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VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1857.

No. 15.

THERS ASSEMBLED IN PROVIN-CIL COUNCIL AT HALIFAX.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers, the following "Synodical Letter from the Province of Halifax. We are indebted to our esteemed cotemporary, the Halifax Catho-.lic, for our copy of this most valuable document : WE, THE ARCHBISHOP AND BISHOPS OF THE

ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF HALIFAX, IN PROVINCIAL SYNOD ASSEMBLED,

To our Dearly Beloved Brethren in Christ, the Faithful under our jurisdiction.

aware that the first Synod of the new Ecclesiastical Province of Halifax, for whose success your united prayers have been offered up for several months, has been solemnly convened in the Metropolitan Church within the past week, and under the blessing of God brought to an auspithis portion of our Lord's vineyard. By those acquainted with the history of the Catholic Church, the blessings and advantages to be derived from so important an event are easily understood. It was the Apostles who, in the first instance, adopted the expedient of meeting in Solemn Council, in order that by their joint authority, under the guidance of the Holy Ghost which had been assured to them, they might the more effectually explain and vindicate the faith, confound the enemies of religion, correct abuses, and regulate the discipline of the infant Church. It was from their example as well as from a sense of the numerous and ever varying necessities of the faithful, that this Catholic and immemorial usage has been followed from age to age.

To teach all nations, to preserve inviolate the sacred deposit of the faith, to preach and exhort in sound doctrine and reprove the gainsayers, to "feed the flock over whom the Holy Ghost appointed them to rule the Church of God," have been in an especial manner the privilege and the duty of Bishops as Chief Pastors of the Church, and successors of the Apostles. It is with a deep consciousness of our position, and of our weighty responsibilities in this respect, and in conformity with the Canons and sacred usages of rational medium. If we wish to merit the grace trines, and to carry on, under the mask of law, the Church, that we have met for a first time, in of Divine Faith we must not depend on our an odious crusade of bigotry against the dearest the fears and the passions of men; they may in good, towards each other, and towards all men. Provincial Synod, in order that we too may form selves, but rather on Christ, the unchangeable rights of conscience. All stand equal before the limitate the weak, and ensuare and dazzle the Always rejoice; pray without ceasing; in all a link in that clorious chain which reaches down Rock, "for other foundation no man can lay but law, and no man has any legal right here to punfrom the Apostles, and which we trust will have the happy effect of uniting still more closely ourselves and the people entrusted to our charge in the bond of one common faith and one holy brotherhood, under the visible headship of one divinely appointed Shepherd.

Wherefore, with feelings of joy and of thankfulness to God for this new triumph of His Church, and with the sincerest devotion to your spiritual welfare, we avail ourselves of this occasion to announce to you the tidings of the good which has been so happily accomplished for Catholicity within the last few days. Although the many important Decrees which have been made for the preservation and extension of our Holy Faith, and the maintenance of Ecclesiastical discipline, can have no effect until ratified by the Supreme authority of our venerable Head and Most Holy Father, Pope Pius the Ninth, who is to us what St. Peter was to the Church of his day, nevertheless in our solicitude for your spiritual welfare, we feel that there are some topics to which we can profitably direct in the decisions of that infallible oracle "the

your attention. Among the many grave subjects which should engage our minds at a moment like the present, up in all security, for we shall be saved for everthe fundamental virtue of Divine Faith is first in · importance. For this is the keystone of the spiritual edifice, "the substance of things to be hoped for," the first germ of every supernatural blessing. Without it there can be no building up, no increase, no possible means of pleasing God or attaining to that life of grace and of glory for which we are destined. "He that be-lieveth not shall be condemned. "Without faith it is impossible to please God." "With the heart we believe unto justice, but with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." It is by faith divinely infused, as well as by baptism, that we throw off the curse of our inheritance and "put on the new man in Christ Jesus." By faith we see Him, by faith we know Him, and approach Him in confidence as our Father, our Saviour, and our God. Faith is the first gift from above, the first virtue in the creature that tends to everlasting life. Vocation to faith is the first grace of God and the infallible mark of His preferential love. It is the heirloom as it is the distinguishing characteristic of God's children throughout all time and space. As Bishops, we should lay peculiar emphasis on a subject

SYNODICAL LETTER OF THE FA- to scatter it broadcast, as the seed of every law and the necessity of providing for the bodily the English Bible, whose innumerable errors you to "possess your souls in patience," and on other blesssing, that our Lord preached, and labored incessantly, during the years of His evan-gelical life. It was to disseminate this Faith that the Apostles and their successors, as lareaders, the following "Synodical Letter from borers in the same vineyard, went forth among the Fathers of the First Provincial Council of the nations of the earth. It is for this, that, we be of the utmost consequence, and in an especial too, as their successors (however unworthy) in the Episcopal office, deem it our first duty to proclaim to you the indispensable necessity, and the heavenly advantages which must accrue from Divine Faith, if you but live in accordance with its holy dictates.

ATHOLIC

Instead therefore of trusting to the vague sense of Religion and the fallacious morality which are unsustained by Divine Faith, we must begin by securing an infallible foundation. We Dearly Beloved Brethren-You are already must not build on ourselves, nor upon the ever shifting sands of human views and human opinions, which can be no criterion nor support of robber, and the ravening wolves of heresy and Divine Faith. But if we wish not to be borne immorality, which threaten them on every side. about by every wind of doctrine, we must build Besides their religious and moral training at on "the rock which is Christ." We must be home, which should never be forgotten, and as so many living stones in that spiritual edifice which is the first duty of every parent, no effort cious termination, for the welfare of religion in " built on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Christ Jesus Himself being the chief the blessings of a thorough Catholic education corner stone." In order that we might succeed in the schools of the district in which they live. in this, Our Lord, adapting Himself to our con- Without a practical security, in such schools, dition, neither required genius nor extensive erudition, nor a thorough knowledge of the Scriptures, which of themselves and without a heavenly inspired interpreter, would be unavailing; but to the learned and the unlearned He proposed alike the common sense and only practical of the Gospel itself and the teaching of the Ca-expedient of hearing the Church. "And if he tholic Church from the beginning; this is the inwill not hear them tell it to the Church, but if he will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the Heathen and the publican." "Go teach all nations," said He to the Apostles; "he that hear-they are this day contending in every country apprehended from eth you heareth Me, and he that despiseth you despiseth Me, and he that despiseth Me despiseth Him that sent Me."

In determining the true meaning of the Scripture, or any other point of Religious controversy, the antagonism is not (as is falsely assumed) between the Bible and the Church, but it is between unassisted human reason interpreting the Divine Word after its own fashion on the one that which is already laid" by Him. As "faith is from hearing" and not from reading, we must first "hear the Church," we must hear those who were chosen and appointed by Christ Himself to go forth to teach all nations and to preach and the rain to sweep away our frail edifice, we must commence by building on that outward rock, Peter, for whose stability in faith Christ effectually prayed to His Heavenly Father. and upon whom He built His visible teaching Church 'against which the gates of hell were never to prevail." In seeking that hidden gem of Divine truth, "the faith once delivered to the Saints," we must not hope to find it by our own researches, but if we try it will be easily and infallibly discovered by the aid of that "light of the world," which, as the Saviour tells us was to "shine upon all men." We must not look for it in the letter of the Scriptures which "killeth," and which the "unlearned and unstable wrest to their own destruction," but rather we must seek it and groundless charge against the Catholic Cler-Church of the living God, the pillar and the ground of truth." Standing on this ground we may build more from the anxious hours, the endless trouble, the ever recurring doubts of those who spend their lives "in vain disputations," "always learning and never attaining the knowledge of the

Whether ignorant or learned, the Catholic commences, in earliest youth, with the knowledge of Divine Faith, which millions of those without have never attained after a whole life's study .--In order to attest our gratitude for so unmerited a favor it becomes our primary duty to bless and give glory to God, and to pray that the precious deposit of the faith within us "may never fail," but rather that it may increase and become more vivid and more effectual. We should endeavor not only to persevere and strengthen our own faith by the means which Religion points out, but in the true spirit and zeal of the Catholic Church we should co-operate with our Heaveuly Father in extending those blessings to others.

As "fellow-citizens with the Saints and the domestics of God," we are bound to use every nor do we desire to force ours upon them, but we honorable and legitimate means to extend the expect that they will treat us in the same manner, empire of the true Religion, and the knowledge and every good Catholic must be prepared at any therefore, having to render to God an account of the "one faith," to all within the range of sacrifice to resist the impious attempt to force of your souls, it is proper that on this occasion our influence, but more especially to those for upon his children books that are dangerous to whose souls we are responsible to God. For their faith or morals. Not to speak of many which is the foundation of all Religion, and the parents and those who are entrusted with the other objectionable books which have been pur-

to the more imperious necessities and the more must not only feed them, therefore, on the pasture of sound doctrine and give them an early Christian training, but whilst they are yet young sade against all that we hold sacred. and uninformed they must be cautioned against the rugged ways and precipices of the world; they must be preserved from the thief and the creed will venture to gainsay them. should be spared to secure for them, if possible, against all interference with the faith of Catholic children, no education however brilliant can compensate for the risk, because the prize that is at stake is too sacred, too precious to be imperilled for any worldly consideration. This is the spirit tholic Church from the beginning; this is the in-violable principle for which our brethren in the and struggled all over the world, and for which they are this day contending in every country that we should not "return evil for evil, but rawhore danger is to be seriously apprehended from the overcome evil by good." Instead of rethe abuses so often and so unhappily prevailing quiring "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a sively for your welfare, in our first l'rovincial in mixed schools, through the insidious artifices tooth," we should by our patience and peaceful Council, as soon as they shall have been apand the odious intolerance of the enemies of truth, who, not satisfied with entire freedom for themselves, are constantly engaged in making assaults upon our Religious rights. In these Provinces there is no dominant Creed, no established Church as in the Mother country, invested the weapons wherewith Christ and His apostles them more abundantly in charity for their work. with tyrannical powers to force the consciences propagated and defended the Christian religion, Rebuke the unjust; comfort the side, and the living, teaching, infallible Church with tyrannical powers to force the consciences of God authoritatively expounding it on the of the Queen's subjects, to lay enormous exacother. Between these two extremes there is no tions on those who honestly repudiate her docish his fellow-citizens, directly or indirectly, for be rapid, as it is brilliant to the eye of the their Religious opinions. When, therefore, schools thoughtless and the worldly, but the experience which all parties indiscriminately contribute, it civilised communities, the triumph of falsehood, is an unwarrantable assumption of tyranny for in whatever guise it may appear, cannot be of their benefit any class of her Majesty's subjects. All should stand on the same level; all should be equally protected from the open efforts or the secret snares of Proselytism. And here, we must once for all repudiate an unfounded charge that has been brought against us in many different forms. It has been alleged that the Catholic Bishops and Clergy were determined to deprive Protestant children of the use of their Bible the comparatively harmless opposition of our their Catechism or their Formularies of Faith .-The charge is untrue; no such attempt has been made; no such desire is entertained by us. But we feel it our duty to publish to the world on this occasion that those who make this absurd gy are themselves notoriously guilty of what they falsely allege against us, and that they are continually employed in tampering with the faith of Catholic children, and forcing upon them versions of the Bible which we believe to be corand error. Against such unhallowed attempts we lift up our warning voice to Catholic parents, and we tell them they should never submit to the injustice by which the public funds would be expended in a hateful proselytism, or to the tyranny which would force on their children, under pretence of secular education, any books which are condemned by the Catholic Church. As they never attempt to force the Catholic Bible, or Catechism or Prayer Book on the children of Protestant parents, so they must expect to be treated in a similar manner. As they have no any works that their parents approve of, so Catholic parents have a right to entire religious word, we neither wish to deprive Protestants, young or old, of the use of their religious books,

wants of those who cannot supply themselves, have been admitted by the most learned Protest- such occasions, to let no amount of provocation how much more sacred is the duty of attending ants themselves, to be the word of God. We tempt you to any violation of the heavenly predo not regard the English Protestant version as noble concerns of their immortal souls! The a true, or entire copy of the Bible, for not only law of the land. is there a studied corruption of texts, but many be of the utmost consequence, and in an especial of the Sacred Books are pronounced apocryphal, manner dear to God, when an Angel has been deputed by Him for the guardianship of each, a proper book for Catholic youth, stamped as it for "I say to you that their Angels in Heaven always behold the face of my Father." Parents are, as well as Priests, the divinely appointed fect the present question. Our religious conviccaretakers and shepherds of their souls. They tions should be respected, as we respect those of lected among the Apostles to "feed His lambs others, and the funds which we contribute should and feed His sheep," and who was therefore connot be employed in carrying on an insidious cru-stituted in himself, and in his successor in office,

HRONICLE.

incontrovertible, that no honest man of any

With our united voice and authority we not only give you this solemn warning as regards the danger of mixed schools, but we also enjoin upon you the duty of guarding both yourselves and which is the first duty of every parent, no effort your little ones against the poisonous drug of infidel and immoral books and newspapers, which are in daily circulation even in the remote parts of the Apocalypse, they are the visible "Anof the country. If not checked in time and dis- | gels" of each church and diocese, who have been countenanced by all those in authority, silently, appointed and sent by God to take charge of but certainly, it will eat its way in, and do its deadly work in the heart of the population, until | der an account of your souls. here, as elsewhere, it will leave nought but cor-

ruption and desolation behind. In guarding, however, against the many dancare should be taken in imitation of our Redcemdemeanor and "charity unfeigned" heap coals of proved of by the Supreme authority of the Aposfire on the heads of those whose aim through life, and the summary of whose creed seem to be to persecute, to calumniate, and to assail us .nor can the cause of truth be permanently served | feeble-minded; support the weak; be patient has no confidence in the truth and justice of his cause. As members of a Church which has successfully withstood the combined opposition of all worldly power and worldly wisdom, of Kings and Governments, of all earthly and infernal malice for eighteen hundred years, with due precaution, and well directed energy we can easily afford to be quiet and re-assured, in the face of malignant or misguided enemies.

For your own welfare as well for the success of the religion you love, we hereby exhort you to show forth and to defend that faith which is within you, more by works and holiness of life, than by words and professions. Be honest and industrious, sober and moderate; be gentle, kind and charitable to men of all religious persuasions. Perform every duty of a Christian, a good neighbor and a law-abiding and devoted virtue will be the proudest and most effectual proof of the superiority of your religion.

"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, not from fear but from conscience.",honorable and conscientious manner.

cepts of charity, or any transgression against the

And now, to ascend, from earthly things to those of the supernatural order, after having performed all your duties to God and your neighbor, you should as faithful Catholics cherish feelings of love and the deepest veneration for him who is the visible representative of God in this world, the successor of Peter, whom Christ seto be the father of all the faithful, the source of The positions here laid down are so just and all power and unity in the Church, and the ever living guardian of that imperishable faith and priceless religion which are dearer to us than lise itsels.

You will also obey your Bishops and Pastors who are in communion with Pius, that is with Peter, with Christ, for they also are "appointed to rule the Church of God," and to take a portion of the universal solicitude. In the words you, to guard and guide you, and finally to ren-

To fulfil the end of all religion, you must keep the Commandments of God, and hear the Church which is our common mother; you must listen gers to faith and morals, and the unnumbered and to her admonitions and abide by her precepts, insidious attempts which are every day being and with these views and feelings to guide you, made to despoil us of our heavenly inheritance, as zealous and earnest Catholics and devoted children you will hearken to our voice as your

tolic See. "And we beseech you, brethren, to know them who labor among you, and are over you in Retaliation, violence and abuse, were not amongst | the Lord, and admonish you, that you esteem

in any country by the use of such instruments .- | towards all men. See that none render evil for They may have their effect for the moment on evil to any one; but always follow that which is Christ Jesus concerning you all.

From all appearance of evil refrain yourselves. are established out of the public Revenues to of all history teaches us that in enlightened and And may the God of Peace Himself sanctify you in all things, that your whole spirit, and soul, and body be preserved blameless, for the coming of the Gospel of Truth. If we wish not the winds the professors of any one creed, so to frame the long duration. Appeals to the passions and angry our Lord Jesus Christ. . . . The grace and the rain to sweep away our frail edifice, we regulations of such schools as to exclude from declamations are naturally employed by him who of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Amen. -1 Thessal., v. 12.....28.

T WILLIAM, Archbishop of Halifax.

† DONALD BERNARD, Bishop of Charlottetown. COLIN FRANCIS, Bishop of Arichat.

THOMAS LOUIS, Bishop of St. John.

Halifax, 15th September, 1857.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE INCONSISTENCIES AND ANOMALIES OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE AND GOVERN-

Nothing surprises a foreigner coming to this country more than the inconsistency which appears to him in our statute legislation, as opposed to our practical government: and this feeling of surprise is again, perhaps, surpassed by one of disappointment when he compares the endless citizen. Allow no man to outstrip you in the boasting of English superiority in our institutions, rupt, and Catechisms and Religious Tracts which discharge of what you conceive to be a duty, with the now proverbial blundering in all our we know to be filled with the poison of infidelity and your progress in the race of honor and of civil and military departments. In England statute law and its practical administration are sometimes diametrically opposed: it is liberty and toleration on parchment, but often tyranny and religious persecution in practice. The As citizens loyally respect the ruling power, for senate house, in framing the laws, publishes uni-"not in vain does it carry the sword," observe versal equality before Europe, while the execuand maintain the laws of the land which are the tive of these laws practices at home a notorious only guarantee of public order. And, whilst partiality. Nothing more liberal, more bland, you do so, and discharge the duties of faithful than the juridical voice of St. Stephen's, directsubjects, be not deterred by the malice of the ed to the universal subjects of the Queen, yet, selfish, or the unreasoning clamor of the intole- in the very hearing of these kind declarations, rant, from the manly assertion, and lawful de- nothing more exclusive, more wounding, than desire to prevent Protestant children from using | fence of your rights, as subjects of our gracious | that same voice when addressed in practical Sovereign. Whether you hold a place of trust, decision to the Catholic section of the populaa post of honor, an office of emolument, or be in | tion. In fact, English Parliamentary law in freedom with regard to their children. In one the simple condition of private citizens, your several grave cases of paramount importance is rights and privileges are the same as those of a national flourish to gain a good name abroad, others in similar circumstances. Do not swerve, while its administrative application to the distherefore, from the obligations imposed upon you. | favored creed at home is the very definition of Do not fear to exercise your prerogatives, and penal enactment and religious persecution. Reuse all your influence for the public weal, in an pealed old grinding statutes, new enlarged concessions, executed amidst overwhelming British You are, unhappily, often provoked by fierce majorities used heretofore to throw dust in eyes and bitter language, by unjust imputations, by of the Catholic world, and prevent mankind the most unworthy attempts to deprive you of from seeing in its naked deformity the crushing best guarantee of all your hopes and desires. It care and education of youth this is a first and a chased out of the public funds for distribution your rights, or to terrify you from the exercises deceit of this external show of legislative liberwas to establish and proclaim this one Faith and paramount obligation. If nature proclaims the amongst Catholic children, we do not consider of your privileges. But we earnestly beseech ality: but recent events have led to the disco-

the name and to weaken the power of the Em-

Without going back to the thrilling topic of the Irish extermination of past years: or without wishing to utter anything offensive, perhaps enjust, to the landed proprietary of Ireland, the English Government, with a cruel indifference, has not interfered, while the astounding and registered number of at least five hundred final farewell, was a scene too overpowering for as follows:any man of feeling to witness without the most painful emotions: and whoever has had the belief, which has undoubtedly existed in the minds courage and the pity to be present on these oc- of the army of Bengal that they were about to be casious of woe can never lose the recollection of of Government. Among the different armies in Inthe wild cries and the thrilling lamentations of dia-because you have three armies in different parts these Irish children, as the engine began to of India-one has been chosen to be petted above all roove, or the ship spread her canvass, carrying the others. It is the army of Bengal; it is that away slowly, and for ever, these poor victims of for which it turns against us; and the cause for which it turns against us; and the cause religious and political injustice. I shall now use who had never attempted to make them Christthe word "persecution," a term which all Europe now adopts in reference to this unprecedented emigration from Ireland. This English injustice the Divine judgment comes upon men, we may to the poor Trish has cried for satisfaction: it was a natural cry, which Heaven could not overlook; and that satisfaction these poor exiles now have in their distant misfortunes, when they hear the loud cry which England now makes for help in India. Now she wants the men, the brave men, the invincible hearts which she has either lity, this, it appears to me, is the occasion upon expelled her shores, or allowed in her cruel which we ought to learn that lesson. At least, upon neglect to be expatriated in deference to a crushing local bigotry. She is going now in begging that even at the present moment, when we have been suppliancy through the land, to seek assistance to fill the heartrending gaps made in her armies pardon of sin, and likewise a blessing upon English by the boiling barbarities of the Indian savage. arms in India, our hands are not altogether clean. She would now barter one of the jewels of her crown to call from the grave and from exile the quests in India, nor am I disposed to take so strong faithful children whom she neglected: and I feel pleasure in saying, that if they could be recalled, they would be found in the foremost rank of the willing avengers of Indian brutality. I shall introduce an extract of a speech of Lord Ellenborough, delivered to the Agricultural Association of Winchcomb, where he implores help from the yeomen, and the laborers in this calamitous crisis of India! and this oration therefore is part of my brief in the present letter, to show the anomaly of English government in expelling upon which is written our Eastern policy (hear, hear bundreds of thousands of her subjects in a time and applause). For my own part, I certainly do go the whole length with those-who are of peace, forgetful of the probable contingency that the terrors of war might soon break over her shores, when she has just flung away the power of defending her empire. Here is the

"Be assured that the Military Institutions of this Country, managed as they are now, are insufficient permanently to supply the number of men required to reconquer what we have lost, and to hold our empire hereafter in security. It is only through a change in these Institutions that the necessary force can be maintained.

