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THE LAST IRISHMAN. (Translated from the French of Elie Berthet, by C. M. O'Keeffe, for the Boston Pilot.) CHAPTER XVI.

(Continued.)

"You have recognized me!" cried the young lady with surprise; "but you may well be acquainted with the sound of my voice, you have so frequently heard it. You remember, Daly, the time gone by when you sung me Irish songs, and told me the wild legends of the former chiefs of Wicklow; see now what those rebellious songs have brought the unfortunate people to."

Tis good natured of you to pity them any how, Lady Ellen," said the old man with a sigh; "but I was in hopes that you might have some other object in visiting my poor dwelling at this

late hour, Lady Ellen." "They watch my movements," replied the lady; "and I cannot get out when I like. I have some important things to tell you—leave us tor a moment, Mrs. Jones. I shall rejoin

you instantly." The governess went outside the ruins, and began to walk up and down in a rapid step, lest the chill wind from the lake might affect her

health. "You gave me a letter from a person, the other day, in whose fate I am deeply interested.. I imagine you must have some prompt means of communication with that person—am I

"Explain yourself more clearly, Lady Ellen -not a bit of meself knows what you mean." "You understand me perfectly, Daly. Listen -the person I allude to is in the greatest possible danger, if he is not warned. Are you wil-

ling to help me to send him a paper on which his

life depends?" "What dangers do you mean, Lady Ellen?" "The dangers I allude to, and the means of avoiding them, are equally described in this letter. Daly, you know me—you know that I am incapable of betraying the brother of that dear friend I have lost. Then, what are you afraid of?" She spoke with great earnestness. Daly

listened with a thoughtful air.
"Is it possible," he murmured. "I'd expect fire and water to mingle sooner than-But why not !-All is altered now, and old quarrels should be extinguished. It's enough, Lady Ellen-this letter shall come to his hands."

"But when, Daly, when? He may be ruined by a moment's delay, and he is certainly dis

"Before you are half-way back, the letter will be on its road. Make your mind easy, he

shall have it to-night." "May Heaven reward you, my dear Daly," resumed Lady Ellen, with an accent of joy .-"I am full of hope; but, Daly," she added with embarrassment, "my present proceeding may be py and beautiful friend whose remains the pitiless invidiously interpreted."

" My tongue will never betray your secret, Lady Ellen-my heart is true to honor. Besides, it is a short time I'll have to keep your

secret." "What!" exclaimed Lady Ellen. "Are you so compromised on this fatal rebellion that you expect to endure the penalties which are certain to follow it? They will never venture to ask a poor blind man if he shared in a rebellion in which he could not possibly take an active part. became a miniature lake of yellow water. As But should the contrary be the case, you may always depend on my friendship."

"I am thankful to you, my Lady. But it is not the English, nor their jails, nor their transport ships, nor their gibbets that trouble me, Lady Ellen. I have lately received a wound that will end my days sooner than any devilment they ever invented. I am very thankful to you for all that, Lady Ellen; but if you have came full of people. As to the villagers themany power to deliver the poor boys from pun- selves they intended to swell the procession with ishment, use it in favor of those that's younger, and braver and more useful than poor Daly .-They will soon have need of a powerful protector."

"I understand you, Daly," said Lady Ellen; "but should I prove unable to save the bravest of them all, at least, he shall not want consolation, if I were obliged -. . . She stopped blushing and paling by turns.

The old man kept his sightless orbs fixed upon her, as if he expected her to say more. "Lady Ellen," said he at last, "your imagination is easily excited; but your excitement and enthusiasm are not like a straw fire that goes out in a moment. Take care; bad days are beginning -you have been reared in pride and luxury ;you do not know what it is to suffer contempt, proscription, and misery. The only daughter of Lord Powerscourt may be subjected to this test." He waved his hand and re-entered the ruins, leaving the young lady strangely disturbed

furtively resumed their way to the village. They of Kavanagh?" had not gone far when they heard behind them the sound of a horse. "That is a signal," thought a stitch in this for the funeral. Fill out another we find comfort and consolation."

Lady Ellen." by which Daly has summoned a messenger to carry my letter to its address. The old man is an oddity, but full of fidelity. I trust I shall be able to prove to him in turn that I too am capable of courage and fidelity."

ATHOLIC

CHAPTER XVI.

The letter addressed to O'Byrne, and confided to the blind man, was to the following effect:---

"Your efforts are heroic, but your cause is desperate. No efforts can save it. I implore you to abandon a struggle which is now without an object, and thus avoid the useless effusion of human blood. Do not attempt for your life to be present at the funeral to-morrow. If you do you will certainly tall into the toils of the enemy. My father, who remembered me at least, has written me a letter; he is not distant from this place. He is thirsting for revenge; and the moment the country is peaceable will cruelly punish all who have injured him. I expect to see him every moment descending like the scourge of God on these unfortunate villagers. But he is not the worst of your enemies. A man, who is equally to you and to me an object of execration and contempt, has (as Parson Bruce informs me) joined the royal troops, and got the ear of Col. Danvers, the officer in command. This execrable man knows his aggressor at Glendalough;the deadliest rancor lurks in his base and perfidious heart, and you have everything to tear from his mean and cowardly malignity.

"Let me beg you, my dear Richard, to employ the few moments you have at command in flying from Ireland and returning to France. There are certainly cruisers in St. George's Channel, but the coast of Galway is unguarded. In that harbor you may find some vessel—some smack-to wast you to a foreign country. Go without apprehension; for your betrothed will not forget her engagements. Lord Powerscourt (I must not conceal it from you) suffered a few words to creep into his letter relative to a family settlement, which the recent ruin, &c., of Powerscourt house renders, he says, more necessary than ever, but which I have been able to avoid up to the present time. Were I to incur poverty, or even the malediction of my father, I should never consent to wed the monster who murdered your sister. None but he whom I espoused at the death-bed of Julia shall ever possess my hand-may it wither ere another posseses it .- Adieu.

"E. W."

This letter contained a fifty pound note with a postscript, imploring Richard to employ the money in effecting his escape.

Every objection, she fancied, was obviated in this fervent letter; and O'Byrne, she doubted not, would comply with her advice. Easy upon this point, she turned her attention to the unhapearth was to embrace the next day.

The morning fixed for the funeral was cloudy. chill, and rainy, as mornings in the month of May often are. The mountains were mantled with a mist that descended into the vallies and brooded over the town. The horizon was low, and the atmosphere pregnant with a microscopic rain, which rendered the ground muddy, slippery, and occasionally as tenacious as glue to the foot of the pedestrian, while every hollow the hour of the funeral drew near, the village seemed to frown into a more melancholy aspect. Groups of peasants in blue jocks began to lag and stream into the muddy streets, and began to form into knots around the house of the priest. Farmers on horseback, with their wives perched on pillions behind them, came occasionally jogging into the village, and gradually the place betheir whole population.

In a cabin near the main street, at no great distance from the house of mourning, sat Jenny and Betty curiously perusing the passers-by, and malignantly commenting on their appearance and character. Beside the table, on which stood two glasses and a small half-pint flask of whiskey, Jenny was seated mending an old black gown, while old Betty stood at the door, and made observations on which her companion fur-

nished a running commentary. "Oh! Jenny jewel! would you believe it?-Here comes Shawn O'Toole from Baltinglass, and his black pig of a wife, and their two long cranes of daughters. He that was foremost leadin' on the boys an' shooting the sodjers only the day before yestherday."

"Oh, mille murdher-but that baugs the

world 175 "Oh, the face of him! - Cross of Christ!-Oh, begor, here's more of them. Divil a boy that was out but is comm'-Darby Kelly, Tom

glass, woman, you'd need it afore the keen is over. Between ourselves," continued Jenny, when her friend had come back to the table, "his reverence is very niggardly about the whiskey. He says there ought to be no wakes at all.

"Ab, then, did you ever hear the like. Shure it was as much as I could do to get the dhrop of whiskey out of him the night before last."

"I wondher what the world is comin' to?" replied Betty. "It's what the quality wants to put down all

the good ould customs, hurlin', an' wakes, an' keenin' and everything."

"They had betther put down the ould custom of dym', " grinned the other hag; " but though they can cheat the poor by puttin' down the wakes, they can't cheat God Almighty by puttin' down the deaths, with all their knowledge, an' books, an' learnin'."

"Ha, that's a peg beyant them. There was Julia O'Byrne, that wasn't ould an' withered like us, but young and beautiful, an' she's dead today, an' we're alive," laughed the toothless crone shewing her red gums. "Well, here's three cheers for our noble selves."

The cracked voice, half extinguished eyes, and tipsy leer of the old, hideous, winking drunkard, as she quaffed off her glass, made her appear to her withered and haggard companion perfectly diabolical.

"They say the young schoolmaster never slept a wink nor ate a bit since she died.

"If he goes on that way he's a gone chuck, an' we'll have another 'stiff' afore many weeks

is about," laughed the other crone. "Oh, here comes blind Daly, an' little Paddy Kavanagh leading him," exclaimed Betty, who had resumed her favorite station at the door, " oh, faix, his nobles is come down to nine pence. Only two days ago he was paradin' the streets with the air of a lord. Oh, begor! it's small beer wid him to-day—he has grief in his face, an' a 'cruit' on his back like a dog scrapin' a

"Betty, Betty, avourneen, whisht-whishst for God's sake," exclaimed Jenny in a low but earnest voice; "if he has bad eyes, Daly has good ears. If he heard you he'd curse you bell, book, an' candle-light; an' any one he curses comes to a bad end. Do you remember what happened M'Donough that killed his dog? He was burned alive. Let us mind our own business, and leave him to God."

The two Magaeras quitted the cabin and made their way to the priest's house. They found the street encumbered with crowds. All the O'Byrnes of Wicklow were apparently assembled, awaiting the funeral. A gloomy preoccupation seemed to weigh upon their spirits, for they spoke in whispers, and often looked with anxious faces in the direction of the low lands. At last the coffin issued slowly from the house borne on the shoulders of four stout peasants. Behind the coffin walked Father O'-Byrne in a black body-coat—for the intolerant bigotry of the Irish Protestants will not permit priests to appear in public in their sacerdotal ornaments. Around the cossin moved a group of women, amongst whom Betty and Jenny were conspicuous-who were paid for keening, or lamenting the dead. These two old crones raised the caoin of sorrow for the premature death of their young friend. Old Jenny opened the proceedings, while Betty was bound to reply .-The most melodious voices present joined chorus.

THE KEEN.

Old Jenny-" Fair as the virgin snow on the mountain's side—stately as the swan on the blue take-majestic as the bark under full sail on the ocean's bosom, was the angelic beauty of the lady that is now laid low."

Old Betty-" Like the blossom of the appletree was her smile—her breath was sweet as the fragrance of the rose—her countenance was bright as the rising summer sun-she was the full moon amidst the stars at night-she was the perfumed essence of the eastern mountains."

Old Jenny-"The princess is laid low-the clans of Guedhal shall ever weep the loss-torrents of tears shall be shed-princes, as well as neasants, shall mourn for Miss Julia, the Queen of the Fair-the angelic Julia is gone-she is gone for ever."

Old Betty-" Heard you not the mourning? -the mournful cries of the afflicted banshee on the rath. The fairy court of Dun-Criomthan, and even Ame, the Queen, herself, are weeping for the fair daughter of Guedhal. Oh, hearthe sea is bellowing with its hoarse voice of thunder, and the three melancholy waves of Eire are roaring with mournful cries for the loss of the pure, the good, the beautiful Miss Julia?"

Old Jenny-"The sainted priest is in sorby his ominous words.

She wrapped her cloak more tightly around Ryan, an't he whole of them. But I don't see seat on the right hand of the Redeemer. Heaven entreating him to go on. "Do you think, An-stand by, whistling, with his hands in his pockets, and the two females her and rejoined Mrs. Jones her row, though he well knows his sister has a noble sky with a dark cloud of mourning-the pride of less than your's ?" Wicklow is laid low this day—ob, where shall "The astonishment of the young priest, how—meadows or leaning against the gate before his we find comfort and consolation."

Wicklow is laid low this day—ob, where shall "The astonishment of the young priest, how—meadows or leaning against the gate before his ever great, did not cause him to neglect his re-father's house. The elder Fitzell deeply regret—

nurse of the poor is now laid under this board. Gone for ever is our protectress—there she is. Ochone, and the orphan and the widow, and the we not the bereaved?"

HRONICLE.

Old Jemmy-" She was the Rose in Juneshe was the bugh of the blue eves. No; she was better; she was the agent of God on earth -she was God's own dove.'

"Old Betty-" A bright angel is now praying for us before the throne of heaven-let us

In such strains as these did the "keeners" lament the decease of the good Miss O'Byrne, while the assembled multitude of females took up and repeated their sweet, simple, but mournful plaint.

At the moment when Julia's corpse was issuing from her brother's house, the astonished neople saw two horsemen ride rapidly into the outer street of the village. A long black mantle covered the person and a portion of the horse of the foremost cavalier, while his hat, slouched down upon his darkened forehead, permitted the alarmed peasants to destroy only a part of his lividiy pale face, lighted by two flaming eyes.— His companion, mounted on an inferior steed, was dressed in the clumsy garb of an ordinary scologue. The travellers seemed very anxious to reach the elevated spot on which the funeral procession was forming, and were often observed ooking anxiously in the direction of the funeral. The outskirts of the village, which the horsemen first entered, were lonely and destitute of inhabitants, as the cottagers had deserted it, and flocked up to Julia's obsequies. Thus the cavaliers met no impediments to relax their speed,

Their way led them by the parson's house .-This house was shut; no sign of life was externally visible; it was silent as if it had been abandoned; but its tranquillity is easily accounted for. To exclude the odious sight of the " popish ceremony" the parson had buried himself and his children in the back part, and care- the deep hood of her cloak touched him on the fully curtained or barred the windows of the front.

-A piercing cry issued from this sober house the moment the horsemen came before it.

"Richard, Richard, have you not received my letter!" exclaimed a lady in tears, pushing the

Richard raised his hat, reined in his horse, and made arrangement to approach the window .--But at that moment some persons inside seized upon the lady, and seemed to reason with her in a warm tone of expostulation. Richard pointed with a smile in the direction of the funeral, and, followed by his comrade, passed from before the house like an arrow. On his way he gazed backwards once or twice, but the immovable window was irrevocably closed, and the minister's house seemed wrapped once more in a morose, forbidding, and gloomy repose. The crowd who formed the extremity of the procession yielded place and ran to either side, as the two horsemen rode up; but they soon came crowding round them, full of respect and astonishment, when they recognised the riders. The head of the O'Byrne family-the brave defender of the Irish cause—was hailed with cheers. The people were overflowing with admiration for this great example of fraternal affection. The crowd became so dense about O'Byrne that he found it necessary to dismount: throwing the bridle to Jack Gunn, he took off his hat and advanced towards the church yard. All were eager to make room for him; and expressions of sympathy and admiration often fell from their lips.— When the news of his arrival reached Daly, he caused his little conductor to lead him to the spot. "Oh, where is he-where is he?" asked the blind man with profound emotion, "I knew he would come-1 was sure all along that no human consideration would keep him away."

"Friend!" said Richard, in a low voice, "I have not been found worthy to give success to the great cause, yet you know the painful sacrifices I have submitted to. We shall meet again. I hope I shall see you again, Daly."

"In heaven, my lord, in heaven," said the old man, " for it's there where I'll have the light to see, your honor." They shook hands and separated with a melancholy conviction that their adieu was eternal. Richard reached the head of so complicated; and, while he was working un the procession, as the coffin was entering the his little shop, he had always near him some idle ruined gate of the church-yard. The priest person who looked on while he worked. stopped at the broken portal in order to repeat the usual prayers, when he suddenly saw his brother a few paces from him. The sacred words hem's, who had already reached the age of fifteen expired upon his pale lips, and the book tumbled without taking any step in life for himself .from his hand. Richard made a gesture, as of George was not ill-disposed, but he loved to

The state of the s

Old Betty-" The sister-the daughter-the ligious duties. He hastened to repress his feelings, and began to repeat the office for the dead anew. The body, followed by a numerous escort, was meantime introduced into the churchweak and aged, may now lie down and die. Are yard. The religious ceremony was performed in the manner usual in French church-yards .-Whenever any alarming noise or commotion was heard outside, Richard became an object of general attention, and eyes were turned on him with an expression of painful apprehension. On his part, he stood melancholy and calm before the coffin with his arms crossed over his breast; he seemed to think of nothing but the beautiful girl whose inanimate form lay mute and lifeless before him. When the service was ended-

"Richard," said the priest, "you have done enough. Heaven has spared you doubtless at the intercession of our poor sister. Now, for God's sake, go away; your life is no longer safe -soldiers are in the neighborhood."

"I know all that, Angus," answered Richard in a firm tone; "but nothing on earth shall hinder me from doing honor to the remains of my unfortunate sister. I have made up my mind on this point-you must respect my scruples. No one understands them better than you.'

"Richard, in the name of our poor dear mother-in the name of Julia herself, I beseech you to remember-"

"Don't be afraid, Angus, I have now very little time to spend with my friends, whether living or dead, I cannot consent to abridge it .-have, I assure you, taken some precautions. Whatever happens is God's will. Let us go on."

Angus was too well acquainted with the in-

flexibility of his brother's character to persevere. Meantime, rain began to fall, and was seen hanging in liquid pearls on the clothes of the mournand continued to spur their horses up the steep ers. The procession was moving round the ascent of the village street. embarrassed the ceremony and produced a slight commotion that disorganised the multitude .-Richard was thus separated from his brother who continued to precede the coffin. While Richard was endeavoring to make his way to the side of the priest, a woman whose face was concealed in arm. "Richard, Richard O'Byrne," she exclaimed in his ear.
"Lady Ellen," he cried with an expression of

surprise, " why did you come here ?"

"Parson Bruce would persuade me that if I assisted at your ceremony I should renounce my curtain aside. "In the name of God go back. own religion," replied the young lady, with an Richard, Richard, you are lost." retain me by force; but when I knew that in spite of my prayers and expostulations, you had come to the funeral, I resolved to meet you .-If no danger could hinder you, who are her brother, from being present at her obsequies, why should danger hinder her sister from being likewise present?"

"Thanks, Lady Ellen! If anything could attach me to life, after the ruin of all my projects, it must be the affection of a woman so generous and intrepid in devotedness as yourself. I cannot, however, approve of your proceeding-you were the first to apprise me of the dangers which lurk in this part of the valleysuch dangers are real. I fear every moment lest scenes of disorder and violence interrupt these ceremonies of tranquil religion and pious mourning. I beseech you, then, retrace your steps. You have said yourself we shall see better days."

"No, no; -you do not know me, Richard;-I am, like you, bold and obstinate. Since you are determined to brave danger, why should not I likewise encounter it? Julia was dear to me as well as to you; and I loved the holy cause of Ireland as well as either of you. Why should you regard me as a stranger and an enemy? I am determined, and will remain; and if they attack you I will share your danger."

(To be continued.)

THE BLIND MAN OF ARMAGH. (From the French of Emile Souvestre.)

In the year 1795, there lived in Armagh, a little village of Ireland, a blind man named William Kennedy, who excited the admiration of all the country about by his wonderful skill. He made all kinds of stringed instruments, watches, furniture, looms for manufactures, and, above all. wonderful bagpines, which were in great demand in the country. People wondered that a man shut out from the light could manufacture works

Among the spectators might often be found George Fitzell, the son of a neighbor of Wil-

de.
"William," he cried, "much do I wish to know how you, blind as you are, have been able to learn so many trades."

"Oh! it's a long story," said Kennedy, shaking his head and raising his blue-woolen cap with grave dignity.

"Tell it to us," cried George, "tell it to us, Father Kennedy."

"I will do so," said the blind man, after a moment's reflection; "perhaps it may be useful

to some one here." The circle assembled around William.

"I am going to relate to you, the whole of my life," said he; "but first you must seat yourselves on either side; for, in standing thus before me, you prevent my hearing easily, and you shut out from me also the air."

