whole conduct seems to be marked by the same kind of feebleness which causes a ricketty child to be provided with an iron framework to sustain its uncertain stops. Detesting Mr. Brown with all his heart and soul, he still does not scruple to follow humbly in his footsteps, and

We beg to call the attention of our tempeciety, which is to take place next Sunday even- grounds we may form some notion from the sub-

TO CORRESPONDENTS .- Yes. By referring to the Division List of the Legislative Assembly 28th April, Mr. Brown and M. Dorion voted on different sides upon the Bill for authorising the Grey Nuns to dispose of part of their real estate ; and that on May 5th of the same Session, Mr. occasions, for the Incorporation of the Orangemost infamous measure, both on the motion for one meffably disgraceful to all parties concerned therein; and our correspondent is quite correct in denouncing as the grossest inconsistency and the rankest hypocrisy, the clamors that have been raised against a "Brown-Dorion" alliance, by the very men who were the former's comrades in supporting the Bill for Incorporating a " secret politico-religious" society, whose sole object is to put down Popery, and to maintain Protestant Ascendancy. At the same time, as the TRUE WIT-NESS is as little disposed to fraternise with the Rouges or Clear Grits, as he is to ally himself with the " Scarlet Brothers," an Inquirer must excuse us for declining to publish his communication.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN PRUSSIA .- Of the evil consequences of any interference with the jurisdiction of the Catholic Church in Matrimonial matters, the following paragraph from the "Foreign Correspondence" of the London Times lurnishes ample proof ; showing too, how the unrestricted right of divorce flows, as a logical consequence, from the premise that marriage is a mere civil contract."

To understand what follows it must be remembered that Prussia, true to its Protestantism, and to the anti-Christian policy of which in Canada the Ministerial organs of the press are the exponents, altogether ignores the indissolubility of the marriage lie ; and recognises the right of divorce | the Ins and the Outs-of the Liberal or Tory parties. amongst its subjects upon the most trifling grounds. Of the nature and number of those joined extract :---

"The Bill on Divorce laid before the Lower House

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

F [From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D , New York.] 'I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

II'' [From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.]-" I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

13" For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

## NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Sr. PATRICE'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will be held next SUNDAY EVENING, immediately after Vcspers, in the new VESTRY adjoining St. Patrick's Oburch. A full attendance of Members is requested. EDWARD MURPHY, Secretary. Jan. 27, 1859.

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES. PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to

QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON,

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#### JANUARY . 28, 1859. TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE

#### FOREIGNINTELLIGENCE. ngas **ins**a (farest FRANCE.

The disquistude caused by Napoleon's menace ta

the Austrian Minister, continued. On the 7th inst. Moniteur publishes the following paragraph :-- "For several days the public spirit has been agitated by alarming reports, which it is the duty of the government to put a stop to by declaring that nothing in our diplomatic relations authorizes the fears which those reports tend to provoke." This caused a slight improvement in the funds in Paris and London, but was only temporary, and all the improvement was subsequently lost.

It is reported that France sent a very threatening note to Austria, warning her in consequence of Austrian troops crossing the Servian frontier.

CONSUMPTION OF MEAT IN FRANCE .-- It appears from an account recently published that the consumption of meat in France, which in 1812 only averaged 17 kilogs. for each individual per annum, is now 54 kilogs. In comparison to the number of inhabitants the consumption is greater in the towns than in the country parts. Paris consumes 10 kilogs. each person more than any other place. Next in quantity comes the north of France, where the average is 64 kilogs. each ; the two provinces of Poitou and the Limousin are those which consume the least, the quantity being only 41 kilogs. It is singular that in the departments where the most meat is produced the consumption is the least.

PARIS, JAN. 5, 1859 .- Notwithstanding the tear and wear which always recurs in the French capital at this season, the last trial of M. de Montalembert is still the subject of general conversation among the cultivated classes of the nation. The impression it has made on the public opinion does not seem to die away so soon as might have been expected; in fact, it appears to have acted as a spark which set fire to a latent train of gunpowder, Ten years have now elapsed since the revolution of 1848, and that sort of horror for free institutions which naturally ensued upon that period of anarchy, is now wearing itself out. People begin to think, and even to say, that after all, the Government itself suffers from the actual state of silence and absence of discussion which is one of the leading features of the present system. The "official gag," as it was termed by the noble Count, acts in direct opposition to the intentions of the Imperial will, by making it responsible for every petty misdemeanor of its agents, or by giving more importance to certain events than they ought in reality to assume. Besides, people will both think and speak notwithstanding any proscription to the contrary; and most certainly the salons of Paris are at present the centre of an opposition more dangerous than any free discussion of its acts. Idle rumors, exaggerated reports are assumed, circulated, and exaggerated as positive facts, and the re-sult is a sprending ill-will against the system.

The best proof I can give of this disposition is what took place at the Tuilleries, when the different Ambassadors were received by the Emperor on Now Year's Day. The growing coolness between the Courts of Paris and Vienna, both on account of the state of Italy and of the Danubian Principalities, is a circumstance known to all. All of a sudden, a rumor spread throughout the city, that the Emperor had spoken to the Baron Dezubner in most harsh terms, publicly upbraiding the Austrians with troubling the tranquillity of Europe. That Napoleon III, should have thus trodden unexpectedly in the footsteps of his famous uncle, who was wont to browbeat foreign Ambassadors on public occasions, seemed somewhat startling indeed, and yet the rumor assumed such a definite shape, that it immediately caused a fall in the funds amounting to almost one franc. Such was the sensation created, that the Government has thought proper to show facts, as they were, by publishing in the Constitutionnel the few words attered by his Majesty, and which run as follows :--

" I regret that our relations with your Government are not so amicable (ne soient pus ausse bonnes) as formerly, but I beg of you to tell the Emperor that my own personal feelings towards him have undergone no alteration."

From the above language, significant though it be, it is evident that Napoleon is rather desirous of closing than widening the brench between France and Austria; and yet such is the present excitable state of public opinion, that very different words were ascribed to the Imperial speaker. Is it not manifest that, with a free press or something like it, the above fact would have assumed hic et nunc its true and definite form?

I shall speak of them more fully in my next letter, wishing at present to draw some conclusions from the above lines in reference to the attitude of our English Oatholics when speaking of the French Government.