If you will by your efforts keep up the militia to its complement the regular army will take care of itself. It may cost more to draw the Recruit for the army through the militia; but the Recruit so obtained is in most cases, one who would not have been procured at all unless be had first entered the militia. and there acquired a taste for military service. Employ, in the obtaining Recruits, but half the zeal you display in getting votes at Elections, and you will certainly succeed. I ask you only to do what I know you can do, and what I feel it is your duty to do for the assistance of the Country in this critical juncture of sffairs. It is impossible to overestimate its impertance: there is nothing which man can hold dear for which we have now not to fight. If we should not bear ourselves manfully in the contest now forced upon us, , if we should not succeed in it, we must he content, not only to lose the noblest empire in the world, but to make the name of England be a byeword of shame among the Nations."

And who can tell how soon England may be engaged in a war far more perilous and more calamitous than either the Crimean or the Indian united? Who can say whether our relations with France will always remain friendly? Napoleon does not profess more intimate political faith with England than the Russian Alexander did in 1815; and if we quarrelled with his son, wherefore should there not be a dispute in possibility with the French Emperor? The Russian General was by the side of Wellington after Waterloo; and yet our Lord Ragian met a foe in the Russian Gortschakoff at Sebastonol. No one can calculate the chances of national policy, or foretell the future temper of Kings and peoples. It is not, therefore, unwise, to say the least, to force Ireland still into the same emigration as in the past year? Would it not be a mark of better policy and of sounder wisdom to contingent struggle with our powerful neighbors, by keeping at home the faithful sons of the soil scandal, injustice, and weakness into one of virtue, honour and strength?

Again, the next anomalous conduct of British legislation and practice is to be found in its professed toleration of Religious Liberty, while its whole practical career is one unceasing infliction, in some shape or other, of avowed persecution. All Europe is alive to the character of England in this item of her anomalous and inconsistent reputation. She publishes all over the world that her laws concede perfect freedom in religious exclaimed Pat, "how long have you been here?"—
profession vet from the Lord Chancellor down "Three months," answered Quashy—"Three months to the Parish Beadle, it is all exclusion; and from the station of Commander-in-Chief or Admiral perfect system of organized partiality. The in- emerald islo."

gery of this, British cheat in foreign states; and credible bigotry or practical contradiction of at this moment the best friends of the throne, our statute laws has tarnished the name of Engand the fame and the interests of English de- land in every Court of Europe; and it has nounce this system of fallacy, fraud, and injustice awakened the Catholic Cabinets to frame laws as the cause of these failures and misfortunes in to meet the insidious schemes of the Biblical our policy and our arms which tend to degrade emissaries of England in their attempt to raise a standard of rebellion, and indeed Infidelity, in all the neighbouring Catholic kingdoms. From an extract of a speech lately delivered by Mr. Gladstone in the Music Hall, at Chester, it will appear that he ascribes the present mutiny in India partly to the belief amongst the Hindoos that the British Government intended to change their religion by force; and this feeling of the Hindoos was excited by the furious conduct of thousand men have emigrated from Ireland the Biblical Missionaries amongst them. We since the year 1847. The Crimean war was not in Ireland need not be told of the conduct of the Biblical Missionaries amongst them. We then a fact even to be conceived possible: the these agents: they have created a little mutiny Indian mutiny in the opinion of the Indian Com- in every town and village which they have enterpany was a contingency not worth a serious ed: and from Dingle to Belfast we have sad and energy.-Tablet. thought: and hence hundreds of thousands of evidence of the spread of discord and vengeance able-bodied Irishmen were permitted, without which everywhere hang on their path. Mr. regret or hindrance, to fly from the home of Gladstone will tell his own story on this point; their fathers, and to endure sufferings by land and I shall conclude this branch of my subject and sea which no pen or tongue has ever yet by quoting a passage from a letter of the Earl described. To be present at the departure of of Shastesbury, in which he seems to bewait the the trains from the interior towns of the country, past conduct of England in her exclusiveness, or to stand on the deck of the emigrant ship as and appears to promise a new phase of tolerathese creatures and their friends bid each other a tion for the future. Mr. Gladstone's speech is

> made Christians through force—through the agency the Divine judgment comes upon men, we may perceive in these peculiarities great additional force given to the warning conveyed to us by this outrage. Certainly, if ever there was a people that had cause for humiliation with respect to a great national crisis, I do not hesitate to say that it is England at the present moment (hear, hear). * . If we are capable of being taught a lesson of humihumbling ourselves before God and imploring the view as many have done as to the general iniquity of these measures. But that in many cases our conduct has been diametrically the reverse of that which a Christian people ought to have adopted, I have not the smallest doubt; and with pain and grief I say that for the last twenty-five years, during which I have myself taken part in public affairs in this country, there have been most grievous instances in our Eastern policy of wars waged by us without provocation, without necessity and without justice, and that these were a scandal to a Christian people. There is no page of English history, I am bound to say, that carries fouler blots upon it than the one of opinion that Christianity is never to be enforced, and never to be propagated to the prejudice of justice; and that we are bound not as in derogation to

from anything that bears a resemblance to either force or fraud, in respect to the propagation of the gospel" (hear, hear). Mr. Gladstone concludes by reading the following extract of

Christian principles, but in consequence of Christian

principles, to abstain both from force and fraud, and

Shaftesbury:—
"I cannot do better than read a very few words, which I find in a letter of Lord Shaftesbury's on this subject. He says :- 'All that we require in India is a complete religious equality; and if the Hindoos and Mahometans, singly or conjointly choose to form associations for the promulgation of their creed, and imitate our proceedings, let them do so as freely as our ourselves, provided they keep within the limits of law and order' (hear, hear) That perfect freedom and perfect toleration—not no-minal only, but an established equality as to every political right and principal of religion-in the eye of the Government in India, is, I believe, the very first principle of which Christianity itself commands the adoption with respect to our proceedings and our policy in that country, because it would be contrary to that justice which is the foundation of Christianity itself, if, having obtained a power over the people of that country, which we certainly have not obtained by public right or law, we were to use it for the purpose of doing violence to the conscience of that

If half the liberality, half the wisdom, half the foresight here expressed were adopted by our Government at home and in India during the last seven years, we should not now have to regret the past condition of Ireland, feel deep pain at the religious discord which the Established Church has enkindled, or weep over the cruel sufferings and agonizing death of the unfortunate victims of Indian cannibalism. But, in fact, the long peace of England, her enormous wealth, her rampant bigotry, her aristocratic arrogance, have all aided to blind her Government, and to lay the foundation of that fatuity, ignorance and inefliciency, which have all aided to render her name, as Lord Ellenborough has expressed it, a bye-word of shame amongst the nations. And it will yet be found on examination, that not the savage Hindoo, not the blood-thirsty Mahomegive new confidence to the Irish people, to in- dan, not the deceitful, the ferocious Sepoy, are spire a higher national hope, to grant a law of to blame for the horrors of Cawnpore, so much just tenant right; and to provide for any coming as the stupid, the ignorant, the arrogant, the intolerant, the bigoted officials and Soupers, to whose inefficient keeping the lives, the property of Ireland; and thus converting a subject of and the honour of our friends in India have been foolishly inadly entrusted.

Wexford, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Montserrat had Irish colonists for its early settlers and the Negroes to this day have the Connaught brogue curiously and ludicrously engrafted on the African jargon. It is said that a Connaughtman, on arriving at Montserrat, was, to his astonishment, hailed in vernacular Irish by a negro from one of the first bonts that came alongside-"Thunder and turf," and so black aiready !! Hanum a diaoul," says Pat, thinking Quashy a ci-devant countryman, " I'll not stay among ye"; and in a few hours the Connaughtdown to the knitting girl or scullion, it is all a man was on his return, with a white skin, to the

D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Viscount Powerscourt has granted a site for a new Catholic Church on his estate at Enniskerry, county

We rejoice to see indications of a revival of the temperance movement, which under the auspices of the good and great Father Mathew, produced such incalculable blessings, social and religious, for the people of Ireland, but which the circumstances of the last ten years, and the long illness and subsequent death of the Apostle of Temperance, have greatly interfered with. A distinguished dignitary of the diocese of Cork has just recommenced the good work in that city, and we are glad to learn, with the most encouraging prospect of success. In Dublin, it is only justice to the Rev. Dr Spratt to notice, the good fight against intemperance has been steadily and well maintained; and we trust now, that a general effort in the same direction is likely to be made all over the country, Father Spratt and his fellow-labourers will set to work with redoubled zeal

O'CONNELL'S STATUE .-- We (Nation) note with intense pleasure a movement springing up in this country, having for its object the erection of statues to illustrious Irishmen. In Cork, the figure of the sainted philanthropist whose life was wrecked in arduous conflict with a foe more dire and more deadly for us than foreign tyranny, is to stand amidst the people who loved and worshipped him. Limerick, we rejoice to hear, is bent upon keeping its odds in this glorious emulation: having led the way with a statue of the old Tribune, it is about to nobly follow up its advantages by an act which will elicit the applause and admiration of Irish hearts all over the world. Sarsfield is to stand beside the Treaty Stone! Honor to Limerick if it pays this debt due from Ireland-but peculiarly and especially from Limerick-to the memory of that glorious hero. In Dublin, too, we hear, though faintly, of the Moore Monument being followed by a Memorial of O'Con-This will be tardy gratitude at best; we hope it will be done. There is no city in the world of the same size and wealth as Dublin which does not possess some dozen statues of the eminent men whose memory the people hold in gratitude and

Commenting upon the official returns lately issued by the Registrar-General of Ireland, the Derry Standard (a leading Presbyterian organ) thus sums up the result:—"Last year the numbers who left Ireland, as noted in the Government returns, were 65,766, and this year there has been a net increase of 6,240 emigrants. Since the first day of May, 1851, to the 1st of September, 1857, the collective emigration from Ireland has amounted to 910,966 personsviz., 460,640 males, and 450,326 females, or within a fraction of a total million of the Irish population If Her Most Gracious Majesty had only a moderate selection from this half-million of sturdy Patlanders to fight the Sepoys in India, the Brifish arms in that country would be in a different position from that which they hold at present. What is worse, the great bulk of this emigrant po ulation, whether belonging to the North or to the South, having been forced by aristocratic misrule to renounce the country of their fathers, carry with them to other lands the bitterest enmity against British rule and everything connected with it; and generations must elapse ere this treasured vengeance can entirely die out. It is only, for example, a few weeks ago that the Irish emigrants in New York held a monster meeting in that city for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Indian Sepoys in their attempted revolution, and of encouraging them in the destruction of British power in India.

The fanatic disturbers of the peace still continue their irritating behaviour at Belfast. According to the Belfast Mercury, there was street-preaching on Sunday in several parts of that city. One individual, the Rev. William M'Ilwaine, preached also at three o'clock p.m., at the end of Police-square; and Rev. William Johnston preached in the neighborhood of Sandy-row.

The Committee of the Orange Society have put forth a manifesto in answer to the Lord Chancellor's letter to the Marquis of Londonderry. As probably the last manifesto of a society which has had so long a career of violence and blood, it may be considered to possess something of historical interest.

The Orange Committee attempt a justification of their body, and strongly deny any responsibility for the ruffianly outrages perpetrated recently by their partizans in Belfast. But it is quite in vain for them to do so. These outrages were not a mere isolated or accidental thing—they have occurred regularly year after year on each recurring anniversary of Orange-ism, and in point of fact, the outrages and insults offered to Catholics on each succeeding 12th of July are the greater part, and the only substantial part, of the celebrations of the day. The exhibitions of Orange flags and firing of rusty guns, however offensive as a social nuisance, would be treated with quiet contempt, if it were not absolutely certain that impunity in such cases would only embolden the Orangemen to proceed to violence and outrage. The Catholic population know by experience that they must resist and put down the first outbursts of Orange fanaticism, or they will have no security whatever for either life or property. Hence the exhibition and flaunting of an Orange flag is not merely an insult, it is a warning of danger, against which Catholics must provide as best they can, and no wonder it creates commotion and excitement dangerous to the public peace and injurious to the whole community. - Tablet.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY .- There are to be grand doings in Ireland very shortly. There is to be a grand annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge. The Grand Master will preside. The grand secretary will be present, assisted by the grand under-secretary, and all the grand members will attend in their grand uniforms. An immense quantity of grand wiskey punch will be imbibed, and a number of the grandest oaths ever heard in Ireland will get expression on the occasion. The letter of the Lord Chancellor is to be brought before the meeting with the tenth tumbler, when, there can be little doubt, it will receive a grand condemnation, and the writer will be grandly consigned, as far as good wishes can effect the purpose, to the care of a certain grand master, who will know how to deal with him for his scandalous attack on the Grand Orange

Lodge of Ireland. CRUEL USAGE OF THE ORANGEMEN. - A good deal of indignation has already been vented against the Chancellor and his letter. The Orange newspapers are filled with remonstrances and complaints. wonder. To the Orangeman it is a cruel thing that he cannot have a "brother" on the bench. It is really too bad that should he shoot a "Roman" or two on any of his time-honored anniversaries, he must be pulled up before a fellow whom no amount of winking, mouthing, thumbing, or flourishing of a soiled pockethandkerchief will propitiate. chance of "justice" after his own heart can be have from a magistrate who fails to perceive the propriety of drum-beating, playing party music, blaspheming, vindow-smushing and bone-breaking in the month of July? Evidently not the least. What then is to be done to save the Orangeman from the disagreeable alternative of minding his business, letting other people mind theirs, and keeping the peace the whole year round?

INNOCENCE OF THE ORANGEMEN. - An " Address of the Central Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge,' was published last week. We take a few extracts to show the perfect amiability of the body—in its own estimation :-

"The fact is, that the interference of the Orange Society in the government and ordering of them (the Orange anniversaries) has been successfully directed in the removal from them of every incident at which | public policy .- Tablet.

loyal subjects of any party or denomination could rationally take offence.' From this we are to conclude that Mary Tyner, who was shot in the eye lately in the town of Belfast

and those little boys who were shot in the legs by the, Orangemen, cannot rationally take offence at such trifling "incidents." Again says the address:—
"The Orange Contederation has protected rights of property and person; it has contributed to the

maintenance of domestic peace and public well-being. Wherever it has been powerful the country has been at peace, and persons of all persuasions have been safe under its protection. Wherever lawlessness, outrage and murder have had their saturnalia, Orangeism has been feeble and unknown." From this we see that the wrecking of Mr. Watson's houses in Belfast was done by way of "protec-

tion," and that the poor huckster who had her little stock-in-trade and her windows demolished, and the Catholic families who had to leave their beds and fly from their houses, were only having their "domestic peace" properly cared for by the Orangmen.

LOYALTY OF THE ORANGEMEN.—But now the "loy-

alty" of the institution:—
"At a time so eventful, those solemnly entrusted with the guardianship of the institution are bound to remember that what belongs to Irish Orangemen will be regarded as affecting the sympathies of Orangemen of Great Britain, the colonies, and other parts of the world. To this great body we would avow what we know will be universally responded to by them, that now, more than ever, our anxiety for the safety and welfare of the British empire is to be shown. We know full well the duty of loyalty to our revered monarch, and we feel too deeply because of the deplorable disasters in India to permit precipitancy or indiscretion in any portion of the executive to recall us from the duty of sustaining, by every possible way, the rights of the throne and the deliverance of the oppressed."

To appreciate this flourish we have only to call to mind that the "institution" was suppressed some years ago by the House of Commons as an organised. conspiracy, having for its object to change the succession to the throne, and save the present "revered monarch" the trouble of reigning. We may also take cognizance of the fact, that the present society exists by an evasion of the act of parliament, and that while the members "feel deeply" on the subject of Iudia, and will not be recalled from "the duty of sustaining, by every possible way, the right of the throne and (sustaining?) the deliverance of the oppressed" they will not send a single squad to the scene of those "deplorable disasters." Their loyalty it will be perceived, is manifested by breaking the law in Ireland.

PIETY OF THE ORANGEMEN.—But there is a pious as well as a loyal vein in the Orange body. It turns up in two or three parts of the address, as, for instance :-

"Parties whose views hitherto were in no wise congenial with those of Orangemen declare that at no former time did the Orange institution stand on so firm a basis or share a more honorable character than in connection with the late inquiry in Belfast. Great praise is due and will be given by all bearing the Orange name to Almighty God for the honor shed upon our institution at a time when its adversaries did not hesitate to prognosticate its downfall and annihilation; and we doubt not that Almighty God, if we be faithful to him and to our recognized principles will sustain us under every trial, and employ us, as of old, when-sought, courted, and even armed by the government-we were found the best and surest defenders of the realm."

We were prepared to hear that the English Government made use of those drunken, brutal, and bloodthirsty wretches-we know Lord Clarendon gave them arms in '48; but when we are told that Almighty God employed them-employed the Orangemen! we tremble and put the blasphemous "address" away from us.

THE LETTER.—It is however, downright nonsense to speak of the letter of the Lord Chancellor as the "death blow of Orangeism." It is simply the putting of a disgraceful brand upon the body-it is a notice over the door of every Orange lodge that persons having any regard for their character had better keep out. But the old members will accept the degradation, and still go in. The Lord Chancellor undoubtedly deserves great praise for what he has done in this matter, but let us give honor where honor is due—the chief merit belongs to Mr. Hacket of his customary exhortation to the men on their who founded the Gun Club of Belfast. But for the Gun Ulub we never would have heard of the commission, and but for the commission, the Lord Chancellor would never have thought of writing the letter.—Nation.

The Freeman's Journal, defending Chancellor Brady from the furious assaults of the Conservative organs, makes the following curious statement in reference to the reorganization of the Orange institute, after it had been condemned by the voice of Parliament when put upon its trial 20 years back :- "It is true (says the Freeman) that the revived association was organised under 'new rules' and a new constitution, but it is also true that these new rules were devised and this new constitution framed not to meet and comply with, but to evade and to defeat the law, and the intention was to restore the 'conspiracy' to its ancient dimensions, to give renewed vitality to the evil which the Legislature attempted to suppress -to retain, in fact, all that was mischievous in the denounced confederacy, and yet to evade the letter of the law under which the old confederation was suppressed. This was the avowed and unconcealed object of the 'new rules' devised by the late Attorney-General of Lord Derby, and it must be admitted that Mr. Napier contrived his rules with all the ability for which he is so justly prized as a criminal lawyer, and did successfully frame a constitution under which this 'dangerous conspiracy' was revived, but which did not bring its members within the scope of the special Act framed for the suppression of the Orange system. Mr. Napier defeated the law. He drove the Orange coach through the Act of Parliament, and though Orangeism, as revived, was morally as criminal and socially as 'dangerous conspiracy' as ever, it possessed this indemnity, that its 'new rules' having been devised to defeat a special Act of Parliament-the only one enacted against it-its members could not be made amenable to any existing law."

RECRUITING IN IRELAND .- Let us come to an underslanding that no man enlists in the army, or serves in the navy, till the Government shall give us perfect security against the perversion of the children of those who die in the service of the country. No man is forced to become a soldier or a sailor. We are free to accept or refuse to serve; and there can be no imputation of disloyalty possible if all Catholics sedulously abstain from enlisting. If we were the more powerful of the two, and stole the children of the Protestant soldiers to make Catholics of them, does any man suppose that the Protestants would then enlist, or that their preachers would even tacitly sanction their becoming soldiers? Most certainly they would not. Let us then, in our turn, borrow something of their spirit, and show the Government that we are not indifferent to whether our children shall be damned or saved. The Government pays us for fighting, and we carn our pay as well as the Protestant, but we do not sell the souls of our children, and give them up to be perverted. Now, if the Government saw the slightest symptom

of such a spirit as this manifesting itself among us, we should have a redress of this most cruel grievance in a week. The country wants soldiers, and it would pay for them, even to the extent of being just. The most savage Protestant can find no fault with us for taking care of our own children; and as a true charrity, well ordered, begins at home, we can do nothing better than take care of our own children, for God will demand an account of them at our hands, when we shall have no questions to answer on the subject of

THE LATE 5TH ROYAL IRISH DRAGOOMS -- It is stated that Colonel Dunne, the late member for Portarlington, has positively made an offer to the Horse Guards to raise in a short time, so as to be available for immediate active service, a regiment of Irish dragoons to fill the vacuum in the army list between the 4th Light Dragoons and the 6th Ennig-killens. The reduction of the Irish constabulary now being effected would probably be the means of furnishing a considerable number of recruits of the very best class for such a regiment—tall, well-formed fellows, requiring comparatively but little drill-ing to render them efficient cavalry soldiers. Many of those men are already making preparations to depart for the United States, and the question is whether it might not be well to afford them a fair opportunity to serve their country by joining the ranks of a corps to be composed, if such be the national desire, exclusively of Irishmen? The Leinster Express, which has initiated the movement, gives the following sketch of the late 5th Dragoons, and the causes which led to its disbandment:—"The 5th Royal Irish Dragoons were raised in 1688, and served with distinction under Marlborough; and no regi-ment in Her Majesty's service pursued a more glori-ous career up to the period of its precipitate disem-We have documentary evidence before us to prove that the charge of disloyalty, upon which the regiment was disbanded, at best was very partial. The regiment having been very much reduced in numbers at the close of the Irish rebellion, in which they fought with bravery at Ross, Larkin-hill. Vinegar-hill, and Ballymore Eustace; but being obliged, from the losses they sustained, to recruit their numbers, several persons who had been involved in that insurrection, being desirous to escape detection on its suppression enlisted in the 5th. Two descriers, named Feeny, having been taken prisoners for a robbery, were admitted as evidence that a conspiracy existed in the regiment, and, although it is reasonsble to suppose that disloyalty prevailed among the new accessions, it does appear certainly rather harsh that a regiment, which had for over a century proved itself equal in all the proud and honourable distinctions of brave soldiers, should be for ever condemned. They were disbanded for disloyalty, and their place in the Army List remains a blank, an insult to the Irish nation, which will scarcely be deemed just by those who will look at the colours of the 18th, 87th, 88th, or the standard of the 8th Hussars, or 4th Dragoon Guards, not to calculate the victories which decorate the banners of regiments designated English and Scotch, but which were won by the aid of Irish soldiers, of which many of those corps are chiefly composed."