The auditors arranged themselves in order to leave William the free possession of the breeze and of the evening sun, whereupon the blind man

commenced in a voice, grave but sweet, which was habitually with him.

"When I was born, in 1716, my eyes were open to the light as well as yours, and it was not until I was five years old that I lost my sight .-I was then too young to comprehend the greatness of this loss, but I felt it in the weariness which suddenly came upon me. Until then, I had lived with others who resembled me, and, in the midst of a thousand objects in which I interested invself. I tound myself suddenly alone and like one in utter vacancy. Insensibly, meanwhile, the world, which had suddenly became to me a desert, became re-peopled. Before that time I had learned the nature of objects by sight, but I was then forced to accustom myself up the country about one hundred and fifty miles. to judge by touch and hearing. As I grew up I felt how important it was for me to cultivate these means of secing; I accustomed myself to judge of distance by sound, and to guess the nature of objects by touching them; but these efforts were, for me, rather a necessity than an amusement. Perhaps you have sometimes passed a night without sleep. You know how long the time then seems to you, and what weariness is

felt in the darkness that surrounds you. Well, picture to yourselves such a night, but one without end. Such was my life. I had some sports with which I could divert myself at tunes, but this diversion was without aim, and soon left me. Besides, I heard everybody around me bewailing my fate, and pitying my parents for the burden which God had imposed upon them. This pity irritated me. I could not accustom myself to the idea of being perpetually a cause of affiction and of anxiety to those who had given me life .-To bring it upon those we love is the deepest grief that we can experience. But was it indeed grief that we can experience. But was it indeed the space of eight minutes at any moment, whenever true that I could be useful for nothing? Was the inhabitants wish. The population of New York it not ungrateful and cowardly to accept this is about eight hundred thousand; and that of Brookposition of helplessness which should cause my parents to suffer? My mind was filled with these ideas, for one thinks much when one can mere lecture on geography; this object you will not see; and I resolved to use every effort to perfectly comprehend before I shall have concluded draw forth the faculties which remained to me, my letter. and to make them as useful as possible. Therefore, I sat about studying the toys that had been given to me. I took them to pieces, part by part, and soon learned enough about them to manufacture others like them. This was my first attempt at being industrious, but I did not mean to stop here. I learned to know that the will, aided by a sense of duty, can accomplish anything. I wished to adopt a profession which should render me independent, and I studied music. My parents, who saw my efforts and my progress, sent me to Armagh, where I learned the violin. However, I did not bind myself to this study. I knew that in this world one must have recourse to several modes of existence; and that I, above all others, ought to take precautions. I therefore profited by the chance which made me lodge with an upholsterer, in order to learn, during my moments of leisure, how to make furniture of different kinds. On returning to my village, I added this trade to my profession of fiddler, and gained more money than I needed to support life. But my father and my inother had sustained losses, and had become aged. In a while they could not support themselves, and they had recourse to me. That day was one of the happiest of my life. I, a poor blind child, who must always be a burden upon my family-I had been enabled by force of courage to become its support. I knew then bow much strength and happiness the accomplishment of a great duty can give. Every evening, taking my father and mother, arm in arm, we walked together through the fields.—

which succeeded perfectly. "There was in the village in which I lived, a watchmaker who was very fond of music, and had always wished to learn it. He proposed that I should instruct him upon the bagpipe." 1 consented upon condition that we should make an exchange of our acquirements, and he should teach me his trade. Thus I tound myself capable of sustaining my family by several little liandicrafts which I exercised in their turn, according as I found them most advantageous." It was at this time that I lost my father. My mother

They led me; I sustained them. Passers-by

stopped to see us; and ranging themselve

before us, saluted my two companions partly, on

my account. Judge of my joy to have my pa-rents thus honored. Meanwhile I relaxed nei-

ther my efforts nor my experiments. I continued

to occupy myself with music. I bought some

Irish bagnipes that were out of use, with the in-

tention of tuning them and putting them in or-

der. After much difficulty, I was able to under-

istand their mechanism, and in about nine months

I had manufactured one of my own invention

and George seated himself by the blind man's are not they who can not see the sun, but they who cannot see duty.'"

When William had finished his story, his auditors arose, each making his own reflections on as nearly as I can, an idea of the size of one of these what he had just heard. There was one, how four stories bloker then the lead on the size of one of these what he had just heard. ever, who continued sitting, and who said nothing. It was George Fitzell. He remained for some time, his elbows resting on his knees, and his head in his hands, apparently in profound thought, and twice they were obliged to summon him to supper:

On the morning of the next day he returned with his father to William Kennedy's shop "Neighbor," said the elder Fitzell, "behold a youth whom your story has made wiser. George wishes to be useful; and he comes to beg you to take him as an apprentice."

REV. DR. CAHILL'S SECOND LETTER FROM AMERICA.

turn repolar of the manager of them was to

TO THE SMALL TENANT FARMERS, THE TRADESMEN, AND LABORING CLASSES OF IRELAND. Astor House, Broadway, New York,

Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 1859. BELOVED FRELOW-COUNTRYMEN, - Since I had the

pleasure of addressing you on Tuesday, the 29th November, I have traversed the principal parts of this great city; I have met the Irish, in considerable numbers; and I have acquired by reading and observation a large amount of that local information which is necessary for your guidance, when circumstances of choice or necessity may lead or force you to these

In the first place, then, the city of New York is built on the island of New York; the island being about fourteen miles long by a maximum width of nearly three miles. One side of this island, next the main land, is washed by the River Hudson, being about a mile in width at the mouth, and navigable

Again, at one end of this island of New York, and partly lapping it, and about a mile distant from it, there is another island called "Long Island," about 140 miles in length, and varying in width, on the average, from 40 to 20 miles.

Again, on the river side of New York, and also about a mile distant from it, is the city of New Jersey, built in the state of New Jersey; so that the island of New York is situated about at equal distances trom New Jersey on one side, and Long Island on the other. Ferry bonts are constantly plying on the waters that divide these places, carrying foot passengers, and vehicles, and horses, with rapidity and convenience. Carriage horses are never unharnessed on these ferry boats; they go on the floors of the boats, and they pass off as on a moving bridge; and the Islands and the mainland are connected by a far more expeditious communication than if no water intervened between them.

Three cities are built in the places just referred to, namely, the city of New York, on the island of New York: the city of New Jersey, in the state of New Jersey; and the city of Brooklyn, on that end of Long Island which is next New York. Ferry boats on the water, and omnibusses on the land, bring these three cities into mutual communication within lyn about two hundred and fifty thousand. In giving to you these minute details of this place I have a more important object in view than giving you a

I shall extract for your information the progressive increase of the populations of New York and Brooklyn: and added to this remarkable increase. I shall present to you the extraordinary augmentation of the mercantile marine of this port:—
Progressive increase of Population of New York and

Brooklyn.
New York, in 1800, 60,489; in 1820, 123,706; in 1830, 203,007; in 1840, 312,710; in 1850, 515,547;

in 1855, 629,810.

Brooklyn—In 1800, 3,298; in 1820, 7,175; in 1830, 18,662; in 1840, 41,913; in 1850, 127,618; in 1855,

The population of New York is estimated this year at 800,000. Ditto of Brookly, 250,000.

Comparative Progress of the Shipping Interest. In 1830, shipping owned-25,558 tons: in 1840, 414,818 do.; in 1850, 835,867 do.; in 1855, 1,288,-

It is a clear case that this almost incredible progress of population and of shipping must be accompanied by a proportionate increase of houses, shops, churches, &c., and as a matter of course, that num-berless tradesmen of all classes must be employed to produce in such a short time such an unexampled extension of two cities. If it be a fact (and I have extracted the tables from Government reports, that New York increased its population, within thirty years, from 200,000 to 800,000; and that in the same period, Brooklyn rose from 20,000 to 250,000, who can tell the number of employed tradesmen in constant work here from the year 1830 to the present time, on the eve of 1860-who could number in these two cities the masons, the bricklayers, the smiths, the stone-cutters, the marble-cutters, the painters, the slaters, the plumbers, the tilemen, the plasterers, the glaziers, the paper-hangers, the decorators, the cabinet-makers, the musical instrument-makers, together with the brickmakers, the horses, the carriers, he labourers, and the hodmen necessary to build up may say from the very foundation, two large, populous, wealthy cities.

Most of you are partly acquainted with the num-ber of cities which I have seen during my life; and I sincerely and critically assure you I have never, either in Great Britain or on the Continent of Eucope, seen (in certain important particulars) such a magnificent city as New York. The shopping streets run across the island, and the private houses run the length of the island. The shopping places are generally called streets: and the private residences are generally called avenues. The whole island thus carved up into coss streets and into longitudinal avenues, resembles an architectural gridiron, with bars, across and lengthwise; all placed, in both directions, minutely, parallel, to each other. These straight lines and parallellisms of streets, giving as they do and must, such a free passage of air, ought, under ordinary circumstances, to make epidemical disease very rare in this place. They present a singular contrast with the dirty lane, the crooked byeways, the sufficating courts, and the circumbendibus crumbling passages of many other cities I, could name. I have counted twelve longitudinal avenues bere, and I have read, in the printed reports, 192 streets. I have travelled through one avenue alone fifth avenue) of upwards, of three or four miles of private dwellings, all (exclusive of a basement story) four, five, and six stories high. I have no means of

cut, carved, pillared in white marble! And not merely the fronts, but the four sides, in one case I have seen are all of white marble. I shall give you, four stories higher than it is cut, carve, pillar, finish the four sides of it with white marble; make in this vast Republic; and to enjoy no richer pleasaloons, drawing rooms, reading rooms, dinner rooms, &c., on the entire ground floor; cover them improving their sad condition.

With costly carpetal, but up mirrors in every from The ignorance of some Final processors, in splendid profusion wherever they can fit; have these many years past remaining the patriotic consciunation. out two-bundred-well-dressed, courteous, in fact, elegant servants inside, to attend the visitors-no, Hill glesis, and you get some idea of a hotel at News York; and for all this royal state one only pays three dollars and a half, fourteen shillings a day.— And what is more surprising than all these details is the fact, namely, that unless when they meet at dinner (such is the order of the place), one might fancy. there was not twenty persons in the whole house !-The whole island will very soon be covered by the city of New York; the new growing populations are therefore extending themselves on each side to the city of New Jersey and to Brooklyn; and if we may judge of the future increase by the past progress, it is certain that in half a century hence the human family collected in these aggregate cities will surpass in population any past record of the history of mankind.

:You can now understand my object in giving the details referred to in the first part of this letter. I wished to place these details before you in order to demonstrate to you the labor, the employment, the money that can be procured here for you; and for ten times your number. Because the same details which I have now brought before you can be adduced in all the other cities of the Republic; not, of course in the same amount as at New York, but on a sufficient scale to enable you to know that no man of any trade or class can wants employment in the States of America, if he be a good workman and have good conduct.

Since I have here proved to you the amount of work which has been done here; and which will be executed throughout this boundless country for ages to come, I think it right, in this place to give you an accurate account of the price of their labor; and also of the provisions in this city and neighborhood. I shall arrange these statistics in tables.

	Per Month.
Waiters in hotels, with support	15 dollars
Carpenters, do.	25
Gnafitters, do.	30 to 35
Masons do.	25
 No work in winter from the frost 	
Stonecutters, with support "Small work in winter	20
Brickingers, with support * No work in winter	20
Girls in hotels, with support	7
In some places	5
Sempstresses, with support (and much respected)	10
Dressmakers, with support	10
Washerwomen do.	7
Painters do.	20 to 25
Tailors, without support	40 to 50
Smiths, with support	30
Servantmen (in the country suptd.)	15
Servant girls, supported	7

Provisions	English Money.	
	d. d.	
Beef # lb.from	12 to 20	
Mutton (which is here lean and stringey)	10 to 13	
Potatous # stone,	12 to 24	
Bread, # 1b	2 to 2½	
Bacon, # lb	6 to 7	
Pork, # lb	4 to 5	
Butter ₩ lb	13 to 14	
Milk # quart	2 to 24	

FOWL.

There is no necessity in mentioning to you the price of Turkeys, &c., as you, perhaps, will never ent this description of food here. It is sufficient to remark on this part of my social statistics, that the Turkeys here are of enormous size, weighing sometimes so much as 35lbs, and sold at the price of two dollars and a-half. All other fowl are on a si-

milar scale of size and price.

When artisans and laborers are hired by the day, without support, the tradesmen receive generally, per day, from two and a-half to three and a-half dollars; and the laborers and hodmen from two to two and a-half dollars.

A tradesman can be comfortably and respectably boarded from three to three and a-half per week : and laborer from two and a-half to three dollars per

It is therefore a clear case that a single tradesman can, in this city, eat, and drink, and lodge, and dress respectably; and can at the same time save (generally speaking) one pound sterling a week. he be a married man, he can have his wife well dressed, even in a silk frock; and his little children can and do appear on Sundays (as I have seen them) with lace and feathers on their little caps like the children of a wealthy Dublin citizen.

In this statement, of course, I suppose this tradesman, a sober man, an anti-rum man, a man who could be praised by the incomparable and celebrated Dr. Spratt. But if he be a drunkard, of all parts of this world America is the very worst spot where he could set his foot, as the drunkard he is abhorred like a monster, and shunned as a plague. Such a man here never lives longer than five years, from the date of his first intemperance; and his beggared, naked family have invariably the sad office to perform of carrying his poisoned dead body from the

nospital to the grave.

The question of the purchase, the tenancy, and the occupation of Lund must be reserved for a distinct letter. This subject will have reference to those Irishmen who will devote themselves -to agricultural pursuits in the back parts of the States, near the mountains. At present I shall only treat of cities and city employments, till a better acquaintance with the country, and more extended travelling, will enable me to write accurately on American Farming, and on the various prices of their agricultural pro-

duce. If I were writing my letters for the pleasure or the curiosity of the Irish Aristocracy, I could entertain them with accounts of the increasing population the mercantile progress of this vasti town. I could speak of their projected parks, their long avenues of palaces, their splendid hotels; their numerous literary institutions, their colleges, their schools, their generous charitable asylums, their deep, natural trading harbours, their apparently democratic yet supremely aristocratic society. I could speak of the ability of their Presidents, the unrivalled diplomacy of their Foreign Ambassadors, their cheap efficient Governments, their invincible Military organization, their able skilled small Cabinets: I might speak of the mixture of all Nations in this city, with their

ted George side disposition, for he was not and black with sense and office was approaching. He had often spoken of this same to a line of the sense of William Rennedy, who had promised to give George side of the only thing Isak now of God is health; for, as to fortune, he had seemed than usual had assembled in Kennedy's little shop, the blind man quitted his work and see ated himself before his door, which was made golden by the rays of the setting sunway.

His neighbors gathered in a circle around him; and George seated himself, by the blind man's of they who can not see the sun; but they have in many cases marble fronts—yes, marble, and George seated himself, by the blind man's set in this world are not they who can not see the sun; but they nation; for the Iriah homeless Amigrant on the American shore; and hence at present, it is better sense, more judicious taste, and a mobiler feeling in meat than to paint the greatness and beauties of New York. This conduct would resemble the unfeeling. incongruity of a heartless child revelling in luxury while looking on the coffin of a murdered parent. No my office in this country is to select a locality, and to prepare a home for my distressed countrymen sure than the patriotic conscientious happiness of

The ignorance of Some European writers, the bigothy of others, and the national malice of many have these many years past represented the Irish in this country as an idle, drunken, degraded race: a turbulent, an immoral class! Now, no doubt, I am not have along time; but a very free fact. here allong time; but as I argue from facts, from government printed reports, and from personal observation, I at once say that the statements of these the enemies of our country and creed, are a scandalous and a cruel misrepresentation. In the course of my series of weekly letters I shall have ample opportunities to demonstrate to your perfect satisfaction, and writers of this class.

And the testimony of no man will ever be received in Ireland in opposition to my statements. Other men, perhaps enemies, write from hearsay; they write from casual communications, or from hotel conversations, or from prejudiced witnesses : they write from accident. But I write as an official reporter am a national agent: I am an unflinching friend It is my particular business so to write. I meet every one, I visit every place, I read everything with official accuracy: and my word must be in future taken by Ireland as the only accredited source of the true knowledge of Irish intercourse with this country You must remember well, in conclusion, that there is a suitable time to come to this country; that certain pecuniary means must be had before you can come here; and that friends are required here on your arrival to receive and to cherish you. Mind these material points. I shall again recur to this subject, and settle the prudence of these precautions. I shall send to you a weekly report during my stay here and in Canada: but I will not promise that my future communications will be as lengthy as my present letter. I am happy to tell my numerous friends whose inquiries have already reached me, that, thank God, my health is excellent. And this statement will I trust, satisfy my anxious correspondents in the room of replies which, unfeignedly, I am unable to send. I am overwhelmed in this place by the enthusiastic affection of the Irish people in America .--Your devoted servant, and faithful fellow-country-

man, D. W. CAHILL, D.D. P.S.—Printers on Newspapers are paid here by the

thousand as follows : -By day, per thousand, 30 cents.

By night, per do, 40c. By night and day, per do., 35c.

By this arrangement an able Printer can earn from 14 to 22 dollars per week. Book-printers are paid according to their ability and experience.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS. - At a meeting of the Irish members, held in Dublin, on Thursday, the 22nd ult., the following resolutions were agreed to: "First-That, in our opinion, the Pastoral Address of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of

Ireland, published last August, contains a fair exposition of the present wants of the people of Ireland, as able and comprehensive as it is temperate and dignified, such as might have been expected from their lordships, thoroughly acquainted as they are with the condition of their country, and sincerely interested in its welfare; and that, without having any recourse to any proceedings of a factious character, we will avail ourselves of our position and inthe Government the just demands put forward in that important document.

"Second-That the principle of free, separate education-collegiate, intermediate, and primary-Catholic for the Catholic, Protestant for the Protestant—is in itself just, expedient, and, under all the circumstances of this country, the best suited to the condition of Ireland, and is confirmed by the established precedent of Great Britain and the Co-

"Third-That so long as Government allocates a portion of the public funds to the purpose of education, there can be no objection to such control and inspection as would assure the Government that the funds so applied had not been mis-appropriated ;- u provision in which, we have reason to know, their lordships, the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, while demanding separate education, readily concur

"Fourth-That, as regards the internal prosperity and social happiness of Ireland, the measures of all measures the most required is one which would settle the land question upon a basis of justice to all parties-that is, in such a manner as would secure to the tenant full compensation for his labor and cavital, without, on the other hand, interfering with the just rights of property.
"Fifth—That the Catholic soldiers and sailors

have a right to the same facilities for the practice of their religion, with the same freedom from interference of every kind, for themselves and their children, as their Protestant comrades in either service enjoy; and that the duty of the Government to provide those facilities and secure that freedom is the same towards Catholic and Protestant.

"Sixth—That the administration of the Poor Law n Ireland, amongst a people for the most part Catholic, by a board exclusively English or Protestant, is a grievance demanding redress, by the reconstruction of the board; that the experience of every day proves the present Poor Law Commissioners do not discharge the duties with which they are entrusted in a manner to command the confidence of the disputes in which they have involved themselves with boards of guardians in different parts of the country, as well as with Catholic chaplains and Catholic pishops, by reason of their ignorance or disregard of Catholic discipline.

"Seventh—That any Government which attempts to interfere with, or to countenance an attack upon, the temporal sovereignty of the Holy Father, is unworthy of the confidence of the Irish people, and the support of their representatives."