In the opinion of many eminent and pious men of this country, it would be, to say the least, very inju-dicious for the English Catholic to entertain such a strong leaning to the actual system in France, precisely at a juncture when a chauge is gradually effecting itself even among the most influential of the continental clergy. The latter are more and more becoming aware of the danger attendant upon too close a subserviency to the will and views of an absolute government. They likewise are by no means indifferent to the bitter feeling of hostility to religion | score. According to the Venice Official Gazelle, which has lately grown up among even well-meanng men, in consequence of the vindictive and intem perate tone of the Univers, and its adherents. This beling has reached an alarming height, and among the most distinguished French prelates is viewed with over a new leaf. At any fate, they seem disposed to drop gradually the link which has hitherto bound them so closely to the Imperial Government, in order to follow henceforward a more neutral policy.

Thus where hardly seems any ground for British Catholics to proclaim Napoleon III. their "protector," when, in fact, he can protect them in nothing at all in their own country. A time may shortly come when France and Great Britain will tread upon very different ground, and oppose each other's influence in every political field. It is asked here by many a sympathiser with our Catholic countrymen whether the latter would then find themselves in a very enviable situation, after displaying so much devotedness and enthusiasm for a system so directly clashing with the institutions and feelings of England? Let due justice be given to the Imperial acts when they deserve it, but what is the use of proclaiming ourselves the staunch supporters of a man who has not yet rallied one independent statesman in his own country ?- Cor. of Weekly Register.

# GERMANY.

The official Oesterreische correspondent of Vienna aunounces that reinforcements will go from that city to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. It is expressly said that the troops are sent for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants of the kingdom against the revolutionary party.

A despatch from Vienna, dated Friday, the 7th inst., says that the 3rd corps d'armee of the Imperial army, amounting to 30,000 men, had left for Italy. It is estimated that the Austrians can now muster 100,000 men, in two or three days, within the limits of their Italian dominions.

The Journal de Frankfort, an Austrian semi-official paper, says that Austria is at present strong enough in Italy to meet any event there, and boasts that all Germany, with Prussia at its head, is backing her.

CONVERSION OF THE PROFESSOR UGO SAEMMER .-The conversion of Professor Ugo Saemmer, holding the chair of Protestant Theology in the Royal College at Berlin, has occasioned much excitement and surprise through Germany. This learned theolo-gian was led to holy truth by a course of deep re-search into the times preceding the Reformation.— He published a few months since a valuable work, the result of profound study and patient labor, entitled "Catholic Theology at the time of the Reformation previous to the Council of Trent,"-Berlin, Stawitz, 1858 .- This volume of 353 pages was but an amplification of a dissertation crowned in 1856 by the University of Berlin, and which treated of heology at the epoch of the transition amongst the learned, and which is called the Catholicity of Trent, a theology unknown to his co-religionists. In this he expounds the dogma of the Catholic Church as propounded by her theologians before the Council, that is, from the year 1517 to 1545. This work is written most conscientiously. M. Saemmer not sa-tisfied with studying the theological works of his own country, has examined closely the theological treatises of France and England. He examined on the various doctrines of the Church in order to write on them-" Original Sin and its Consequences," "Free Will and Grace," "The Commandments and Evangelical Councils," "The Constitution of the Church," " The Sacrament," 'Indulgences," " Ecclesiastical Orders and Celibacy, "Marriage," "The Saints." M. Saemmer prepared also an edition of the treatise of St. Anselm Cur Deus Homo. After the nublication of which, furnished with funds by the Government, he left Berlin in the month of July, and visited Dresden, Vienna, Padua, Milan, and Moriaco in Bavaria, to examine for the purpose of ipts of Euse the library of that town. This voyage, however, ended by demonstrating to him how different was Catholicity, not only in doctrine, but also in practice, from what he had believed it to be hitherto from the portraiture he had received of it. From that moment his return to the bosom of the Church became for him an urgent necessity. Grace was poured on him. He spent many weeks in prayer and tears before God, who gave him strength to overcome every obstacle. On the 15th of last October his victory was complete, and he resolved to enter immediately into the true fold of Christ.-Peace and joy from the Holy Spirit flooded his heart and renouncing with heroic courage every tempora advantage and the brilliant and honorable future which this world offered, clasped with eager joy the precious jewel of faith and love revealed to him. The ensuing day he forwarded his resignation to the Ministry and the heads of the College, with grateful thanks for their many proofs of consideration and friendship, and avowed his sole motive for leaving them was his entrance into the Catholic Church, the true and sole spouse of the man-God and only depository of revelation. On the 18th October he repaired to his Lordship the Bishop of Ermeland, in whose diocess he was born, imploring him to receive him into the Church. In a few days he was admitted into the seminary, where he is preparing himself, apart from the world, with heart and soul, for the great act which will give us another bother and the Church a valiant and devoted son. Protestants, who are generally silent on these conversion from their ranks, cannot restrain their annoyance at this defalcation. The Times of Berlin insists that Professor Saemmer should restore the various sums paid during his professorship, since his studies have but tended to make him a Catholic.

with themselves, for they tell us that the police are everywhere and allow no assemblages of persons (which I believe to be perfectly true), and then they talk of processions of two hundered students, lasting an hour, in broad daylight, for a purpose obviously hostile to the Government. There is no need to cite

seems to be in no way diminished. If the financial tightness has been a little eased by the issues of old zwanzigers at 34, the remedy is too late and imperfect to dissipate the general indignation on that there is to be a diminution of 1,400 in the number of conscripts levied in that province for 1859, comparatively with the numbers taken for 1858, and the Milun Gazette says that in Lombardy 1,500 less 'will be taken, but such assurances from such sources inspire no confidence and afford ne contentment in presence as much worse than the previously existing one. It seems that concessions with respect to the conscrip-

tion are actually being made, at least for the time being; but so great is the distrust and hatred of the Lombardo-Venetians towards their rulers that they are slow to be persuaded that any good thing can proceed from them. A newspaper says that cards are handed about in Milan urging the inhabitants to abstain from all amusements in the approaching carnival season, and to save their money for important purposes. The belief in approaching great events, by which war is of course meant, is still general and strong in the Austro-Italian provinces.

Outbreaks are anticipated at Milan.

It was rumored, but not confirmed, that the city was in a state of siege.

Great agitation likewise at Cremona, Madeira and elsewhere.

CHRISTIAN SERVANTS AND THE JEWS .- A letter from Rome, to the Journal des Debais, states that the Car-dinal Vicar has caused an enquiry to be instituted in the Ghetto, in order to discover if any Christian women were in service with the Jews. Fifteen were found, and were instantly obliged to leave the house of the Hebrews in which they served. This surely gives fair evidence that ecclesiastical authority is sincerely bent on maintaining the laws instituted for the well-being of the people of Israel, and for the purpose of avoiding such contingencies as arose in the Mortara family.