The Exeter Hall fanatics have adopted a new plan to keep alive the expiring swindle. On the principle that eaten bread is soon forgotten, imbibed soup failed to produce its hoped-for effect. Open-air preaching and insulting diatribe against everything Catholic required an amount of courage and physical strength not always at hand to support those who indulged in them; and they, too, fell to the ground Placard-inflammatory enough, insulting enough, if any were foolish enough to notice them-are being daily passed by in the streets with deserved con-As a last shift, the Post-Office is now retempt. sorted to for the circulation of the bigots' opinion. Last night we received one of these A mass of Scripture texts, selected indiscriminately, is heaped together without order or arrangement. They either go to prove nothing at all, or to establish absurdities. We would answer them by a reply once given by a learned Clergyman of the Catholic Church to an impertinent Souper, who pestered him in a railway carriage by innumerable and irrelevant quotations from the Scripture. "It is written," said the Priest, adopting the style, in speaking and rea-soning, of his tormentor, "Judas bought a rope soning, of his tormentor, "'Judas bought a rope and hanged himself." It is also written, Go thou and do likewise." -- Nation.

The Cork Examiner of Monday says that on Sunday week a large number of the soldiers of the line and militia regiments were in attendance at Mass in the Catholic Church at Fermoy, and, as usual, were under the command of officers. The conduct of three of those gentlemen was marked by open ridicule of the ceremonies, so pointed and manifest that it awakened the indignation of their own men as well as of the civilians present, and drew forth an allusion from the officiating Clergyman in the course moral and religious duties. So strong was the feeling of iers present, that some of the militia had a distinct intimation conveyed to their officers that such conduct would not be endured.

THE BROADSTONE TRAGEDY .- The crown has sustained another defeat in the attempt to make James Spollen amendable to justice. The commission was opened before Burons Greene and Richards, and the latter having delivered his charge, the grand Jury retired to consider the several bills sent up before them. After an absence of about two hours, they returned into court, and the foreman announced that they had found "No bill" in the case of James Spollen, charged with the robbery of the late Mr. Little. Spollen is to be discharged from custody in the ordinary course at the close of the commission; and so ends the Broadstone tragedy.

Menden in Tipperary .- Mr. Ellis, a Scotchman, was shot dead near Templemore on the night of Thursday week. He had shortly before arrived by train at that station from Maryboro', and was on his way home to Dorea, when he was met by a man armed with a pistol. The assassin, as we have been informed, discharged the contents of his weapon in the region of the ill-fated gentleman's heart. There were others present at the time. Mr. Ellis was agent to Mr. Trant, of Dovea, and purchased some property in that neighbourhood, which is rumoured to be the cause of his assassination. He also rented the farm of Meelick, near Mountmellick, in the Queen's County, at which place he spent the most part of last Thursday .- Leinster Express of Saturday morning .-The following is supplied by a correspondent of the Nenagh Guardian, under date Templemore, Friday evening :- 'I have just time to state that Mr. John Ellis, steward to John Trant, Esq., Doven, was brutally murdered last night on his way home from this town. He arrived here by the four o'clock train from Dublin, and left shortly after on his own car, which had been waiting at the station, for his residence .-When he arrived at Kilrush they found some bushes placed across the road which the servant got down to take out of the way. He had scarcely stooped to remove the obstruction when his master was fired at from behind the ditch, and he received the contents of the piece, which was heavily loaded with slugs, through the body. He lived only an hour after.'-From other sources we learn that up to a late hour on Saturday night the perpetrator of this crime had eluded the exertions of the police. The inquest had been held, and a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons not known returned; and the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the district which has been the theatre of the outrage.

PROTESTANT SEPOYS .- (From Carcy's Vindicia Hibernice.)-Henry Tichbourne, governor of Drogheda, signalised for his sanguinary career, merited the distinction we have accorded him, to be ranked with the destroyers, Ireton and Cromwell. In a familar letter to his wife, as a matter of course, he communicates the information, that, finding he could not induce the Irish to hazard the fortune of a battle, he had concluded 'they were another sort to be dealt with; and accordingly the wretch sallied out 'every other morning for several weeks,' slaughtering all he met, without mercy; so that he left "neither man nor beast alive; for sixteen miles from the garrison. And one of his condjutors in this business of destruction perpetrated in the same bavoc, for twelve miles on the other side; thus filling the country with carnage, for twenty-eight miles, and 'not leaving man nor beast alive!' In another part of this letter he informs her of his murderous expeditions, in

which he says he took no account of the slain; to mixed marriages, will he tell us whether the combut there was little mercy shown in those times. What a hideous picture of incarnate demons do these horrible facts present to the mind's eye! And what effrontery must not Temple and his followers have possessed, when they dared to raise such an outcry againstithe Irish, for the crimes which they themselves perpetrated of all the cases of murderous cruelty that marked the career of the government forces in Ireland, the most atrocious occurred at the surrender of Drogheda. The history of the Huns. Vandals, Goths, and Ostrogoths, or of those scourges of the human race, the successors of Mahomet, may be searched in vain for anything more shocking. In fact, it is not in the power of man, were he possessed by all the furies of the heathen mythology, to exceed these frightful scenes. They may be equalled—but can never be surpassed. Cromwell had besieged this town for some time; and was finally admitted on promise of quarter. The garrison consisted of the flower of the Irish army, and might have beaten him back, had they not been seduced by his solemn promise of mercy, which was observed till the whole had laid down their arms. Then the merciless wretch commanded his soldiers to begin a slaughter of the entire garrison, which slaughter continued for five days!! with every circumstance of brutal and san-guinary violence that the most cruel savages could conceive or perpetrate. This canting and hypocritical impostor, in his dispatches to the Parliament, had the shameless impudence to ascribe 'the glory' of this bloody deed to God, 'to whom indeed the praise of this mercy belongs!' And such was the delusion of those times that in all the churches in London thanks were returned to the God of Mercy for this barbarous slaughter of his creatures! History furnishes no circumstance more disgusting, revolting, or hideous, than this nauseous compound of base perfidy, murderous cruelty, and abominable hypocrisy. Never was the throne of the Living God more egregiously insulted than by these impious offerings of thanksgiving; and never were the thun-ders of heaven more loudly called for than to blast the Pharasaical wretches who made such a mockery of all the calls and duties of humanity and religion.

 The assault was given, and his (Cromwell's) men twice repulsed, but in the third attack, Colonel Wall being unhappily killed at the head of his regiment, his men were so dismayed thereby as to listen before they had any need to the enemy offering them quarter, admitting them upon those terms, and thereby betraying themselves and their fellow-soldiers to the slaughter. All the officers and soldiers of Cromwell's army promised quarter to such as would lay down their arms, and performed it as long as any place held out; which encouraged others to vield. But when they had once all in their power, and feared no hurt that could be done them, Cromwell, being told by Jones that he now had all the flower of the Irish army in his hands, gave orders that no quarter should be given; so that his soldiers were forced, many of them against his will, to kill their prisoners. The brave governor, Sir A. Aston, Sir Edm. Verney, the colonels Warren, Flemming and Byrne, were killed in cold blood; and indeed all the officers, except some few of least consideration, that escaped by miracle. The Marquis of Ormond, in his letters to the King and Lord Byron, says, that on this occasion Cromwell exceeded himself and anything he had ever heard of, in breach of faith and bloody inhumanity; and that the cruelties exercised there, for five days after the town was taken. would make as many several pictures of inhumanity, as are to be found in the book of martyrs, or in the relation of Amboyna.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversions On Tuesday last, the Rev. Henry Collins, M. A., formerly of St. Saviour's, Leeds, was received into the Catholic Church by the Very Rev. Father Coffin, in the Chapel of Grace Dieu Manor. the seat of Ambrose Lisle Philipps, Esq. Mr. Roberts (late Curate of St. John's, Notting-hill), whose conversion was announced last week, should have been described as the Rev. John Charles Aitkin lieved the Great Eastern was destined to remain a Roberts. He was a Theological Associate of King's College, London, and formerly of Christ Church, beacon of warning to future enterprising companies gain a congregation a stipend. Some ambitious Oxford. We have great pleasure in being enabled to of all kinds. It will, however, relieve the minds of cobbler or some stickit minister makes his little put, add that two other members of his family have also been received into the Church by the Very Rev. Dr. fate may be in store for this gigantic undertaking, Manning .- Weekly Register.

parts of Scotland are also discernible in Paisley, diminishes more and more the connexion between its foul elysium at the Salt Lake. In Protestant which now, it is said, contains about 5,000 Catholic the shore and the ship, and on Tuesday next, soon countries, the uneducated swallow are inhabitants, professing the very same faith as that practised of yore by the pious founders of those ancient religious edifices, the venerable ruins of which within this old town still remain to commemorate the glory and splendour of Catholic antiquity. But this increase in the numbers of the Faithful is accompanied by a proportionate zeal on their part for the interests of religion-a zeal which is kept ever fervid and active by the untiring assiduity and piety of their venerated Pastor, Father Mackenzie .- Glasgow Free

THE PATRIOTIC FUND .- We have at least gained something by the agitation of the question about the Indian Relief Fund. Amidst unlimited abuse of Catholics and Catholic Prelates, it has compelled some attention to the management of the Patriotic Fund. At the Worcestershire county meeting, this week, Sir John Packington declared that the charge must be examined; and the daily papers have published a statement, evidently official, in answer to it. We cannot fail to gain by publicity. We demand only common honesty, and that, John Bull, with all his faults does not like openly to refuse. Though glad enough to do a little bit of Protestant propagandism on the sly, "it hurts his "conscience to be found out." Lit-tle need be said of the official apology of the Patri-otic Fund, which, for fairness sake, we have given elsewhere. The only charge which it contradicts is, that " Parsons" were employed to administer relief in Dublin. Our impression from the first was, the money so administered probably came from the " Central Association," not the Patriotic Fund. For the rest, the organ of the committee puts forward many plausible arguments to prove that its administration is not unfair. It is important to observe that the facts stated are such as could be furnished only from the office of the Patriotic Fund. We are therefore authorised to regard the statement as official. Taken in this light, it is the strongest possible confirmation of our charge; which is, that the managers of the Patriotic Fund do practically, though not avowedly, contrive to maintain Catholic Children in Protestant asylums; and that without avowedly refusing to place any in Catholic institutions, they manage as far as possible practically to prevent it; so that, as a matter of fact, however fair the rules may appear, the practical effect is that Catholic children are educated as Protestants at the charge of the Fund. That this is the precise charge, is as well known, for instance, to Captain Fishbourne, R.N., the Secretary to the Patriotic Fund, as it is to us. The Times, in-deed, has carefully concealed the fact from its readers, but not from him; for we are able to state that Mr. Wilberforce's letter (suppressed by the Times) was sent to Captain Fishbourne in a private note, which called his attention to it. Under these circumstances, some men might have taken offence, and have refused to answer at all. That is perhaps conceivable in persons of more pride than discretion .-But, if noticed at all, no man can doubt that the charge should be denied in terms as direct, positive. and unequivocal as language affords. Instead of this we have a long statement, intended to produce the impression that it is false; but which, when examined, is found skilfully to avoid contradicting it. We ask then, Will Captain Fishbourne even now declare upon his honor, that he himself bona fide believes that the himself bona fide believes that the limited parents has been educated or is Cape of Good Hope, £40,000. The large grant to the Capta of Good Hope, £40,000. The large grant to the we have a long statement, intended to produce the now receiving education in a Protestant institution | Cape of Good Hope is only a temporary one, for the at the expense of the Patriotic Fund? With regard civilization of the barbarous Caffre tribes.

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mittee considers the religion of the deceased father, or that of the surviving mother, to be the religion of the child; and (whichever of these two rules he takes) will be assure us that he bona fide believes that no child who by that rule would be Catholic, is now receiving or has ever received education in a Protestant institution at the expense of the Fund ?-Hitherto neither he nor any other manager of the Fund has asserted either of these things, and the reason is, that they cannot. We, on the other hand, have asserted and do again assert, first, that they are now paying for the education in Protestant institutions, of the offspring of Catholic parents; next, that before the judgment in the "Race" case (when they professed to believe that the law required the children to be educated in the religion of their father, and on this ground placed the children of Catholic mothers in Protestant institutions) they did at the same time place in Protestant, not Catholic institu-tions, the children of Protestant mothers whose fathers had been Catholics. Lastly, that since the "Race" case, they have continued to maintain in Protestant asylums the children of Protestant fathers and Catholic mothers. We have no means of knowing the number of cases in which these things have occurred: we fear it has been very considerable. Of course, the question arises whether they knew what the religion of the children in question is. Upon this point they say, "the committee had no means of knowing the religion of any of the recipients;" that "no record is kept in the office" to show it; that the number of Catholic orphans is less than we suppose; that " no Catholic children have been refused as such;" that "some are now in Roman Catholic schools," and other things as little to the point. All well enough in its way, but the question asked is carefully avoided. That question is, As a matter of fact, did you or did you not, bona fide know what the religion of these children was? And to this question they refuse to say yes or no. Can any man doubt why? No doubt every man is by law innocent till he is proved to be guilty (though even in court aman is required to plend "Not guilty"), but it is not on every man whose guilt is not legally proved that prudent men repose confidence. We would not at this moment select Spollen as the administrator of a charitable fund. A trustee would not be popular who when asked how he had disposed of his friend's money, should reply, "Can you legally prove that I have misapplied it?" Even the Court of Chancery would refuse to receive such an answer. One point in the committee's paper cannot receive too much attention: it is, that the proposed asylum for 300 daughters of soldiers and sailors is to be placed under management similar to that of the Union workhouse schools. In name, these are mixed; but we all know that with scarcely an exception they are practically so managed, that Catholic children, once consigned to them, are brought up aliens from their faith. We are asked to believe that the Committee of the Patriotic Fund will manage their asylum with so much practical fairness as to leave no cause of complaint. Luckily, however, mixed education is unpopular in England even with Protestants and we are sanguine in our hope, that if our friends in Parliament and elsewhere exert themselves with anything like unanimity, they will succeed in obtaining a regulation that even when this new Godless college is built (which is expected to be in two years), Catholic children may still be maintained by the fund in Catholic in-stitutions, leaving it for the Protestant education of Protestant children .- Weckly Register. THE GREAT EASTERN .- Each day this monstrous

vessel becomes in her rapid progress towards completion a greater and a greater Eastern still. For nearly four years she has loomed in dim immensity over the river side like some pre-Adamite leviathan for nearly four years she has stood an iron enigma. exciting and baffling all conjecture as to how she was to be got down to the water, and how she was to be managed and controlled when in it. To the majority of Londoners she has been little clse than a colossal sailor's folly, as little likely to be moved from the place in which she rose as the banks of the Thames itself, in which it was generally bepermanent ornament—a reproach to mariners, and a after daybreak, it will be finally sundered, and the Great Eastern launched into that element on which her appearance will be the forerunner of a new era. It is only within the last few hours that the hour for the launch has been decided on, and the morning of Wednesday, the 3d, definitely fixed. Until recently it was quite impossible to say when the launch really would take place, for, in spite of the labours of 1,100 men, who have worked without cessation day and night, so much was to be done that at one time a further postponement seemed inevitable. Only by the constant care and untiring energy of all connected with the works has this delay been prevented, and the novel difficulties presented in the construction of the launching was overcome within the allotted time. Just now the Great Eastern has reached her culminating point of preparations. During the next few days they will cease and determine altogether; but at present they are rampant, and in the great chaos which reigns upon and round the vessel, iron and paint, woodwork and shavings seem to struggle for her mastery and possession. It is almost hard to say which most predominates. Judging from the state of his clothes on his return, the visitor is apt to give a hasty verdict in favour of the paint, though the recollections of the works-the gong-like uproar with which the punching, rolling, welding, and riveting of iron goes on—the endless variety of steam and hand saws always at work, and the amount of timber either sawed or being sawn-leaves him after all in a perplexed state to say in which branch the Great Eastern is most progressing. Since our last notice the whole exterior of the hull, from deck to keel, has been re-painted and finished off according to the appearance she is intended to present when in the water. This change has made a great improvement; instead of a red unmanageable looking pile heavy and awkward to the eye, her beautifully modelled form, and slender, tapering bows are now brought forth in all their perfect symmetry. She is painted three colours—red lead up to 20 feet or light load water-line; for 15 feet above this up to the heavy low-water line copper colour, and the remainder (32 feet) up to the top black. The mere painting of the vessel, slight as the fact may appear when mentioned, involves a labour of no common magnitude, for the painted surface of the Great Eastern is, inside and outside, nearly 120,000

square yards in extent, or more than 24 acres. GOVERNMENT IN THE ENGLISH COLONIES.—A return yesterday published shows that the system of local Parliamentary Government has been adopted in the following colonies of the empire, the grants of the mother country towards the charge of civil government being in each case annexed—viz., in North America—Canada, £3,500; Nova Scotia, nil; New Brunswick, nil; Prince Edward Island, £1,400; New foundland, nil; Bermuda, £4,050; and Vancouver's Island, nil. In Australia-New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, nil. In the West Indies—Jamaica, £3,500., £7,200; Bahamas, £1,200; Barbadoes, £4,550, £900; St. Vincent, £1,300, £900: Grenada, £1,300, £450; Tobago, £1,300, £450; Antigua, £3,600; Montserrat, £500, £450; Dominica, £1,300, £1,800; St. Christophers, £1,300, £100, £900; Nevis, £500, £450; and the Virgin Indiedde £500, £450; £470, £450; and the Virgin Indiedde £500, £450, £450; And in Africa Italian

profession that there will be, no lack of business in the Divorce and Matrimonial Court, which will sit in January; though probably it will be some time before respectable people will like to apply for divorce in so common a manner. An Act of Parliament was something so august, that it seemed to sanctify a wrong; but a mere sentence of a Court is quite another matter, and the respectable classe will perhaps wait until custom has sanctioned the new system. We shall see, however, at the opening of next year .-Weekly Register.

Mr. Harvey, a monster dram-shop keeper, in Candleriggs, Glasgow, and at Paisley, died lately, worth, it is supposed, upwards of £70,000. The bulk of his property is willed away from his relations, to the various "schemes" of the "Free Church." The revarious "schemes" of the "Free Church." latives are raising proceedings before the Court of Session to set aside the will on the ground that the deceased, who had been of unsound intellect for some time previous to his death, was unduly influenced by the Elders and Ministers of that Kirk, who were, it is stated, constant visitors and inmates of his house for some time prior to his decease. The consequence was, (says the Glasgow Herald,) that these persons, by the assiduity of their attentions, acquired an ascendancy over Mr. Harvey, by which they were enabled, by little more than mere suggestion of their own views as to the duty of leaving money to the Free Church, to get these carried into effect by Mr. Harvey. The execution of the deed challenged was arranged and carried through at this time. It was made just three months and two days before his death. The pursuer contends, therefore, that at and prior to the date of the said alleged trust-deed and settlement, the said James Harvey was not in a sound and disposing state of mind. As to the defence which may be made by the Free Church and other legatees, we have no knowledge, and we do not, in this stage of our information, express any opinion of our own upon the merits of the case at issue. We may add, however, that we have heard surprise expressed more than once that any Christian body, or members thereof, should be willing to accept subsidies from a fund notoriously accumulated from the manufacture and sale of whisky and ale. This, we suspect, is a very thinskinned objection. At the same time, a correspondent jocularly calls our attention to the circumstance that the provision made by Mr. Harvey for the personal comfort of the Rev. John Thomson, above referred to, was exactly the wholesale profit upon 30,000 gallons of proof whisky, or upon 160,000 gallons of strong alc. Had Mr. Harvey been a Catholic, attended on by Priests in his declining days, I doubt much if the Herald would have observed such a prudent and charitable suspension of judgment in passing its opinion on the case .- Correspondent of Weekly Register.