THE "CORE EXAMINER" ON THE MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS .- The Cork Examiner says of the meeting n Dublin at the Northumberland Hotel :-- " We pub ish in our second edition of Friday the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Liberal members on the previous day in Dublin. There were present at that meeting but eleven members; but four other gentlemen were represented on the occusion by their friends. For instance, Mr. Bower was half way to Rome when the meeting was being held; but previous to his departure he wrote to a brother member, authorising him to act for him in all matters within the scope of the Pastoral Address. ... It will be remembered the requisition was signed by fourteen members. Besides these, there were, represented, three others-namely, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Dunne, and Colonel White making seventeen in all. However, it is only fair for this purpose, and two months are set upart to except Mr. Bellew, who would not vote on the for study and practice. We understand the first offiseen followed him. Wishing to remain no longer ascertaining at present the cost of these buildings; many languages, yet with one harmonious American education resolution, and who, on that subject, pre- cers selected will leave Ireland in February.

ito a change. But Colonel White ly as his letter proves, for the educathe tenant-right resolutions. It is said that. tionian the tenant-right resolutions. It is said that two other gentlemen—Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Greene of the city and county of Kilkenny—also agree with their brother members with respect to the resolutions adopted. That would give eighteen But there are infour opinion, some six more who would not object to endorse the resolutions adopted on Thursday. These resolutions may be objected to by some as being rather too moderate in their tone; but, while they may, with those, be open to objection on that ground others will commend them for their conciliatory spirit, and admire them for their prudence. Tothose who may think that they do not go far enough, our answer is this—were they too strong they would prevent a certain class of gentlemen from adopting them—and there is no necessity for strong resolutions for men whose policy is already known, and whose conduct does not depend upon letters or phrases, but upon their principles and their convictions. Let us illustrate our meaning by a resolution in point. It is that having reference to the Holy Father and the temporal power. It says-"that any government which attempts to interfere with or to countenance an attack upon, the temporal Sovereignty of the Holy Father, is unworthy of the confidence of the Irish people, and the support of their representatives." Some gentlemen may not desire to commit themselves to a stronger, resolution, or to a more decided policy, than this; but there is not a Catholic of true independence who, whether he adopts it, or does not adopt it, will not resent by every legitimate means in his power, and at the best possible opportunity; any attempts against the Holy to that of all Ireland, the lying vengeance of the Father, whether made by the Government, or by its organs. It is not necessary that we should explain why certain Catholic members did not attend the meeting in Dublin. We should have but a very poor opinion of the common sense of the Irish people if we attempted to explain that which is as transparent as glass to the public eye. It is well known that every engine—and governments have many such at their disposal—has been put in operation to prevent signatures being attached to the requisition, and to prevent attendance at the meeting.

A LIE AND ITS ANSWER .- The Times some days ago published a garbled report of the meeting at Cork, conveying the direct impression that the Queen's name had been treated with disrespect, contrary to the notorious fact that no portion of Her Majesty's people regard her with more affection and loyalty than her Catholic subjects, who are also at this moment combatting with heart and soul the disloyal doctrine of which the Times, and the Protestant press, and the Protestant people of England are with equal cordiality the champions, that the rights of Princes are to be subject to the caprice of the mob. We regret to say that the report published by the Times was used by a much more conscientious journal, the Guardian, so as to convey the impression that a sentiment of personal hostility to Her Majesty had been part of the meeting's programme. To Times and Guardian, and all else whom it may concern, here is the answer of the Catholic Bishop of Cork. It is addressed to the Times, and appears in that journal on Wednesday :-

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,-I trust that you will not deem me unreasonable in requesting that you will have the goodness to publish the accompanying document. It explains its own object clearly and briefly, and bears the signatures of hon. gentleman estimable for private worth and high in social position. I can safely add, that it expresses the feelings of the Catholic inhabitants of our city.

In your editorial article of the 13th inst., the late meeting held in Cork, to express sympathy with the Sovereign Pontiff under his present adverse circumstances, is described as disloyal and disgraceful. No matter how unintentional the misstatements might by possibility have been on which your observations were founded, we feel that we have been grievously misrepresented, and appeal to your sense of justice for redress.

Our anxiety to put the subject in its true light will be sufficient evidence to every impartial man of the integrity of our intentions and care in conducting the proceedings of that respectable assembly .-The positive testimony of so many distinguished magistrates can not fail to remove every vestige of doubt. Hundreds of respectable witnesses would confirm their statement were it not utterly super-

that you may be able to satisfy your own mind as to the truth of the case and the fairness of the present request, I forward a copy of the Cork Examiner, the only local journal that gave a length-ened report of the proceedings. A full account will give the whole truth; a curtailed one leads to confusion in the matter and erroncous impressions- too often actually contains them.

It would be presumptuous in me to think of adding weight to the authoritative statement of the gentlemen who have signed the accompanying declara. tion; yet, as the omission might somewhere be perversely misconstrued, I take the liberty of saying that, as I had the honor of presiding at so influential a meeting, and was painfully aware of the grave misrepresentations of everything Catholic which, unhappily, for some time past have been generally prevailing, I anxiously observed, from the beginning to the end, all that constituted the business or could give a character to our proceedings; and at the conclusion, in presence of all who assisted throughout, I was able to congratulate the assembled multitude -as reported by the Freeman's Journal, which also published an account in extenso :- " that, notwithstanding the severe pressure, owing to the crowds which thronged the galleries, all was order and respectful attention throughout, and that the sentiment of loyalty to the Sovereign of these realms was blended with heartfelt devotion to the Supreme Pastor, Prince of the Catholic Church."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM DELANEY, R. C. Bishop.

Cork, Dec. 17. " We, the undersigned Roman Catholic magistrates of Cork, have seen with equal astonishment and regret, a statement in the Times, that at the public meeting held in Cork on Monday the 5th of December, to express sympathy for the Pope, the name of the Queen was received with a burst of disapprobation which rendered the speaker inaudible. also pained to find that the said statement has been copied into some of the Continental journals. We, having been present at the meeting in question, deem it our duty th give that statement the most emphatic and unqualified contradiction. We heard no expression of disloyalty. On the contrary, the meeting was characterised by a spirit of loyalty, which found expression in cordial applause whenever the name of our most gracious Sovereign was mentioned by the several speakers. We deem it right to hand, this counter-statement to the Right Rev. Chairman who presided at the meeting, requesting, he will give it publicity.

"John Francis Maguire, M.P., J.P.

"William J. Sheeby, J.P., County Cork.

"James Murphy, J.P., County Cork."
James Murphy, J.P., Co. Cork, 2d Chairman.
John Nicholas Murphy, J.P., D.L.
Timothy Mahoney, J.P., Secretary to Meeting.
Michael Cagney, J.P.
Dr. Leahy Arthur, J.P. County Cork.

"John Walsh Clery, J.P.

" Cork, Dec. 17."

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY:- The Cork Reporter says :- "We believe we may state without fear of contradiction, that the police force will at no distant day be the standing army of the country. Steps have already been taken to furnish the force with the Minie riffe; and to leach the aub-inspectors gunnery. These officers are to proceed in rotation to England

ed by our contemporaries, those who are stout "In-edependents," as well as those who are not. Mr. Milahon, who has represented the county of Wexford in two or three Parliaments, started originally as champion of "Independent Opposition." The Liberal gentry of the county were cast aside to make way for him; and at the last election the former faithful Liberal representative, Mr. Hatchell, was defeated through an unacknowledged alliance between Mr. M'Mahon, the "Independent," and Mr. George, the Tory Solicitor-General. All along we told the deluded electors of Wexford that their champion would sooner or later, find a comfortable retreat in a Government situation; and we received nothing but ill will for our Cassandra prophecy; but now they have discovered that they are arrant dupes, and that Mr. M'Mahon has "fooled them to the top of the bent."-Dublin Evening Post.

There is a vigorous effort now being made by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Fermoy, Lord Bandon, and other proprietors, to aid in resuscitating an industrial movement for the growth of flax in the south of Ireland. In the vicinity of Lismore, Youghal, Fermoy, and other towns there are several farms laid down for the plant, which is well adapted to the soil and position of the country, defying the rigours and vicissitudes of our uncertain climate, and proving invaluable both in yield and quality to the farmer. It was stated by Mr. Penrose, at a late meeting of the Flax Society in Cork, that the value of 62 acres of flax grown on the estate of Lord Bandon amounted to £520-(nearly £9 an acre)-a conclusive proof of the value of the crop, and the benefit that would arise from extensively cultivating it .- Clonnel Chro-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND EXPLOSION.—A Dublin paper says :- " A fire, which although of a serious character as regards the amount of property destroyed, was fortunately not attended with any fatal results, broke out about 4 o'clock on Monday morning in the works of the Hibernian Gas Company, Great Brunswick Street. So far as the origin of the conflagration has been ascertained with certainty, it was owing to the severe frost which has prevailed for some days past, causing the hoops of a large tank containing gas-tar to burst without any previous warning of their being in an injured condition, and the tank gave way completely on all sides, the tar rushing out in a torrent and covering the ground for a considerable space to a depth of about three feet. The retort-house was speedily invaded, and here the fluid mass, it is supposed, first caught fire. The alarm was communicated by the Foreman of the works to the manager in a few minutes after the flames were first observed, and he at once despatched messengers for the different fire-engines. Before the arrival of any such assistance, however, the fire had extended to and seized of two of the large gas-holders, which contained a large supply of gas intended for the re-quirement of the day, and these both exploded in a surprisingly short time afterwards. There was a plentiful supply of water obtained from the basin of the canal, but owing to the severe frost, it was with the atmost difficulty that the engines were worked. If there was a cessation of even a few minutes in the working of an engine, the apparatus became so clogged with ice that the nid of hot-water was found ne cessary to bring it into working order again, and the police engine became so frequently inoperative from this cause that in the end it had to be supplied with a continuous stream of hot water, with which it did effective service. A storehouse, containing 4,000 tons of coal, was for some time in great danger, but owing to the skill and vigour with which the engines were directed and worked, all means of communication between the burning mass and this building were at length successfully cut off. In addition to the difficulties usually attendant upon a great fire, the workmen had to contend with others of an extremely unpleasant nature-the density of the smoke and the stench of the burning tar being so great and overpowering that a frequent change of hands was found indispensable. Several of the firemen and others upon whom jets of water were thrown from time to time were quickly covered with a shining scalework of ice, while numbers including many of the military, were covered with a more disagreeable coating of tar. Fortunately, no injury whatever was or any portion of the machinery; and although some public inconvenience may be occasioned by the large destruction of gas, the company have announced that any such inconvenience will be of the most temporary duration. The value of the property destroyed (which was not insured) has not yet been ascertained but it is supposed that it must amount to several thousand pounds.

THE MAD ORANGEMEN.-The Dublin Protestant Association have held what they call an "aggregate meeting." It was called to pronounce upon the existing crisis, and Sir E. Grogan, M. P. was in the chair. Loud cheers and Kentish fire saluted the expression of his views, all the more loud and Kentish as he proceeded to accuse the Catholic orators of making use of disrespectful and disloyal, and treasonable language towards the Queen and Constitution. He advised the interferance of the Attorney-General. A resolution was then adopted, charging the Catholics with treason, and asserting that " Popery could end in nothing else." The speakers alluded to the battle of the Boyne, declaring themselves rendy to take up arms for the Queen, urged that measures of Catholic Emancipation had laden the country with heavy guilt, and particularly declaimed against the Emperor of the French, believing that if he invades England the object will be to instal the Pope at Lumbeth, Westminster or York. Another resolution was adopted, announcing that it was the duty of the Government to arm the People to resist invasion "in the strength of the Lord." Our contemporary, the Star, says these Orange gentlemen seem to be mad.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE -A Limetick correspondent of the Dublin Evening Mail writes :- "The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Hugh Massy O'-Grady, of Castlegarde, in the county of Limerick, is creating great uneasiness in the minds of his family and friends. The missing gentleman left this station (Pallas) on Thursday night, the 8th Dec., without any luggage, for the Limerick Junction, whence he proceeded to Dublin, on business of a pressing nature. He arrived in Dublin on Friday last, at half-past 4 a.m., and it would appear that be returned here by the 1 o'clock train the same day (Friday) for his great coat and travelling rug were found, shortly after the arrival of the train, by the police near the station; and a farmer alleges he saw Mr. O'Grady at about the same hour (6 p.m.) walking across the fields towards Costlegards, which is no more than two miles from the Pallas station. Since that time every inquiry has been set on foot by the police and his friends, and the peasantry of the neighborhood, by whom he was greatly beloved; out I deeply regret that, up to the present, no tidings have been received. Hundreds of the peasantry were engaged all this day searching the country and dragging the rivers, &c. Mr. O'Grady had been for some time previously seriously unwell and under medical treatment, and latterly he had been very much depressed in mind, and somewhat strange in his manner. Mr. Massy O'Grady is greatly respected in the county of Limerick, of which he was to be High Sheriff for the ensuing year. He is also connected with the principal families of the county, being a nephew of the late Viscount Gullamore and and several other townlands in the barony of Carra, the late Lord Massy. He was married about two and county of Mayo, and are described as in the posyears since and has an infant son." रेक्ट के पूर्व क्लिक्ट क्लिक्ट कर है: वर्षेत्र कर्में, तेन्या, क्लिक्ट क्लिक्ट

want of sympathy with the various agitations in which this country felt so deep as interest. It is: neither common sense nor obvious policy to evoke these traditions. When the enemy is at the gate, the fate of the garrison would be soon settled if, like the Jews of old, they split into hostile parties on the ground of some difference of opinion among their fathers or forefathers. English Catholics had as clear a right to their opinion as Irish Catholics ;and though they erred in withholding their support from some of the great movements originated by O'Connell, and which would have entired to the mutual advantage of the Catholics of the three kingdoms, yet the time is gone by for disinterring these differences, and generating a mischievous discord which would have but one effect-the disintegration of Catholic union, and the triumph of the common enemy. Such a silly antagonism is wholly repudiated in this country. The Catholics of England, great by their lineage, their services, their social position, and their numbers, form a most important wing of the grand army. In recent times, and particularly since the Durham Letter, they have boldly asserted the common rights of their co-religionists, and never flinched from the high duty which now more than ever, they feel it necessary to discharge with candor and courage. It has been asked why they did not awake before to the necessity of protecting His Holiness from the designs of his enemies? They made no effort, while Ireland was con-centrating her forces and defending the common Head of their Church so far as the strongest moral sympathy could attest their fidelity. But the Catholics of England were not inactive. They did not meet in imposing masses like their Irish brethren, for various reasons, among which was surely not to be found a reluctance to co-operate in the common cause. They prefer a different course to ours, tho' we understand a great Catholic demonstration will ake place in London in the beginning of the year, Meanwhile, they have issued a declaration, to which are attached the names of some of the most historic families in England—the Stourtons, Langdales, Gages, Traffords, and Blounts. This important document reflects the feeling of the nobility and gentry, generally slow to move, but, when the occasion arises, as ardent and bold in expressing their sentiments as the most impressionable of our own countrymen. The declaration is conclusive on the whole question between the Pope and the British Government—it leaves nothing unsaid—no room for doubt or cavil respecting their opinions. While professing a devoted loyalty" to the Queen, and "a sincere attachment to the constitution of our country," they are at the same time not unmindful of their paramount obligations to the Holy See, which are quite compatible with the civil obligations they have contracted to the State. The Times will not admit this conformity. It must be either the Queen or the Pope—no alternative—no choice! We dare say Her Majesty will give the Oatholic nobility of England credit for as sincere a loyalty as the Times professes. They had proved it in many fields when the Times was not a power in the realm. At any rate the imputation is of little consequence, and has been treated very lightly in the Declaration. The Irish people heve passed through every form of vituperation, because they sympathised with the Pope, and insisted on the preservation of his temporal sove-Their resolutions did not enter into the questions between the Roman Government and the revolted provinces. With that aspect of the "situation" they had nothing to do, and carefully avoided the collateral topics it involved. But the declaration does not pause in denouncing "the unjustifiable rebellion against the authority of the Holy Father, at the instigation and by the assistance of foreign-The value of this manly denunciation consists ers." in the perfect competency of many of the names attached to the Declaration to form a satisfactory udgment on the issue between the Pope and the re-What does cellious portion of the Romagnese. Paddy from Munster or Jack from Leinster know bout the Papal sway? And yet he talks as glibly as if he saw all that passed in Rome or the Legations for the last ten years-" Such is the judgment of the Times on our agitation, and the "ignorance" that underlies it! Well, here are men of experience and travel-members of the House of Peers and the Honse of Commons - who have been at Rome and more of the state of society in those provinces than the mob of travelled writers who never crossed the Alps, and yet know more of Italy than the Italians themselves-here are illustrious men, declaring in the face of England, that "a portion of his subjects have risen in unjustifiable rebellion against the Holy

Father."-Freeman's Journal. THE POPE IN THE PRESENT CRISIS. - Under the above head, the Cork Examiner publishes the following passages taken from a letter received by the member for Dungarvan from a gentleman of high position in Rome. It is dated the 10th December: -"I am happy to say that the Holy Father is perfectly well, and is very grateful for the sympathy manifested for him by the Catholics all over the world. The pastorals of the Irish Bishops, and the great meetings held in Dublin, and the sentiments elicited, there have been to him a source of much consolation. Although it is for him a moment of great trial and anxiety, yet he bears his troubles with the greatest resignation, patience, and equanimity, and every one remarks how cheerful he is in the midst of his sufferings. Rome was never more quiet than it is at this moment, and if you were here you would not see any difference from what it was last year. Of course we are looking forward anxiously to the Congress. England, no doubt, will be the great antagonist of the Holy Father; but I entertain confident hope that the majority of the representatives will be in his favor.

THE M'MAHON SWORD .- Amongst the telegrams supplied from London to the Evening Papers yesterday, was one stating on the authority of a swiss paper, that the Emperor had refused Marshal M'Mahon permission to accept the sword from Ireland. To guard against misapprehension we hasten to state that we are in possession of information, received from Paris by yesterday's post, which enables us to declare that there is not a particle of truth in the in the statement of the "Swiss paper."-Dublin Eve-

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S ESTATES .- Some lo's of the Duke of Devonshire's property near Dungarvan, have been sold to the occupiers at about twenty five years' purchase on the letting value. The maps, &c., have been made out by some experienced valuators, and over forty deeds, assignment have been submitted for approval. It is his Grace's wish that no one on his property should be displaced, and he is desirous that the occupier should purchase the fee of his own holding. Such lots as the tenants do not purchase will be put up for competition in the Land ed Estates Court in the course of a few months.