PREFARATIONS FOR WAR.-According to private letters from Naples of the 22d ult., reports were current that government had ordered an additional levy of 18,000 men. It was also said that great activity prevailed in all the arsenals in the manufacture of arms.

#### BELGIUM.

A MURDER REVEALED BY A DREAM .- A miraculous discovery of a horrid murder, is related by a Belgian Journal of a recent date of which we make a sumшагу :-

Two brothers set out from Gyrek with a view of placing their two daughters at a boarding school in the town of Grosswardein. During the night of their absence, the youngest daughter, aged ten who was left at home, woke up her mother suddenly during the night, and crying bitterly declared that she saw her father and all being murdered. The mother for some time took no notice of the child's declaration, but as she persisted, and would not be pacified she became to be alarmed herself and the next morning took the child before the Mayor of the town, to whom she declared her dream, stating at the same time that the murderers were two men living in the neighborhood whom she deliberately pointed out, and added that the murder was committed at the entrance of the forest, on the road to Grosswardein.

The Mayor on this revelation, thought it prudent to make some inquiry after the two neighbors indi-cated by the child, when, singularly enough, they were discovered to be absent from home. This suspicious circumstance induced the Mayor to despatch some officers to the forest alluded to by the child who discovered the horrible spectacle of five bodies extended on the ground, which were those of the brothers, the two daughters, and the driver of the vehicle in which they all had taken their departure. The corpses appeared to have been set on fire to destroy their identity, and the vehicle was nowhere discovered. The horrible affair led the officers to examine the whole neighborhood, where they fortunately pounced upon the two neighbors at a fair not far distant, as they were in the very act of changing spots of ome note ble. On being seized they immediately confessed of the Assembly, has given notice of his intention to their crime, and on the child's dream being revealed to them, acknowledged the finger of Providence in their capture. The wonderful dream on the part of the child, and its fulfilment excited an immense sensation in the neighborhood.

items of the account that we are tempted ito disbelieve even a blue-book. It will be perceived that the decrease in the land revenue is just £2,000,000, being £200,000 more than the actual loss on the land revenue of the North-West, which amounted to and exaggerate puerilities to persuade people that | £1,800,000. This and the loss on the salt in the the utmost discontent reigns in Lombardy. At Pa-via the delegate, an Italian, has ben replaced by an losses of the year, and 50 per cent. even of these are Anstrian police agent. The irritation caused by the made up from the increased profit on opium. A fact monetary change and the new law of conscription more indicative of the strength of our revenue syshas seldom been recorded in history, with the North-West Provinces "actually lost" the revenue declined by a sum less than 7 per cent. upon the gross income of the State, less by hundreds of thousands and flung it into the air, that it might be seen by than the revenue loss produced in England by the recent monetary panic! The fact is a pleasant one passed almost unscathed through 1857 will scarcely be affected by anything short of our expulsion. It is fortunate that it is so, for the expenditure shows of the September law, which is generally denounced four great items of increase. The civil expenditure has increased by a million and a-half, principally from carrying to that account the £1,174,649, the cash actually taken by the mutineers from the treasuries. The military expenditure, notwithstanding the disappearance of the old army and the old pension list, has been enlarged by four millions and a quarter, the cost of military buildings by half a million, and the home expenditure by two millions and a-half. The total of excess over last year, after stopping public works, is seven millions. Nor can this represent the whole truth. No outlay had in this year been made for property destroyed, for compensation, or for the new police corps, three most serious items. The expenditure for police, indeed, had scarcely increased a pound. Nor apparently had the transport bill been paid. The whole charge is put down at £776,000, or about £19 a-head-an impossibility. Even if part of the cost of transport bishop, so as to press it tightly. Two other post were paid out of the next item, "Payments on account of Her Majesty's troops serving in India, The cords with which the feet were bound were £1,175,000," the total will not be in excess of the truth. Taking the whole account, however, as it feet being then pegged down; the loins were simi-stands as a fair representation of the fact, it justi-fies the foreboding of our correspondent "C." We tortures of the venerable prelate, thus bound and lost last year nine millions and a-half. This year we have as much to lose, minus the cash stolen, but feet, then the hands, afterwards the head of the marplus the pay of about 70,000 new levies and police, plus some 600 new staff appointments, plus the rehabilitation of nearly exhausted arsenals. There compensation, and for accounts left unadjusted, and the mutiny, even if it ends this cold weather, has added 25 millions to the debt. That is, at five per cent., £1,250,000 added to the permanent burden .--Add the cost of 45 extra battalions of Europeans. or say, with our new masses of English cavalry, not less than £3,500,007 a-year. Add the £900,000 of lastly his body was opened, and his entrails drawn the old deficit in 1857, and we have increased inter- out with a hook. est of debt, £1,250,000; increased military cost, £3,500,000; old deficit, £900.000; total, £5,650,000. In other words, a permanent deficit of five millions and a-half, to be met by the surplus of Oude, when it comes, and the profits of the half-dozen jaghires execution the different parts of the body were wrap-and pensions forfeited before Lord Stanley restored ped up in the mat and thrown into a pit dug for this Dhar.-Friend of India.

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA.

The President of the South African Republic, a district between the Cape colony and the Caffres, from which the Colonial Government has withdrawn and which is occupied chiefly by Dutch Boers, has called attention to the proceedings of the agents of the London Missionary Society. The President ac-cuses them upon "direct proofs" "of being the promoters of political movements, having for their object war and the shedding of blood. We have only to be guided by the general history of South Africa to see that wherever these missionaries have been admitted, sedition has been followed by hostilities, cruelty and barbarism have been led on against civilization, and tribe has been incited against tribe to the mutual loss and injury of both."