Scotland fitly maintains her character as the most

religious of Protestant nations, by the incessant manufacture of new sects. And it is at least a hopeful sign to observe that they generally take their stand on some imperfectly-recognised truth, or some discontent at the deficiencies of Protestantism. I see in the Inverness Courier that a most incongruous title has been assumed by the last of these mushrooms. That respectable journal says :- " A correspondent writes us concerning a new sect or body termed "The Church of the Ancient Faith." One of these churches, he says, has lately, through the medium of handbills, been introduced to the notice of a parish in the Highlands. "It pretends to be more tolerant than the Free Church or the Roman Catholics, and lays claim to certain covenanted mercies with Heaven as its peculiar right. The patron Saint is represented as having been a grand-son of Fingal!" Then in the Edinburgh papers this week we have a theological argument, as a paid insertion, alongside of the theatrical and steamboat announcements, commencing with the emphatised declaration, "The Reformation did not restore Bible Christianity." This slight defect the new "Apostolie Christians" are confident of being easily able to remedy by the substitution for infant baptism, of the complete immersion of adult believers, and by the obliteration of the unscriptural practice of Protest-ant ordination! But these are feeble attempts to our readers to know for certain that, whatever other and is soon forgotten. Another and a more scrious fate may be in store for this gigantic undertaking, matter is Mormonism. That goes on with system the vessel is at least not doomed to remain where and organisation, unchecked by the law or the gos-CATHOLICITY IS PAISLEY.—The same features which mark the revival and spread of Catholicity in other Eastern's stay on land are now numbered; each day poor, and shipping off batch after batch of them to with an avidity exactly proportionate to its monstrous absurdity. I have certain evidence, that in a village not twenty miles from Edinburgh, the Mormon emissaries succeeded in persuading their dupes that those who followed them to their promised land should never die. Only last Sunday, at noon, I saw in the most public part of the city two of their preachers holding forth, surrounded by a numerous crowd, whose listening attitude bespoke interest and awe. These queer hierophants, with their long beards and odd costume, and peculiar look, reminded one of the fauns and dryads, whom old myths figure as the chosen attendants on the cloven-footed demon they call Pan. I saw them offer for sale their books, of which they held large bundles-and that in the street, and on a day when a poor child vending an apple or an orange, to supply a starving family with a crust, would quickly experience the tender mercies of the police. Such is the veneration here for anything that comes in the shape of preaching, that even these mountebank practices are tolerated .- Correspondent of Weekly Register.

THE SEPOY MUTINIES.—These mutinies were conceived without provocation, accomplished without an object, and distinguished by the most frightful enormities of which human nature is capable. Let it be remembered that for the pretext of religious alarm there did not exist, and never had existed, the smallest ground whatever. So far was the Indian Government from propagating Christianity to the prejudice of Brahminism that this very default is brought against us as a grave delinquency. So far was the Sepoy from having been persecuted or oppressed that his class was the most pampered and enviable among his countrymen, and so far was he from dreaming of Hindoo ascendancy either in religion or politics that his first act was to proclaim the sovereignty of a foreign dynasty implacably and actively hostile to his creed. The mutiny, therefore, had neither warrant nor object; but see, again, how it was carried out. It was carried out with such horrible excesses that the mere crime of military disobedience becomes lost in the catalogue. Murder was not its incident, but its essence. Butchery of the most foul and treacherous kind was the one simple expression given to the revolt. The Sepoy rose, not to assert his freedom or protect his nationality, but to put all his officers, their wives, their children, and their countrymen present, to a shocking death. That appears to have been the only object kept definitely in view. Observe, too, that for such deeds there was no apology to be found in the straits or necessities which occasion may create. All that the rebels purposed to do could have been done without the murder of a single European. Our countrymen were tens among thousands. It was sufficient-to mutiny, and the mutineers could dispose of themselves as they pleased. If a Sepoy battalion chose to renounce its allegiance and march to Delhi, the halfdozen European officers could do nothing to prevent them. Against such a demonstration they were as powerless as their own wives and infants, and were assassinated from pure and gratuitous ferocity. Years of kindness and confidence yielded no protection— the very officers who defended to the last the character of their men were marked out specially for butchery. One well-known Commander of Irregulars had devoted to the interests and improvement of his troopers a private independence, which would have maintained him in competence at home. His wife

"We are sorry to say that it is anticipated in the shared his tastes and his duties, and these two toge ther had tended the men in sickness and in trouble with all the care and solicitude of parents. The re-Sepoys waited upon their officers with tears in their eyes, and implored them by the memory of past services and dangers to banish every suspicion of their fidelity. That same night they surrounded the mess-room, and shot their victims as they sat at table. At another station, where a revolt had been prepared for immediate explosion, a deputation of Sepoys actually proceeded to the quarters of the officers, and prayed that the women and children, who had been despatched to a place of refuge, might be brought back and intrusted to their protection, The request was hapoily refused, and the massacre which occurred a few hours afterwards was confined to men alone.

The Record of Friday says that "when we are told that in China the bodies of a dozen lifeless female infants are sometimes found in ponds that lie in the neighborhood of the larger cities, we shrink with an instinctive feeling of horror, and brand the nation in the midst of which such deeds are done as lacking in the simplest elements of humanity. Alas1 we are reminded very emphatically by the present state of the police columns of our daily press that we need to look at home." It proposes as a remedy improved preaching by the Protestant Clergy, and that "Scripture Readers, too, should wake up to the dignity of their work." Alas for such a remedy!—the criminal classes care not a straw for one or the other. Nothing but the Divine system tells upon the mass of any people: Protestantism is for the "respectable."

The Saturday Review comments as follows upon the Recent State Fast-day:—" A few more prayers were said than usual, and oh that the good Archbishop had the art of easy writing what should be easy praying! Among the arts in which the ancients certainly excel the moderns, that of composing prayers stands very prominent. It is not for us to criticise the sentiment of these occasional prayers; but certainly they seem to follow a vicious model, or rather they scarcely read like prayers at all. We must say a somewhat strong thing, but they hardly seem to recognise Him to Whom they are addressed. Prayer. we thought, was addressed to Him who hears prayer but Wednesday's religious observations look very much as if they were addressed to the people. They might do for sermon hints, or skeleton meditationsthey read, on the whole, much like a meagre abstract of a Sunday homily, with an occasional touch of a leading article, and now and then a reminiscence of a speech at a charity meeting. But prayer, judging at least from the Prayer-Book, is quite another thing. Even in a literary aspect, these occasional Forms might be better than they are. They are not conceived or expressed in that rhythmical and modulated form which distinguishes the Prayer-Book model .-They lack the cadence, and the antithetical balanced rise and fall, to which our ears are accustomed. And then, not to speak of their length, the evident anxiety to embody all the popular aspects and common places of the case is more ingenious than impressive. At any rate we should hardly have expected that confusion of grammar, ranging from the first to the third persons, which, though characteristic of a lady's note, is scarcely to be looked for in an archiepiscopal composition. . . . The Fast-day must have been a Godsend to all parties concerned at Sydenham, if, at least, God had anything to do with it : for the receipts from 23,000 people amount to £1,100, and, abating the donation of £200 made by the Directors, they netted £900 by the day's work. The preacher's honorarium must be deducted; and, judging from a recent police report, and the gardeners and coachman, and staff of domestics which the modern Apostle keeps, we should say that popular preaching pays. The labourer of course is worthy of his hire, and he is quite right to make hay while the sun of popularity is shining. Only Mr. Spurgeon's Clapham establishment contrasts, to say the least of t, with John Wesley's return of six silver tea-spoons to the old Plate-tax assessment, as oddly as do the Crystal Palace homiletics, and the sermon addressed to the genteel holiday folk at a shilling a-head with Whitfield and his colliers at Kingswood. As to the preacher, we have not a word to say. It is a mere question of taste and religious propriety whether 'a minister' should hire himself as an extra attraction, in company with the fountains, the veal-pie and lobster-salads, and the flower-pots and æsthetics of the Sydenham show; and as to taste and religious sense, Mr. Spurgeon is above or below our poor judgment."

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA .- We will be asked by some were to lose her power in India, would not the bloody doctrines of Mahommedanism gain ground, and the saving truths of the gospelbe banished from the land? And let us ask in return what advance has England made in bringing India to Christianity? Has her rule of perfidy and robbery reconciled the Hindoos and Mahommedans to a belief in the religion she professes—have the teachings of her missionaries contributed to that result? Let us not forget the statements of the Bishop of Almira :- 'If our government were Catholic, I would promise that within twenty years India would be wholly Christian. But it is impossible with Protestantism. The preaching in the streets brings Christianity into contempt. They have what are called Catechists, who in the morning preach the law of Our Saviour and in the evening get drunk in the same place! Hearken to this, ye wretched hirelings who prate about the beneficial influence of the English in India. Far different was the example given, and the fruit produced by the glorious bands of Catholic missionaries who have gone to spread the gospel of Christ in heathen countries. Take the Jesuits in Paraguay for example. The inhabitants of that region, when the missionaries went amongst them, consisted of naked wandering tribes of savages, who were addicted to cannibalism and bloodshed. The first of the fathers who attempted to land fell victims to their cruelty, but the holy men were not daunted. They persevered under every obstacle, and we have the consequence given in a reliable authority on the subject :- 'Within a brief period in the midst of these fertile though uncultivated wilds, arose the unique and flourishing settlement of Paraguay, which, under the mild sway of the Jesuits as directors of all its affairs, civil and religious, realized whatever the fondest enthusiast could have dreamed of a Christian Republic, and more than the rofoundest dreams of human philosophy have been able to conceive of a perfect civil government .-Streets, wide, symmetrical, and of a cheerful aspect; commodious private dwellings; splendid churches; trades, agriculture, manufactures, literary and scientific institutions—such were the few of the leading features observable in the aspect and manners of the new republic. About 400,000 converted native families enjoyed the blessings of their rule. The savage yell and war-whoop gave place to hymns of divine praise, and during the divine Sacrifice, native choirs entoned the solemn responses, and executed pieces of sacred music, composed by the first European masters.' What a delightful picture! and in what ghastly contrast rises up the India of to-day and of the last hundred years! - Wexford People.

UNITED STATES.

Loss of United States Troops.—Five hundred U. S. troops recently despatched to Utah, are said to have been cut off by the Telawar Indians near Missouri

YANKEEISM.-On Sunday morning, the 1st inst., before daylight, some rowdies threw bricks at the church of the Immaculate Conception, situated at the western extremity of the city (Baltimoro), and broke some windows, and it is said did some other slight damage. The sexton tapped the bell, and the police pursued the gang who fled after firing upon the police.

Dr. Curtis, an eminent homeopathic physician of New York, has committed suicide.

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The returns of the Portland banks for November 3d, show a diminution of loans equal to \$142,274 in thirty days, and a decrease in circulation of \$202, 862—showing a contraction of \$345,136 in a single month on a capital of \$2,000,000, or a net contraction of over \$10,000 a day. 42.

Bread or blood is now the popular cry of the unemployed in New York. The people go about the streets in great processions, asking for food. authorities are making preparations to resist every violence that may be attempted. The New York Courier sage that a few days since Tompkin's Square was stripped of every vestige of wood save the growing trees. The railings, the posts, and the benches were demolished by hammers and axes, and a troop of men, women, boys and girls carried off the plunder for fuel. A baker's wagon, in Avenue B, was attacked, and his load of bread appropriated by the mob, and to such an extent was thieving, about store doors of the goods laid out for display, carried, that the stores early closed their doors, in all that quarter of the city

THE PINANCIAL DISTRESS AT THE THEATRES .- The throngs of people who nightly visit the eleven theatres now open in this city seem happy enough, and no one would imagine, from the receipts of the places of public amusement, that there was any severe striugency in the money market. During the past few weeks we have published statements of the number of visiters at each theatre, with the sums received .-From them it appears that on Monday, the 2nd of November, fifteen thousand eight hundred people visited theatres, paying five thousand eight hundred dollars. On the evening of the 9th, the number of visiters rose to sixteen thousand, paying six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. From the last statement the German theatres are omitted. They take, altogether, about five hundred dollars per night. If we have the average, however, at \$6,000 per night -and that is quite within bounds—we shall have a weekly expenditure for theatres in this city alone, of thirty-thousand dollars, which is doing very well for hard times. At about the time of the Bank suspension last month, several of the theatres were in a bad way, and even now they are not doing quite so well as usual, at this season, which should be the best of the year. The managers have generally reduced their expenses, and are now playing no more than paying houses. The Opera season has com-menced well: the management has stopped the system of distributing tickets to barbers, boot-blacks, and other useful members of society who came to talk loudly in the lobbies and get in every body's way; and the effect of this and several other reforms is seen in a great improvement, both in the number and character of the audience. It is, likewise, a curious fact that while the journals are filled with reports of distress among the working classes, the theatres and saloons on the easterly side of the citywhich places of amusement are supported almost entirely by mechanics—are quite full every night.— There is no doubt that great distress exists among the poor, but the poor do not march about the streets with banners and cries for bread or death. The poor do not make speeches in the Park or in Wall street, or frighten the federal authorities into detailing marines to protect Uncle Samuel's eash on hand." demonstrations in Tompkins square are as purely theatrical as any stage play. They are made by idle fellows, who grow fuddled over beer and preach chartism or red republicanism by the yard. The really poor shrink from the light of day, and are only found by the benevolent after strict search. These supernumraeries of Tompkins square are getting up a little play of their own. Pretty soon they will pass around the hat.-N. Y. paper.

NEWSPAPERS FOR PRODUCE.-The Chicago Tribune has the following announcement in large type at the head of its second page :- " This paper sent one year for three bushels of wheat or six bushels of outs."

A GALLANT COWINDED BY A WOMAN -- A singular affair, which has given rise to a good deal of scandal, occured yesterday afternoon, in Broadway. About 1 1 o'clock, a handsome carriage drove up to the curb-stone at the corner of Morris street and Broadway, just above the Bowling Green, when a fine look, ing young woman sprang to the sidewalk and collared a gentleman who was passing. He was apparently very much excited, and attempted to release himself; but she held him with an iron grip, and, drawing a short, stout gutta-percha whip from the folds of her robe, lashed him over the head and face without mercy. He roared out lustily, and with a desperate effort wrenched himself loose; but she sprang after him again, and catching him by the skirts of his coat, renewed the castigation. Every blow stung to the quick, and brought up a livid wale, causing the victim to writhe and yell with pain, to the infinite amusement of a large crowd of bystanders. At length, her vengeance satiated, the lady gathered all her strength for a finishing stroke, and, loosing her hold, brought down her whip with a force that sent the unhappy gallant spinning along the sidewalk. At the next moment, she was in her carriage and dashing up Broadway at headlong speed. The unfortunate fellow fled in the opposite direction, amid the ieers and merriment of the mob, and took refuge in the Southampton and Havre steamship office, No. 7 Broadway. Who the lady was, our reporter could not learn, nor why she had taken this singular mode of redressing her wrongs. He could only ascertain that she was very elegantly attired in black, appeared to be young, and was handsome, somewhat above the medium size, and that she had followed the young man, in her carriage, from the upper part of Broadway. As to the recipient of her favors, all concur in saying that he was of spare figure and well dressed; that he wore a very stylish moustache and was altogether what is termed "a very nice young man." remaining in the steamship office all the afternoon be left, at the close of business hours, with the clerks, exhibiting marks about his face which will require him to keep shady at least for a season .- New York Tribune of Friday.

LIFE AMONGST THE YANKEES .- The Memphis papers of the 22d ult., are hideous with accounts of bloody fights and murders in that city. A man at the Fair Ground managed to let his horse become unmanageable, and to run over and hurt a woman and two children. He stopped the horse, and was about to get out of his buggy and apologise, when some one stepped forward and gave him a blow with a cane. He drew a kuife and ran up to the crowd, asking who struck him. A man named Butler avowed himself the man, which, however, he was not, and drawing a pistol, it went off by accident, and shot in the stomach and fatally wounded the man who had knocked the fellow out of the buggy. The man killed was named Mason. The one who had started the row by running over the woman and children, was a Mr. Lewis. On the evening of the same, day there was a dispute between two men, names unknown, and one plugged a knife into the other. About eight o'clock on the same night at the Commercial Hotel, Dr. Frank Gibbs and one Keene got into a dispute, and from that into a fight, Gibbs stabbing Keene with a bowie knife three times, and killing him at once. Keene was waiting to receive his wife and children who had been placed on a steamer at Evans-ville expecting to meet him at Memphis. The night before this tragedy, at the same house, Dr. Cockrell, Esq., of the hotel, and Dr. Hooks had an affray, in which they wounded each other with caues, and cut with knives for a time, when Cockrell shot Hooks with a pistol, giving him a dangerous wound in the

PREPARED FOR A "RAINY DAY"-The Lewiston (Me.) Journal says that a large majority of the Irish laboring people of that town are well prepared for the hard times of the coming winter, they have been saving and provident of their earnings, while employment was plenty and wages high. During one or two days of last week, there were many applications for specie at the Lewiston banks, and the Journal says they were mostly from the Irish, who presented amounts of bills on various banks from two to fifteen hundred dollars in a lot.

इ.स. १८६४ - इ.स. विकास सम्बद्धाः स्टब्स्ट्राहरू स्टब्स्ट्राहरू । इ.स. १९५० - १९५५ स्टब्स्ट्राहरू

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On our sixth page will be found the particulars, in so far as they have as yet reached us, of the storming of Delhi. This glorious achievement will long rank as one of the most extraordinary feats of military prowess recorded in history.-Indeed, that a small body of men, but scantily supplied with the requisite artillery, should hold besieged, and eventually drive from their stronghold, an army at least three times as numerous, covered by excellent fortifications, and abundantly furnished with guns, ammunition, and military stores of all kinds, seems almost incredible, and is, we venture to assert, without a precedent in the annals of war. Yet glorious as has been the result of the siege of Delhi, it must not be supposed that the Indian question is settled, or the conflict terminated. Large bodies of the mutineers are still in the field, and will no doubt flock to recruit the force besieging Lucknow; which place was not relieved, though by the last accounts. General Havelock was preparing to march to the succor of its gallant defenders .-The puppet King of Delhi has effected his escape in female disguise, and must no doubt be heartily glad to have got rid of the sham sovereignty forced upon him by the Sepoys, in whose hands he was a mere passive tool. His adoption of a female dress, in order to effect his escape, is a conclusive refutation of the calumny, that our troops in India imitate the atrocities of the Sepoys towards non-combatants; and is a most valuable, because involuntary, compliment to the gallantry of the British soldier. Certainly no European in India would assume a female disguise in order to escape from the fury of the Sepoys, for by so doing he would be certain to provoke outrage; and it is pleasant to have to record that the strictest injunctions were issued by the Commander-in-Chief before Delhi to the troops engaged in the assault, to spare the women and children; though of course strict military justice was awarded to all the mutineers who came within the reach of British bayonets.

From England we have tidings of bankruntcies and commercial distress. The attempt to launch the Great Eastern, or Leviathan steamer, had resulted in a failure, owing to some misconception of orders. It will, however, be renewed during the spring tides of next month; and it is said that Mr. Brunel the engineer is confident of ultimate success. The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount to 9 per cent. From the Continent there is nothing to report, except the death of General Cavaignac, who died suddealy whilst out shooting on the 28th ult.

The Courrier du Canada publishes a letter from a Catholic Missionary Priest in India, the Rev. P. Barron, in which the writer gives his views respecting the origin of the outbreak amongst the Sepoys, and the objects of the mutmeers. According to this writer, "the war is at once political and religious;" and the object of the mutineers " is to extirpate Christianity," and to subject the country to Mahometan rule.

From this it will be seen that the oninions of the reverend writer in India, respecting the object of the mutiny, and its effects, if successful. upon Christianity, are identical with those put forth by the TRUE WITNESS in Canada. The mutiny is not, as has been represented, the indignant uprising of an oppressed people against their oppressors; but rather an outbreak of anti-Christian fury, directed indiscriminately against all who confess Christ, whether Catholics or Protestants. Essentially, the revolt is anti-Christian: it is only accidentally anti-British, as is abundantly proved by the cruelties practised by the mutineers upon all Catholic ecclesiastics and religious, without reference to national origin, upon whom they have been able to lay their hands.

This will sufficiently explain the reasons which have compelled us, as Catholics, to withhold our sympathies from the Mahometan and idolatrous Sepoys, the rancorous enemies of our faith, and to pray for the success of British arms in the contest in which they are now engaged. The defeat of the latter would inevitably entail the slaughter of all the Christians in the Indian Peninsula, of whom the majority are Catholics; it would also infallibly entail the expulsion of the Christian missionary from Eastern Asia, and the total abandonment of many millions of our fellow-creatures to the most abject of superstitions. glorious mission, Great Britain is still the representative of Christendom in Eastern Asia; and

we think that there are but few, who, after calmand impassionate reflection, will not allow that in the interests of Christianity, it is better that India should be under British, than Moslem, rule. The former has done; it is true, very little for the cause of religion in that country; the latter however would, if paramount, approve itself an active and most powerful enemy. Under the former, the Christian missionary, if not encouraged, has as least had easy access to the native Mahometan and Hindoo races; under the other, the country would be hermetically sealed against him. What China was for ages, that would India become, were the Mahometans to succeed in their designs against the religion and civilisation of the Western World.