LORD PLUNKET AND HIS TENANTS .- Lord Plunket the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, has at length taken proceedings against his refractory tenants who refused to send their children to his proselytising schools. On Thursday ejectments were served on 52 tenants on his Partry estate. We have been favoured with a copy of the writ of summons and plaint. It has been issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiffs are, Lord Plunket, Frederick John Forster, Esq., the Hon. Catherine Plunket, and the Hon. Louiss Plunket. The defendants are John Prendergrast and six others of the principal tenants. The lands mentioned are Gortbunscullen, Drimcoggy, session of 52 tenants who are named.—Freewan.

ily on their members—relied upon themselves, its renewal in that year might, have been prevented.— Shall it be renewed in January next, 1860? It rests with the country to answer the question; and we from every platform a protest shall go forth against

The magistrates and gentry of Dungannon have Holden after he had assassinated M'Clelland, is pro-

gressing favourably. "Going to the Devil."-Will nobody bring in a Bill, if not to abolish the English Divorce Act, at least to close the doors of the Divorce Court? That pimple" about which some simple Saxon in Australia talked so indulgently not long ago, is now plainly recognised to be a hideous and incurable cancer, eating away the last tissues of moral vitality in English society. In the same page of the Times in which we find it stated that this or that going Judge of Assize (moral England cannot do without three circuits in the year) was "occupied all day with cases unfit for publication," there are columns filled with details of causes heard before Sir Cresswell Cresswell, which not even a wanton could read without a blush, and which even the most casehardened man of the world must look upon with wonder and alarm. The leading journal, though inconsistent, is not unwise in its generation. It is necessary to keep up some cant of decorum, but it is necessary also to supply that food which the pub-lic appetite demands. We are told that crowds of well-dressed females daily throng the avenues of the court where these revelations of conjugal depravity are made; and not the demi-monde alone, but the region of high fashion as well as "respectable" middle-class circles supply these eager listeners. "Ch, shame! where is thy blush?" is quite a ridiculous question here. What women are not ashamed to hear, surely both men and women will be found to read. The chronicles of this "Court of Reprobates" (as the presiding judge calls it) have, no doubt, an interest for the moralist as well as for the libertine, and it is in such a light alone that we can consent to examine them. It is frankly admitted by the the admission, that no class of society in England is exempt from the taint exhibited in these disgusting disclosures. The English middle class, though neither as idle as the class above, or as ignorant as the class below it, is as corrupt as either. Particularly revolting is it to note the facility with which the English woman of this class yields to temptation; still more horrible is it to perceive how frequently she is herself the tempter. The Times conjectures, with great complacency, that England is no worse than her neighbors, the only difference being that what she has the candour to publish on the house tops is, in other countries, discreetly confided to the car of a confessor. But, even if this were true, is not the loss of shame in a whole nation a mark of irremediable degradation? It may be, indeed, that in such a country as France, where the evil seeds of the Revolution have not yet ceased to bear the fatal fruits of irreligion and immorality, the standard of female virtue is not as high as it ought to be. We are very sure, however, that in France itself the wo-men who frequent the confessional are not open to such an imputation. Certairly, a bad Catholic may be as great a sinner as any one else: but it the Sacrament of Penance cannot preserve from falling those who do not resort to it, we know, at any rate, that it keeps those who do from relapsing into sin. But, after all, what country in Europe, at least at this side of Turkey, do we hear of the incestuous abominations which have lately come to light in London? And horrors still more nameless, we are told, await us; for, says the London correspondent of the Liverpool Albion, "Martial, Catullus, and Juvenal, may be rausacked in vain for passages dimly suggestive of what will be laid bare in open court in

this model moral metropolis of ours l'-Nation. THE TEST OF HONESTY .- The Hull Advertiser says : "In times of violence, and when the Protestants of Ireland might be said to be represented by a re-Bologna, Ferrara, and Forli, and know something pressive military force, and the imported owners of confiscated estates, the occupation of the old Cathohe cathedrals and parish churches of Ireland anight be defended on the principle of conquest and guarding against treason. But the nation is now peaceable and loyal, and therefore in equity and in conscience the churches of the people, raised by the picty and liberality of their ancestors, and consecrated to the solemn purposes of religion, ought to be entirely restored to them-the Protestants retaining those built by themselves, and raising new ones if required. We cannot expect Divine help if we do not build upon an honest foundation. Here, then, is work for the Evangelical Alliance, and for its combative chairman, Sir Culling Eardley. Begin by divesting the Established Church in Ireland of the surfeiting accumulation of stolen goods under which she is all but smothered. Enable her to reprove some vice without having a tu quo-que levelled at her from altar steps and platform. . By way of commencement let the Evangelical Alliance propose, as a first step, the restoration of St. Patrick's or Christ Church—or rather, of both of these old Catholic edifices to the most Reverend Dr. Cullen and the Catholics of Dublin. This is the true and the honest way to commence the evangelisation of Ireland. Depend upon it there is no making converts by sermons preached in stolen churches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS .-- The greatest activity prerails in Portsmouth dockyard. The line-of-battle ships Prince of Wales and Royal Frederick are neary ready for launching. The keel of the Royal Alfred is being laid down, and an improved 57 gun frigate is to be commenced. Workmen are engaged on a number of other vessels. It is stated that the Government alone are paying weekly at Portsmouth dockyard, nearly £7,000 in wages.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND .- COMmunications have been received from Paris of a most gratifying and conciliatory kind. An opinion is expressed in favor of a prompt and immediate engagement of England and France in that great work of peace, the Universal Exhibition of 1862, as the surest means of dissipating the present local and transient alarm on both sides of the Channel. This is a proposition to excite our best feelings and our best wishes .- Athenœum:

THE NEW POSTAL ARBANGEMENTS BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA .- We recently referred to the arrangements that have been made for the conveyance of mails between Great Britain and the United States by the Canadian Line of mail steamers, which call at Queenstown; and to the probability that Belgium and Germany would speedily follow with France in the adoption of this route for their correspondence. Last week the Hon Sidney Smith, Postmaster-General of Canada, accompanied by Mr. Griffin of the Canadian Post-office, and Sir Cusack Roney, procooded to Brussels where, by the introduction of bord Howard de Walden, the British Ambassador, they were immediately put into communication with Mr. Masin, the Director General of the Belgium Post-office. There is little doubt that Belg:um will ferward

The Declaration of the Catholic Lairy of the Peace Preservation act will expire in a few golistions now in progress, if they come to a successful termination, will cause the whole German abide it? Well, let us see. This British manufactors was warned the field Ostholics against session liwill cease to the there are the possion of the land. We were strongly the people to prevent, we are thoroughly convinced the South to adopt the new arrangements. A semi-reminded of the political dereliction of their Rug. Had they exercised their power in 1856; exercised weekly mail and passenger communication will thus lish brethren in the times of O'Connell, and their it by manly and open protest, and bold assertion of want of sympathy with the various agitations in a few golistions now in progress, if they come to a successful termination, will cause the whole German abide it? Well, let us see. This British manufactors in a few golistions now in progress, if they come to a successful termination, will cause the whole German abide it? Well, let us see. This British manufactors in a few golistions now in progress, if they come to a successful termination, will cause the whole German abide it? Well, let us see. This British manufactors in a few golistions now in progress, if they come to a successful termination, will cause the whole German abide it? Well, let us see. This British manufactors in a few golistions now in progress, if they come to a successful termination, will cause the whole German abide it? Well, let us see. This British manufactors in a few golistions now in progress, if they come to a successful termination, will cause the whole German abide it? Well, let us see. This British manufactors in a few golistions now in progress, if they come to a successful termination, will cause the whole German abide it? Well, let us see. This British manufactors in a few golistions now in progress, if they come to a successful termination, will cause the whole German abide it? Well, each of the few golistions now in progress, i out the year. - Times. St. George's-in-the-East. - A public meeting of

> was lately held in the schoolroom of the church of do believe the country is not so degraded, but that St. Mary, with a view to memoralize the Queen, and to petition Parliament in reference to recent unhapthe continuance on the statute-book of this libellous, py disturbances in the parish church and the differ-insulting, and ruinous penal law.—Waterford Citizen. ences between the rector and the parishioners. Some 200 people were present, a small proportion of the memorialised his Excellency on the subject of a pension for the wife and children of M'Olelland. Inspector Matthews, who was so severely wounded by for the paucity in the attendance. Mr. Smith, a parishioner, moved a resolution, prefaced by a speech stating that "the conduct of the Rev. Bryan King, the rector, in his many innovations in the forms and practice of performing Divine service in the parish church, and the unseemly decorations of the Communion table, so as to resemble a Roman Catholic altar, contrary to the faith and feeling of the Protestant parishioners, and calculated to lead to Ro-manism in its most idolatrious form, together with litigation, and also the introdocing police into the parish church, rendered him unworthy of their esteem or respect; and that the meeting pledged themselves to use every legal means in their power to abolish those innovations and decorations, and not to cease their endeavours until a law be obtained to prevent any repetition of such innovations and practices in future." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Herbert and carried with only a single dissentinent. On the motion of Mr. Neale, seconded by Mr. Hopkinson, it was also resolved, "That the recent attempt to enforce an absolute penal Act against certain persons who were summoned by the police for preferring to say the public prayers of the Church, instead of singing them, was most unbecoming and cruel, especially when it was considered that the said Act was passed in the reign of the Po-pish Queen Mary to aid her design of burning out and throttling English Protestantism; and that resorting to a law of such a nature, which manifestly retained its place in the statute-book by an oversight, was evidence as to the anti-national spirit of the Tractarian party." A memorial to Her Majesty, as the supreme head of the United Protestant Church of England and Ireland, was also adopted on the motion of Mr. Toon. The memorialists stated that they had beard with deep concern and knew from 17 Times itself, which, however, makes very light of years sad experience in their parish Church that men had received holy orders in the church who taught doctrines at variance with the Thirty-nine Articles, contrary to the Word of God (the source of England's greatness) hostile to the stability and supremacy of the Throne and the integrity of the empire, and who also used ceremonies unsanctioned by law and hymnals containing many Romish errors. They prayed that her Majesty might be graciously pleased to issue a Royal commission, with all needful authority, comprising honourable and loyal persons, free from Tractarian principles and practices, to examine any clergyman holding office or prefer-ment in the Established Church charged with promulgating erroneous doctrine; and should he be found guilty of teaching any anti-Christian, or auti-Protestant, or unscriptural doctrine, or using any Popish decoration, vestments, or genuslexions, to deprive him of his office or preferment, and to appoint another clerk of honest Protestant Evangelical report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, to fill such vacant office or preferment. They likewise prayed Her Majesty to command the publication of a Protestant Chatechism and Hymn-book - sound, comprehensive and purely Christian in doctrine, to be read and learnt by heart by all the children taught in the schools of the Established Church in the kingdom, and to make it a breach of Church discipline, subjecting to a like privation any clergyman who should introduce any other Catechism or hymnal, or neglect to have the authorized Catechism and hymns thoroughly taught to all the children in the schools under his care and management. "Believing," they added, "that a commission such as they supplicated Her Majesty to issue would in duc time restore order, peace, and prosperity to the Established Church, faithful worship to God, and loyalty and devotedness to Her Majesty, they humbly submitted their petition to the Throne, praying that Her Majesty, blessed with health, might long enjoy popular monarch living and reigning in the hearts of her faithful subjects, and a nursing mother in the true Protestant Church." A petition to Parliament, which was afterwards read and adopted, set forth in great detail the mode of conducting Divine service in the Church during the last seventeen years, the period of the present rector's incumbency, adding that in 1843, when he entered on the living, the parish was, to use his own words, "distinguished for its loyalty to the Sovereign and dutiful attachment to the Church," but that in consequence of his obstinate and overbearing conduct many of the parishioners had been alienated from the Church of England, while the once numerous congregation at the parish church had been reduced to a few scores, and that in a parish of 48,000 people. The speakers dilated chiefly upon the circumstances which had given the parish its great notoriety of late, and exressed what they believed to be the general wisdom of the netitioners to return to a simple form of Protestant worship. They completely carried the audience along with them, and the resolutions and memorials were adopted with acclamation .- Times.

attempt to establish an Association for the Discouragement of Fraud among British Manufacturers .-It seems a strange object to propose. It sounds like a contradiction in terms—like a Society for the Conversion to Christianity of the Episcopal Bench. or a Hospital to Prevent the Spread of "Delirium Tremens' among Tectotallers; for, be it observed, this effort is not made in discouragement of those fraudulent traders who feed us upon potatoes and alum and call it bread, and persecute us with allencompassing adulterations, giving much cause for triumph to the analyzers of the Lancet. The aim is even higher than to shame the keepers of those magic mills where the puzzled tiller of a parish allot-ment puts in three bushels of good wheat, and next day finds that it has ground up into a sack of bean flour. Difficult as it is to approach the fact even gradually, yet we must come face to face with it at last. This movement is actually promoted by and directed against those gentlemen who live in such large houses, and are surrounded by such gorgeous servants, and who have such awful accounts at their bankers', and such comfortable pews in the parish church: it is among these that the promoters of this society propose to send forth missionaries, who are to carry persuasion upon their tongues and a constable's staff in their pockets. Is it possible that these people can want to be preached to or threatened like a poor starveling who exercises every duty with a pang of hunger? Can it be that they who live under the protection of the self-restraint which honest principles impose upon their inferiors can require to be taught that fraud is illegal? They have schools in their mills wherein they write up "Thou shalt not steal," and ." Honesty is the best policy."-Should a wretched clerk make a fraudulent entry in their books or embezzle a bank-note they crush him "upon principle," and never relent till the Central Oriminal Court has branded him as an outcast for ever-from pure and buntainted commercial circles. its correspondence with the United States by the Ca- It cannot be that these people can have anything nadian route as well as by the Cunard steamers.—

At Berlin the deputation has been received by M. their white waistcoats. If when Diogenes and PoVon der Hayht, the Minister of the Interior, and ne
liceman A walk the earth the British manufacturer

o Cayenne. — Punch.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT .- lu our (Times) City

Article of Monday last there appeared a notice of an

out of his warehouse; which would kill or main any one who should use it; he must not sell a wooden stick and guarantee it to be cotion; he must not inhabitants of the parish of St. George's-in-the East | sell cast iron cutlery and call it steel : he must not send out a nair of scissors never intended to cut, or an axe that would fly to pieces at the first stroke .-If there are people who have in the same trade a better name than himself he must never outstep the fair pace of emulation; it must not enter into his mind to forge their names and destroy their credit by affixing their brand to coarse and worthless goods. These are of the very rudiments of commercial morals. They are the equivalents to "Thon shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt not bear false witness." Yet, Heaven help us! these are the very acts which are attributed to these very respectable persons as every-day practices .-These things are cropping up in our law books and taking rank in our police cases. They are growing into "a custom of manufacturers." They have been solemnly presented to a court of justice for its sanction. A manufacturer has had the assurance to bring an action for the infringement of his trade -that mark being a 300 yards label to be affixed upon a 100 yards reel of cotton. A few days ago a rifle burst at the Kilburn Rifle-ground, upon examining the fragments it was found that there was no proof-mark upon it. This weapon had been sold without the usual test required by law as a security that it should not destroy the life of the purchaser. It happened, however, that no one was killed and so sacred are the privileges of the British manufacturer that we have not heard of any one venturing to inquire of whom the rifle was bought, or by whom it was made. Itseems to be becoming a sort of com-mercial belief that a quiet man clad in superfine broadcloth, and transacting his business in a little dark counting-house, may laudably commit any atrocity, provided he has no individual malice against any particular son of Adam, but bounds all his motives of action by his desire of "turning a penny." He gets a Government contract for boots -as is said to have happened in one case-and just as the battalion is going upon service sends in a complete supply with the soles glued on to the upper leathers. More than one man must have died out of all who suffered; but it was in Chica, or Canada, or in the West Indies, or in some place too far off to reach the prudent man's conscience. He lackers over gaspipus and sells them as gun-barrels, and of course the barrels burst; but they are then thousands of miles off, and only shatter the hands of 'niggers." He sells highly-polished tools at such low prices that the emigrant invests his last shilling in a treasure of English cutlery. They are his mainstay wherewith he is confident of clearing a space and building a home in the forest. When he has arrived at his far-away destination a few hours' labor serves to shatter his axe, to deable up his spade, and to break the teeth of his saw. He stands alone in his misery, and perlmps curses bitterly;but the comfortable man at Birmingham, or Sheffield, or in London, who made or sold this treacherous trash never hears his maledictions, and, if he did, would only piously pray to Henven to convert the poor reprobate. The thrifty housewife in some remote village, who has saved the scanty margin of her husband's carnings to clothe her children, bargains for her pieces of print and calico, her reel of cotton and her needles, and, as her necessities compel her, takes the cheapest which the merchant will offer. When she gets home her prints are all short measure, the substance of her calico rabs off in dust, her cotton-reel has just enough cotton upon it to conceal the wood, her needles are pointless and often eyeless, and her hooks and eyes are a useless jumble of white metal. Yet all these things are vouched for by the most respectable English names. If there be a manufacturer who by honest dealing and excellence of workmanship has obtained a name, that name is sure to be found forged upon these lowpriced swindles. The bronzed gas pipes-doublebarrels at 25s-are pretty certain to bear the name of Manton or Egg, the cutlery is all branded with the name of Rodgers, the prints and culicoes are all by the most renowned firms, and the 100 yards of cotton are all boldly marked outside "300 yards."-The first consequence of all this is that the consumer is robbed; the next is that the manufacturers whose names and brands are forged are defrauded of a happy reign in righteousness and holiness, and, by the grace of God, continue to be the beloved and their well-carred reputation, but the third consejuence is that the credit and commerce of England are made a byword in distant lands. We are acquiring an ill name abroad for bad cheap work, and in many even of our own colonies the American work is preferred to ours, as being more honest .-Yet the men who have brought this to pass are " all honorable men." They hold up their heads, and boldly avow their "system;" and, assembled in grave commercial associations, they shortly answer to all expostulators who suggest a reform that "the

> TAILORS OF THE FRENCH TOOLEY STREET. - We are requested by Viscount Palmerston to publish the following letter, which was addressed to her Majesty by four merchants of of Marseilles, and the reply:—
> "Marseilles, December 15, 1859.
> "Madame—The Emperor of this country is an im-

subject cannot be entertained."

penetrable mystery, and his ministers are slaves. It is of no use, therefore, for us to apply them for information as to probable events in Europe. We should receive an invitation to mind our own business. Under these circumstances, we take the liberty of requesting your Majesty to favor us with a little news. We learn that England is arming from end to end, that from John Grouts to Silly Isle, from Osbon to Berrie, the bugle calls the riflemen to drill, that many millions of these voluntaires are enregistered, and that they are full of the martial spirit.

"Manifestly, madame, there is but one nation of the world that is worth the enmity of England. She has chastised other nations, but as one chastises a child for its good; and with no particle of hate .-But France she hates, as her superior, with a fierce and undying hatred. England thirsts to renew the glory of Agincourt and Pointiers, of Malplaquet and Blenheim, of Salamanca and Waterloo. She asks once more to see her coarse-fed legionaries rampant in the Champs Elysees. We need hardly say, madame, that we do not hold you responsible for the evil hearts of your people. It is your misfortune to

be Queen of such a race and you have our sympathy. "But, madame, as businesss is very much interfered with by the reports of war, and as we have no burning desire to purchase costly fabrics of cloth and velvet to be the spoil of British cruisers, we take the liberty of asking your Mujesty what your counsellors design to do." Is this mighty force of rifles intended for the invasion of France, or is your ferocious army to be used for that malignity, while the voluntaires protect the coast from the avenging fury of our troops? We shall be much obliged by a reply by return of post. We cuclose a postage stamp, and are, madame, yours very truly,

"Donois, BLANC, - Merchants SANTERRE, NEGUS.

"To H. M. the Queen, England, (near France)." "P. S. If you are going to invade, be so good as to mention in your reply where the landing will be attempted."