#### AUSTRALIA.

Last year the Provincial Parliament framed an act for the incorporation and endowment of a Catholic college, to be called "St. John's College, within the archdiocese of Sidney." This act Lord Stanley, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimated he could not recommend her Majesty to assent to the law, knowing nothing of "an archdiocese" in the colony, and the legal recognition of any such division of the colony by the Pope being "unconstitu-tional." Upon this Mr. Denicby, a Catholic member

statement, but so extraordinary are some of the 500 soldiers, two elephants, four horsemen, two men bearing sinstruments called chieng; a drummer, and four trumpeters. ....When the Bishop reached the scene of his glorious mrrtyrdom he was covered with sweat and mad. On seeing his two servants, who were awaiting the blow which should let their spirits soar awaiting the blow which should be should be block soar to heaven, his eminence exhorted them to courage, and gave them his blessing. A few moments later the mandarin who was scated on one of the ele-phants raised his voice, and ordered the heads of the two servants to be first cut off, and afterwards that more indicative of the strength of our revenue sys- two servates to be have out out, and alterwards that tem we have rarely seen. In a convulsion such as of the kou (the term applied to Catholic priests). At a given signal the head of one of the servants named Tiep was struck off; but three blows were requisite to effect this. The executioner then took the head everybody. The executioner then struck off the head of the second, named Hiev, but on this occasion for the holders of Indian funds. The revenue which struck with a more fortunate hand (does not your reverence think so?) for he only needed a single blow. Happy souls! which had ascended to heaven to receive the reward of their courage, and to prepare, so to speak, that seat of glory for their master which was destined for him by our Lord in so few moments. These faithful attendants had served the Bishop in this life, and in their deaths they shared his glory and his triumphs.

Let us now pass on to the horrible torture suffered by the venerable bishop. The two servants having been executed, the executioner stretched a mat on the ground, placed a small carpet upon it, broke the chain which was round the neck of His Eminence, and made him lie down upon his back upon the matting. The bishop wore, at this time, nothing but a pair of trousers turned up to the thighs. The victim being thus placed, the executioner took two stakes, which he fixed in the ground on each side of him, and to which his hands were tightly bound by cords, causing great pain. Two others were then place under his armpits and crossed over the chest of the were then set up at a short distance from his feet .-passed round these posts and stretched violently, the tortures of the venerable prelate, thus bound and racked. An order was then issued first to cut off the tyr, and lastly to eviscenate him. At this order five executioners commenced their frightful duty. They were armed with a kind of billhook or hatchet, purhabilitation of nearly exhausted arsenais. There were all of a line of the legs above the least five millions for property to be renewed, for They commenced by cutting off the legs above the knees, each limb receiving about twelve blows be-fore it was severed. The same process was repeated with the arms. But the power of speech now failed the happy martyr, who, so long as strength remained, had not ceased to call on the name of Jesus. His head was then struck off after repeated blows, and

Such is the exact account of the death and torture of our dear M. Melchior, near the very spot which had been consecrated two years earlier by the martyrdom of his prodecessors. Immediately after the ped up in the mat and thrown into a pit dug for this purpose. The Tonquinese wished to make the clephants pass over the spot so as to trample under foot the grave of the venerable Confessor of our Faith, but these animals, less savage, and, we may almost say, more humane than their masters, obstinately refused to do so, as if they would not profane the relice of the noble martyr,

Bishop Melchior's head was exposed for some days on the southern gate of Nan-dinh, and then broken to pieces and thrown into the sea .- Hong Kong Reeister.

# UNITED STATES.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN SIXTY HOURS .- Prof. Steiner, the young American Acronaut that made an aerial flight from Cincinnati to this city last Fall, alighting in a neighboring cornfield, has been engaged for some time in attempts to solve the problem of acrial navigation, and, it is thought, has been successful. The Xenia News announces that he is about to make a practical application of the results of his experimenting. The editor of that paper has been shown the plaus and specifications of a monster airship designed to cross the Atlantic in sixty hours, for the construction of which Prof Steiner desires to secure the aid of Congress. The general idea of the plan for its construction is thus given. The bottom to be of thin sheet copper, weight half a pound to the square foot. It is to be cigar-shaped, very much like the Winans steamer. 300 feet long and 80 feet in diameter at the centre, tapering towards each extremity. Beneath this balloon is to be suspended by wire cables a platform of the same conical shape with the balloon itself. On the central part of this platform is to be placed the machinery of the air ship and the cabin for passengers. The surface measure of the ballon will be 151,425 square feet, and its total weight will be 37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> tons. It will contain 2,894 460 cubic feet of gas, which will support in the air a weight of 864 tons. The platform, cabin, machinery, &c., are estimated at 28 tons, leaving still power enough to elevate 21 tons of passengers, freight and ballast. It is proposed to propel this vessel by means of large paddles or fans, to work in the air as the paddles of a steamboat work on the water. There is to be one wheel on each side of the vessel, and at the stern is to be a screw propeller, all of these to be worked by steam engines placed at the center of the platform. The side wheels have the paddles so arranged as to fold up like a lady's fan as they exter the wheel-house above, and to unfold again as they strike the air in the desired direction. There are to be three small oscillating engines, of five horse power, one for each wheel. To confine the balloon to a given hight above the water, it must be evenly ballasted, and attached to a copper float in the water, connected to the platform underneath the airship by a coil wire rope. An ingenious contrivance, which cannot be satisfactorily explained on paper, is attached to the platform whereby the balloon is as certainly steered as a vessel in the water. Prof. S. thinks he has effectually overcome the two great diffculties encountered by all experimenters in aerial navigation, viz: the expansion and contraction of gas, and the difficulty in exhausting the common air from a balloon with rigid sides, without having it crushed. The means used to obviate these difficulties we have not the space to explain; but, suffice it to say, the process seems wholly practicable and effective. It is calculated that, with head winds, a speed of 40 miles an hour can be obtained with this airship, and with favorable gales the speed would be increased to 100. Prof. S. estimates the cost of building such a balloon at \$40,000. On the same subject the Troy Times of the 14th inst., says :- "Mr John La Mountain, the aeronaut, is again in this city where he will remain a few days. He has made arrangements for the construction in Boston of a balloon with which he designs to make an attempt to cross the Atlantic next summer. The moncy is to be furnished by a wealthy gentleman of the modern Athens, who has sufficient confidence in the practicability of the scheme to make a venture in it. The balloon is to be of silk, with an ascensive power which will make it capable of carrying a life boat stocked with provisions and four passengers. The power it is designed to employ is the gun cotton engine-one of which, owned by a gentleman of Springfield, Mass., has been tested, and found to operate satisfactorily. Before the venture at sailing over the ocean, it is designed to make three long voyages, starting from Western cities, for the purpose of testing the capacity of the balloon, and the effect of the employment of machinery. Mr. Wise, the "father of ballooning in America," who has been in consultation. with Mr. La Mountain, approves of his plan in all its details, and will give him the benefit of his remarkable experience in suggestions as to the manner of