Of the agents by whom this great work of extirpating Christianity is to be accomplished—of the Sepoys themselves, and their pretended grievances against the British Government-we have on more than one occasion plainly expressed our opinion; and it is with no small degree of satisfaction that we perceive that the Tablet, the most truly Catholic paper published in Ireland, and of whose lively sympathies with the people of that country no one can doubt, holds precisely the same views as we do, both as to the character of the mutineers, and the impolicy-to use no harsher word-of allowing it to be suspected even, by Protestants, that the Catholics of the British Empire, as a body, sympathise with the libidinous and blood-thirsty Sepoys-of whom our Dublin cotemporary thus speaks:-

" Our own troops have turned our own arms against ourselves. However unjustly we had acted to others these men had been treated not only fairly, but with excessive favor. They have therefore, added ingratitude and treachery to the blackest crimes and the direct atrocities."—Tablet.

Having thus delivered itself of its opinion of the Sepoys, whom some bave endeavored to represent as a band of patriots struggling for the independence of their native land, the Tablet proceeds to express its opinions upon the impolicy of allowing it to believed that they possess the sympathies of the Catholics of the British Em-

"As to the general wishes of the Catholic body either in England or Ireland for the success or the repression of the mutiny, we do not see the advantage of a discussion between Catholics on the subject. We believe that scarcely anybody seriously thinks that the Sepoys have any chances of success, and we do not see the use of laboring to prove that the great majority of Catholics are ardently longing for what they are quite convinced won't bappen. In the present position of Catholics, especially in Ircland, we can conceive nothing more useless and barren than sympathy with the Sepoys, or more injurious to Ca-tholic interests than a belief in its existence. We do not see the use of persuading the twenty-one millions of Protestants in Great Britain and Ireland that a large portion of the seven millions of their Catholic fellow-subjects are longing that they may be visited with defeat and disaster. We should quite despair of persuading them that such a longing sprang from a persuaging them that such a longing sprang from a disinterested love of liberty, or a pure and glowing zeal for justice. Rightly or wrongly, we are sure that they would ascribe it to a malignant hatred of themselves, springing from national or religious animosity. We don't think it wise for Catholics, while professing to seek their own just rights by constituional and legal means, to try to force upon threefourths of the empire the strongest conceivable motive for refusing what we want, and withdrawing what we have. We don't think it at all a flattering or creditable description to give of us Catholics, that while we are doing next to nothing to enforce our own just claims, by the means which are within our reach just as much as within the reach of others, and while we are the only class in the empire who refuse to help ourselves, the great majority of us are sitting with folded hands, framing empty wishes for the success of the Sepoys, which scarcely any one thinks probable or possible, and by which, whatever we may lose, it would be very hard to show that anything could be gained. We are sorry that any Irishman or any Catholic should wish to prove that the great majority desire the success of the Sepoys, for that we Catholics, though only one-fourth of the population, contribute one-half of the army which is employed in slaughtering the Sepoys, would in that case be rather discreditable both to the Irish people and to he Catholic body. To those, however, who still think that Catholics ought to desire the success of the Sepoys, and that the great majority do, we can only say that we differ in opinion, and that our reasons seem to us stronger than theirs. We can only speak for the present. Perhaps men's feelings will change, perimps they will manifest their feelings more clearly than they have done. From very different quarters, by very different agents, from very dissimilar motives, inducements to sympathise with the insurgents are held out. The Times and Punch are doing their best to excite that feeling; a portion of the popular press in Ireland has devoted itself to that task; and at Carrick-on-Suir and other places, the people have been called upon by posters and placards not only to admire the Sepoys, but to follow their example. This last piece of advice seems to us intelligible and consistent. If any considerable portion of the Irish people are meditating an appeal to arms against the Government, we can understand why the Sepoys should be praised, and their success desired. We ourselves have no intention of taking up arms, and therefore shall neither advise nor excite anybody else to do so no doubt, feel it to be their duty to take the field in person, and to brave danger in the foremost ranks."—

Bid. If any do, those who have counselled the step will,

Our object in giving insertion to the above extracts from a journal which is justly considered the exponent of the opinions of the most thoroughly Catholic portion of the population of the British Empire, is to redeem ourselves, to redeem our Clergy and Bishops, from the dishonoring imputation-of being hypocrites, when we and they profess to be loyal subjects, and dutiful citizens-and of sympathising in our hearts with Britain's enemies, whilst claiming the protection of the British Government. Our object is to disabuse the Protestant mind of the false impression—an impression however which it must be admitted that some Catholics have done their best to strengthen-that a loyal Catholic must needs be a disloyal subject, and that a Papist can Unworthy as in many respects she may be of her only be true to the Church, upon condition of being false to the State.

sure to be good and loyal subjects; our opponents, in that they are Papists, must needs be disloyal and disaffected at heart, no matter what their professions. And from these premises-if admitted—the conclusion is irresistible—That it every man who has got a good pair of lungs, a is the policy and the duty of the Government to brazen face, and a tub of his own, to set up in Popery. But the cry of Catholics at the present day, both in Ireland and in Canada, is, that it is | be impassable, and as it would be unjust to prethe policy and the duty of the Government to discourage Orangeism, to withhold from it all official sanction, and to treat all its subjects-Catholics and Protestants-with strict impartiality. Why then should we be such fools as to encourage the notion that we are, and must needs be, disloyal and disaffected at heart, and thereby give our enemies an argument against us, which they, we may be sure, will not be slow to

Again-we claim protection from the Government against the insidious designs of the Orangemen, as British subjects. We profess to ask for our rights as members of the Empire, and to seek those rights only by peaceful and constitutional means. But our friends must remember that rights and duties are terms correlative; that amongst creatures, one cannot exist without the other; and that before we can expect successfully to assert our rights, we must show ourselves in all points willing to fulfil faithfully all our duties, as British subjects. It is monstrous, it is inconsistent—and inconsistency is the greatest sin against reason, of which a rational being can be guilty-to clamor with one breath for our rights, as British subjects, and in another, to shout with joy over the disasters of that very Government whose protection we implore. We can understand the position, and even respect the honesty of the man, who openly professing hostility to British rule, asks nothing from it, and refuses to it his allegiance; he also is an honest and consistent man, who, recognising the obligation of being a dutiful subject, insists firmly, but in a constitutional manner, upon all his rights as a subject; but we cannot respect the motives, nor can we avoid suspecting the honesty, of him who, whilst sympathising with the enemies of his Government, and the murderers of his fellowcountrymen and co-religionists, demands to be treated by that Government as if his loyalty were unimpeachable.

In a word—the stronghold of Orangeism is to be found in the assumption that Catholics are necessarily disaffected, and untrustworthy subjects, and that Protestants are eminently loyal and faithful. What then should be the policy of Catholics under such circumstances? Not surely by their words or actions to confirm the impression of their inherent and ineradicable disloyalty; but rather, as it strikes us, to give the lie, by their loyal and peaceful conduct, to the calumnies and the boastings of their enemies. They should show the world that the Catholic is, and must be, a good citizen, not in spite, but because of a divine commission must be outward and vipreaches the duty of obedience to the legitimate civil ruler; they should, by their conduct, prove that the boasts of the Orangemen, as to their superior loyalty, are false; and thus neutralize any claims upon the countenance of the State, based upon the assumption that Protestants are in a peculiar manner trustworthy citizens; and whilst insisting temperately, but firmly, upon their rights, they should be careful to convince even their enemies, that they are always ready to perform their duties, as British subjects.

" A Friend of Religious Liberty" wishes to know upon what principle "Romanists object to open air preaching by Protestant Ministers of the gospel?"-and cites the example of Our Lord Himself, Who was an "open air meacher" like Mr. Hanna of Belfast. "Why should not Protestant Ministers," he asks, " be allowed to follow Our Lord's example?" We reply :-

Romanists "object to open air preaching" as usually conducted by "Protestant Ministers of the Gospel"-1st because it is unnecessary, seeing that the said Ministers have their meeting houses wherein to preach, and which can accommodate all who desire to listen to them. 2d, because such preaching is intended as an insult to, and as an assertion of "Protestant Ascendancy" over, Catholics-an assertion which the latter will not tolerate. 3d, because it is designed not only to insult Catholics, but by insulting them to provoke them to a breach of the peace. 4th. because the streets are public thoroughfares along which every man has the right to pass without being compelled to listen-no matter how erroneous his creed-to attacks upon his religion. And lastly, because no man, whether Catholic or Protestant, has any right to create directly or indirectly, an obstruction in the public thoroughfares, or to do that which experience has shown to be likely to lead to a breach of the public peace.

For of course if any one Minister has the right, irrespective of his doctrines, to set up his tub in the highways, and therefrom to denounce

men. We—they say—because Protestants, are as well as the parson, the Mormon, as well as the Methodist. If therefore one be allowed to preach in public, the State, unless it undertakes to define what doctrines are true and what false, -a task for which it is not qualified-must allow encourage Orangeism and to discountenance business as a "street-preacher." But as, if every one were to do this, the streets would soon vent any from indulging in the practice unless all were probibited, the State, as a matter of necessity, is bound to put down all "open-air preaching" in the public streets; and in this respect to apply to all its subjects, whether Catholic or Protestant, one uniform rule. Now we put it to our querist-would a Romanist controversial sermon be allowed in the Strand, or Hyde Park, or in any of the London thoroughfares? Of course it would not; of course the sermon would be quickly silenced by the authorities, and a stern order to "move on" from the Police would disperse the congregation. Oi this we do not complain; but we demand that the same measure that would be meted out to a Catholic priest, were he to attempt open air preaching in Pall Mall or the Strand, be applied also to the Protestant open-air preacher in Belfast, and every other city of the Empire.

It is true unquestionably, that Our Lord was an "open air preacher;" but our querist must remember that Our Lord had a divine commission for what He did-and that His example therefore can furnish no precedent, except to those who, in like manner with Christ, are the holders of a divine commission. Any man therefore who can prove before a magistrate that he has received from God Himself a commission to preach the Gospel-in the same sense that Our Lord was so commissioned—should be not only allowed to preach where and when he pleased, but should be protected in so doing by the civil power. Our Lord always recognised the soundness of this principle; for He always first proved His divine commission, by working miracles, by healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, making the lame walk, and by raising the dead. These things did Our Lord, in proof of His divine commission: and if Mr. Hanna will do any one of these things, or if by any other simple means he will only prove to any intelligent person, that he holds a divine commission to preach, then, but not till then, will we admit his right to preach as Our Lord preached; and not only will we recognise his right to preach where he will, but we will ourselves attend his ministrations, and enroll ourselves amongst the most humble and obedient of his disciples.

It will not do however for Mr. Hanna, or any Protestant minister, to refer us to his feelings in proof of his divine commission. We care nothing for-indeed we should only laugh at-the ordinary cant of these gentry about an "inward call." The evidence that we demand in proof Himself produced when challenged by the Jews, as an impostor. For the preacher's subjective impressions, we care not one straw; and should treat with contempt any attempt to bring these into court as competent witnesses in the case.-We know that where the Lord has given a commission to preach, there also He has given simple and infallible means of verifying the fact of that commission. No man, who cannot proveby his power of working miracles, as did Our Lord. that he holds such a commission immediately from God Himself-or from authentic documents, that he holds it mediately, as having been transmitted to him from and through others who were themselves immediately commissioned to preach-can have any claims on our respect, or any right to expect that we should waste our valuable time in listening to him. To every pretender to a divine commission to preach, we would say-produce your testimonials, show your credentials, and show that they were given to you, and not to another; then, but not before, will we admit your right to block up our thoroughfares; then too will we hasten to submit ourselves to your teaching, and, acknowledging your divine authority, recognise your right to plead the example of Jesus Christ Himself as a precedent for your "open air preaching." In the mean time, we contend that it is the duty of the civil authorities to put a stop to every thing which experience has shown to be an incentive to rioting—and to prevent any person upon any pretence from blocking up, or causing any obstructions in, the public thoroughfares.

It is both amusing and edifying to observe the manner in which the Montreal Witness, and a French Protestant paper, known only to a few as L'Avenir-a low pot-house organ of the Franco-Canadian Yankees-mutually endorse one another's slanders upon the Catholic clergy. Both are intensely Protestant; the one from a hatred of Popery in particular, the other from a horror God Barebones" school-the other, as a low de-Now this is the palmary argument of Orange- so has every other Minister—the Catholic priest writers of the XVII century. In a word, the the Churchwardens against His Lordship—it must.

one is the disciple of Titus Oates, the other of Jean Jacques; and if the former holds Luther in veneration as a "Man of God," the other evidently still clings to the equally singular delusion,... that Voltaire was a great philosepher, and a profound thinker.

With so many points of resemblance, betwixt them, it is to be expected that these two Protestant champions should act in concert against the common foe. Thus if a slander against the Bishop of Montreal is published in the Avenir, the Montreal Witness reproduces it in English; and vouching for its truth, adds thereunto a few notes and comments of his own, more remarkable for their malignity indeed, than for their ingenuity, but which nevertheless impose upon us the unwelcome task in which we are now engaged. IInwelcome we say, because as gentlemen, we cannot, without a feeling of humiliation, condescend to a controversy with the Avenu; and because it is painful to the Catholic to have to notice the calumnies vented by the Montreal Witness against our beloved and venerated Prelate. Yet as our silence might be construed into a tacit admission of the truth of the charges addnced in the columns of the Montreal Witness and the Avenir, we must address ourselves to the task. unwelcome though it be.

The gist of the accusation which the Montreal Witness copies from the Avenir, may be thus stated. A former priest of the parish of Varennes left, at his decease, a farm near the church to the Bishop of Montreal. This farm some two years ago was purchased by the Fa-brique for the sum of £3,000; of which sum they, the said Fabrique, were to pay the annual interest in the form of a "constituted rent" tothe Bishop, who on his part was not to exact payment of the capital sum. Now it is asserted by the Avenir and his worthy colleague the Montreal Witness, that this bargain is null and void, because it was made surreptitiously, without the authorisation of the people of the parish; because there is an enormous imposition in the price, the farm sold for £3,000 not being worth more than £1,000; because the object of the meeting at which the said bargain was concluded had been kept a secret from the people; and because it is a fraud practised by the bishop and priest against the parish. To these various allexations we reply.

1. That it appears from the affidavits of M. M. Lussier, De Martigny, Archambault, Morgan, and others of the most influential parishioners of Varennes, that the object of the meeting at which the purchase of the farm was decided upon by the almost unanimous consent of the persons present, had been long previously well known to, and fully discussed by the parishioners—that a lengthy correspondence on the subject had passed betwixt the latter, and His Lordship the Bishop of Cydonia-that the meeting was publicly announced from the pulpit of the parish church in the usual manner-and that M. A. Girard—and not the Cure of Varennes, of his religion, which always and everywhere sible; of the same order as that which Our Lord as mendaciously asserted by the Avenir and Montreal Witness, "acted as secretary of the

> 2. With regard to the price at which the farm in question was disposed of, it may be sufficient to remark that the names of several persons who offered for it, on their own account, the sum of £3,000, can, and when the proper occasion arrives will, be given-that for the village lots of F. Lussier, Esq., who owns the adjoining land, the price of £300 per arment has been asked-and that the land acquired by the Fabrique, which is as well situated, to say the least, as that of the above named gentleman, and on which there are two houses, barns and other farm offices, consists of 115 arpents. From these data it would appear that the price at which the farm was disposed of to the Fubrique was by no means exorbitant.

But it would appear that one of the Churchwardens-now that the bargain has been concluded, and possession of the land obtained by the Fabrique of which he is a member-thinks it very hard that the parish should be called upon to pay the stipulated price. Hence the present outcry; and as, according to the principles of jurisprudence, recognised by the Avenir and the Montreal Witness, a Catholic Bishop must always be in the wrong, and is not like other citizens entitled to a fair and dispassionate hearing before having sentence passed upon him, our Protestant cotemporaries above named have not hesitated to give their verdict against His Lordship of Montreal, without allowing him the opportunity of saying one word in his own defence. This is Protestant morality and Protestant justice, but it is not ours. We therefore, for the present, content ourselves with a simple statement of the facts of the case, as put forward by the party in the suit, which sides with the Bishop, and the priest of Varennes-for, even the Avenir of Christianity in general; alike regardless of the admits that "the parish is divided in two parts, obligations of truth and decency, the one attacks | the one uphold the Bishop and the miest, and the Church, as a rabid fanatic of the "Praise the other the churchwardens." Now since it is evident that there are two parties amongst the magogue, whose brains, if the poor creature has parishioners, one of which supports the Bishopany, have been turned by a too assiduous study and as it is also evident that the parishioners are as idolatrous the religion of his fellow-citizens, of the platitudes and niaiscries of the infidel pecuniarily interested in supporting the cause of

we think, be clear to any one who knows how loth men generally are to give judgment against themselves, or to espouse a cause opposed to their pecuniary interests, that there is a strong presumption in favor of the justice of the claims against the parish put forward by the Bishop of Montreal and the priest of Varennes; and we conclude therefore that, pendente lite, it is, to say the least, an outrage upon common sense and the ordinary principles of jurisprudence, to assume that the latter are, as the Montreal Witness pretends, guilty "of a fraud against the parish." The fact, we say, that of the parishioners of the said parish, a large number contend that they have not been defrauded, and take an open and active part in favor of him who is said to have defrauded them, must, to every reflecting mind, afford a strong presumption that the allegations of the Avenir and of the Montreal Witness are utterly destitute of any foundation

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There is moreover another fact connected with this pretended "fraud," to which with characteristic honesty, our cotemporaries above named are careful not to allude. Since the sale of the farm in question to the Fabrique of Varennes, the grasping and covetous priest of that parish has, at his own expeuse, and at a cost of about £3,000, built a handsome schoolhouse upon the said farm; of which the "defrauded" parishioners of Varennes find themselves the proprietors without its having cost them one penny. To the unprejudiced mind this little fact will speak volumes as to the nature of the transaction which the Avenir and Montreal Witness stigmatise as an attempt upon the part of the Bishop of Montreal and the priest to defraud the parishioners of Varennes.

The Quebec Gazette tells the following capital story, from which it would appear that our French Canadian fellow-citizens are beginning to appreciate the noble exertions making by the "swaddlers" and "soupers" of the French Canadian Missionary Society, for the spiritual welfare of the benighted Papists of the Lower Province. M. Papin, a noted "swaddler," who is famous in the annals of "souperism" for a trick he has of preaching the Gospel with marvellous effect upon obdurate sinners, and who is looked upon as having a wonderful gift of "pounding" the Scriptures, is himself the narrator; and he " assures us," says the Quebec Gazette, " that it is but one of a hundred cases that has occurred since he came here."

"On Wednesday evening last, two men came to M. Pepin's house; after introducing themselves, they sequested him to read out of the "big book he had;" he inquired if it was the word of God they wanted to hear, and on being answered in the affirmative, he read the 5th chapter of Romans, and addressed them on the subject of that portion of Scripture. He was several times interrupted, by their saying—" we are ready, we are ready to change our religion.' And at last, the object of their visit was stated in as plain terms as these-'How much will you give, if we renounce our religion and become Protestant.' On being asked to explain, they stated that they were informed he would give them, each, one hundred dol-lars cash down, and allow them four dollars a week, n their signing a renunciation."--

But alas! in the words of the bard who sang the fortunes of the "Dog's Ment Man," the "times is hard;" and such a sum as that demanded by the too exorbitant neophytes, M. Pepin was not prepared to pay; whilst, on the other hand, the converts themselves insisted upon "cash down" as the only terms upon which they would consent to part with their souls to the F. C. M. Society. Consequently the bargain was broken off; and M. Pepin-assuming a look of virtuous indignation, as if such transactions were not matters of daily occurrence both in Ireland and in Canada-boldly denied that it was the custom of the House for which he travelled to do business in the manner indicated by the demands of the "two men" who had just bad the high privilege of listening to his-M. Pepin'sreading and "pounding" of "the 5th chapter of Romans." With this assurance however, the "two men" aforesaid were by no means satisfied; and "heartily disappointed" at the stinginess of M. Pepin, they took their departure, in the hones no doubt of soon finding some more liberal proselytising establishment, where a higher price is given for " Kawtholic soles," and no questions

What effect the history of the failure of these "two men" in their efforts to be "made new creatures of in the Lord" will have upon the fortunes of the "swaddlers" generally, it is not difficult to anticipate. Once let it be extensively citement in the footman's "swarry" commemoknown amongst the French Canadians that they rated by the biographer of the illustrious Pickhave no prospects of improving their material condition by apostacy, and that a renunciation of the Catholic Faith, will not necessarily be followed by an increase of pork, and stirabout for the belly, or a new suit of clothes for the back, It is a Sunday, with all the pot houses and grogand the F. C. M. Society may as well close their shops open; and without the clean shave, and the store, and retire from business.

But what of M. Pepin? He will have to give up reading and " pounding" and take to breaking stones, sawing wood, or some other honest Greek and Hebrew-n thorough knowledge of nion upon their efficacy in turning away the wrath

both which languages is indispensable to the right | which our miquities have provoked, seeing that understanding of the sacred text-M. Pepin may, no doubt, be a first rate hand with a shovel or a We fast when, and as, the Church pleases to apbroad axe; and though we are very sure that he has never mastered the various philosophic systems of the Greek and Oriental schools-without which it is absurd for a man to suppose that he can understand the obscure metaphysics, or follow the abstruse reasonings of the great Doctor of the Gentiles-we dare say that the good man is well qualified to take charge of a horse, or to lead a drove of pigs to their daily pasture. For these pursuits nature designed the man, and education has fitted him; and he would be both a happier man, and a more useful member of society, were he to confine himself to the performance of those duties for which Providence has designed him, and take to chopping wood, or breaking stones, instead of chopping Scripture, and " pounding" Paul.