ANRWER. "Downing Street, December 16. "Lord Palmerston presents his best compliments to M.M. Dubois, Blanc, Santeree, and Negns, and has just had the pleasure of handing their letter to the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. =JANUARY=20: 1860.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE now famous pamphlet-" The Pope and the Congress," being generally accepted as a proof of Louis Napoleon's hostile designs towards the Holy See-has given much satisfaction to British Protestantism; thus verifying the old adage that, whenever Christ is to be crucified betwirt two thieves, then Pilate and Herod are made friends together. On the other hand, the Catholics of Europe are naturally indignant at the conduct of the French ruler; and even the French press, usually so docile, cannot restrain the expression of its opinion. Foremost amongst the latter stands L'Univers, which has already received its "second warning" for an article and an address to the Sovereign Pontiff, signed Louis Veuillot. The Pope too, is determined not to sacrifice his rights, or the rights of his successors, nor to allow his Representative to appear at the coming Congress, until such time as an official denial shall have been given to the report which attributes the sentiments of the offensive pamplet to the inspirations of the French Emperor himself. It is asserted however, on the strength of a telegram, that Count Walewski had declared to the Diplomatic Corps in Paris, that, so long as he remained at the head of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the pamphlet in question should not be considered as the programme of the French Ministry. It is hinted too that Austria, Spain, and Naples have signified their intention not to send representatives to the Congress, unless the Pope be there represented ;-Russia rejects the policy indicated in the pamphlet; Austria accepts it as equivalent to a menace; the Catholics of Europe look upon it as a spoken of as existing in the French Cabinet ;and it is to be hoped that Louis Napoleon, if his connection with the pamphlet be what it is affirmed that it is, will yet see the prudence of reconsidering his position, and of repudiating officially the sentiments of the writer. If thrown out as a " feeler" merely, and in order to ascertain the general sentiments of the European public towards the Pope, it has answered its purpose .--It has shown that the great Catholic Powers are not prepared to recognize the "right of insurrection;" that they are not desirous of degrad-Napoleon; and indeed so preposterous is that scheme of a yearly income or pension to the Pope is broached, that it is difficult to believe that it could have been the work, or that it has received the sanction, of such a sagacious statesman as the French ruler undoubtedly is. Such an arrangement, even if accepted by the Pope, could not endure ten years; and the Protestant subjects of the Powers parties thereunto, would naturally protest against being taxed for the support of him whom they profess to look upon as

From England we have tidings which will language, to the friends of literature throughout retain their position as the two most exquisite; the dogma propounded. Historical Romances in the English, or indeed in The questions-whether there was a person any, language. The one is written from a Tory, called Christ?—whether He was put to death? the other from a Whig stand point; and if to whether after death He appeared to, and conthe author of " Waverley" an impartial poste- versed with, His disciples ?- whether He comrity yields the palm, as the more honest and accu- missioned a certain number of those disciples to rate narrator of facts-to the illustrious deceased, proclaim to others the dogmas by Him revealed the author of the " History of England," it will to them, promising to them His continual preassign the tribute of its admiration for the inex- sence and assistance even to the end of the of his brain with the attributes of reality. If ficient to sit in judgment, as it is to decide upon Sir Walter Scott is the more faithful historian any other historical question-e.g., as to whether and remarkable for his rigid adherence to facts. there was a Roman Emperor called Tiberius?-Lord Macaulay is certainly entitled to precedence as the better poet -as the true representative of the ancient "troubadour," or "finder." of Waterloo? But—whether Christ was a We believe in his William Prince of Orange, as creature conceived in the ordinary mauner, or Caleb Balderstone, or in Meg Merrilies; and herein consists the highest merit of Lord Macaulay. He has been to us a poet, or maker; and drawn by his hands, is a sheer fiction, as much the creature of the poet's fantasy as is an Ariel, we willingly yield our reason captive to our imagination, whilst langing over his glorious wordpictures; and for the time almost forget that the bero of his brilliant romance was one of the

Anti Christ, and the "Man of Sin."

wish that he had been victor in the conflict which is all that Dr. Cahill pretends tions; because inspiration is a fact in the sur bold with the Reviewer in his article of October he waged with Michael and his angels. As Mil-that it is. This too is all that the latter attempt pernatural order, in which order human reason that "the German genius and temperament are ton dealt with theology, so Lord Macaulay dealt ed to establish; for, as revelation, by implication with history; and if the one has given us a poem, asserts a reasonable being—to whom alone reveso the other has left us a romance, which will be lation can be made—so, when we deny the effi-read and admired so long as the English language ciency of human reason in matters of faith, we shall itself endure. .

to the 13th of February, not then to meet for the dispatch of business. It is not yet certain when the session will actually commence; but it is said that this event will occur in the course of and refute Dr. Cahill's proposition? By elabothe month of March.

By the Anglo-Saxon from Liverpool, the 4th inst., we learn that serious doubts had arisen as to the meeting of Congress: by some it is said to be indefinitely postponed, whilst by others it is confidently asserted that the Congress is to meet on the 12th of Feb. A dispatch from Rome of the 3rd inst., informs us that the Duke of Grammont had given the Pope assurance that the pamphlet, " The Pope and the Congress," did not speak the French Emperor's sentiments; and that with this explanation the Pope expressed himself satisfied.

FAITH AND REASON .- Our readers must of course remember Dr. Cahill's lecture recently delivered in New York upon "Faith and Reason," and wherein he laid down, and established his thesis, that, of itself, human reason, a natural faculty, was inefficient to acquire Christian Faith." This proposition, which no one can contest without by implication, either asserting the competency of the natural in the supernatural order, or dragging down " Christian Faith" from the supernatural to the natural order—has however been assailed-and as the Quebec Gazette assures us with great success-by a Rev. Mr. Clark, a Protestant minister, who as our cotemporary pretends " has triumphantly met and refuted the proposition of the Irish orator." As however, we entertain a different opinion; as, after a careful perusal of the Rev. Mr. Clarke's lecture, as reported by the Quebec Gazette, it is clear to us that the former has never attempted even to meet or grapple with Dr. Cahill's proposition-" The inefficiency of human reason to acquire Christian Faith"-we purpose to say a few words upon the subject; and so to give our been treated by the Protestant lecturer.

The question at issue is simply this: - " Is huto acquire Christian Faith?" The question is of the sacred books, reaching down from the apostonot "Is human reason a faculty which man is bound to use, and which must therefore be of declaration of war against the Pope; dissensions some assistance to him, in his religious enquiries?" of a formidable nature, on account thereof, are but whether it is of itself sufficient to attain to the certain knowledge of any of the truths propounded by the Christian revelation? But this question is answered by its own terms. If human reason be not " mefficient" in the premises, it is " sufficient;" and if sufficient, revelation is unnecessary, and therefore there can be, properly speaking, no Christian revelation. In other words; to deny the inefficiency, is to assert the sufficiency, of human reason to acquire Christian Faith; and to assert the latter, is to reject revelation, and the entire supernatural order in Chrisbe driven into the Catacombs, than drag out a know to what denomination he belongs, yet we wretched existence as the pensioner of Louis presume from the fact that he lectured before the lecturer ingeniously contrives at the end of his Wesleyan Methodist Biblical and Literary Sosection of the famous pamphlet, wherein this ciety, that he admits to some extent a supernahence not discoverable by human reason; he must therefore recognise the inefficiency of human reason, and thus admit the very proposition which the Gazette boasts that he has "triumphantly refuted."

According to Dr. Cahill's definition, Faith consists in believing facts which we cannot comprehend, and which reason could never have discovered-upon testimony or evidence which we cannot deny without doing violence to our reacause deep regret to every reader of the English son. Thus Dr. Cahill by implication clearly asserts the competency of reason to sit in judgthe world. Lord Macaulay, whose pen has so ment upon the testimony or evidences of Chrislong charmed the public, died in London on tianity-which like all other evidences are and left no equal behind him. " Waverley" and of the competency of the witness propounding, it Macaulay's " History of England," will long shall humbly and unreservedly submit itself to

haustible fertility of his genius, and the skill with world?—are questions in the natural order: and which he has contrived to invest the creations upon which, therefore, human reason is as sufas to whether Charles I. was beheaded?-or we believe in Ariel, as we believe in Caliban, as the eternal God? whether in the Godhead there Holy Ghost? whether certain writings were directly inspired by that Holy Ghost? whether the though we know that William of Orange, as benefit to the buman race? and in short all other lying in the supernatural order, questions upon their truth, but solely because of its conviction

no more make abnegation of reason in order to The Colonial Legislature has been prorogued extol faith, than, when we assert the inefficiency of nature to merit a supernatural reward, we deny nature in order to exalt grace.

How, then, does the Rev. Mr. Clarke meet rately proving that which no man ever dreamt of contesting; and by dexterously assuming that which he is unable to prove. We will give specimens of the manner in which our Quebec lecturer accomplishes these marvellous feats.

For instance, in the report of his lecture, as given in the Gazette, we find several paragraphs devoted to prove that reason is sufficient to establish the authenticity, or historical credibility —(a fact exclusively belonging to the natural order)-of the Gospel narratives of the life and death of Christ, in so far as the lacts therein narrated came under the cognisance of the writers' senses. The Gazette may style this a " triumphant refutation" of Dr. Cahill; but to us it appears as a work of supererogation, of which so evangelical a person as the Rev. Mr. Clarke should entertain a profound horror.

Of the other process by which he meets and refutes Dr. Cahill, the annexed paragraph, in which the lecturer seeks to establish the fact that reason is per se competent to ascertain, not only the "authenticity" i.e. the historical credibility-or credibility in the natural order-of the Gospel parratives, but their genuineness and inspiration—that is, their credibility in the supernatural order-is an amusing specimen. We submit it to our readers; premising that, according to the Quebec Gazette, the Rev. Mr. Clarke "is a good sample of his countrymen and coreligionists in this respect"-(religious controversy with Papists;) and certainly in this case we accept the Gazette's eulogy of the Rev Mr. Clarke and his coreligionists, as well merited by the latter:

But the task of reason is not yet finished; she must not only satisfy herself as to the certainty of the main facts of the Gospel history; but as to the genuineness of the professedly sacred books which few words upon the subject; and so to give our record these transactions. Were they really written readers an idea of the manner in which it has by the men whose names they bear, and during the been treated by the Protestant lecturer. find abundant materials to help her to a satisfactory conclusion. She will find an uninterrupted chain of man reason inefficient, per se, or is it sufficient testimony in favor of the genuineness and inspiration lic age to the present."

Mark the adroit, if not honest, manner in which this " good sample" of Protestant controversalists slips in the little words " and inspiration." His thesis, that with which he started, was, that reason could establish the "genuineness" of the books of which the Bible is composed; that is, that they were written by the persons whose names they severally bear; a fact purely in the natural order, and to be ascertained by the same process as that by which the authorship of the Waverley Nove's or Junius' Letters must be ascertained-and which, because a fact in the natural order, can be established by witnesses in the same order. "Inspiration" on the tianity. Now though we have not the honor of other hand involves a fact in the supernatural poflant words, "and inspiration"-as if getural element in Christianity, and recognises its nuineness and "inspiration" were one and the

Granting for instance, that natural reason can establish the fact that the book called the Goschapters; and where he testifies to a class of facts once be rejected as false, because opposed to all the known physical or physiological laws with which the human reason is acquainted. The writer himself nowhere pretends that he obtained his knowledge of the events connected with the birth of Christ through any supernatural channel; we know that he could have had no immediate the unfounded boastings of some amongst them, cognisance thereof; so far from setting up any and to maintain the great truth that Catholic's as his reason for writing on the subject at all, not virtue of their Celtic origin more predisposed to that he been specially moved thereunto by God's Catholicity than are men of another origin -but hand to set forth in order a declaration of those sert, as did the Reviewer that-"as far as we things." How then are we to conclude from can judge, the contradiction between the whether the Duke of Wellington fought the battle the premise, that Luke was the writer of the Church and German nature is fur less strikspiration," and the credibility of its narrative of facts recorded in its first chapter? It is in vain Irishman and Frenchman "is always not only we believe in the Baron of Bradwardine, or in be two or more Persons? whether there be a for the Rev. Mr. Clark to appeal to "tradi- un-Catholic as all nature is, but anti-Cathotinn," or an uninterrupted chain of testimony;" for as a Protestant he must reject tradition, as seems to us, we say it in all humility, close akin do unto others, as we would that others should death of Christ upon the Cross is of spiritual competent to establish any fact in the supernature to the very error with which the Reviewer just- do unto us; and therefore upon the same prinal order; and he can assign no more constant ly reproaches his opponents—that of claiming a ciple as that upon which we insist upon the duty tradition, no stronger "chain of testimony" in fa- greater "natural" aptitude for Catholicity, for of the observance of silence in certain cases by vor of the inspiration of the writings which bear Tentonic than for Celtic races. That all human the Protestant press, do we recognise and enquestions upon matters of Christian faith, are, as tradition, no stronger " chain of testimony" in fawhich reason is utterly incompetent to form any the name of Luke, than the Catholic can adduce nature is per se un-Catholic is most true; for deavor to practice the same duty in our own opinion whatsoever. It may accept them, not as in support of the doctrine of the Real Presence. Catholicity belongs to grace not to race, to the case, and towards our separated brethren. We questions, but as truths; but if it does so, it will Natural reason cannot establish the fact of in- supernatural not to the natural order. But see- cannot in short admit the existence of one rule be, not on account of any intrinsic evidence of spiration. For instance, at the promptings of ing that God has made of one blood all the na- for them, and another for the Catholic press. human reason, we are prepared to admit that the tions of men-that He is their common Father,

to say, a Whig, "from the beginning," rises be laided by revelation, cannot do this, then of itself, twe the quality of "inspiration," we should fore us in awful majesty despite our reason, we it is not sufficient to acquire Christian Faith: most reasonably reject their destimony without are almost made to sympathise with him, and to and if it is not "sufficient" then it is "nieffi necessarily impugning the honesty of their intended by the base with him and to and if it is not "sufficient" then it is "nieffi necessarily impugning the honesty of their intended by the base with the condition of t is " inefficient," and which no witness in the natural order can satisfactorily establish-If the Rev. Mr. Clarke thinks otherwise, here is the problem we propose for his solution—" Given the genuineness of the books which bear the name of it is unjust and anti-Catholic to claim the least Luke, to prove their inspiration."

We do not intend-nor pending the solution of the above problem is it necessary for us—to follow the Rev. Mr. Clark through his argument against the faith of the Catholic Church in the it was this that provoked the severe comments Real Presence in the Blessed Eucharist. This only would we observe, that there is nothing therein "more contrary to reason" or to those "physical" laws to which the Rev. gentleman appeals, than there is in the doctrine of the Trinity, or in the stupendous mystery of the Incarnation. That a virgin should conceive and bear a son, is irreconcilable by human reason with those well-known physical laws; and he who accepts it, as a truth, but rejects the doctrine of the Real Presence because of the physical difficulties with which the latter dogma is attended, is as one who strains at the guat, but swallows the camel. This too would we add.

The doctrine of the Real Presence is beyond the reach of, but is not contrary to, our senses; for in so far as the latter can take cognisance thereof, they confirm the teachings of the Church -that, after consecration, the accidents, or phenomena of bread and wine remain unchanged. Of "substance," as supersensible, no one will pretend that the senses can take any cognisance, nor, as the most illustrious Protestant philosophers of modern times admit, is it possible to argue from phenomena to noumena. The assertion that,-the "Syrian language which our Lord used, contains no equivalent to 'represents' or 'signifies'—and thus the substantive verb 'is' is used instead"—is simply false, and indicates that the lecturer either is profoundly indifferent to facts, or that he is wofully ignorant of modern Oriental philological researches. There is no language richer than, perhaps none so rich, in equivalents for "signifies" and "represents" as, the Syrian language which our Lord used or is upon grounds held to have used.

Brownson's Quarterly Review .- Second New York Series. No. 1, January, 1860.

I. Christianity or Gentilism.

II. The Soul's Activity.
III. Manahan's Triumph of the Church. IV. The Bible against Protestants.

V. The True Cross.

VI. The Yankee in Ireland. VII. Literary Notices and Criticisms.

Brownson's Review is always a wecome visitor; and even when Catholics may honestly differ with the Reviewer on questions not involving any point of Catholic teaching, they must still admire the energy with which he defends his views; they must still admit the honesty of his intentions, and applaud the motives by which he is actuated.

The first article on our list is devoted to a notice of a recent work, " Pope or President, Startling Disclosures of Romanism as Revealed by its own writers. Facts for Americans." The Reviewer places the controversy as betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism on its true ing the Sovereign Pontiff to the abject condition an acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Clarke of order, to which none but witnesses in that order grounds; showing how greatly that controversy of a stipendiary. Better far that he should again Quebec, and though we do not even pretend to can testify; and yet, though he started with the has altered its position since the days of Bossuet. " genuineness" only of the sacred books, our and how little adapted to the wants of the non-Catholic world of the present day are the arguparagraph, to squeeze in the small, but all im- | ments which told with crushing effect upon the heretics of the XVI and XVII centuries.

The Reviewer also alludes to the hostile critruths as truths supernaturally revealed, and same thing; or as if a work because it were ticism which his article on the "Romanic and hence not discoverable by human reason; he 'genuine" was, therefore, necessarily "inspir- Germanic Orders," in his number for October last, has provoked from the greater part of the Catholic press of this Continent, and contends that he has been unfairly treated. His object in pel of St. Luke was actually written by a per- the offending article was not to disparage French son of the name of Luke, how would it thence fol- o. Irish Catholicity; but to refute the illogical, low as the natural logical sequence, that the and indeed anti-Christian arguments of those who Gospel of St. Luke was inspired? or that its falsely pretend that the Celt is by nature more writer was entitled to be believed when narrat- predisposed to Catholicity than is the Teuton; ing events of which it is morally and physically and to assert the fundamental truths of the unity impossible that he could have had any immediate of the human race, and that God has made of knowledge? We may of course believe him, blood all the nations of men. Upon these points and accept of him as a competent because ho- there should be no difference amongs: Catholics; nest witness, when testifying to events of which and if this be all that the Reviewer meant to the 28th ult., of disease of the heart. As a must be addressed to the reason; but he demands he had himself had personal cognisance; but his brilliant writer of fiction, the deceased Peer has from reason this—that having once satisfied itself testimony will not of itself suffice to establish the heartly agree with him, and join with him in his say in his October article, we for one most have hitherto refrained from expressing any opinmarvellous facts recorded in his introductory protest against the absurd and anti-Christian sentiments of Dr. M'Elheran's work-a work, even party. A few words therefore upon this subject which, if judged of hy human reason, must at in a literary point of view, too contemptible for

the Reviewer's serious notice. Yet the Reviewer himself must we think, upon cool reflection, admit, that the manner in Catholic brethren of Celtic origin. To reprove Celtic nature"-and that the nature of the whit better, or worse than the Teuton, or that the Trishman is naturally Catholic; and the Anglo-Saxon naturally Protestant; neither do we naturally far less averse to Catholicity than the so-called Celt." We hold in short that by nature, Celt and Teuton are equally remote from the supernatural order, or Catholicity; and that natural superiority, or aptitude for Catholicity, for either. The Reviewer however placed, or to his readers seemed to place, the Celtic nature in decided antagonism to Catholicity; and of the Catholic press upon his article upon the Romanic and Germanic Orders."

In his present number he has, however, put himself right:-

"What the writer in the passage that appears to have given much offence was aiming to show obriously was, if we assume that nations are Catholic or Protestant, according to the genius and temperament of the race to which it is assumed they belong, the Germanic nations should be Catholic, and the Celtic nations Protestant, contrary to what the adversaries maintain, and therefore the attempt to make the adoption of Catholicity depend on race, and to reduce the Catholic religion itself to a simple Gentile religion must be abandoned, and the theory rejected as not being sustained by facts -p. 28.

This explanation will we hope suffice to remove any little soreness that may yet be felt in certain quarters; and as the Reviewer explicitly disclaims any design of giving offence, so we trust that his disclaimer will be frankly and generously received by a Catholic public, and that Brownson's Quarterly may long retain its position as the leading Catholic periodical on this Continent.

A short but brilliant article on the philosophical system of Gioberti, is succeeded by a highly eulogistic notice of a work by Dr. Manahan on the " Triumph of the Church in Early Ages." The next article is controversial in its character, and is designed to refute the prevalent Protestant prejudice that, betwixt the Bible, or printed Word of God, and the Word of God made known to us through what we may call His organ of communication—the Catholic Church, there is or can be any antagonism. The following passage does but reiterate an old established truth, one too to which daily experience adds continual confirmation: -

"The notion that all that is needed to make Cutholics turn their backs on their spiritual mother, and embrace the Protestant movement, is the free reading of the Holy Scriptures, is not worthy of any serious refutation . . . We have yet to learn the first well authenticated instance of a Catholic becoming a Protestant by reading the Bible alone .--The story told of Luther and the Bible he one day came across in the convent library is tool incredible and absurd for any sensible person really to believe. Men never leave the Church and embrace Protestantism from simple love of truth, or respect for the written word of God. There is always some other motive operating. One man has got offended at his Bishop, believes, justly or unjustly, that great wrong has been done him, and in his anger becomes blinded to the truth, loses his judgment, charges upon the Church what is due only to the individual, or perhaps to his own morbid fancy. . . . Another finds that he cannot, without more violence to the flesh than he has courage to practise, preserve the chastity he has pledged, and so becomes a Protestant and takes unto himself a wife. Another finds that the Church imposes too much restraint on his licentions thoughts: and with a heart hardened, and intellect darkened by his passions, abandons his Mother, and gives himself up to strange women"-pp.

An article wherein the errors of Calvinism are well lashed, and a review of a tale that originally appeared in the Metropolitan, together with the usual "Literary Notices and Criticisms," complete one of the most interesting numbers of Brownson's Quarterly that has appeared for some time. We should add that it is also the first number of a new series; and that the Review will in future be published by the Messrs. Sadher & Co., of New York. That it may have an extensive and continually increasing circulation is our ardent wish; for if we have presumed to signify, on one or two matters of secondary importance, our dissent from the views of the learned editor, we cannot in justice refrain from acknowledging how much we owe to him, and to his labors in the cause of our holy re-

An Objection Answered .- From a certain quarter it has been objected to us that we ion upon a trial for libel now pending, and in which a Catholic cotemporary is an interested may not be mappropriate.