The state of Lombardy, which, according to appearances, recalls to our minds the facts which preceded the outbreak of 1848, naturally engrosses a large portion of public opinion. People begin to look grave, as if something portentious was about to take place, and, since the utterance of the words I have quoted above, they declare that France must have her war with Austria next spring, should the Italians rise against their German oppressors. This must is particularly grounded upon the language held by the would-be republican squad of Parisian journalism. The half demagcgue, half imperialist writers of the Presse, blow hot and cold upon poor Italy, from one day to another, but oftener hot than cold. It is really worth while for a naturalist to study that hybrid, mongrel species of penny-a-liners, which has lately sprung up in Paris. One is disposed to liken them also to a sort of mushroom growing out of the very trunk of Imperialism, though from certain generic and fundamental features of the illlooking cryptogam, it would seem to belong, as I said, to another variety called *demugogy*. At any rate men begin to stare, and to ask how it is that this paper, as some others, should be allowed to pour out constantly its effusions against Austria, and excite the Italians to insurrection? Had the Government no ulterior views as to the country, it would certainly put an end to this dangerous clap-trap, tending to raise passions abroad, but too excitable. Such are the surmises of men at present, and if but surmises, the Government still is responsible for them, as they are another result of its system in regard to the press.

Another fact no less singular is the language held by the Revue Contemporaine, a Government periodical, in regard to England. It was but very lately that a long and elaborate article in that periodica tended to demonstrate that England was universally collapsing into socialism. The Reform movement the outpourings of some obscure meetings, the publications issued by certain third-rate editors, were brought forth as representing the whole body and mass of public opinion, in our country. The Presse, of course, caught up the idea, and echoed the paper, vying with it in point of virulence; but surpassing it far in ignorance and downright nonsense.

I insist upon these details, because they show at one and the same time the singular policy of the French Government, and the drift of public opinion. Certainly one of the most striking features of the present time, in France, is the systematic abstention with which the most enlightened and most religious classes of this country keep aloof from the reigning system. The want of their services and influence is sadly felt in the higher regions, and by no one, I believe, more than by the Emperor himself, if I am to judge from the repeated efforts made both in public and private to draw them into the sphere of imperial interests. This is certainly a remarkable phenomenon, especially if one remembers the tendency of all French people to seek for wealth and political capital through Government places. On endeavoring to trace the cause of this universal abstention both in Paris and out of Paris, I can discover no other than the discreditable system of jobbing which now prevails, on one hand, and on the other, an honorable and upright adherence to principles of a moderate and well-regulated liberty. Perhaps to this alone you may ascribe the general sympathy which now surrounds the name of Montalembert.

As to the jobbing speculators, both high and low,

#### ITALY.

The correspondent of the Times writes as follows : The University of Pavia has been closed by order of the Austrian authorities. This is of course in consequence of the disaffected spirit and manifestations prevailing there, and chiefly, it is probable, by reason of the recent assassination of the veterinary professor, Emilio Briccio. This unfortunate man was a native of the Austrian Tyrol. It seems generally believed that the crime was committed by a student, although no proof of this has been obtained, nor is it positively known whether a private or political motive lead to the murder. Considering all the circumstances and the existing violent irritation against the Austrians, there can hardly be a reasonable doubt that it was the latter. It is said that that the murdered man was an intimate of a certain police official, numed Rossi, greatly disliked, and who is thought to be in danger of a like fate. It is also reported that he provoked the students by a contemptuous remark on a demonstration they had just made against the use of tobacco. In short many tales and conjectures are current, not worth repeating. The event is an ugly sign of the times. The Piedmontese papers contain numerous correspondences from different parts of Austrian Italy, relating crimes, outrages, arrests, and collisions of all kinds, but many of these are highly-coloured reports, and undue prominence is given to trivial incidents; such, for instance, as processions of lads with empty tobacco pipes, which, at a given signal, they throw down and

trample 'upon, to signify that smoking is to be ab-stained from. These journals are in contradiction

#### SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 24th have reached us. The Senate had suspended its sittings for the Christmas holvdays.

The Peninsular Correspondence says :-

"The news which the electric telegraph has brought us concerning the message of the President of the United States has produced a great sensation in this city, and has already been commented on by daily journals in the tone of offended national pride which might naturally be expected. The Dia asserts that the declaration of Mr. Buchanan provokes laughter rather than anger, and says that if he endeavours to make himself the apostle of the infamous American Filibusterism, it will probably cost him as dear as it has done all those who have tried to realize their ridiculous fanfaronnades. As to buying the Spanish Antilles, it says that only a man who knows nothing of Spain and Spaniards could mention such an absurdity. The Monarquia considers Mr. Buchanan's message as a mere election claptrap, and a continuation of that which he made use of at Ostend to obtain himself partisans for the Presidency. but it thinks some other democrat may outbid him, and that that may lead to serious complications. It believes that more Filibuster expeditions will be connived at, but it argues that if the little republic of Costa Rica was able to defeat Walker, who took over to Nicaragua a much larger force than any likely to go to Cubs, little fear need be entertained about Cuba, which is garrisoned by the flower of the Spanish army, and provided with a flotilla large enough to cut off all supplies. The Monarquia concludes with the following piece of fine writing, which expresses, however, the national opinion :-- 'Are there still in Spain men who believe that the United States are able to snatch Cuba from us? No, our national pride rebels against such an idea! The nation which planted the cross on the American continent, which overthrew empires, and then gave them her civilization and her laws, and which still waves her glorious standard over the splendid beauty of the Antilles, can never believe that the day will come when the Apalachian vulture will pounce on Ouba. Spain would conquer or die before she permitted such a catastrophe, and would even upon burning heaps of ruins wave till the last the standard of Old Spain, a standard which may be torn perhaps by the artillery of these merchants without God and without law, but which till the last will be resplendent with majesty and glory."

#### RUSSIA.

A communication from St. Petersburg states that, after a protracted struggle, that section of the general commission on the abolition of serfdom which advocated the most out-and-out measures, has obtained the victory over the other, and that therefore the report of the commission will be such as the Emperor desires.

#### INDIA.

COST OF THE INDIAN WAR .- The year of mutiny

move the following resolutions.

1. That there being no special form of religion or Church established by law in this territory, and therefore no dominant or State Church, the Bishops of the Church of England have only, like the Bishops of the Church of Rome, and all other heads of Christian denominations whatsoever, jurisdiction in spiritual matters within their own Churches and denominations, and no farther.

2. That any titles or designations derived from the names of localities, and by such Bishops or heads of denominations assumed, do no more than point out the territorial limits within which their respective spiritual jurisdiction are exercised.