"CANADA DIRECTORY." 1857-58. By John Lovell, Montreal.

This splendid work which would do honor to any city in the world, is now complete, and is offered to a public which we hope will show itself able to appreciate the labor and expense which have been engaged in its preparation.

It is not easy to give a fair idea of the value of such a work, in a short newspaper notice; but it is no exaggeration to say that it is one which no merchant, or man of business in the country should be without. It contains upwards of Fifteen hundred pages, replete with the most useful information, together with an excellent map of the Province, especially prepared for the Directory by T. C. Keefer, Esq. We have in alphabetical order, the names and residences of all the professional and business men in Canada; a list of all the Post Offices, of all the clergy of the different denominations, full statistics of all the railways and canals of the Province, and in make this surpass anything of the kind ever held short everything that can be required for giving in the city. Therefore we would advise every a full and concise view of the wealth and prospects of the country. We need scarcely add that the preparation of so vast a work has been attended with a great outlay of money to its enterprising publishers; but we trust that they may be well remunerated for their expense and trouble by the patronage of a discriminating public. Should they meet with the encouragement which they deserve, and which they have the right to expect, the next edition of the Directory will be issued in September 1859.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Governor General to all Her Majesty's loving subjects -who acknowledge the Royal Supremacy in things spiritual-to observe Friday next, the 27th inst., as a day of fasting and humiliation. Orders have also been issued from head quarters for doing an extra lot of praying upon the same occasion; which orders will of course be very punctually complied with.

A Protestant "Fast Day" is, it must be confessed, somewhat of an anomaly. If observed, it would be a practical condemnation of Protestantism, which denies all merit to corporeal austerities, or works of mortification. Either the wrath of beaven can be averted by these, or it cannot. If it can, then is the Lutheran doctrine of "justification by faith" alone, a lie; if the church, while the people who covered the hill, and the ringing bell, attested the joy occasioned by to avert the wrath of heaven, a humbug-a great Protestant sham.

But a Protestant "Fast Day" is not observed; unless drunkenness, debauchery, and idleness amongst the working classes, and the addition of a course of salt fish to the ordinary dinner amongst their wealthier neighbors, can be called "fasting" and accepted as a substitute for "humiliation." On the great national Fast Day in London, Mr. Spurgeon and his congregation, as we are informed by the London papers, mortified themselves on sandwiches and pale ale, betwixt forenoon and afternoon services; but it is not every congregation, nor every Protestant minister that will put up with such a curtailment of his and their bodily enjoyments. Protestants must have their bellies filled, and they like to get their victuals warm, though it be a fast day; and to eat "cold meat," even as part of a religious service, is as repulsive to their feelings, as it was to those of the magnificent gentleman in plush, whose resignation caused such tremendous ex-

What then is a Fast Day amongst Protestants? It is, as we said before, a day for the most part of unusual drunkenness and debauchery. clean shirt, which upon regular Sundays inspire some feeble sentiments of self-respect in the breast of him who is conscious of a smooth chin, and whose back rejoices in the luxury of clean mode of livelihood for which he is physically, mo- linen. It is a day, in short, in which a more than rally, and intellectually better adapted than he is ordinary quantity of liquor is consumed, of oaths for clearing up the metaphysical difficulties of are sworn, and of business is neglected. Whethe most difficult and most obscure of all ancient ther the Lord delights in such observances, it is writers-2nd St. Peter, iii. 16. Ignorant of not for us to say; neither will we venture an opi-

we, as Catholics, have nothing to do with them. point. With State prayers, and acts of Governmental devotion, we have no concern; we cannot mourn by Act of Parliament, neither can we do penance for our sins by Order in Council. All we can do is to look on, and marvel at the strange inconsistency, not to say the monstrous humbug, of a "Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer" kept by Protestants, and in virtue of a Royal Proclamation.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has been lately addressing a congregation at Kilkenny, and is said to have earnestly exhorted his hearers not to emigrate, if by any means they could work out a living in their native land. "It is impossible," said His Lordship, " to exaggerate the suffering of the Irish immigrant in America."

We see by the Quebec papers that Mr. McGee is lecturing with great success, and to crowded audiences, in the ancient capital of Canada. The subject of his lectures is the Williamite Wars, and the conquest of Ireland by the Anglo-Dutch in the XVII century.

We would direct attention to an advertisement from the St. Patrick's Society, calling a meeting of the members of that truly national institution to consider the subject of Orangeism, Ribbonism and political Secret Societies generally. The interests of the Irish Catholics of Montreal cannot be in better hands than in those of the St. Patrick's Society, which is both Irish and Catholic, and which is a truly Religious as well as a National Society.

We are happy in being able to announce that the St. Patrick's Society have resolved on holding their annual Soiree and Ball on the 13th of January next. The Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements have already commenced their work, and are determined to one to be present on that occasion.

"THE CATHOLIC WEEKLY NEWSPAPER." -This is the title of a new Catholic paper published at Hamilton in the German language. We heartily wish our cotemporary all manner of of good luck, and that he may be of use to his fellow-countrymen who form a very valuable portion of the Catholic population of the American Continent.

L'Almanach des Familles," pour l'annee 1858. Published by Louis Joseph Racine. Montreal: Z. Chapeleau.

A neat little Almanac in the French language which seems to be carefully compiled.

"THE CANADIAN ALMANAC," for 1858: Maclear & Co., Toronto.

A very useful and neatly printed little work, giving a vast amount of miscellaneous informa-

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW CONVENT AND COLLEGE OF SHERBROOKE.

Their Lordships the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe and Bishop Demers, of the Island of Vancouver, and five nuns of the congregation of our Lady, from Montreal arrived here on Saturday last, by the two o'clock train. They were received at the railroad station by a large crowd who had assembled in order to witness their Lordships' arrival, and that of the long-expected and long desired ladies, three of whom will remain here and open the Convent in a few days. Several carriages conveyed those welcome visitors to the Casuch an event. A hymn was sung in the church.— The nuns were then escorted by all present to their

On sunday, at ten o'clock, mass was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop of Vancouver. Although the rain fell in torrents the congregation was very numerous. The church was splendidly decorated, which added very much to the solemnity of the occasion. After mass his Lordship Bishop Prince addressed the congregation with the feelings of an excellent father who has good tidings for his children, after which a very eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. O'-Donnel of Sorel, on the excellence of an education given under the vigilant care of the church. His text was, "Go ye, therefore, teach all nations." St. Mathew 28-19.

Two addresses, in English and French, were then presented to his Lordship. The following is the one

My Lord,-Permit me on behalf of the Catholics of Sherbrooke and of the vicinity, to express to your Lordship our gratitude for the many favors bestowed npon us in this remote section of your Diocese, tending to the advancement of religion and education in this mixed population, where we have not hitherto enjoyed advantages of institutions for imparting su-perior education in our society. This feeling is enhanced by reflection on pecuniary difficulties which beset your Lordship in other parts of your Diocese .-Through your untiring zeal and energy you have succeeded in carrying out the great work of constructing this edifice and our beautiful convent, thus sunplying the want we so long labored under. An institution for female education has long been desired by us, and we look upon the opening of the convent as one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon us, one which will cause present and future generations gratefully to remember your Lordship's exertions. After having enjoyed for some time the advantages of a College education for our male youth, we witnessed with extreme regret, and almost with despair, the destruction of the College building by fire. But thanks to the energy and zeal of your Lordship and of our worthy Priest, Rev. Mr. Dufresne, we were stimulated to renewed exertions; and, aided by the liberality and sympathy of our Protestant fellow-Christians, who came forward to assist us, we have erected another and better building, which, though incomplete, we now present to your

fit for occupation In conclusion we pray the Almighty to prolong your life and grant you health and strength to carry out all the good works which your Lordship has hitherto so ably and zealously encouraged and ad-

Lordship, with the hope that in a few days it will be

Joen Griffith. To which His Lordship made the following reply;

of your feelings towards me. I rejoice sincerely in the progress religious, intellectual and material, which gives daily to Sherbrooke that importance which the good-will of its inhabitants and its position deserve. I am happy to see that peace and union exist in this town, as it is manifested by the generous contributions to the erection of the new College, of those who separated from you in religious belief, unite with you in order to insure to this place high and solid education. I offer to all my most lively sentiments of gratitude. I am resolved to enable, as much as it is in my power, those institution to spread sound instruction among the rising generation. I am confident that the same institutions will prove to be as useful as we desire them to be, and my most ardent wish is, that all who frequent those schools will find therein the seed of future happiness and prosperity.

In the afternoon His Lordship, Bishop Demers, spoke in a very interesting manner of his mission among the Indians of his vast diocese, which includes Vancouver, the neighboring islands, and along the shores of the Continent, as far as the Russian possessions in North America. He and his few companions have to announce the gospel to no less than 100,000 Indians, through dangers which may easily be conceived by those who have read the history of the early settlements of Canada.

The usual service of the evening being ended, then followed the imposing ceremony of consecrating the Convent and new College, which many were deprived the pleasure of witnessing, owing to the inclemency

Thus passed a day which will long be remembered by all who have participated in the proceedings. Their Lordships, and those who accompanied them returned on Monday by railroad to St. Hyacinthe .-

The British Standard has the following description of the Catholic church at Perth, which would seem to be a credit to our Catholic brethren in that district :-

"This Church is situated a short distance back from Wilson Street, at the bottom of Brock Street, with the front entrances looking eastward along the latter street. The building stands in one of the best positions in the town, being seen from nearly every direction, and is built of stone, in the pointed Gothic style of architecture. The front consists of a neat tower and belfry, (at present surmounted by a cross,) and flanked on either side by towers of smaller dimensions. The side walls are supported by but-tresses surmounted by minarcts. The three towers in front will, at some not very distant period, be surmounted by spires. The length from the main tower to the Oriel window is one hundred and fifteen feet, by sixty feet in breadth. There are three entrance doors, one in each tower. The interior is divided into nave, side aisles and chancel. The roof is supported by two rows of massive fluted columns. The ceiling is richly stuccoed. The whole of the ornamental work is purely Gothic. The high and side altars, which face the entrances, present a rich collection of vases and other costly articles of vertu The pulpit is considered by many to be a gem of art. The pews will seat about five hundred persons and the nave, gallery and side aisles will accommodate nearly as many more. The building may be considered, as a whole, a neat and beautiful ecclesiastical edifice.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the following may be considered the origin and progress of this church: The first priest that resided in Perth, was the Rev. Abbe De la Motte. He had been chaplain to the DeWatville regiment, and after that regiment had been disembodied, he continued to minister to the disbanded soldiers and others who were scattered over this portion of the country. The next priest was the Rev. McSweeny, who was succeeded by Rev. John McDonald, at present Vicar-General of St. Raphaels. On his departure, in the year 1838, the present incumbent, the Very Rev. J. H. McDonagh, was appointed his successor by Bishop McDonell, and was also created Vicar-General in

the year 1851 by Bishop Gaulin.
Finding the old church (which was built of frame, and is still standing on Harvey Street, near the corner of Drummond Street,) to be too small for the accommodation of his increasing congregation, he (Mr. McD.) directed all his energy to the construction of the present edifice, which bears the name of his tutelary Saint, St. John. The building was erected on a beautiful site, given gratuitously by the late Alexander Thom, Esq., and was commenced in the spring of 1847, and consecrated on the fifteenth of August The funds for its erection (with the exception of a few pounds given by some generous Protestants,) were contributed by the members of his congregation.

For the accommodation and convenience of the people of the town, the big bell of the church is rung every day to mark the hours, 6 and 7 a. m., 12 at noon, and at 6 p. m., or, in case of fire, as an alarm

In connection with this church is a Catholic separate day school, and a very good cometery adjoining that belonging to the Episcopalian body.

The new organ .- On Sunday, October 4, a new and excellent organ was played upon for the first time, at Divine Service. The instrument is enclosed in a neat oak case, and consists of about sixteen hundred pipes, (those in the front being highly ornamented, crimson and gold,) twenty-one stops, two rows of keys and an octave and a half of pedals. One stop alone is worthy of being particularly mectioned and is called the "Tremplant." This stop gives a peculiar tremulous expression to the piece of music that may be playing and adds much to the effect. The pedal pipes are also very powerful. Miss Daly presides at the organ with very creditable skill. The front of the gallery in which the instrument is erected, is very highly ornamented with images of saints, &c. &c. A choir of singers is in the course of

The vicarage is a very handsome stone residence, adjoining the church, and is the property of the Vicar

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.-The Transcript of Tuesday morning says, that the first tube between the abutment and pier No. 1, on the Montreal side of the river, has at length been fixed, and attracts the admiration of thousands of curious visitors. When the supports were removed, and the immense weight of iron was left to support itself on its own bottom, a depression of about an inch and a half took place .-The calculation was made, however, for four inches so that the work has succeeded better than was anticipated. During the winter another tube will be laid on the Longueuil side. We understand the work on the piers will be discontinued for the season, when two more tiers of stone have been laid. The wooden frame work and machinery will then be removed, un-ill another spring enables the contractors to commence operations anew

PROBABLE MURDER.-On Monday night about ten o'clock, Mrs. Coyne, who lives at the corner of Campeau and Dorchester Street, was aroused from her sleep by knocks at the door. She arose and opened it, when her husband, named John Coyne, and a man named John English, entered and asked for something to cat. Almost immediately after this request was made, Mrs. Coyne was seized by the hair of her head by her busband, who knocked her down, and beat her brutally with a stick with a brass knob on it. John English also struck and beat her in a brutal manner. A son of Mrs. Coyne, who was in the house, having heard cries of "murder," immediately ran to her assistance, and succeeded in getting them off. Information of the affair was given to the police, and about midnight Coyne and English were arrested. Tuesday morning, Mrs. Coyne was admitted to the Montreal General Hospital, where she now lies in a

very precarious condition. C. J. Coursol, Esq., Police Magistrate, has committed the two prisoners to -I thank you, my dear friends, for this expression | gaol, to await the result of the injuries they inflicted.

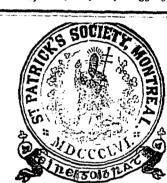
Another Journal Discontinued .- The Quebec Colonist says :- Having closed the fourth year of the Colonist it becomes a question with us whether it will be continued. The writer has other occupations, which take up all his time, and however much he is anxious to continue the publication of a liberal, independent journal in Quebec present appearances will he fears compel him to desist-at all events for

DEMONSTRATION BY THE UNEMPLOYED .- On Monday afternoon, in accordance with a resolution adopted in St. Rochs, on Sunday last, after Mass, between two and three thousand unemployed persons, principally ship-carpenters from that suburb, assembled at the City Hall, and presented a petition to the Mayor praying him and the City Council to afford them relief. The petitioners represented they did not want alms, but work at any price, and besought the Mayor to obtain it for them either from the Government, the Corporation or the citizens. The meeting passed off quietly, all present being, apparently, peaceable, well-disposed men whose destitution and trouble result from the effect of "the crisis" upon the ship-building interest. The Mayor assured the crowd that the city would do everything that could be legally and judiciously done to help them-also that the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider their wants were giving the subject the best consideration, and would report without delay. Messrs. Rousseau, Plamondon, Huot, Hall, Langevin, and others, addressed the meeting, advising the maintenance of law and order. The unemployed then returned to St. Roch's in an orderly manner, proceeding through the principal streets of the Lower Town .- Quebec Morning Chronicle.

Have you used the Persian Balm? if not, you have missed the great luxury of life .- For chapped hands or face, healthy mouth, sweet breath, there is nothing equal to it.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

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A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the St. Patrick's Society will take place in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening next, the 23rd instant, at 8 o'clock precisely, to consider the subject of ORANGE-ISM, RIBBONISM, and all Secret Political Societies

K? A full and punctual attendance is requested.

By Order,
WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN,
Rec. S.

Rec. Sec.

INFORMATION WANTED

PATRICK, THOMAS, and MARGARET KIN-NAN, formerly of the Parish of Killidesey, County Clare, Ireland; but now supposed to be residing in New York. Any communication respecting them, addressed to their sister, MARY KINNAN, care of the TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C. E, will be thank-

GREAT SALE

CATHOLIC AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, AT AUCTION.

MESSRS. SADLIER & CO.,

HAVING received a very large Stock of BOOKS, from the FALL TRADE SALES, and being desirous of reducing their STOCK, have instructed the Subscriber to SELL, by AUCTION, at their STORE, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois

Zavier Streets.

Commencing on Thursday Evening, November 12th,

TO BE CONTINUED EVERY EVENING DURING THE MONTH.

The Stock of BOOKS is the Largest and Best Asorted in the Province. Having been manufactured by themselves, or purchased at Trade Sales, it can be Sold at unusually low prices.

be Sold at unusually low prices.

EF ECOKS at PRIVATE SALE during the DAY, at REDUCED PRICES, as long as the EVEN-ING AUCTION SALES are continued.

JOHN GLARKE,

Auctioneer

Nov. 12, 1857.

M. MORLEY,

St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs, (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE),

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the support which he has received for the last twentythree years; and as he intends to RETIRE from business, he begs to inform them that he is SELLING OFF his large and well assorted STOCK of DRY GOODS, without Reserve, at Cost price for CASH. Montreal, Nov. 5, 1857.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the " Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet

(Wholesale Agents)

Try this great "Home Luxury." S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Despatches were received per last post by the French Government from Pondicherry. They are up to the 25th of September, and at that date the condition of the French establishments is announced as excellent. word and the que wish d

The Salut Public mentions that General Orgoni has embarked at Marseilles for Italy, accompanied by one of his aides-de-camp. He is going to Rome to communicate to the Holy Father, in the name of the Burman Emperor, that Catholic Missions will not only be tolerated, but will be encouraged and aided, throughout the whole extent of the Burman Empire.

Political gossip is rife in Paris! It seems that so little has the Emperor been satisfied with his summer campaign, the Paris elections and Stuttgardt visit, that he has determined upon the immediate consummation of a scheme which, like a maggot, has been working in his brain for years. The plan is cunning though not original, made to flatter the army and military tastes of the people, and is simply this: - "To divide the empire into five great military governments-Paris, Nantes, Lyons, Toulouse, and Strasburg; to bestow these governments on the four marshals who served in the Crimea—the fifth being given to Randau, to console him for dismissal from the Government of Algeria; and, by this measure, to neutralize the power of Paris, and humble her to the same rank as the provincial capitals she has always treated with so much contempt. Pelisier is to have the command of Paris, Canrobert of Lyons, Bosquet of Toulouse. The hobby seems already bitted and bridled for the Emperor to ride, in spite of the warning voices of friends. His hatred of Paris is growing into a positive mania; and he quoted, with peculiar gusto, at the last evening reception which he gave the officers at the camp at Chalons, the words of Peter the Great, on the occasion of that sovereign's visit to Paris :- If your Majesty possessed such a capital as this,' said a gentleman of the bedchamber to the czar, 'to what purpose would you apply it?' 'I would level it, with the earth immediately, lest it should devour the rest of the kingdom, was the czar's reply, which is daily quoted in Paris, as the event is gradually justifying the impression received by him so many years ago, long before the city had absorbed the power and influence of the provinces, which it has done since the time when the speech was uttered."

A curious discovery has been made, while repairing the house formerly occupied by the Jacobin Club during the great revolution, and now known as the Hotel de Londres, in the Rue St. Hyacinthe, St. Honore. The club which guided the destinies of the revolution during some few years, had often boasted of allowing the ambition of Robespierre and other leaders to progress so far, and no farther; and the members by vote had passed a law which entitled the majority to exclude from any particular seance any particular member whose interests might lead him to sway the opinions of the club. Robes-pierre, whose ambition rendered him an object of suspicion, had often been voted out by the Assembly; and it has been matter of surprise to the historians of the time, that he could so long maintain his influence in spite of the violence of the opposition thus permitted. The secret is now revealed :- A small room, a hiding place in the thickness of the wall, has just been discovered, opening by a trap-door into the very hall where the deliberations were being carried on, and whence he could listen to the measures to be taken against him, and, thus forearmed, have of Delbi and the usual summary of events since the power to defeat them. It is evident that this departure of the last mail :hiding-place must have been often occupied by Robespierre; and when first entered by the workmen, the traces of his presence were still visible in the journal which lay upon the table, and the writing paper, from which had been torn a small portion, as if for the purpose of making a memorandum. The only book which was found in the place was a volume of Florian, open at the second chapter of Claudine. It was covered with snuff, which had evidently been shaken from the reader's shirt frill, and bore testimony to the truth of history, which records the simplicity of the literary tastes of Robespierre .-His presence seemed still to hang about that small space, as though he had quitted it but the moment before; and, singular enough, the marks of his feet, as though he had recently trodden through the mud, were still visible on the tiles with which the flooring is composed.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia has been appointed Regent for three months. That the King has been able even to sign the necessary document implies a considerable improvement; but his ever resuming the government is, we believe, out of the auestion.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, OCT. 27 .- The sole topic of conversation, says the Times correspondent, is the taking of Dellu, and the Viennese appear to be extremely well pleased that the stronghold of the mutineers has so soon fallen into the hands of the besieging troops. The leading papers express their conviction that England will triumph over her numerous enemies, and even the Oesterreschische Zeitung opines that she may be able to pacify India without the assistance of any other Power. The Ost-Deutsche Post thus speaks of the great occurrence of the day: -

"The fall of Delhi is one of those events the consequences of which are felt from one extremity of the earth to the other. Already had the open and secret enemies of England made signs unto each other. The Yankee flattered himself that one of the principal sources of the power of Great Britain was lost to her for ever. some of the leading organs of the press of a country which lies nearer to England than America began to speculate on the approaching decline of Great Britain; but now they have suddenly received the astounding news that a small body of British troops has taken a city defended Crimean fortress.

mutinous army was collected in Delhi, and proved nowerless, and what has England now to fear from a few regiments, scattered here and there, without resources, without leaders, without a definite object? All danger for England is past? We do not speak of any danger to which she was exposed on the soil of Asia, but of the danger in which she was of being undervalued in Europe. The fall of Delhi has saved Europe from more than one perilous experiment, which would have been tried if the whole strength of England had long been absorbed by India. The existing state of things in Europe has been secured on the banks of the Jumna. There are now again five Great Powers, and it appears to us that the taking of Delhi is the most tranquillizing news which has been made known to the world since the termination of the Russian war."