We have refrained, and intend to refrain, from expressing any opinion upon a matter which is vet before the legal tribunals, because we deem which he treated his subject, was calculated to it the duty of the Catholic journalist to apply on give serious, and not unreasonable offence to his all occasions to himself, those rules which he would desire to apply in analogous circumstances to his non-Catholic cotemporaries. We contend that it would be unfair on the part of the latter pretensions to "inspiration," he, himself, assigns are so, not by nature, not because they are in to write a line calculated to prejudge a question upon which a jury was called upon to decide; we deny to them the right of arrogating to Holy Spirit, but—that "many have taken in by grace, and by grace alone—is one thing; to as- themselves the functions of the judge; and we insist that, pendente lite, it is their duty to observe a strict silence upon the merits of a case which has been submitted to the action of the ordinary book that bears his name, to the fact of its " in- ing than the contradiction between her and tribunals. This is the rule which, of course, we desire to impose upon Protestant journalists.

Well then! we must begin by imposing the same rule upon ourselves; by showing by our lic"-is another and very different thing; and acts, as well as by our words, that we desire to

most detestable scoundrels that ever escaped the their truth, but solely because of its conviction human reason, we are prepared to admit that the tions of men—that He is their common Father, lf. as Catholics, we want to enforce respect gallows or the whipping post. Macaulay, in of the competency in the supernatural order, of Rev. Mr. Clark actually delivered the lecture we cannot believe that He has endowed any of for ourselves, we must begin by manifesting a short, has done for the hero of Glencoe what the authority by which those truths are presented reported in the Quebec Gazette, because the his children with an "anti-Catholic nature;" for scrupulous respect for the rights of others; if Milton in his great epic has done for another for its acceptance. If the Quebec lecturer de- "genuineness" of that lecture is a fact in the this would suppose that He Himself has made we would be treated with courtesy and justice, Whig, the first or Prince of Whigs. As we murs to this, we would take the liberty of asking natural order, in which order the Gazette is a their nature essentially antagonistic to Catholic- we must be prepared to treat others with justice read the Paradise Lost, the figure of him of how, by human reason alone, he would insist upon our whom we are told that he was a "liar," that is the fact of the Trinity? and if human reason, un- or his friends for him, were to claim for his lee- believe, it is true, that by nature the Celt is one rights as British subjects, we must show the

all our duties as British subjects—for rights and N.S., have nobly distinguished themselves by on Sunday last received as Canons of the Caduties are co-relatives; and he who is not willing being the first to give public expression to their thedral of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. to perform the one, can have no grounds for in-

sisting upon the other. tholic interests, that fustian parade of treason,

chief article of faith seems to be, that, to be a for this week's issue. good Catholic it is necessary to be a bad subtect. With these men we do not, and cannot in Canada by our own voluntary act; whilst here, we claim the protection of the laws, and the rights of British subjects; it is therefore clear-all considerations of revealed religion apart-that whilst we remain here we are bound, to pay faithful allegiance to that Sovereign in whose name the laws by which we claim to be protected are administered, and to the taithful performance of all our duties as subjects of Queen Victoria. To some would-be patriots this may be unpalatable doctrine; but we believe it to be in accordance with the dictates of common sense, as well as with the doctrines of the Catholic Church. This will explain to some of our correspondents, the cause of our reticence upon several subjects. At the same time we are far from pretending

that in the British government as actually administered, especially in Ireland, there are not many things of which the Catholic may reasonably complain, and which he has the right, so long as he confines himself to the use of legitimate weapons, to endeavor to repress. That an Irish Catholic in Ireland should pant after the resuscitation of an Irish automony, or that the French Canadian in Canada should be an ardent stickler for his distinctive nationality, for his laws, his language, and his religion-is not only natural, but highly commendable; but at the same time it is but just to add that it is not of British rule, or Imperial interference that we, the Catholics of Canada, have to complain. Indeed it may be said that there is no country in the world, certainly no country in Europe, where the Church is so free and unfettered by the civil power as in Canada; and it we examine closely the actual condition of the existing political parties here, we shall find that the bitterest enemies of Popery are to be found amongst the rank of those whose favorite panacea for the political diseases of the state, is separation from Great Britain, and Annexation to the neighboring Republic. These measures, the Protestant Reformers the politicians to whom we allude-justly look upon as preliminaries essential to the establishment which are designed to repress the growth of Po- also several of the other artists. pery; it is amongst its members that are to be found the staunchest advocates of State-Schoolism, the most envénomed foes of our religious, charitable and educational institutions; from them arises the cry against the Lower Canadian domination, and Popish influence in the Legislature; and if Catholics have any real grievances whereof to complain in Canada, they are the result not of our monarchical, but of our local democratic institutions. Assuredly then it cannot be the interest or the duty of Catholics to endeavor to extend the latter, or to limit the extent of the former; assuredly then it is our duty as well as our direct interest, to approve ourselves in Canada, loyal subjects, and to uphold our connection with the British Imperial Government; in spite of its defects at home, its anti-Papal policy, and its, in many instances, flagrant injustice towards Catholic Ireland.

INCREASE OF ORANGEISM IN U. CANADA. -The following statistics with reference to the late Municipal elections at Toronto, are from the Mirrickville Chronicle; and, if true, would seem to indicate that the result of the new policy adopted by some of our co-religionists in Upper Canada, has but tended to promote the power and influence of Orangeism. Speaking of the Toronto elections our informant says :-

Of the New Corporation, consisting of 28 members [14 Aldermen and 14 Councilmen,] 17 are Orangemen, namely: Aldermen Strachan, Carty, Vance, John Smith, Fox, Sherwood, J. E. Smith, Moody, Sproatt, Godson, and Carr, and Councilmen Ardagh, Carruthers, David Smith, Butters, Bell, and Mc-Knight. And of the remaining 11 members, 7, at least, namely, Alderman Dunn and Councilmen Higgins, Stotesbury, Pell, Griffith, Rowell and Baxter, though not members of the Order by initiation, are so in principle, act with the Orange party, and were supported by the Orange influence.—There is but one Roman Catholic elected in the whole city, Mr. Councilman Conlon, a worthy and excellent man, whe, on account of his opposition to the D'Arcy McGee clique and his support of the Orange body, was taken up by the last named party, and triumphantly returned (with three Orangemen for colleagues) for St. Andrew's Ward. There are but three Clear-Grits, or Brown and McGee men, elected, namely, Messrs. Ewart, Taylor, and McMurrich. If this is not a vic-. tory then I know not what is.

In publishing the above we, of course, have no intention of expressing any opinion whatsoever upon the merits or demerits of the Toronto Corporation. These are matters which fall not lonial empire of Great Britain .- Globe, Aug. 20, 1855 within our province; with high dignitaries such as Mayors, and Aldermen, and City Councillors, we presume not to meddle; and whether the new pump should be painted or white-washed is a question upon which we do not feel ourselves competent to pronounce. We content ourselves with looking on-marvelling greatly, but thanking Providence, that there are men to be found not only willing to accept, but actually eager to obtain civic honors. That there are men so marvellously constituted should inspire us with sentiments of gratitude; and so, calling to mind a pièce of good advice, we bid God bless the giver, and seek not to look too curiously the gift horse in the mouth. We say this lest we should be accused of interfering in the Municipal elecis to show that the chief result of the "Brownalliance" has been the increase of Orange influence in the Upper Canadian Municipalities.

WEST PORT .- Mr. James Kehoe has kindly consented to act as our agent for West Port.

world that in all things we are prepared to fulfill A Good Move. The Catholics of Halifax, sentiments towards the Holy Father, in the present critical position of his affairs. A great For this reason we repudiate as not only meeting under the auspices of His Grace the wicked, but absurd, and deeply injurious to Ca- Archbishop was held in the Cathedral on Sunday the 8th inst., of which we intend publishing. disloyalty and disaffection to the British Govern- a full report in our next. We regret that the ment, which is sometimes made by writers whose account of the proceedings reached us too late

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS pretend to, sympathise. We are all of us here BANK.—The following sums have been distributed to the several charitable institutions of this City, by order of the Directors of the Savings Bank:-

Sank:	
Ladies Benevolent Society	\$400
Protestant Orphan Asylum	300
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	300
University Lying-in Hospital	100
English Hospital	100
Sœurs de la Maternite	200
St. Joseph Asylum	100
Good Shepherd	200
Catholic Orphan Asylum	100
Les Salles d'Asyle	100
•	2.200

A communication from a respected Belleville forrespondent only reached us as the paper was going to press. It contains an unqualified and straightforward contradiction to the allegations of a communication over the signature Bona-Fide, which appeared in our issue of the 30th ult., and wherein some hard strictures were passed upon a meeting held some short time ago at Belleville. The denial of our second correspondent is at least as good and as worthy of credit as are the allegations of Bona-Fide; and whilst we would not tax the latter with any design to misrepresent facts, yet we are assured by one on whose word we have every reason to rely, that the facts have been seriously distorted, or refracted, through the medium by means of which they have been transmitted to us. With this explanation our Belleville correspondent will we think be content, and will agree with us that further controversy on the subject would not be profitable, and is not therefore desirable.

Mrs. Unsworth's Concert came off on Tuesevening with great success. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing; and the evening's entertainment gave general satisfaction. The per-formances of Mrs. Unsworth, and her two talented daughters elicited loud and reiterated apof Protestant Ascendency in Canada; it is from plause: whilst Mr. Wilhams, as an old favorite that party that proceed all those projects of law of the public, was repeatedly encored, as were

> will be seen that the highly gifted Mr. O'Farrell, whose eloquence and oratory attracted such crowded houses last winter, is about to deliver a lecture; and if we are to judge from the past, we may confidently bespeak a great literary treat to that portion of the public who are patrons of the fine arts.—Communicated.

'THE BRITISH AMERICAN READER."-By J. Douglas Borthwick of M'Gill College. R. & A. Miller, Montreal.

This is a compilation, chiefly from writers on subjects connected with the history of North America. The selection of pieces seems well made, with much tact and sound discretion .-There is nothing with which any can be offended, much from which all may derive both profit and amusement. One or two trifling errors of printing may be detected, but these will no doubt be corrected in a subsequent edition; and we can honestly recommend the work, as admirably adapt-

CLEAR-GRIT CONSISTENCY .- Mr. Mackenzie in his Weekly Message gives us some very amusing instances of the political consistency of Mr. George Brown of the Globe. We make some extracts, leaving it to our readers to make their own comments thereupon:-

GEORGE BROWN AGAINST THE UNION.

1. The demand for a dissolution of the Union, then, originated not in wantonness but in necessity. The people were really in advance of the politicians upon the subject. And when the latter, yielding to circumstances beyond their control, claimed for Upper Canada emancipation from an unnatural, impolitic, and unendurable alliance, a chord in the popular heart was struck, which sent forth no uncertain sound. "By any lawful means," the people say, "let this thing called a union be severed; we will bow down to Lower Canada no more; we will impover shourselves no more for its benefit." Of the issue there can be no doubt.—Globe, Sept. 1859. GEORGE BROWN FOR THE UNION!

2. Would Upper Canada prosper with an ignorant and uneducated race possessing the channel and mouth of the St. Lawrence? We think not. No policy could be more suicidal than a separation of the Provinces. It would materially weaken the co-

GEORGE BROWN AGAINST FEDERATION. 3. But, says some Unionist, why not have a federal union, and let each Province have its own revenue and carry on its own local works? What, then would be the use of the union? What duties would devolve on the Federal Government-what powers on the local Legislature? If each state is to manage its own finances, its own public works and its own legislation - protection in time of war, and diplomacy in time of peace, being in the hands of the Imperial Government—what remains for the Federal Government?—Globe, June 28, 1855.

BROWN FOR ONE LEGISLATURE.

4. There is a very evident feeling among Canadians, as well as their brethren of the lower provinces, that destiny points to these colonies being united under one government. • • There are some difficulties also involved in the question whether the contemplated alliances should be legislative or tions of Toronto; whilst our sole object in giv-, federal. In a country which has no foreign affairs to ing insertion to the above paragraph thereupon, control, it would seem that one legislature ought to suffice. To give congress merely control of the tariff and the post office would make it a nullity, of little importance to the public in proportion to its expense and if the management of legal affairs, and questions relating to public morality were committed to it, at Longueuil, was brought to the Police Station by there would be no need for local legislatures.—Globe, Oct. 25, 1853.

The Rev. M. M. Leblanc and Hicks, were The ceremonies of reception, which took place

(From the Ottawa Tribune.)

The following Address was presented to His Lordahip, the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, on New Year's Day, by the Irish Catholics of the city of Ottawa.— There was also an Address in French, presented by the French Canadians, on the same occasion. To each His Lordship returned a suitable reply, dwelloccasions, and pointing out the inevitable results of permitting the seeds of dissention to vegetate among them. His Lordship also spoke warmly of the necessity of every exertion being used by the Temperance Society, and the friends of Temperance generates ally, to promote the cause of Temperance during the present year. With the increase of population, which the works going on here this year must necessarily give to our city, if the utmost vigilance were not exercised, it was to be feared that the monster of Intemperance might establish a hold among us. His Lordship also portrayed in forcible terms, the importance for the Catholics of the city to use every exertion to have their children receive a good, sound education based on religious instruction :-

TO THE RIGHT REV. JOSEPH EUGENE GUIGUES, BISHOP OF BTTOWN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, - We, your dutiful Irish people, desire most affectionately to approach your Lordship, to give expression to the feelings which animate us towards you, on the return of this happy festival.

Your Lordship, we are aware will not be the less gratified, that, on this occasion, the flourishing Temperance Society, under the able Presidency of our esteemed pastor, the Rev Father Molloy, is not permitted to monopolize this pleasing duty, as on for-mer occasions; and that the sentments herein expressed are but the feeble exponents of the spontancous, universal, and long-entertained feelings of the faithful Irish portion of your Lordship's flock in this

We desire to assure your Lordship of our unwayering fidelity and subjection to you as our Chief fiercely, and was not long in reducing the costly Pastor; and of our readiness, on all occasions, to structure and its contents to naked walls. The promote the interests of our holy religion, by aiding, known zeal, and true Catholic charity-you may

over-strained efforts on our part; for, since the days when the illustrious St. Patrick effected the bloodless triumph of Christianity in our island home, it has ever remained a prominent feature among our national characteristics; and however much we may repudiate the base attempts of sectarian writers to magnify and exaggerate our faults and failings as a people, to their charges on this point it is our pride to plead guilty.

We also gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of conveying to your Lordship our deep sense of gra-titude, for your zealous stand in behalf of Catholic Education; and we heartily congratulate your Lordship on the success which has attended your efforts -as we have now the happiness of seeing our children educated without imperilling their religion or morality. And we further congratulate your Lord-By reference to our advertisement columns, it | ship on the unity and harmony that exist between ourselves and co-religionists of French origin-as we are convinced that nothing could be more agonizing to your paternal heart than a severance of this union, productive as it would be of so much injury to our common religion, and to our common interests.

And, finally, we beg to assure your Lordship that, as faithful children of Christ's Church, our hearts beat in sympathy for the sufferings and anxiety of the Severeign Pontiff; and that our prayers shall uncersingly ascend to the Throne of Mercy that he may obtain a complete and speedy triumph over his

In conclusion, we ardently cherish the hope that your Lordship may long be spared over your contented people; and may a kind Providence give you continued health and strength to perform the ardnous duties attached to your exalted position, is our fervent prayer.

JONN HENEY, PATRICK DIVINE, ROBERT O'REILY. Ottawn, Jany. 1st. 1860.

TRENTON AMATEURS CONCERT. (From the Trenton Ensign.)

On Sunday evening last, Miss Murphy and others, ed for the use of schools, and students of the waited upon the Rev. H Brettargh, to present film with a purse containing one hundred dollars, the proceeds of their Concert. On presenting it Muss Murphy on the nart of the Choir of St Aloysius Church, spoke as follows :--RRY. AND DEAR SIR, -

After a little unavoidable delay, we are most happy to present you with the proceeds of our Concert, amounting to the handsome sum of one hundred dollars, which you will please to accept as a personal tribute.

In tendering you this donation, we cannot but men-tion with feelings of gratitude, the noble and gene-rous manner in which our humble efforts, assisted by Gentlemen of acknowledged ability, were responded to, by not only our own, but more especially by our separated Brethren

We avail ourselves of this favourable opportunity to tender to you all the compliments of this season of joy, and pray, that God in his mercy may bestow upon you his choicest blessings, and grant you many years of health and vigor, to preside over your de-

On receiving this address the Rev. Gentleman replied, Miss Murphy, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir of St. Aloysius Church, --

On receiving your truly handsome present, the proceeds of your admirable concert, I must thank you sincerely, not only for the present itself but for the kind spirit from which it emanated. By the improvements which I deemed it necessary to make in our Church, you feared I had somewhat embarrassed myself personally, and immediately your kindness of heart set about to find a remedy. This you proposed to effect by a concert, the proceeds of which were to form a present for me as your Pastor. How nobly you executed your plans, and how generously you were seconded, especially by our Separated Brethren of this village, is known to all. To you, therefore, Ludies and Gentlemen of the Choir of St. Aloysius' Church, I tender my most sincere thanks. But in doing so, I must not forget the kindness of Messrs. Lay and Cinq Mars, who came from so great a distance to assist so efficiently in the kind work; nor your kind brother, Miss Murphy, who so energetically and indefatigably urged it to a completion; nor the ladies who so bountifully furnished the refreshments. To your andience, also, who so nobly responded to your efforts, and especially to the Protestant portion of efforts, and especially to the Protestant portion of Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signa-it; I must further tender my acknowledgments for ture of I BUTTS on the outside wrapper. that portion of their response, which was prompted by feelings of personal regard to me; and I hope that this their kindness may henceforward be the ratification of a covenant, wherein the differences of religious belief will be merged for ever in feelings of

A man named Thomas Walsh who lately resided

universal brotherhood and charity.

Another Achilli,-The Montreal Witness publishes the annexed anecdote, for whose truth we do not, of course, vouch. If true, it would appear that the ranks of Evangelicalism previous to High Mass, were most imposing, and | are about to be recruited by another champion of were attended by a large number of the Clergy the Holy Protestant Faith, of the same calibre as the celebrated and redoubted "No Popery" hero, Belial Achilli :-

A Catholic Priest, Pastor of the St. Stephen's Church at Newport, Ky, on the 17th instant absconded. The cause of his sudden departure was soon discovered. It appears that an improper and criminal infimacy had long subsisted betwen himself and a female member of his congregation, and which had continued unsuspected until concealment was no ing on the necessity of union among Catholics on all longer possible, when he absconded, leaving his victim to bear the taunts and contumely of the world. The female had hitherto moved in respectable circles, and aside from the present unfortunate affair, her conduct had been exemplary.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION .- Destruction of M'Kay Brothers' Flouring Mills !-\$60,000 worth of Property Destroyed !- About twelve o'clock on Wednesday night the extensive Grist Mills belonging to the Messrs M'Kay, and situate in the village of New Edinburgh, contiguous to this city, were discovered to be on fire, and shortly afterwards became, with its valuable machinery and other contents, a mass of ruins. The fire companies, owing to the inefficiency of the alarm, were not upon the ground until all hope of saving the buildings had been abandoned; but they exerted themselves in preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining outbuildings, and were successful. Owing to the extensive operations going on in the mills at this season of the year, the stock of grain was necessarily large, and the loss in consequence greatly increased. There were in the premises 7,000 bushels of wheat, 810 bbls. flour, 3,000 bushels of oats, 1,500 of corn, 200 of peas, 50 tons of bran, 20 tons of canal, 2,500 bags, and about 200 empty barrels. The origin of the fire is attributed to the overheating of a portion of the machinery in the upper flat of the granary, a wooden building attached to the mills, where it first broke out. There was no one in the premises at the time-the men having all quit work about half-past seven o'clock, at which time no appearance of fire was discovered. After the flame reached the roof of the mills, the fire burnt fiercely, and was not long in reducing the costly buildings and machinery were insured for \$15,400, obeying, and supporting your Lordship in any views or projects which—in your paternal solicitude, wellable, of London, State, of London, and the Montreal deem needful for our spiritual welfare.