3. That it is therefore strictly in conformity with the entire equality of all denominations of Christians in the territory of New South Wales, that there should exist Bishops of the Church of England and Bishops of the Church of Rome in said territory, with precisely the same designations and exercising jurisdiction within exactly the same limits.

4. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address and presented to his Excellency the Governor-General.

TORTURE AND EXECUTION OF A FRENCH BISHOP IN Tonguin .- Although I have for some time been suffering from fever I take up my pen to communicate to your reverence some details of the horrible death which the mandarins have inflicted on our very dear brother the Venerable Don F. Melchior. I must be short, for time presses, so I will begin by informing you that the venerable prelate was taken prisoner in the very village in which Father Delgado was arrested twenty years ago. Its name is Kheng-lao. Mgr. Melchior was taken on the Sth of July, and immediately led to the capital: As the calumny had been industriously circulated that he was the chief of the insurgents, his eminence was closely confined. Two of his servants had been taken prisoners with him. During the night of the 26th July the chief mandarin ordered the bishop to be brought up to his yamun, but nothing is known of what took place on this occasion. On the morning of the 27th the venerable prisoner told those who brought him his meals that he required no change of clothing, and only asked for his trousers-the chief mandarin having probably announced to him the kind of death he was to die. On the 28th of the same month, at seven o'clock in the morning, the troops, elephants, horses, &c., left the city for the place of execution, by the north gate. They led with them the two young servanis of the venerable martyr : both of them wore heavy cangues on their necks, and went on foot to receive joyfully the martyr's palm. On arriving at the place a great circle was formed, and the executioner tied the two young men to two posts placed near each other. They were kept for about an hour in this position of torture. After this scene occured one still more cruel and terrible, to which I would direct your reverence's attention. After the attendants had led the two young men to the place of punishment, they brought forth the venerable Bishop by the east gate. The whole of the circumstances with which they conducted the venerable victim to his death was truly terrible. His eminence was led through all the streets of the city with a chain round his neck; in his hand he carried his breviary .--1857-58 cost the empire in round numbers nine and Twenty guards, sword in hand, surrounded him.— able experience i a-half millions sterling. That at least is the official The escort of the three prisoners' consisted of about carrying it out."

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 28, 1859.

A KENTUCHY PLANTER SELLING HIS DAUGHTER. -The Buyerus (Ohio) Journal relates an affecting and A MAN FOR ANY PLACE .- A Western paper has an BUY THE BEST: advertisement thus worded :- "Wants a situation-The Bayerus (Only Journal relates an allecting and highly romantic incident which recently transpired in Kentucky. It is as follows :- "Near Louisville, Ky, lives a planter of wealth and standing. He was practical printer, who is competent to take charge ALMANAC of any department in a printing and publishing house. Would accept a professorship in any of the the possessor of a hundred negroes, and he was notacademies. Has no objection to teach ornamental NOW READY; ed for his thrifty, money-making disposition. He had painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry and many other sciences. Is particularly suited to never been married, and was an incorrigible bachenever seen married, and was an incorrigine bache-lor of fifty. His house was managed by a young lady of about twenty, his daughter by a quadroon, whose complexion was lighter by half than his in whom the negro blood was scarcely visible. The FOR 1859. a small evangelical church, or as a local preach-er. He would have no objection to form a small but select class of interesting young ladies to in-struct in the higher branches. To a dentist or chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost anything. Would board with a family, if decidedly pious Complete and Correct. mother died ten years ago, leaving her daughter with PRICE 25 CENTS. its father's solemn promise that she should be educat-Containing double the matter of any other at the ed, and should live as a free woman rather than as a decidedly pious." same price. ed, and should live as a free woman father than as a slave, and that she should pass as his daughter, as she was. The planter gave this promise, because he had been really attached to the dying woman, and was greatly attached to his beautiful child. And so she grew up, radiantly beautiful, receiving a reason-1. A full Calendar, important events, &c Sketches of the Religious Orders.
Sketches of Bishop Loras, Archbishop Walsh, and Mother Catharine Spalding.
List of the Sees and Provinces, with the date MR. SPURGEON ON GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE .- At a ten meeting held last week, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon said :- He could not help remembering that God has honored those present to be the first who assembled in great multitudes in Excter-hall. When he first able education, all that her father could give, and in time took the management of his household. She of erection. heard of a clergyman of the Church of England never knew that there was any negro blood in her preaching in Exeter-hall, his soul leaped within him veins, and never dreamed that she was a slave. Last fall a series of misfortunes overtook the planter. His while he said, " Lord now let Thy servant depart in much fuller form than heretofore given. peace." They were going to build a large tabernacle, and he was sure they would have great success.— (Cheers.) They had done a great deal—(hear, hear) 6. All the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in house burned down and in it the notes, books and papers that composed a large portion of his fortune. His crops failed to a great degree, and some heavy speculations in which he was engaged resulted dis-astrously. Added to all this he had lost heavily at -but they ought to have done a great deal more. Islands. 7. Alphabetical Lists of the Clergy in the United States and the British Possessions. (Laughter and cheers.) Some ought not to have done so much, but others had spared themselves keeping back what was the Lord's, who made them the stewards of their wealth. They had not done badly in collecting £9,000, and buying a piece of land at Newington. In regard to Gothic designs for astrously. Added to all this he had lost heavily at play, the besetting sin of Southern gentlemen, and had completely exhausted all his ready means, and found himself in a terrible situation of having more money to pay than he could possibly raise in a given 8. List of Priests Ordained in 1858. An Obituary. 10. Prospectuses of Catholic Colleges and Academies at home and abroad, &c., &c. time. He applied to his attorney for counsel in his extremity. The attorney after examining the situa-tion of his affairs, advised him to sell off a portion of churches, he could not make himself heard in them, and could easily see that the Devil invented it. Orders should be sent early to his negroes. A list was made out, and every head that could be possible spared was put down. After E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, The Record's confession as to Protestant Bishops 371 Broadway, New York. -" A dignitary of the Church, unblessed with chilall was done, and the most favorable prices for them, dren, or possessed, perhaps, of an only son, lives in the aggregate fell five thousand dollars short of the sum. The attorney remarked quiety that he had not out the country. quite elegance, entertaining, at some remote periods, sum. included all that could be spared. 'I have put down his clergy and his wealthier neighbours, gives to the various accredited institutions of his neighbourhood, both secular and spiritual, in such proportions as JUST PUBLISHED. all I can dispense with,' replied the planter. 'I do all 1 can dispense with, replied the printer. 'I do not see Mary the housekeeper's name in the list,' re-plied the lawyer. 'She, if offered to the right per-son, would make up the deficiency. I would give that for her myself.' At any other time the planter would have taken the suggestion as an insult, but that, while men can hardly commend him for his munificence, they are entirely precluded from accu-New York, have now ready sing him of parsimony; and at length laden with MARIAN ELWOOD; years goes down to his grave. His effects are sworn £80,000 or £100,000, a property the result of the fru-gality and wise management of twenty or five-andnecessity is a hard master, and he grasped at the OR, idea, and before an hour the transaction was closed. HOW GIRLS LIVE. It troubled him not a little to disclose the matter to twenty years, and now equivalent to the revenues of her, but the fear of bankruptcy and ruin drove him to it. The poor girl's horror and distress may be imagined. She had known nothing but happiness, peer, or the dowry of a princess." Now is the Time .- 'Not yet,' said a little boy, and now was to be plunged into the deepest and most hopeless misery. She had been sold, and was then the property, soul and body, of one who pur-chased her merely for the gratification of his lusts. as he was busy with his trap and ball; 'when I grow older I will think about my soul.' The little boy grew to be a young man. 'Not yet,' said the young man...' I am about to enter into trade; when American Social Life. Send Orders to The idea was too horrible, and she swooned, remain-(JAMES B. KIBKER) see my business prosper, then I shall have more ing almost delirious for several days. There was time than now.' Business did prosper. 'Not yet,' said another upon whom the intelligence came with the man of business; 'my chidren must have my care; when they are settled in life, I shall be bet-ter able to attend to religion.' He lived to be a gray headed old man. 'Not yet still he cried; 'I crushing weight. A junior partner in a produce house in Louisville had frequently visited the planter's house on business, and struck with the beauty and JUST RECEIVED. intelligence of the supposed daughter, had become shall soon retire from trade, and then 1 shall have THE United States CATHOLIC ALMANAC, enamored, and after prosecuting his suit a proper nothing else to do but read and pray.' And so he time had declared his passion, and unknown to the father the two had betrothed themselves. As soon died ; he put off till another time what should have been done when a child. He lived without God and as possible after her father had told her her fate, she For sale by D. &. J. SADLIER & CO., Francis Navi died without hope. despatched a messenger to him, stating the facts, and imploring him to save her from the fate that awaited A LONG COURTSHIP.—A young lady said to her beau, after fifteen years' courtship, "Charles I am going out of town to morrow." "Where?" "[] her. Though thunderstruck at the intelligence that his affianced bride was a slave, and had just been sold to a fate worse than death, like a true man he determined to rescue her. That night he saw her, and a plan was formed for flight. The day she was Montreal Dec. 23. don't know." "When are you coming back?" "Never." "What are you going for ?" "I am going COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, to look for something which you have not, never transferred to the possession of her purchaser they had, and yet can give me without loss to yourself ?" "You are very welcome to it, I am sure, but what is KINGSTON, C.W.; fled, and in due time arrived at Cincinnati, where they were married. The lawyer, as soon as he learn-Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. it?" "A husband !" Why you might have had that fifteen years ago, if you had only said the word; ed of the flight of the young woman, commenced ac-tive measures to recover her, but through the aid of watchful friends she and her husband foiled their E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. but I was afraid to ask you the question." pursuers, and in a short time reached Canada and A notice of a new novel says, "The style is so settled in Toronto where they are now residing."