ITALY.

THE KING OF NAPLES AND THE INDIAN RELIEF Fund .- One rather unique foreign contribution, and a pleasant one too, to our stock of knowledge, or at least of satisfaction, concerning India, comes from the last place in the world the British public, if they believed their instructors, would look for anything of the sort. Bomba, whom we so lately threatened to bombard, has permitted an active canvas in his dominions for subscriptions for British subjects in India, suffering from excesses such as he and his subjects have been menaced with any time these dozen years if the behests, not even of native, but of alien sepoys were not acted upon. It appears, from the published lists, that both in Sicily and Naples collections have been made, not only among British subjects, large numbers of whom reside there in peace and ease, notwithstanding the withdrawal of all diplomatic representatives, but among the natives; and we read of Il Duca and Duchessa di Santo Appino, Il Marchesa Biquado, Mme. Marulli d'Ascoll, the Princess of Montevago, &c., handing in their ducats, as though the calamity had resulted from an eruption of Ætna or Vesuvius, at their own doors. What is more remarkable still, considering the bigotry attributed to the King, we read of handsome subscriptions collected at the Protestant church at Palermo, in which locality, according to popular report here, if a gentleman believing in the 39 Articles were caught he would be chopped into maccaroni.—Add to this, that all the British journals abusing his Majesty, and few British journals do anything else, are permitted to be openly sold to whomsoever pleases to buy, and the correspondents who furnish the materials are allowed to pursue their avocations with what satisfaction to themselves they can command, and it must be admitted that Beelzebub Bourbon is not nigeriferously black as he is painted. Besides, his Majesty has given another sample of magnanimity which some of his crowned satirists would do well to imitate. Although the Emperor of the French, in common with our own executive, has treated him with every possible indignity, that has not prevented him permitting such of his subjects as are ligible from receiving the new-fangled order of St. Helena—perhaps by way of a joke at the Muratist niaiscrie wherewith the deadly-lively gentlemen of the Paris press try to frighten him. Bomba, with all his solemnity, is said to be a wag; and there is no reason why he shouldn't have a laugh in his royal sleeve at the way mankind are hoodwinked with their eyes open, as well as the noble employer of the Chevalier Wikoff, paid £500 a year by the British Treasury for keeping the peace of Europe through the medium of Philadelphia newspapers! Well for Gilbert A'Becket he is dead. The real Comic History is the grave history enacted by the Comic Old Gentleman all over the globe-a history whereat one hardly knows whether to grin or groan, and perhaps it doesn't much matter which; at least it won't a hundred years hence, and that is all the same as reregards the British Lion .- Liverpool Albion.

INDIA.

THE FALL OF DELHI. The following is the letter of the Times Bombay orrespondent, which gives the particulars of the fall

Bombay, Oct. 3.

"At length I am able to announce to you the fall of the revolted capital of North-Western India, or, if that appellation be not strictly correct, of the ancient chief city of the Mogul empire, in which a faithless soldiery had sought to re-erect the independent throne of the descendant of Baber. Delhi is once more in possession of the British. Our information at present is more scanty than could be desired, owing partly to the dawk communication being unluckily intercepted between Lahore and Mooltan .-But the main facts have reached us from so many quarters as to leave no doubt whatever that the place was assaulted with success on the 14th of September, when a permanent lodgment was effected, that during the four or five following days further advances and acquisitions on the city were made, and that finally on the 20th the whole of the space enclosed within the walls was in our possession. I should observe, however, that we have not received as yet such certain evidence of the truth of the latter part of this story as of that of the former. The proceedings of the 14th, 15th, and 16th are known to us, however, compendiously from the official bulletins issued by the Chief Commissioner at Lahore, and founded, as you know, on telegraphic messages from Delhi. But of the final occupation on the 20th we have only heard by an express from the Residency at Jeypore in Rajpootana, which reached Lord Elphinstone by way of Ahmedabad yesterday. It is dated at Jeypore on the evening of the 23d, and is to the effect that the news had just been received at the Residency both from the Rajah and also from the Vakcel or Minister of the Nawab of Jhujjur, to whom it may be presumed to have been forwarded by his master, a chief resident in the immediate neighborhood of Delhi. Thus the tidings of our ultimate and complete success rest at present on native authority only, but as the natural sequel and complement of our undoubted triumph of the 14th they are universally credited.

But to complete, so far as my present materials will allow, the story of the avenging army. When closed my last letter we had heard that the heavy siege train was expected to reach the camp in a very few days, and that works were being erected wherein to mount the guns on their arrival. While the troops were thus busy the enemy was inactive .-There were none of those desperate sallies from the city that characterized the early days of the siege, when day by day successive waves of mutiny were shattered against the heights of the British position; and though their artillery was not silent, the only success attained was on the night of the 1st of September, when a shell from the battery on the further side of the river (of which I wrote in my last) burst among a picket of the 61st, in front of the Metcalfohouse, killing two men and wounding seven. On the morning of the 4th arrived in camp the long lookedfor siege train of between 30 and 40 heavy guns, howitzers, and mortars, with large quantities of ammunition, escorted by the remaining wing of the 8th foot, two more companies of the 61st, and a wing of the 1st Belooch battalion of the Bombay Army. On the 6th came in from Meerut a most va-

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The seat of the military insurrection is in the jacent curtain were armed with 10 heavy guns at hands of England. The greater part of the about 650 yards from the bastion, and an enclosure within half that distance of the walls, called the Koodsen Bagh, was occupied by a detachment of infantry and artitlery: In these operations we sustained a loss of something under 50 killed and wounded, two officers being among the former, Lieutenants Hildebrand, of the Bengal Artillery, and Bannerman, of the Bombay Fusileers, attached to the Beeloochees, the latter a promising young officer; well known to myself and to many people here, and by all regretted. The next day was marked by the opening of the advanced batteries on the Moree bastion and by the arrival in camp of the Jummoo or Cashmere contingent. Meanwhile the engineers were hard at work in the erection of other batteries. On the 11th a mortar battery opened on the Moree from. the Koodsea Bagh at little more than 300 yards, and upon the Cashmere and Water bastions a fire was commenced from 16 heavy guns and howitzers, and 10 large mortars, planted at two points in front of the enclosure known as Ludlow Castle, and so noted in Wyld's map. On the 12th the attack on the Water bastion was strengthened by four 18-pounders and two light (51 inch) mortars (increased afterwards apparently to eight of the former and 12 of the latter), planted at 200 and 250 yards from the wall and the Custom-house compound near the river. The fire of the enemy was most severe upon the last named batteries, which were exposed not only to the guns of the Water bastion, but to those in the old inner fort of Selimghur, and also to those on the other side of the river. Here Captain Fagan, of the Artillery, described as a most enterprising and excellent officer, fell, shot through the head. No other fatal casualty occurred among the officers during these days, nor does the general loss appear to have been severe, considering the proximity of the batteries to the walls and the tenacity of the defence, the encmy keeping up a vigorous fire of musketry from riflepits and patches of jungle even after their heavy guns were rendered unserviceable. This latter result was rapidly produced by the precision and weight of the constant discharges from our batteries. By the 13th the Cashmere bastion was in ruins, and had long ceased to return a shot to the fire that was continually kept upon it. The adjoining curtains on either side were similarly ruined, and from the debris of the Moree bastion only a light gun or two at intervals replied to the heavy shot and shell that were poured into it. At the other end of the works the Water bastion had suffered scarcely less severely, its extreme magazine was blown up, and a light gun which enfiladed our batteries had been silenced. And now, the moment for the assault drawing near, General

Wilson promulgated the following excellent order:—
""The force assembled before Delhi has had much hardship and fatigue to undergo since its arrival in this camp, all of which has been most cheerfully borne by officers and men. The time is now draw-ing near when the Major-General commanding the force trusts that their labours will be over, and they will be rewarded by the capture of the city for all their past exertions and for a cheerful endurance of still greater fatigue and exposure. The troops will be required to aid and assist the engineers in the erection of the batteries and trenches, and in daily exposure to the sun, as covering parties.

" The Artillery will have even harder work than they yet have had, and which they have so well and cheerfully performed hitherto; this, however, will be for a short period only, and when ordered to the assault the Major-General feels assured British pluck and determination will carry everything before them and that the bloodthirsty and murderous mutineers against whom they are fighting will be driven headlong out of their stronghold or be exterminated; but to enable them to do this. he warns the troops of the absolute necessity of their keeping together and not straggling from their columns—by this can success

only be secured.
"Major-General Wilson need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quarter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honour of the country they belong to, he calls upon them to spare all women and children that may come in their way.

feels it his duty to direct all commanding officers to impress this strictly upon their men, and he is confident that, after this warning, the men's good sense and discipline will induce them to obey their officers and keep steady to their duty. It is to be explained to every regiment that indiscriminate plunder will not be allowed; that prize agents have been appointed, by whom all captured property will be collected and sold, to be divided, according to the rules and regulations on this head fairly among all men engaged; and that any man found, guilty of having con-cealed captured property will be made to restore it, and will forfeit all claims to the general prize; he will also be likely to be made over to the Provost-Marshal, to be summarily dealt with. The Major-General calls upon the officers of the force to lend their zealous and efficient cooperation in the erection of the works of the siege now about to be commenced He looks especially to the regimental officers, of all grades, to impress upon their men that to work in the trenches during a siege is as necessary and honourable as to fight in the ranks during a battle. He will hold all officers responsible for their utmost being done to carry out the directions of the engineers, and he confidently trusts that all will exhibit a healthy and hearty spirit of emulation and zeal, from which he has no doubt that the happiest results will follow,

in the brilliant termination of all their labours.' "On the morning of the 14th, soon after day-break the assault took place. The attacking columns were —as I gather from a letter that I have seen, written on the following day by an officer of rank in the army, which, though short, is, as far as I know, the communication of so late a date that has yet reached Bombay—three in number, one being held, as I understand it, in reserve. Their strength is not the Cashmere bastion. One column however, consisting of Ghoorkas and the newly arrived Jummoo contingent, was directed to make a diversion by attacking the Kishengunge suburb, which lies outside the Lahore gate on the western side of the city, and, if it succeeded in carrying the suburb, to assault the gate itself. But the suburb was occupied by the enemy in force, with a battery of heavy guns. The Cashmerian troops behaved indifferently, and in spite of the efforts of the brave Ghoorkas the column was repulsed. Its commanding officer, Major Reid, of the Sirmoor battalion, is among the wounded of the day; but on the northern side of the city all went well. The troops entered at the breach with no serious opposition, and spreading to the left and right occupied the "whole line of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, the Moree gate and bastion, the English church, Skinner's house, and the grounds about." The principal loss sustained by the assailants was due to the obstinate resistance they met with in clearing their way along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, and afterwards in an attempt to penetrate beyond that point into the denser parts of the city in the direction of the Jumna Musjid. In all the loss amounted to about 500 killed and wounded .-Five officers are reported to have been slain-Tandy, of the Bengal Engineers; M'Barnet, of the late 55th Native Infantry; Murray, of the Guides; Bradshaw, of the 52d Foot; and Fitzgerald, of the 75th. Cap-

the bridge of boats, and that our cavalry had moved round the city to intercept and destroy the former.
Our victorious infantry, prudently recalled from too
hasty an advance into the close lanes of the city, occupied the comparatively open space inside the Cashmere gate, and the walls which they, had won upon either side of it. Head-quarters were established in the house once occupied by the renowned Irregular Horseman, Skinner, and now known to us by his name, to the natives as Secunder's. Preparations were at once made for shelling the enemy out of the Palace, the Selimghur, and the other strong places of the city, and the firing commenced next morning, the 15th. By the evening of that day a breach was effected in the wall of the magazine enclosure, which was held in force by the enemy, and the place was stormed the next morning by the 61st Foot, and detachments of the Beelooch battalion and Wilde's Rifles. In it were captured 125 pieces of cannon. The Palace being now well exposed the guas and mortars opened upon it from the magazine enclosure, and the enemy appears to have fallen back at all points. Thus the Kishengunge battery, which had repulsed the Jummoo troops, was abandoned and occupied, and the guns there taken swelled the total number of captured pieces to upwards of 200. The battery on the further side of the river seems also to have been abandoned, and at the date of the latest certain and official news-7 p.m. on the 16th-an attack upon the magazine had been repulsed, a chain of posts had been established from the Cabul gate to the magazine, and the enemy some hours before dayfall had been maintaining only a detached and desultory war-fare from the tops of the houses. Many townspeople had come in and received quarter, which was of course refused to every Sepoy. All this is so satis-factory that we may well credit the tale from Jeypore, that on the 20th the place was entirely in our hands. But I shall keep this letter open to the last in hope of fuller intelligence, as a steamer is just in from Kurrachee, which Mr. Frere was keeping ready for an emergency, and which he would not have de-spatched unless he had something worth sending. I must not omit by the way to mention that the Jeypore report asserts—though I do not credit it—that the King of Delhi escaped to a neighbouring shrine in the disguise of a woman. Scindia it is moreover reported was raising 15,000 men to intercept fugiti-

"Regarding Cawnpore and Lucknow I am unable to give you so favorable an account as a fortnight ago, I, with reason as I thought, anticipated that I should be able to do. General Outram, you will remember, in his letter of the 2nd of September, to which I referred in my last, expressed a hope that he should get over the distance between Allahabad (where he was at the time of writing) and Cawnpore by the 9th. In this hope he was, however, disappointed. Probably after enduring so much rain, more than the ordinary difficulties embarrassed his march; and on one occasion at least his advance was impeded by an armed force, or his progress hindered by the necessity of chastising it. A party, estimated by its subsequent destroyer at about 300 strong, with a few guns (the number is not mentioned), crossed the Ganges from Oude, presumably for the purpose of plunder, at a point ahead of Sir James's line of march. As soon as they were heard of Major Vincent Eyre, of old Affghan and recent Arrah celebrity, was sent on with part of his own battery, detachments of the 5th and 64th Foot, and a troop of Irregular Horse, to attack and disperse On the Major's approach the enemy hastily betook themselves to their boats, pursued by the cavalry, upon whom, after they had re-embarked, they kept up a smart fire. Even when the infantry came up and poured volley after volley into the crowded boats, the rebels still made what defence and return they could, but when the field pieces opened with grape they threw themselves panic-stricken into the river, to perish almost to a man under the fire of all arms' that rained upon them from the bank. This was on the 10th of September. On the 15th, the head-quarters of the 5th Fusiliers and the remainder of the 78th Highlanders reached Cawnpore, and, Sir James with the rest of the force being expected on the following day, orders were given by General Havelock to prepare to commence the crossing of the river at half-past 2 o'clock the next morning.— "It is so imperative, not only for their safety, but for the success of the assault that men should not officers of the 78th, and nothing, so far as I am straggle from their column, that the Major-General aware, has arrived from Cawnpore direct to lead us to suppose that counter-orders were subsequently issued and that the crossing was delayed. But when the Calcutta steamer for Suez called at Madras three days ago Lord Harris, as the result of the information brought to him by that vessel telegraphed to the Bombay Government thus :- " General Havelock's force crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th; skirmishing was going on"—a message which, I must think, might have been made a little fuller and more explicit. It is possible, though I hope it is not true, that the crossing did not take place till the 19th, or it may be that on that day the operation was completed which was begun three days carlier, for the stream was running like a mill-race, and there were 24-pounders and elephants to be got over. But the word 'skirmishing' inadequately, as we may fear, represents the amount of resistance encountered by his troops. Certain it is at least that the enemy were in great strength, and occupied an entrenched position on the opposite bank. A few days be-fore the 15th a small steamer, moored off Cawapore, was sent out to cruise in the river and reconnoitre .-While so engaged she got aground. The enemy at once opened fire upon her, and turned out, as was discernible through the glasses of the officers on the other side, marching down the bank in a regular co-lumn, that betrayed their former profession, wearing their belts and pouches, though not the red uniform. The bank on the Cawnpore side being higher than the other their proceedings were easily observed, and a few shots were thrown at them from the 24pounders, but without producing any effect-indeed. without reaching across the river. Eventually the steamer got off and returned uninjured. Meanwhile, of the imprisoned garrison of Lucknow we have heard but very little. This little, however, is all engiven. The main point of assault was the breach at couraging, though vague. They had undermined and blown up a house near the intrenchment, with a number of fanatics who occupied it, and then sallying out had spiked the two 18-pounder guns which the enemy had brought to bear upon them, though without doing much damage. Of the amount of provisions we hear nothing one way or the other. On the whole, I may repeat that we know of nothing tending to destroy, or even materially to affect, the confident hopes; which when I last wrote were so generally entertained, not only on this side of India, but also at Cawnpore and Allahabad, that this longbeleagured city will be relieved in time to save many valuable lives and the honor of Englishwomen and of the English name." The Calcutta Englishman of Sept. 24th says :-

"Although so little has been effected, although almost every day brings accounts of fresh insurrection, the fashion among official men is to say that the mutiny is in a state of collapse. We acknow-ledge we can see no indications of it. Here and there the mutineers quarrel among themselves, and our very last report from Cawnpore is, that two regiments have offered to come over. But the whole of Baha is in an organised state, and in no part of the upper provinces can British authority be said to exist beyond the reach of our guns. We, therefore, repeat that, however much these men may quarrel their numbers are great that it cannot be expected

"Where are now those political soothsayers, fantry. On the following day the army was further and his brother, of Coke's Rifles, and many others, in. Artillery, and the 93rd Highlanders, being the last who saw on the soil of India a repetition of the Wilderand by the 4th Punjab Rifles under Captain all about 30. Of the loss of the multineers I do not of the China expedition. The troops direct from Wilderand by gome troops of the Inheritance of the Inheritance of the Inheritance of the Struction of the Moree bastion and the adort of the military insurrection; is, in the discrete curtain ware for the destruction of the Wilder of the struction of the Moree bastion and the adort of the military insurrection; is, in the discrete curtain ware for the destruction of the work and also across asserted that they could hardly take the field before

ggA :letter from Hayelock's campistates that therein of the multineer regiments have sent in to the general, offering to lay down their arms if their lives were spared: The reply was that no overtures from any rebels could be entertained; but that if they gave ocular demonstration of their sincerity-that is, by fighting their brother mutineers, their case would be taken into consideration."

The following was an intercepted letter to the Barrackpore Brigade, and more particularly ad-

dressed to one regiment there:"Of ye warriors greeting! We expected great things from you; you have, however, deceived us. We considered you as the nose of the army; but you gave up your arms without fighting. However, it is not too late to retrieve your characters. It is true you have no arms; but hasten up, and Ram will give you arms. You will each Sepoy get twelve rupees a month, and 200 bighas of land. The King of Delhi has ordained that no more cows shall be killed in the land. Should any one intercept this messenger, curses will be upon his head; if a Mahomedan, he will cat pig; if a Hindoo, he will eat cow. The King of Delhi sends salaams, and says the enemy outside the walls number ten thousand; after we have conquered them, we will come to Calcutta, to try if the Feringhees can fight."

The messenger was, however, seized by an officer of the 70th Native Infantry, and was hanged; no doubt heavy curses are on the Feringhee's headwhat is he to cat? for he has, I suppose. no objection either to pig or cow.

The Friend of India states, from Cawnpore, "that General Havelock has issued a proclamation which the Government would do well to follow. All rebels from Oude who are in custody with their wives and children are to be kept as hostages, to secure against a repetition at Lucknow and elsewhere of the atrocities committed at Cawnpore and Jhansi. Captain Bruce, who is the superintendent of police, went to search the house of a nuwab, one of Nena Sahib's followers, for papers and other matters. The nuwab is now before Lucknow, and commands a troop of the insurgents. In examining the apartments, after seizing all the documents, he discovered that the nuwab had his female relatives behind. This fact coming to the ears of Gen. Neill, a guard was at once placed over them, and it was hinted to the ladies that they would be alone protected so long as any English women or children who might fall into the hands of the Oude rebels should be uninjured. It is believed that this intimation will be conveyed to the nuwab and his son, and they may thus be induced to spare any unfortunate who may happen to fall into their hands, and probably induce the Nena to act after the same way. Any threatening of this sort is perfectly justifiable, and is even dictated by mercy. Nena Sahib himself preserves a European female alive, but he is outdone by the nuwab of Futteghur. On the 2nd of July this man blew away from guns one gentleman and three ladies. Their names were Mr. and Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Beckford, and Mrs. Defontaine. After the mutiny at Futteghur they had succeeded in escaping into the country, and had only just been discovered. Besides he has offered for the capture of European a reward of fifty rupees.