Assurance Company. But besides being thrown out of business at this very busy season of the year, that we can remind your Lordship that this submis-sion to legitimate spiritual authority requires no will be losers to the amount of about \$30,000.— Ottawa Citizen, Jan. 13.

> INDUSTRY AND RAWDON RAILBOAD .- On the 10th nst., at the Parish of St. Lignori, County of Jolette, this Road was sold by Mr. Sheriff Leprohon, being didding adjudged to the Hon Peter McGill for the sum of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, known as the "Cabinet Lecture, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the pice, of Montreal, having a mortgage on the road for | 26th instant. the sum of £1000 with interest, registered since 1852, all holders of bonds issued by the Company in 1853, will, we are sorry to hear, suffer the loss of their investment. It is much to be regretted that the Legislature when incorporating such companies did not adopt such means to protect the rights of bond holders, and for the future such ought to be done .-In the present case we are aware of persons who will suffer very heavy losses, and there is one case in particular which we certainly consider to be a very hard one .-- Transcript.

THE PRESCOTT AND BERLIN RAILWAY has been sold to Richard Haselden, Fsq, one of the principal bond bolders, for \$11,000. The purchase includes the whole property, right-of-way, iron stations, broken bridge, and all. Thus ends Hamilton's investment of \$200, 000 therein. The Hamilton Advertiser is assured. however, that it is Mr. Haselden's intention to put the road in running order, and it will be re-opened for public travel within a year. - U. C. Paper.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Goderich, Rev P Schneider, 10s; Normanby, M O'Brien, 10s; St Pic, Rev M McAuley, 10s; Sandwich, Rev P Point, £1 17s 6d; Belleville, M Nulty, £1; St. Anicet, Mrs Curran, 10s; Peterboro, J Mc-Gillis, 5s; T Donovan, 5s; J Delany, 5s; L Caisse, Lacolle, Rev F Rochette, 10s; Williamstown, T J McCarthy, 10s; Westport, J O'Brien, 5s; P Donnelly, £1 10s; Errol, D F Hegarty, 10s; N Lancaster, I. O'Neill, 10s; Toronto, J Elmsley, 15s; New-market, J Ryan, 10s; Sherrington, M McGuffrey, 10s; New Glasgow, T Hayde, 10s; Almonte, M Mc-Dermott, 10s; Elora, P Carroll, 5s; Halifax, N S, Rev S Woods, £1; Burlington, U S, Rev J Quinn, £1; Vienna, T J Appleton, 5s.

Per J Heenan, Thorold—Self, 10s; J Moloney, 10s.

Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville-P P Lynch, 18s 9d. Per J Roberts, Amherstburg-Self, 10s; T Magnire, 10s: J Milntosh, 5s.

Per M M'Evoy, West Osgoode—T Martial, 12s &d. Per M Heophy, Kemptville—Rev W Harty £1; P Mallon, 10s; J Deeghan, 5s; B M'Cabill, 5s.

Per. P Dowd, Markhum—Self, 10s; Peterboro, J O'Neile, 5s; A J Fisher, 5s; Bridgeworth, J Moreland, 5s; J Pope, 5s. Per J Doran, Perth-P M'Casirey, 10s; Huntly,

Rev E Vaughan, 10s.
Per J Flood, Farmersville-J Burns, 5s.

Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews -- D M'Donald, 10s; D M'Donell, 10s; J M'Phaul, 12s 6d.

Per J Ford, Prescott—J Savage, 10s; H Murphy, 12s 6d; M Kielty, 10s; R M M'Donald, 10s.
Per Rev C Wardy, Newmarket—Self, 10s; B Lee, 10s; E M'Quillan, 10s Per R Driscoll, Smiths Falls-Self, £1; Almonte,

T O'Brien, 10s. Per Rev Mr. Rossiter, Lansdown-T Cahill, 10s. Per P Hacket, Granby -- Self, 10s; New York, U S, Nugent, 10s.

Per A M'Phaul, Wellington—T Gallagher, £1.
Per M. Teefy—Thornbill, Rev L Griffith, 10s;
King, M Gannon, £1 5s. er M M'Namara, Kingston-W Keon, 5s. Per L Boulanger, St Agatha—J Donovan, 5s. Per T Griffith, Sherbrook—L Connel, 10s.

Mr. Patrick Dowd is now travelling throughout Upper Canada for the TRUE WITNESS. We take the liberty of bespeaking for him a kind reception.

Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam .-- This balsamic comound has become a home fixture. Let all who sufer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use

of this unequalled remedy.

23 There sa vile counterfeit of this Balsam, thereforc be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W.

Births.

In this city, on the 16th inst., the wife of Angus C. Macdonell, M.D., of a son. In Quebec, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Arthur Harvey, of a daughter.

Died.

In Montreal, on the 12th inst., Peter M'Caffrey, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland aged 31

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

The weather, after a smart thaw on Monday, is again cold.

Business continues very quiet in all departments. Flour-Without any material change of prices; the tendency is slightly downward, and the demand is dull and restricted to the actual and immediate wants of the dealers. No. 1 Superfine has been sold at \$5,20 for goods brands; No. 2 is in moderate demand at \$4,90 to \$4,95 for unbrandable; \$5 to \$5,05 has been paid for a parcel of branded. The higher grades are nominal at former rates. Spring Wheat is still worth \$1.16.

Pens are in demand at 771 cents; parcels of fine White Peas are saleable at 80 cents.

Pork continues without animation, and the sales imited to the city consumption. To effect sales rather lower prices have to be taken. We quote Hogs of good quality at, from \$5,75 to \$6 per 200 lbs. weight, and \$6,25 to \$6,50 for 250 to 300 lbs. Mess Pork is still held at \$18. Prime Mess and Prime are without change.

Ashes are steady at 28s 6d for Pots and 28s 3d for

Furs. - Muskrats are in good demand at 124 cents for No. 1. Shipping parcels of fall rats of fair quality fetch 11 to 114 cents. Mink are readily saleable at \$2,50 for strictly prime. Inferior qualities are slow of

sale, at proportionately lower rates.

Butter.—15 cents has been paid for a small lot of kegs for shipment. Dairy packed in tennets is inactive, at 16 to 18 cents.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Wheat-None. Oats, 2s 1d to 2s 2d. Barley, 3s Gd to 3s 9d. Indian Corn, 5s to 5s 6d. Peas, 4s 2d. Buckwheat, 4s to 4s 6d. Flax Seed, 6s to 6s 6d. Timothy Seed, 12s to 12s 6d. Bag Flour, 15s 6d to 16s. Oatmeal, 11s 4d to 11s 6d. Dressed Hogs, \$6 to \$6,50. Butter-Fresh, Is 3d to 1s 4d; Salt, 10d to 11d. Eggs, 1s to 1s 3d. Hay, \$7 to \$11. Straw, \$4 to \$5. Turkeys per couple, 8s to 10s; Geese, 6s 6d to 8s; Ducks, 6s to 6s 6d; Fowls, 2s to 3s 4d; Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s; Prairie Hens 4s to 4s 9d; Quails per dozen, 8s to 10s.

Remarks. - Demand good - sales brisk - prices firm and a rising tendency; supply of produce limited, except in ments, which is abundant.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

COURSE OF LECTURES OF 1859-60.



THE Rev. Mr. O'FARRELL will DELIVER a LEC-

SUBJECT:

"O'CONNELL, AND HIS TIME."

Tickets of Admission -- 1s 2d each; to be had of the Committee of Management; at Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier's Bookstore, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

By Order;
JOHN P. KELLY,

Jan. 20, 1860.

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will be held on SUNDAY next, immediately after Vespers, in the SACRISTY adjoining St. Patrick's Church.

BF A full attendance of Members is requested.

By Order, EDWARD MURPHY. Secretary.

Jan. 19, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.

others, as, i Ponovin, as; a Derany, as; in Catase, as; G Chartrain, 5s; Mrs McGarrahan, 5s; P O'Brien, 5s; C McGrath, 5s; R B McDougall, 10s; A Kain, 5s; M McFaddin, 5a; M Tagney 5s; D O'Brien, 10s; A McGarrity, £1 15s; J Harty, 10s; J Hoffy, £1; J Sullivan, 5s; J Malloney, 5s; M Hennessey, 5s; Milton, T Hackett, 15s; St Gregoire, G A Bourgeois, £1 5s; Gaelph, P Spence, 10s 74d; The Contractor, or Contractors, will be required to the Lagulle, Pay E Baylette, 10s; Williamstown, T I named buildings, Tenders may be offered separately. give good security for the full completion of the

By Order of the Committee, ANT. LEFEBVRE, N.P. Ste. Marthe, 16th Jan., 1860.

WANTED,

A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals.

A letter addressed "To Teacher," in care of True Witness, will meet with prompt attention.

M. TEEFY,

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE, C.W.,

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

GENERAL AGENT.

CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.

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

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

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

These bells have been successfully introduced in some of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c.,; and being sold much cheaper than Composition Bells, this fact in connection with their

lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot fail to commend them to public favor.

Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight and a very material saving in price.

CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper

neage, in any climate.

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

Agents for Canada.

January 7.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ting abreaded to real FRANCE.

THE CONGRESS .- The Pays announces in a semi-official form that the Congress, the meeting of which was "provisionally" fixed for Jan. 5, will positively assemble on the 20th. The Congress may now be said to be definitely constituted. The following is a complete (with the exception of Naples and Sweden), and accurate list of the Plenipotentiaries :- Rome, Cardinal Antonelli and Monsignore Sacconi; England, Lord Cowley and Lord Wodehouse; France, Count Walewski and Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne; Russia, Prince Gortschakoff and M. de Kisseleff; Prussia, Baron Schleinitz and Baron Pourtales; Austria, Count Rechberg and Prince Metternich; Piedmont, Count Cavour and M. Desambrois; Spain, MM. Martinex de la Rosa and Mon; Portugal, Viscount Paiva and Count Lavradio. Prince Gortschakoff will arrive in Paris between the 6th and 19th of January. In the autograph letter of the Pope to the Emperor, His Holiness is said to have declared that he is willing to be represented at the Congress, having full confidence in the loyalty and firmness of the Eldest Son of the Church, to whom God has entrusted the mission to protect the patrimony of St. Peter against illegal covetousness. The Federal Council intends to ask at the Congress that the neutrality of Savoy may be guaranteed by the Italian Confederation, as it already is by Piedmont, in virtue of the treaties of 1815.

In reply to a memorandum addressed by Switzerland to the Powers composing the Congress, the majority have expressed themselves favorable to the admission of Plenipotentiaries of Switzerland at the time when the Congress deliberates on the neutrality of the Province of Savoy.

The Paris correspondent of the Universel says, that since the Congress has been decided on, the representatives of the Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta have commenced to prepare a memorial similar to the one presented by them in 1818, at the Congress of Aix la Chapelle. This memorial is a kind of protestation against the possession of Malta by England. It may be remembered, that the treaty of Amiens stipulated the restoration of Malta by England, to the sovereignty of the Order.

THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS. - The pamphlet referred to in our last as lately published in Paris, and to have received the same inspiration as the celebrated pamphlet of "Nanoleon III. et l'Italie" contains eleven sections :-

I. The first section declares the writer's belief in a medium between the opinions of those who detest the temporal power of the Pope, and those who, "looking upon that power as an article of faith, will not allow it to be touched." It says: "We sincerely believe that it is not impossible for the Sovereign Pontiff to retain his patrimony without imposing by force upon the population an authority which reigns in the name of God."

II. The second section declares "the temporal nower of the Pone necessary for the exercise

of his spiritual power." " If the Pope were not an independent Sovereign he would be either French, Spanish, Aus-

trian, or Italian, and the title of his nationality would deprive him of his character as universal Pontiff. The Holy See would be nothing more than the stay of a throne at Paris, Vienna, or Madrid.

"The spiritual power, the seat of which is at Rome, cannot be displaced without shaking the political power, not only in the Catholic States, And now another question presents itself-"a but in all Christian States. It is equally impor- delicate question." tant for England, Russia, and Prussia, as it is for France and Austria, that the august representative of Catholic unity should neither be constrained, nor humiliated, nor subordinate. Rome is the centre of a moral power too universal for it not to be in the interests of all Governments and all peoples that it should not incline to any side, and that it should remain immovable on the sacred rock which no human power can overthrow.

III. But what is the Pope's temporal power? "How can the Pope be at the same time Pontiff and King? How can the man of the Gospel who forgives be the man of the law who punishes? How can the Head of the Church who excommunicates heretics be the head of the State who protects freedom of conscience?"

this end can be obtained. The power of the Pope can only be a paternal power; he must ra- fical Government to the Romagna under these ther resemble a family than a State. Thus, not treaties? only is it not necessary that his territory should be of large extent, but we think that it is even essential that it should be limited. The the temporal Power of the Pope. His territory smaller the territory, the greater the Soverergn."

A great State implies requirements " which it is impossible for the Pope to satisfy." He cannot "participate in the general movement of idea," take advantage of the transformations of the age, of the conquests of science, of the progress of the human mind." The world will advance and leave him behind, and then one of two things will happen-either everything will be ex- Government, especially for the Pontifical Govtinguished in that people, and nothing will remain ernment." in it of the generous activity of public life, or else the noble aspirations of nationality will burst through, and it will become necessary, as we have witnessed already, for material force to supply the deficiencies of moral authority."

This France cannot wish.

IV. Thus "the temporal of the Pope" is necessary and legitimate; but it is incompatible it. A Catholic nation, she would never consent with a State of any extent. It is only possible, to strike so serious a blow at the moral power of if exempt from all the ordinary conditions of Catholicism. A liberal nation, she could not power-that is to say, from everything that constitutes its activity, its development, its progress. It must exist without an army, without a Parliament, so to say, without a code of laws or a is not the Emperor who could prove unfaithful court of justice.

Hence the Pope must have sufficient territory and subjects enough " not to be subjugated himself, and to be a sovereign of the temporal or- inconsistencies and degradations. The dominder," but so limited as not to oblige him to act a ion of Austria in Italy is at an end." political part.

and interests which agitate other people, and de- attempt a diversion on the Abruzzi. It has and concluded peace people were pleased to attribute Thus, since the 1st of July we have chartered in much blood and treasure to every country in Europe

calling. In losing her political domination she the champion of absolutism, would stand the has acquired a domination of a more elevated King of Piedmont, the supporter of the liberty character in the spiritual order, and she styles of peoples. Civil war would have to decide, herself 'the Eternal City!" Religion, sovenirs, and the arts, also form a nationality. Those disastrous an attempt. who live at Rome, under the authority of the Head of the Church, are doubtless subject to particular conditions of social and civil life; but if they are no longer the members of a great nothing could prevent the Piedmontese army from country they are still the citizens of a glorious occupying Parma and Tuscany. metropolis, which extends its influence wherever faith is maintained and spreads. Rome belongs, then, to the Head of the Church. Should she regulated them—that is to say, to all the Powers slip away from that august power, she would at once lose all her prestige; Rome with a tribune, orators, writers, a secular Government, and a Prince at the Vatican, would be nothing more than a town. Liberty would disinherit her .--After having given laws to the whole world, she can only retain her greatness by commanding souls. The Roman Senate has no other compensation worthy of it but the Vatican."

V. There is then, "nothing more simple, more legitimate, and more essential than the Pope throning at Rome and possessing a limited territory. To satisfy so high an interest it is fully permitted to withdraw some hundred thousand natural consequence. As for this territory itself, the souls from the life of nations, without, however, city of Rome includes all that is most important in sacrificing them, and giving them guarantees of welfare and social protection."

The Pope's army should be reduced so as to be nothing more than an emblem of public order. As he is the Spiritual Sovereign of all his flock, "it is for the Catholic Powers to provide the means which concern them all by a large tribute paid to the Holy Father, so as to make his budget international like his authority." Thus there will be a people in Europe who will be ruled less by a King than by a father; a people who will have no national representation, no army, no press, no magistracy.

"The whole of its political existence will be limited to its municipal organisation. Beyond that narrow circle it will have no other resource than contemplation, the arts, the study of ruins (la culture des rurnes), and prayer. He will be for ever disinherited of that noble portion of activity which in every country is the stimulus of patriotism and the legitimate exercise of the faculties of the mind of superior characters .-Under the Government of the Sovereign Pontiff, there can be no aspiration either to the glory of the sodlier or the triumphs of the orator or of the statesman. It will be the Government of peace and reflection-a sort of oasis where the passions and interests of politics will not trespass, and which will only have the sweet and calm contemplation of a spiritual world."

This "exceptional condition" will doubtless be 'painful for men who feel within the noble ambitions to serve and raise themselves by merit. and who are condemned to inaction." But they will be compensated by "a paternal Government," by "the exemption from taxation," by "the moral greatness of their country," the "brilliancy" of a court maintained by liberal tributes paid by Catholic Powers, and by "the chance of having great Popes such as history records."

VI. For all this, it is necessary to "restrict," instead of "extending," the Pope's territory .-

"The Romagna has been separated de facto for some months from the authority of the Popes. It has been living under a Provisional Government. It is actively ruled by a Government whose powers extend over all the States of Central Italy. Thus this separation bears for it all the marks of a fait accompli.

"Is the Romagna to be restored to the Pope? "Is it advisable, yea or no, for the glory of the Church, for the authority of its Head, that the Romagna should be restored to the patri-

mony of the Holy Father? This is all that we have to examine." VII. The Romagna, despite the cession made of it by the Holy See in 1796, is a perfectly legitimate possession of the Pontifical Government. The revolt is, therefore, against right "It is neither by monarchy nor by liberty that and the treaties of 1815. But are the Papacy

and religion interested in the claim of the Ponti-

"We ourselves are of opinion that the separation of the Romagna would not tend to diminish it is true, would be diminished, but his political authority, disencumbered of a resistance which paralyses it, would not be weakened, but morally

strengthened." VIII. Suppose that it is agreed to restore the Romagna to the Pope, how is it to be done?-

There is only one means-force. "An armed intervention to subjugate the Italians would be the most fatal step for the late

Rome must remain under the Pone. "It is the decree of civilisation, of history, and of God Himself. But is that which is necessary for Rome also possible for the other cities of the Roman States ?"

But if force was to be employed, would it be by France or by Austria? France "cannot do compel a people to submit to a Government which their will rejects."

She has interfered to liberate nations, and "it to these generous traditions."

IX. But may Austria interfere by force .--" No, no!" French policy does not harbour such

X. "The kingdom of the Two Sicilies is la-"The existence may be admitted in Europe of boring under a deep-set movement in the public a small corner of earth, free from the passions mind, which does not allow its Government to

and anarchy would fatally be the last word of so

The armed intervention of Naples is not possible, for it would be a manifest violation of the neutrality imposed upon all the Italian States. In fact, if the Neapolitan army entered the States of the Church,

A European Congress alone can intervene. alter the frontiers of the independent States of Italy "requires a reference to the same jurisdiction that who were parties to the treaties of 1815. "In 1815 the Powers disposed of the people of Romagna; in 1860, if they are not placed under the authority of the Pope, the Powers of Europe can only formally record a fait accompli.

"Europe, which in 1815, could sacrifice Italy, can in 1860, emancipate and save her. The right of acting is the same; the only question is its better application.

"We believe there is another course that may be taken. First, we wish that the Congress should recognise as an essential principle of European order, the necessity of the temporal power of the Pope. That is for us the chief point. The principle here appears to us to have more value than the territorial possession, more or less extensive, that will be its it, the rest is only secondary. The city of Rome and the Patrimony of St. Peter must be guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff by the great Powers, with a considerable revenue, that the Catholic States will pay, as a tribute of respect and protection to the Head of the Church. An Italian Militia, chosen from the elite of the Federal army, should assure the tranquillity and inviolability of the Holy See. Municipal liberties, as extensive as possible, should release the Papal Government from all the details of administration, and thus give a share of public local life to those who are disinherited of political activity. Finally, every complication, every idea of war and of revolt, must be for ever banished from the territory governed by the Pope, that it may be said, where reigns the Vicar of Christ, there also reigns, well-being, concord, and peace.'