CLERICAL TRANSGRESSORS .- Rev. Dr. Christie, aged 75 years-a minister of the Reformed Covenanter's Church in New York-was deposed from the Ministry a few years ago, for having committed adultery with the widow of the Rev. Dr. Rooney. Christie's wife has for a long time been bed-ridden; and in one of his letters to Mrs. Rooney, used as evidence against him, he said that she was getting petter, but the said that she was been used with the most aston-

brilliant that the printer, with the copy before him, can set up the stype without any other light, in the darkest night."

> P. K. CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4, 1857.

THE ONLY COMPLETE CATHOLIC PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, DUNIGAN'S AMERICAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC CONTAINING the CLERGY LIST for the BRITISH

PROVINCES, and British West Indies, unusually

5. All the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in the United States, from official sources, in a

the British Provinces in North America, in the British West Indies, and the Sandwich

BUY DUNIGAN'S COMPLETE ALMANAC.

To be had at all the Catholic Bookstores through-

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, 371 Brondway, ONE OF THEMSELVES. A most interesting, lively and agreeable Tale of EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, 371 Broadway, New York. s. d. Sept. 16. for 1859, Price..... 1 3 CANADIAN BALLADS & occasional verses by THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, ..... 2 6

Cor. Notre Dame & St. Francis Navier Sts.

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 French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

PHILADELPHIA, at No. 16, URAIG STREET, Montreal; in which a Complete Course of Education in the ENGLISH and FRENCH Languages will be given by Mr. and Mrs. H. CLARKE, and M'lle. LACOMBRE, from London CAPITAL,.....\$500,000. FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE. MUSIC, DRAWING, ITALIAN, and other accom-Office-No. 11, Lemoine Street. plishments, by competent Masters. A few Pupils can be received as Boarders, on reasonable terms. THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies. The Company Insures all description of Buildings, An EVENING CLASS for Adults.

References are permitted to the Rev. Canon V. Pilon and the Rev. P. LeBlanc, at the Bishop's Pa-lace; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, F. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal.

AN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WILL be OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER,

and Paris.

### BOOKS! BOOKS!!

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS' & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a very large assortment of Catholic and Miscellaneous Books, in fine bindings, suitable for Gifts. Amongst our Stock will be found Douay Bibles; Life of the B. Virgin; Life of Christ; Lives of the Saints; Griffin's Works, 10 vols.; the Poetical Works of various Authors; Annuals of every description ; Albums ; Catholic Prayer Books, in a variety of bindings, &c., &c.

in clearing and giving strength to the voice. "If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, D. & J. SALDIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis

Xavier Streets. Montreal, Dec. 23, 1858.

# JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS

By the Subscribers,

SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS ME-DALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC-TURES, &c., &c.

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

Day, Cash, and Lotter Books. 500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper. 50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils.

100 Do Slate Pencils. 5 Cases of Hard Wood Slates.

10,000 Religious and Fanby Prints. 280 Gross Steel Pens.

CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Choir Book ; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, oblong 4to.,

300 pages, \$2 00 The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses, Hymns, &c., half bound 38 conte-

We have also, on hand, a good assortment of Pocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen Pocket house, Holders, &c., &c. D. &. J. SADLIER & Co., S. Francis Navi

Cer. Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Sts., Montreal.

#### REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER, HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and op-posite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Goffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN.

D. O'GORMON.

# BOAT BUILDER,

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

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sal crofula

OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of RONBURY, has discovered in

one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the month and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to oure 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 ulters.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the vorst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the nost desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sult rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

cures

NATL.

DISCOVERY

THE GREATEST

7

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

Mills, and Manufactorics, and Goods, Wares, and Mer-

Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor

AUSTIN OUVILLIER, Agent.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS,

to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.

HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUEN-ZA, ASTHMA, CATARRH, any irri-tation or Soreness of the Throat, IN-STANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Bron-chial Troches, or Cough Lorenzes

To PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS, they are effectual

this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."\_

CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. "Indispensable to public speakers."—Zion's HERALD. "In excellent article."—NATIONAL ERA, WASHING-

"Superior for reliceing hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with."-CURISTIAN HERALD, CINCIN-

"A most admirable remedy."-BOSTON JOURNAL.

<sup>4</sup> Sure remedy for throat affections."-TRANSCRIPT <sup>4</sup> Efficacious and pleasant."-TRANSELLER.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

chandize contained therein.

Montreal, October 8, 1858.



misconduct, such as theft of 55 from one of his par-	
ishioners-buying lumber and refusing to pay for it	
-selling two or three dollars worth of stockings	
and mittens, the manufacture of a poor widow wo-	
man, and defrauding her out of the money, &c. The	
Second Associate Reformed Prosbytery of Illinois a	
few days ago deposed from the ministry the Rev.	
Sam. Glover, Pastor of the United Presbyterian	
Church of Peoria. He was found guilty of a breach	
of the seventh commandment, and of other crimes.	i.

NOVEL GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE .--- A woman in Cincinnati recently made an application for divorce on the ground that her husband was a confounded fool The magistrate informed her that if that were to be a valid reason in law, half the married women in Porkopolis would be legally entitled to a matrimonial separation. The woman appeared comforted by this assurance-wretchedness is always alleviated by numbers-and departed in an improved frame of mind, and with a touch of consolation.

A NEW NEGRO LAW IN NORTH CAROLINA .- TWO bills are before the Legislature of North Carolina, now in session, which taken together, give to the free colored people resident therein, the choice of removing out of the State within two years, of chosing an owner for themselves, or of being sold at public auction for the benefit of common schools.

The Herald has another explanation of the new Bible cry. It supposes the three hungry lawyers have got hold of the assets of some bankrupt Bible dealer, and wish to create a market for the article. We commend them to read Mrs. Viele's "Following the Drum," where they will find that Bibles are sadly wanted in some parts of Texas. The N. Y. Herald says :--- "The education of youth is placed in the hands of men who ought to take the place of the pupils in the primary schools-of men who do very well as dealers out of provisions, liquors, or as bullies in ward meetings, or pimps and touters for gambling houses, but who are, to use a mild expression, somewhat out of their element when they attempt to direct the most ordinary educational institution. In order to hide the weakness of the System, we have a grand outcry about the Bible in the schools, when the truth is that the schools are already overburden-ed with books of all sorts, which are not of the smallest possible value to the scholar, who is supposed to acquire the rudiments of an English education.---These text books are introduced to favor some publisher, who divides the profits of the job with the school officers, and it is very probable now that some shrewd bookseller has a lot of Bibles on hand, on which he desires to realize at the city's expense. People who are so good natured as to believe that they are voting upon a question of morals and religion, are simply throwing some thousands of dollars into the hands of corrupt political hacks and their needy accomplices.

According to the Chicago Journal, a dishonest servant girl, who was in the habit of sporting immense hoops, was discharged by her employer, and soon missing articles, despatched an officer after the girl, who was arrested, and a woman was employed to search Ler, with the following result :- "A bag of buckwheat, a quantity of flour, a small can of milk, several pounds of sugar, a package of tes and a jug i molasses actually pinned to her petticoats and anging upon her crinoline. A further search rought to the light a large quantity of cakes concaled in her bosom."

shing results. For FOUR YEARS not a single severe case of cholic, summer complaint, or dysentery, but has yielded like magic to the curative powers of the "Killer;" and for cuts, bruises, ctc., it is in almost daily use, and with like good effects. JOHN TANNER, Foreman of Wrightsons & Co's Printing Establishment.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

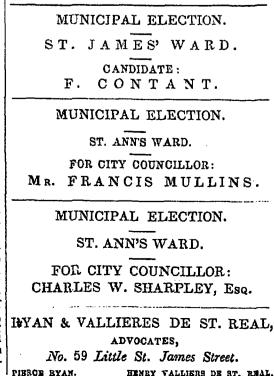
WISTAR'S BALSAM IN VERMONT. IBASBURGH, VT. May 5.

Mr. S. W. Fowle Dear Sir : I am nearly out of the Bolsam of Wild Cherry. You may forward, if you please, two or three dozen more. The medicine gives better satisfaction here in pulmonary complaints than any others that I have kept. I have tried it with perfect satisfaction upon myself, having been troubled with a severe cough for more than a year, and having profuse night sweats for the last month. I had tried various popular remedies without material benefit; at length I tried Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had finished the first bottle I found great relief. Two bottles have wrought a cure.

Yours, respectfully, HUBBARD HASTINGS. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

wrapper. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Saage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street ; also by Carter, Kerry

& Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.



HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL.

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-BELLS. an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-RELLS. boat. Locomotive. Plantation, Schoolyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem- BELLS. ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

#### BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

XFA compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without a rival. It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky. It leaves no disagrecuble ordor. It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scelp skin. It affords the richest lustre.

It remains longest in effect. It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE. TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857. Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.- I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil-(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared-the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy.

SUSAN R. POPE. Yours very truly,

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and chappest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all druggists.

For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James Street.

### WANTED,

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, for the PRESCOTT ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL, to whom a liberal salary will be given, if approved of. Application to be made to the Rev. EDMUND P. ROCHE, personally; or if by letter, post-paid. Prescott, 4th December, 1858. LEANDER SMITH.

ANY INTELLIGENCE of the fate of LEANDER SMITH, who left Buckingham for Quebec in the Summer of 1832, and has not been heard of since, will be thankfully received by his daughter, Henrietta Smith, of Buckingham, Ottawa, who was then an infant

BELLS. boat, Locomotive, Plantation, BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, | of Scrofula. BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address

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