"The Nuwab of Furruckabad, it is believed, has some European females alive,, but in such captivity that we suppose even death would be preferable. The rebel force before Lucknow at this time consists of about 3,000 Sepoys and 1,000 matchlock-men. The above include Major Holmes's Irregulars, who have joined, and find plunder and murder much more congenial occupations than preserving districts from the like. The rebels sent a short time since for 1,000 Gazee fanatics to lead the storm; but they were repulsed with such great and terrible slaughter that they say that they will never attack again, even if Lucknow be not taken for two years. The fanatics alone left upwards of 200 men dead upon the ground. The enemy's guns are, however, still playing upon the works of the besieged, and it is reported that they even threw in hand grenades, but it is not cre-

NENA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATIONS .- The following proclamations issued by this miscreant have been forwarded to us (Times) for publication. The first is dated the 1st of July:—

"As by the kindness of God and the ikbal or good fortune of the Emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Satarah, and other places, and even those 5,000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops, who are firm to their religion; and as they have all been conquered by the present government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the Government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence, and to carry on their respective work with comfort

Proclamation dated the 1st of July and issued by order of the Nana:--

"As, by the bounty of the glorious Almighty God and the enemy-destroying fortune of the Emperor, the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpore has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landowners should be as obedient to the present Government as they had been to the former one; that all the Government servants should promptly and cheerfully engage their whole mind in executing the orders of Government; that it is the incumbent duty of all the ryots and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions have been confirmed; and that they should as usual be obedient to the authorities of the Government, and never to suffer any complaint againt themselves to reach the ear of the higher authority."

MURDER OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST AT DELHI BY THE Sproys.—The Rev. Mr. Gleeson, Catholic Missionary at Agra, has forwarded an interesting letter to the Very Rev. President and Professors of All Hallows College, detailing some of the terrible scenes of the Indian Mutiny. Among these is the martyrdom of Father Zacharias, which took place on the day the mutineers from Meerut entered Delhi. The Rev. Mr. Gleeson says:-

"Our poor priest also fell a victim on that terrible day. When he heard of the slaughter that was taking place around him, he retired to his little chapel, took the crucifix in his hand-oh, sacred emblem, oh holy consolation in the midst of dangers-he took, I say, the crucifix, the image of his suffering Lord, in his hands, and determined to await the final moment. His expectations were not long delayed—his enemies appeared-he appealed to their mercy, but the Mussulman knows no mercy, no lenity when armed in the cause of his prophet and his religion. The good Father's death was short. Account gives it to us in the following way :- He was dragged from his chapel, his arms were cut off, then his legs, and finally the head was separated from the trunk, and thus perished, in the year of our Lord, 1857, the good, or I should rather say holy martyr, Father Zacharias, after the short missionary career of two years in

India." On the 5th of June we were attacked here by a large body of mutineers, numbering probably four thousand. We had only about six hundred men to oppose them. The mutineers encamped within three miles of our city. All the ladies, children, and old men were previously placed in the fort, guarded by two companies of Europeans. At half-past one among themselves, and however desultory their ef-forts may for a want of a recognised leader, yet post two we came in sight of the enemy. We could discern them at the end of an extensive plain. Weather by 100,000 fanatics in one-sixth of the time which the forces of four nations spent in besieging the Crimean fortress.

Army. On the cin came in from accrut a most value of the country will be so tranquillised till the arrival find the country will be so tranquillised till the arrival for large reinforcements. In this respect we are being giuning to improve; the last week has brought us heavy guns. The battle was bloody and deadly, it is ment was supplied at Meerut by the 7th Punjab In-wounds received. Brigadier Nicholson was wounded, the Welsh Fusiliers, a detachment of the Royal lasted for about two boxes. We lost in dead and the first of the state of the country will be so tranquillised till the arrival moved on in regular order till within about five hundred or in regular order till within about five hundre

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THE ST ST ST mided about one fifth of our men. The enemy lost on three hundred. Twice the enemy were reentrenched themselves in a village, but were driven their stronghold by a handful of our brave soldiers Two of our powder magazines (waggons) were blown up by balls from the enemy. This left us without sufficient ammunition; and thus we were obliged to retreat before an enemy (ten times our number) whom we should ultimately have driven gloriously off the field. We retired to the fort, and the station thus fell into the hands of the enemy. All the houses were burned to the ground (the houses of the Europeans I mean). Our fine cathedral was plundoors were dragged out, and every frames of the smallest picture torn away. The Bishop's house, convent, and college were also plundered of everything; and this, with the loss and destruction of two or three chapels in the vicariate, will have inflicted chon this mission the loss of several thousands of repounds. But the Almighty is able to restore all, and all will be left in His holy hands. Our good Nuns at Sirdamah have escaped, and almost miraculously, for their convent had been attacked by bodies of pillagers, but the native Christians defended the good applications, and all have since been safely conducted gwny At Scalcote the insurgents entered the concompletely preserved the whole community. They left the convent when the insurgents had got in, and after three miles run on foot got safe into the fort. Blessed be the Lord God of Mercy, for having mercifolly preserved these holy Religious from the swords and indignities of a fanatical foc. Since the day of the engagement we have been all here in the fort, but not besieged, for the enemy, after burning our houses. left the station. We cannot go out with security till

The Rev. Henry Press Wright, late principal

AYER O

Chaplain to the army in the East, writes to the Times that during the late war five-ninths of our army were members of the Church of England, three-ninths Roman Catholics and one-ninth Presbyterians. He states also, not that the pay of a Roman Catholic Chaplain is equal to that of a Protestant Chaplain, but that it is somewhat more than the pay of an Assistant-Protestant Chaplain. Now, as to the numbers of Roman Catholics in the army, these three things are to be observed-first, that the Government is in possession of the exact numbers, as the registers are kept by them, and that nothing can be easier than to set all disputes at rest by producing the official returns. Secondly, that whatever be the number of Catholic soldiers registered as such, there is unfortunately too much reason for making a large addition to them, as many Catholica, by their own act, are registered as Protestants not, from any predilection for that religion, but from a well-founded notion that equal justice and favour are not shown to Catholics. Thirdly, that as regards the administration of the Patriotic Fund, the question whether Catholics form one-half or one-third of the army may be adjourned, for, in either case, they have not had their share. How is the charge met that 231,000%, has been applied out of the Patriotic Fund to endow Protestant schools, while not one shilling has been applied to the endowment of a Catholic school? To what amounts the perpetual repetition by those who defend the administration of the Patriotic Fund that most of the money was subscribed by Protestants if not to the admission of the fact, as well as an excuse for it, that the rights of those for whom the money was subscribed were sacrificed to the presumed religious feelings of those who subscribed it? It is as plain as noonday, and none but some such person as the 200 famous Major Powys would stultify himself by denying it in terms, that when money is subscribed for the benefit of a certain class, irrespectively of their religion or creed, it is mere robbery and open fraud if the administrators of the fund do not apply it so. If, when they are charged with maladministration, they reply, not that they have applied it impartially to the whole class, irrespectively of the religion or creed of the doness, but that in their administration they have taken into account the Religion or the creed of the donors, what is that but a confession of their guilt? Yet in the ribald article in Thursday's Times the writer thrice appeals to the fact that most of the money was Protestant money, and came from Protestant pockets. In the present subscription for the sufferers by the Indian mutinies The Emperor of the French and the Grand Turk, the King of Naples and some Indian potentate, are among the subscribers; but will any one pretend that a man's being a Nun Sanctified; or, Spouse of Christ, Frenchman, a Turk, or a Neapolitan, would therefore, Life of St. Francis Assissim, Patriarch of the and on that account, entitle him to any preierence over any other sufferer by the mutiny? All that we have seen and read upon this subject has convinced as that there is a determination to employ the funds raised by these national subscriptions for proselytising purposes, and that there is no wish to conceal it. The Times would fain make it impossible for any Catholic either to subscribe to the fund or to share in its management. The wealth of the country is chiefly in the hands of Protestants, and the Times would willingly dispense with the subscriptions of Catholics if greater facilities could be attained thereby of bringing the money power of the administrators into play as an engine of proselytism. No one in his senses who meant to deny or wished to conceal that these national subscriptions had been, and ought to be, applied to proselytising purposes, would use an argument so stupid and so suicidal as that most of the money had been subscribed by persons of one sect.—Tablet.

AN IMPORTANT ITEM TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE LATE WAR WITH MEXICO.

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Dalhousie Square. Montreal, January 21, 1857.

MOUNT HOPE

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, C. W.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreeable location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on the first Monday of September, 1857.

In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite in a finished education; while propriety of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the principles of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness, they will be treated with maternal solicitude.

The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will receive that attention which its importance demands. as the primary end of all true Education, and hence will form the basis of every class and department. Differences of religious tenets will not be an obstacle to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Insti-

TERMS PER ANNUM. Board and Tuition, including the French

per quarter, in advance,..... Day Scholars,.... Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the

Apothecaries' rates,)..... Italian, Spanish, and German Languages,

Instrumental Music, Use of Instrument..... Drawing and Painting,....

Needle Work Taught Free of Charge. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

5 00

The Annual Vacation will commence the second

week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the first Monday of September.

There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils remaining during the Vacation. Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black,

each Pupil should be provided with six regular changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of Blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, &c., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing Box, Combs, Brushes, &c. Parents residing at a distance will deposit suffi-

cient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils will be received at any time of the year. For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His

Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Superior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.

CHEAP READING.

UPWARDS of FIFTEEN HUNDRED VOLUMES on Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Tales and Novels, by standard authors, to which constant additions will be made, for ONE DOLLAR yearly, payable in advance. Printed Catalogues may be had for 4d., at FLYNN'S Circulating Library and Registry Office, 40 Alexander Street, near St. Patrick's Church. October 7.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, COTEAU SAINT LOUIS, MONTREAL.

THE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, will be RE-OPENED on the 15th instant, at Coteau St.

The Public in general, as well as the Parents and Guardians of those unfortunate Children, will be happy to learn that this Establishment is under the

direction of distinguished and qualified Professors.

The Price for Board, with Instructions, will be from Seven Dollars, and upwards, per month, payable in advance, by two instalments. Should Parents or Charling or the payable in the control of Guardians prefer it, they can board their children

outside of the Institution. Editors of French and English papers are requested to insert this advertisement for one month, with editorial notice, in behalf of the unfortunate Deaf

F. A. JACQUES Du HAUT, Ptr., Director.

Applications addressed to the undersigned, will

be punctually attended to.

LUKE CORCORAN, Sec. Tre. of School Commissioners. St. Alphonse, 15th August, 1857.

DANIEL M'ENTYRE'S CLOTHING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 44, M'GILL STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL. THE SUBSCRIBER has just OPENED the above Establishment with a varied and extensive assort-

ment of READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION, Made Up in the Latest and Most Approved Styles,

Suitable for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS, which he is now prepared to dispose of on MODERATE

TERMS to Cash Purchasers. He has also to OFFER for SALE (and to which he would respectfully invite attention) a large and su-

perior assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF BLACK, BLUE, AND BROWN BROAD CLOTHS DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, WEST of ENG-LAND, SCOTCH, AND YORKSHIRE TWEEDS; BEAVER & PILOT OVER COATINGS, & FANCY VESTINGS,

Of Various Patterns.

TF A Complete and well-selected Assortment of GLOVES, NEOK TIES, MUFFLERS, HANDKER-CHIEFS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

D. M'E., in inviting the Patronage of the Public feels confident of being able to give undoubted satisfaction to such persons as may favor him with their patronage. Having engaged the services of one of the Foremost CUTTERS in the Province,

MR. P. O'BRIEN, (For several years in the employ of P. Ronayne, Esq.,)

TO SUPERINTEND AND MANAGE The CUTTING DEPARTMENT, employing the very BEST WORKMEN, and intending to conduct his buness in every other respect on the most economical principles—he is enabled to offer inducements to purchasers, such as cannot be exceeded, if even equalled, by any other Establishment in the City, so far as re-

QUALITY OF MATERIAL,

CHEAPNESS AND WORKMANSHIP.

He has also made such arrangements, that Garments of all descriptions can be MADE to MEASURE on the SHORTEST NOTICE; while, as to FIT, STYLE, and WORKMANSHIP, no effort shall be spared to have them made up in a manner that cannot be surpassed elsewhere.

Call, and Examine for Yourselves. Montreal, April 23, 1857.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN M'CLOSKY.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal. and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishmen to meet the wants of his nu-merous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able

Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawis, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

13-N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.

PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for SALE in rity of the indian Department, and will be for SALE. In a few days, at the principal Book Stores in Montreal.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of Five Shillings each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of convergence required and application to recover a required.

copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

DENNIS & BOULTON,

Surveyors & Agend. Toronio, August 6, 1856.

> PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR

"BROWNSON'S REVIEW," "THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO,

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance.

P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY OFFICE, AND FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME,

No. 40 Alexander Street, NEAR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

J. FLYNN has the pleasure to inform his old Subscribers and the Public, that he has RE-OPENED his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, in which will be found a choice collection from the best authors of Works on History, Voyages, and Travels, Religion, Biographical Notices, Tales and Novels, to which he will be constantly adding new works (particulary Gerald Griffin's), for which he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JULIA ANNE WHITE, a native of Ireland, who lately resided with the Rev. Mr. Brethour, a Protestant clergyman in Godmanchester, and suddenly disappeared about the middle of last July, and has not since been heard of. Her children are anxious to find out her place of residence, if she be still in the land of the living, and should this advertisement meet her eye, she is earnestly requested to communi-

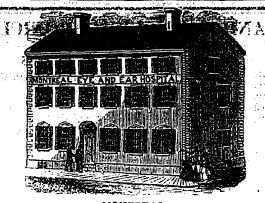
All Christian persons, having the management of public journals, are respectfully requested to copy this notice, as an act of charity." September 22nd, 1857.

WANTED,

IN School District No 3, in the Parish of St. Alphonse, County of Joliette, a FEMALE TEACHER (having a Diploma) competent to teach French and English.

OF DENIS LENIHAN, who is said to be residing in Upper Canada. He is a native of the Parish of Tulla, county Clare, Ireland. Any tidings respecting him, directed to the office of this paper, will be gratefully received by his nephew.

W. F. SMYTH,



MONTREAL

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL,

CONDUCTED BY DR. HOWARD,

Oculist and Aurist to St. Patrick's Hospital.

AND TO THE MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION.

THIS fine Hospital is for the reception of DR. HOW-ARD'S PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been spared to make it in every way suited to accom-

modate them. A careful and experienced Matroness, Nurses and Servants have been engaged; new and appropriate Furniture and Hospital Comforts have been procured; and all the modern improvements requisite for a sani-tary establishment have been introduced. HOT and

COLD BATHS, &c., &c.

The Hospital being situated in the same building with DR. HOWARD'S Office and the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, secures to Patients the advantages of a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy, at the same time, the comforts of a private residence; an arrangement which can only be effected in a Private Hospital.

For Terms, apply to DR. HOWARD, At the Hospital in Juror Street, between Bleury and George Streets. Montreal, Oct. 13, 1857.

FALL 1856.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY

RECEIVE NEW GOODS

BY EVERY CANADIAN STEAMER; ALSO, PER MAIL STEAMERS, VIA BOSTON.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS AT ALL TIMES

COMPLETE.

OUR GOODS ENTIRELY NEW. AND OUR PRICES

REASONABLE.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE One Price System.

Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

SALES MADE FOR READY-MONEY ONLY. As we open no Accounts, we can afford to Sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS

Just Marked Off, EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF

DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF NEW FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FROM THE MARKETS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY; an inspection of which is respectfully solicited by our

numerous Customers. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, September 26, 1856.

Will be ready on the 20th of March, (NEW AND REVISED EDITION.)

THE LIFE OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY. by the Count de Montalembert. The Life, translated by Mary Hacket, and the Introduction, by Mrs. Sadlier. 12 mo., of 427 pages, with a fine

The first edition of Three Thousand having all been sold, and there being many calls for the work, we have put to press a New Edition. The translation has been read over with the French copy and

carefully corrected. Of the merits of the work, we can safely say, that no biography ever issued from the American Press

first edition. We give extracts from a few of them:
"The book is one of the most interesting, instructive, and edifying that have been produced in our times, and every Catholic will read it with devout thankfulness to the Almighty God, that he has been pleased to raise up, in this faithless age, a layman who can write so edifying a work. It is marked by rare learning, fine artistic skill, and correct taste; and breathes the firmest faith and the most tender piety. His work is as refreshing as springs of water in a sandy desert....Let every one who can read purchase and read this beautiful Life of one of the most lovely and most favored Saints that have ever

ness, a tenderness, and a vigor, which bring tears from the heart. We do not think there is any book of the kind in English, at all to be compared to this

and Life of St. Elizabeth, attending which, from the beginning to the end, is a charm which cannot fail to attract and secure the attention of the reader, did not the well known abilities of this distinguished author render it unnecessary We cheerfully recommend the work to our readers."-Pittsburg Ca-

"This magnificent work of the great French Tribune of true liberty, has at last been translated into English. The name of its Author is a sufficient guarantee for the value of the work. Montalembert is one of the lights of the age-a man who combines rare power of intellect, with unswerving devotion to the cause of liberty and the Church. Let every one who desires to study the spirit of the Middle Ages, read this book."—Catholic Telegraph.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now inhis possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

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

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker

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

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

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst ease of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scro-

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one tablespoonful per DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you willsee the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scales: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a shorttime are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

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

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives in

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street. Roxbury, Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston: St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston. May 26, 1856.

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.

EDUCATION. MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his AFTERNOON CLASSES are now open for the reception of Medical, Law, and Commercial Students. A special hour is set apart for the instruction of young gentlemen desirous of entering

In testimony of his zeal and abilities as a Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, Mr. A. is permitted to refer to Rev. Canon Leach, McGill Gollege; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces; Col. Pritchard; Captain Galway; the Rev. the Clergy, St. Patrick's Church ; the Hon. John Molson ;

Dr. Hingston, and Rector Howe, High School.

Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class room, No. 95, St. Lawrence Street. N. B.—Mr. A.'s NIGHT SCHOOL will be re-opened First Week in September next.

August 13. DR. YOUNG,

SURGEON DENTIST. WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has OPENED an Office over the METROPOLITAN SALOON, 158 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Teeth in Whole Sets or partial ones, or single teeth of every variety of color, properly manufactured to

Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Plugging, Setting, and Extracting of Teeth without pain, and performs Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms.

Setting Teeth from 7s 6s to 15s; Plugging do. from 2s 6d to 7s 6d; Extracting do. 1s 3d. Montreal, May 28, 1857.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is sitrusted in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is For Students not learning Greek or Latin, Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum. each, per annum,

Music, per annum,

Music, per annum,

Use of Piano, per annum,

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c. REV. P. REILLY, President.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and

Hoarseness. BRIMFIELD, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.
Dr. J. C. Ayer: I do not hesitate to say the best romedy I have ever found for Coughs, toarseness, Inducenas, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

EBEN KNIGHT, M.D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Eso., of Urica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Pscronal myself and in my family ever since you invanted it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Braingvield, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

Brother Ayle: I will cheerfully certify your Parcoal is the best remedy we possess for the ourse of Wacoping Chigh, Cross, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity is the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTRET, Iz., writes, 3d Jan., 1858: "I had a tedious Induenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PROVELL by the advice of our clergyman. The first does relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANGRETZS, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.
Siz: Your CHERRY PROTORAL is performing marvellous current in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now caring a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Alzion, Monzoz Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Cuzzer Protozal for giving case and re-lief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human eld can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

lief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR ATER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Carrey Percent has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure grav-ther much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and colls herself well.

Yours, with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYLLE.

Obsumptives, do not despair till you have tried ATER'S CHERET PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pries have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinawhich is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PLIS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone-with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangarous diseases that have buffied the best of human skill. Whils they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physician have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Atmanac, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rhoumatism, Dropsy, Hearthur. Headeshe sriging from a full Stomach, Novece Tediosca

Costioness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausoa, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutanous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Naryous Irritability. Derangements of the Liver and Eddocra Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayan's Pills, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chem'st, Lowell, Mass. PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR \$1.

SOLD BY All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.

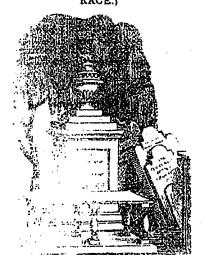
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

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

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER. RACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any

person prefers them.

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

-Brownson's Review.

ADVOCATE. Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

steel engraving. Cloth, 5s; cloth gilt, 7s 6d.

equals it—it's as interesting as a romance. The Press have been unanimous in praise of the

been vouchsafed to hallow our earthly pilgrimage. "The whole introduction shows the hand of a master, and it loses nothing in Mrs. Sadlier's racy and elegant English. It enhances the merit of the work, which, in the Dublin edition, was published without this essential preface. Of the Life itself, we cannot speak too highly. The exquisite character of 'the dear St. Elizabeth,' (as the good Germans have at all times styled her), is brought out with a clear-

Life of Saint Elizabeth."—American Celt.
"We might say much in praise of the narrative