After assuming that the question is not that of diminishing the Patrimony of St. Peter but of saving it, and referring to the restoration of religion in France by the first Napoleon, the pamphlet thus concludes : - " May his heir have the honor in his turn to reconcile the Pope, as temporal Sovereign, with his subjects and his age! This is what all hearts sincerely Catholic ought to ask of Heaven."

The Constitutional publishes an article, signed by its principal editor, M. Grandguillot, approving in general the contents of the pamphlet, " Le Pape et le Congres ;" declaring, however, a resolve to combut some of the propositions made by the author.

The following is from the Times' Paris correspond-

Certain circumstances which it is unnecessary to allude to more particularly, and which have no public interest, afforded me the opportunity of becoming acquainted with a curious conversation which took place a few days since between two persons-one a Frenchman the other an Englishman-on the important and absorbing topic of the day. Having a pretty good memory, I have retained the various points urged by the parties in the dialogue. I am desirous of directing your attention to the remarks of the French interlocutor in particular, as I have reason to believe that what he says faithfully renders the opinions expressed in high quarters. I prefer giving the conversation in the form in which it occurred, so as not to omit a single expression. After a few unimportant remarks on ordinary subjects. the Englishman, with characteristic frankness con-

"You know my sentiments with regard to France, and my sincere desire to see the most complete union always subsist between my country and yours. -ut least if we may judge by appearances. I have carefully and conscientionally examined the state of the public mind in England. I have interrogated and listened to persons of every class from the highest to the very lowest. Well, then, I declare to you, to my deep regret, I have found, with the one as with the other, mistrust pushed to the point line (ausseaux) and 15 frigates, screw, completed; of only believing in menaces on the part of your and of three plated frigates. We have then, in country, and fear to that of deeming it necessary to put themselves in a state of defence. I address myself to you, to explain certain facts which are generally represented in England as flagrant proofs of the bad intentions of France with respect to us."

Frenchman .- "What! you, my dear Sir! You whose mind is so just and upright; you, whose judgment is sound, and whose reason so firm and enlightened-you, too, caught the contagion? In truth, you would make me laugh if I did not know you to be serious, and I would class you among the foolish if I did not know you to be the contrary. Yes, I declare to you in the eyes of my countrymen, as in my own, the panic spread abroad in England is actual folly."

Englishman .- "Folly, as much as you please .-The fact does not the less exist; and, as it exists, it must be taken into serious consideration. Do you not foresee a fatal result, if so many unfounded ru-mors are credited? People's minds on both sides will grow embittered; and the merest cause will suffice to bring about a rupture, and the slightest spark

to light up a flame."

Frenchman —"The difficulty is to lead back to the truth those who obstinately wander from it, and to cure the blind who will not see. Nevertheless, I wish to submit to your diseased imagination facts that cannot be refuted -to those phantoms that flit about on the other side of the Channel realities which cannot be easily verified and proved beyond dispute. Facts shall speak first, and figures after.— Now, the Emperor has given to no foreign Power more than to England guarantees of his desire to live in good harmony. Hardly had he ascended to power when he despatched, in spite of the Assembly, the French fleet to make common cause with yours in the East. Subsequently he united himself with you in the Crimean war; and when the insurrection which broke out in India employed all your army in Azia, did he profit by the absence of your force to pick a quarrel with you? On the contrary, he of-fered to the English troops a passage through France He subscribed, as well as the Impe ial Guard, for your wounded, while (be it said en pussant and without meaning reproach) our wounded in Italy seemed to find you indifferent. Finally, how many measures for the last ten years have been proposed by divers Governments which might have shocked England? He has rejected them all, and made no merit whatever in your eyes of the rejection. How can so many proofs of cordiality so constant be all at once forgotten? And how does it come to pass that mistrust and error are substituted for the legitimate effect which it should have produced? Why should a line of conduct so honest be answered by passionate and mistaken alarm? I look about in vain, and I cannot understand the cause of this sudden terror in England. And, good heavens! what a time has been selected to propagate it! Why the very moment when the Emperor has given a rare example of moderation. From the very day when he proposed

voted solely to the glory of God. In that corneed of all its forces to meet dangers at home, to him ambitious designs; he was represented as need of control of the grandest reministences of history, the centre of Catholic risk of a revolution. It would be the greatest limit beyond which he would not push his record, the unity has replaced the capital of the world.— act of imprudence it would commit to the pre-limit beyond which he world not push his rictory.

Rôme, which formerly resumed within her all the judice of order, and especially to the prejudice of the Pagna era, has an exceptional the Holy See. Opposed to the King of Naples, wish to be more pacific; and into a cause of fear realistic of the resulting in the Holy See. Opposed to the King of Naples, what ought to be a please of security. to him ambitious designs; he was represented as France 51 ships, carrying 26,000 tons of coal to Mar. what ought to be a pledge of security."

Englishman ... 'The conduct of the Emperor would, I admit, be the most appropriate argument to convince us, and his sympathy for England has ne ver ceased to inspire us with confidence. But, the people - but the army ! " Come now, frankly speaking, do not they both detest us? And will not public opinion force your Sovereign some day to declare war against us ?"

Frenchman.-"To such questions as these I reply -Error, error the most grave, my dear Sir. It cannot be denied that there is at bottom, in both countries, a remnant of rancor and rivalry which still subsists, but subsists much more in a latent than in an aggressive state. Material interests on one side, liberal ideas on the other, tend incessantly to draw the two countries closer to each other. Moreover, France is more practical than you imagine. What advantage, material or moral, could a war with you bring us? None—absolutely none. Consequently no one desires it. But have you expressed all your thoughts? Do you not keep silent as to the cause of this mistrust which is so universal in England against the Emperor and his Government? Be can-

did, and I shalt be the same."
Englishman.—" Well, then, I shall be candid. Here is our decisive reason, our principal grievance; the developement given to the French navy is out of all proportion with the requirements and the great-

ness of your country." Frenchman.-" This is another prejudice; is it possible that a man like you should share it? Truly if instead of being some hours distant from our frontier, England was at the Antipodes, one would not find it a greater stranger than you appear to be to what is passing in France. You speak of our extraordinary armaments, but are you quite sure of the fact? Some journals have printed it; you have read it. Some persons have told you of it; you have repeated it, and you believe it—that's all.— Such is the only source of your conviction. Learn then what is doing in France, and hold it for certain. Not a centime can be spent without the vote of the Legislative Corps, and without the previous examination of the Council of State. Consult the estimates of the navy and army, and you shall find in them no excessive expenditure on the part of the Government."

Englishman .- "Your estimates are nothing to me, my dear Sir; I am ignorant as to how they are arranged. Figures are easy of handling, and are susceptible of every combination. Facts, on the contrary, are inflexible; and since you have appealed to them I will appeal to them in turn. At Toulon and Brest you are building plated ships. Against whom can they be intended, if not against us? At Nantes you have on the stocks hundreds of flat bottomed bonts. For what purpose, if it be not to throw in an instant 20,000 soldiers on our coast? And then, your immense supplies of fuel, and the prodigious activity of your arsenals? Everywhere you are building ships; everywhere you are casting rifled cannon and projectiles of all kinds. There are so many evident facts, and of public notoriety. What

answer will you give me to them?" Frenchman.-" The most categorical in the world Give me your attention, for I will now quote laws and regulations, authentic reports, and go back to a period which will not be suspected by you :- According to a Royal ordinance of the 22d November, 1846, the total strength of the naval forces on the peace footing was to be 328 ships, of which 40 liners and 50 frigates—sailing vessels. When the war in the Crimea came on France had very few steamships; it was easy to see that sailing ships had passed their time, and that it was necessary to boldly admit the principle that henceforth every man-ofwar must be a steamer. The Emperor consequently named in 1855, under the presidency of Admiral Hamelin, a commission to fix the basis of the new fleet necessary for France. The commission reported in favour of transforming the sailing ships, and of appropriating to them our ports, giving them especially the yards and docks which they required. The report terminated by demanding that the annual grant for the maintenance of the materials of the fleet should be augmented by an annual sum Judge, then of my surprise, and (allow me to add) of 25,000,000f. for 13 years, the period judged inamount of extraordinary credits demanded for the navy. Do not tire, my dear Sir, with these details. Here is one quite recent, and not less precise: -In 1859 our fleet consisted of 27 ships of order to arrive at the force on a peace footing, decided under Louis Philippe, 13 ships of the line to transform, and 35 frigates to build, which, I repeat, will still require 10 years at least. As for the plated frigates-the invention of the Emperornothing more natural than to construct them as an experiment, since if they succeed they can be advantageously substituted for ships of the line. But this is not all; the necessity of having only a steam fleet entailed on us expenses from which England may be exempted. When our fleet used sails, and we had an expedition to send, as for instance to Africa. to the Crimea, and to Italy, it was easy to find among the trade sailing transports for men, horses, or stores. But at the present day our merchant navy is not sufficiently developed to enable us to find steam transports when we have need of them .-We are therefore forced to build them, in order to have at all times a certain number ready, and this imperious obligation is so present to us, that at the very moment I am speaking to you all our transports are proceeding to China; and, that we may not be entirely without resources, and be unprovided, the Naval Department has been obliged to purchase three large steamships in England. You see, then, I have at heart to convince you that I penetrate without besitation to the very bottom of things, and I disclose to you the minutest details of our situation. Englishman .- "These categorical explanations begin to reassure me. But have you any such to give me on the supplies of coals and the boats in-

tended for the landing of troops?" Frenchman .- "I will continue with the same frankness. Some months back your Tory Ministry was so much opposed to the war in Italy that every thing announced its wish to place itself on the side of Austria. It was even on the point of causing coal to be considered as contraband of war. Now our navy used only English coal. The Minister had then to occupy himself with that semi-hostile atti-tude of your Ministry, and to look about for the means of supplying, in case of need, the French fleet with French coal. It was his duty not to leave our supplies at the mercy of your Government .-With this object, essays were made in changing our boilers, and coal was brought to Nantes, which was to be directed to Brest by the internal canals. Sixty iron barks, of a very small draught of water, were built to facilizate the transport of coals over the docks; but these boats, very different from those which serve for the landing of troops, did not merit the honour of exciting your apprehensions and dis-

turbing your sleep."
Englishman.—" Very good. Yet, for all that, you did not the less order from us a very consider-

able quantity of coal."

Frenchman. - "That is perfectly true. The important part, however, is to know for what purpose we to shelter us—no friendly hand to aid in the coming wanted this great quantity of coal which frightens struggle.

This revolution is in fact you. Well, then, it is exclusively destined to supply a sequence, a branch of the French revolutions that our fleet in China and in other parts of the globe .-

tinique, to French Guiana, to Senegal to Goree to the island Bednion, to Mayotte, to Hongkong to Shanghai, to Saigon, to the Mauritius, to Singapore, we have chartered in England 25 ships, carrying 31,000 tons of coal, to Hongkong, Woogung, Singapore, Echusang, St. Paul de Loanda, the Cape of Good Hope. Of all these details there is not one of which you may not procure the material proof, and then you must agree with me that the apprehensions of your countrymen are chimerical, and without rea-

sonable foundation.".

Englishman,—"I am willing to admit that what you tell me has the appearance of truth. I have a last objection, and it concerns your arsenals. If, as you assure me, your Government does not contemplate recommencing the war, why does it continue to show such great activity?"

Frenchman.—"I have in vain insisted on one essential point—viz., that, like other countries, we are in a complete state of transformation, but you seem not to wish to comprehend it. We have to change not only all the material of the navy, but on land also the whole of our artillery. And although the Emperor had in Italy 200 rifled cannon, he will still require three or four years to entirely accomplish the definitive transformation."

Englishman .- "I thank you for all this informa. tion; and I shall turn it to account."

Frenchman-"Permit me one more observation. You have avowed frankly all the apprehensions which my country causes you; but I have not expressed to you the whole of my opinion on yours .-If, in England, people are convinced that France desires to declare war against you, we here are, in our turn, well convinced that the mistrust excited on the other side of the Channel is a party manuary, The Tory party, dissolved, as you are aware, by Sir Robert Peel, seeks the means of reconstructing itself; and, according to it, the best possible one would be by reviving the hatred of France, and by seeking, as in 1804, to form a European coalition against her. The statesmen who at this day take the lead in public opinion cannot be ignorant of all that I have just told you. Among us it is well understood that the Tories, in place of combatting these errors, labor to gain them credit, and that they pursue their policy with traditional perseverance. People ought to take care however, lest by dint of wishing to deceive others they end by deceiving themselves .-There was a certain Marseillese, whose history occurs to me quite opportunely, and with which I may close a conversation which is already too long. Our Marscillese, wishing to have a joke at the expense of his fellow-citizens, went about crying out that a whale had just entered the port of Marseilles. His pleasantry succeeded, and every one ran to the port .-Soon, drawn on by the example, he himself began to run in the same direction to see, with others, if his invention was not a reality."

At this point the conversation ended. I also concluded; leaving you to judge of the arguments of of the interlocutors, without other observations than repeating the assurance given you in the commence-

ITALY.

THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY .- Sir H. W. Barron has addressed a letter to us, from which well Weekly Register) make the following extracts :-

Sir-There is a view of the Italian revolution that has not been sufficiently dwelt on by either the Liberal or Conservative party in Great Britain. Yet. it is one affecting our character, our political consistency, our political position, and I may say, our stability as a great nation. The point of view that I wish to draw attention to is the very decidedly dangerous example this revolution holds out to the malcontents, the lovers of change, the discontented portion of society, in all the states of Europe. It is an undoubted fact that all those parties unite in admiration of this Italian revolution. It is an undoubted fact that this revolution has been mainly fomented by the King of Sardmia, aided by Mazzini. and the red-republican party. It is not assuming too much to say that Victor Emmanuel is a very ambitious man - that he soares no means to corrupt the press, to foster discontent in all his neighboring states, and to corrupt the army of Tuscany. These were his first steps in revolution. It is notarious that his minister at Florence hatched the revolution there, corrupted the generals and officers of the Tuscan army, bribed the press, and made his house the rendezvous of the discontented, the idle, and revolutionary party previous to April last, when the army turned traitors to their lawful sovereign. All this Judge, then of my surprise, and (allow me to analy my sorrow, at finding that the relations between our dispensable to complete their transformation. Of to the French invasion, and at a time when Sardinia respective countries have gradually and profoundly that sum 5,000,000f, were applied to the ports. The was at peace with Tuscany. Concurrent with those was done previous to any outbreak in Italy, previous Council of State, when called upon to give its opi- disgraceful acts, the King of Sardinia had secret nion, reduced to 17,000,000f. for 13 years the emissaries at work in all the towns of northern Italy, exciting discontent, disseminating seditions writings, and privately seducing the inhabitants to enlis themselves in the Foreign Legion then raising in Sardinia, which was afterwards headed by Garibaldi. To aid his revolutionary projects, Victor Emmanuel gave his young and beautiful daughter in marriage to the Prince Napoleon, a man double her age, and man whose antecedents were such, that no woman of sense and experience would espouse him. Are the people of those realms so degraded in character as to sanction such acts? Can good government proceed from the authors of such disgraceful conduct? But when to this is added the notorious fact that the King of Sardinia is a man of the vilest private profligacy, the most abandoned sensualist, totally devoid of even the semblance of religion or morality, what can we expect from his rule? His dominions are the most highly taxed in Italy. The funds of Sardinia are lower than any State in Italy. But, notwith-standing all these notorious facts, I am told "the Italians prefer him to any other Sovereign, and they are the best judges." I deny the fact that the Italians prefer Victor Emmanuel. I believe from personal observation, inquiry on the spot, and the most undoubted evidence of trust-worthy individuals, that nine-tenths of the nobility, the landed gentry, a large majority of the educated classes, and the people are opposed to the present revolution. It is supported by some journalists, a large number of political adventurers, some busy, noisy, mob orators, a few ambitious men, all the usual idlers and sans culottes to be found in all large towns, aided by the military, whose leaders were bribed by the King of Sardinia and his Minister, Count Cavour. This revolutionary party gained courage and power by the presence of 150,000 Frenchmen in arms, and 40,000 Sardinians, all of whom aided, abetted, and excited the revolution, and on the other hand overawed the moderate, the loyal, and the peaceable, industrious portion of the Italian community. By these means the revolutionists got possession of the government, of the army, of the police, of the finances, and power

of the State.
England is at this moment favouring all these revolutions under the hollow pretence of favouring liberty, and assisting the Italian people. By this policy England has weakened, if not forfeited, the friendship of France, and is laying the foundation of a rupture with that country. By this policy Austria is made a secret enemy of her affections alienated, and she is thrown into the arms of France, whilst at the same time we make no friends, no allies of any of the other great States of Europe. We cannot hope to conciliate Russia or Prussia, united as they are, against all revolutions, and favourable as they must be to legitimacy all over the world. Spain is in the same category, and the minor States of Europe dread nothing so much as revolutions and a repetition of the sad wars that devastated Europe after the first French revolution. England is, therefore, isolated by her present policy, and left without a friend, an ally, to support her in the day of need. There is a dark cloud in the horizon, and no harbour of refuge

have unsettled Europe for so many years-cost so

impeded commerce, and arrested civilisation for the impeace commerce, and arresed civilisation for the last two generations. Me is conditionally the same parties, guided by the same principles as those revolutions that cost England so many millions of treasure, increased her national debt to such an incredible amount; and destroyed so many hundreds of thou-sands of her brayest sons. The only difference between it and the former revolutions is, that experience has made its leaders more cautious in proceeding too suddenly to the fearful sacrifice of life and property that the earlier leaders of the party effected in France and elsewhere. They are acting on the French proverb, "il fuul reculer pour mieux sauter:" they are gathering strength before they upset all protections. perty; then to upset religion, order, and law. None of these steps were suddenly and simultaneously adopted in former revolutions. Each successive step was used as a means to attack, to pull down, to destroy the remaining portions of the structure forming the great fabric of civilised society. This is the epitome of all the various revolutions in South America and Europe for the last seventy years excepting that and Europe for the last seventy years excepting that of Belgium The revolutionists pulled down, but totally failed in building up, a solid fabric on the demolished rains. I am guided by history and experience when I warn the people of this great Empire against the suicidal policy that countenances the present Italian Revolution .- Yours faithfully. H. WINSTON BARRON.

UNITED STATES.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER AT LAW-RENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.

115 KILLED - 192 WOUNDED .- The Pemberton Mill. where the accident occurred, is situated on the right side of Canal street, near the lower end, on the opposite side of the Canal.

It was of five stories, 280 feet long by 70 feet wide, with an L 45 feet square on the west side .it ran 27,000 spindles, and 960 operatives were employed. It was built some four or six years ago, (at this hour I am unable to state the exact time,) and was not very thoroughly constructed, according to the statements of builders, architects and others. who say they had no confidence in the durability of the structure.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCIDENT .- The building fell the different parts almost simultaneously-at five minutes before five o'clock. A portion of the operatives had left, but it is probable that about six hundred [the minimum calculation] were in the building at the time.

The report that an explosion of the boiler caused the fall is incorrect. The boiler was not located in the main building, and it fell, as nearly as I can learn, from mere weakness of the walls and their inability to support the structure itself and the weight and constant jar of the machinery within it, and not from any sudden shock or pressure brought

The building seemed to crumble first near east end, and fell in towards the East: heing pressed in that direction by the workshops, chimney, &c., on the west side. The L remained standing for an hour or two, and a portion of it is still up, but in an instant the main building was lying a heap of fragments, and the screams and groans of the wounded could be heard issuing from them.

BREAKING OUT OF THE FIRE .- At about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out from the engine room at the south end of the building, and soon spread over the whole ruin. The scene now was heart-sickening according to every description. Conscious of the torturing death which awaited the unfortunates whose sufferings had not been ended by death, the by-standers were unable to afford them any relief.

A few more bodies were got out, but only a few, after the flames had begun to rage. The groans of the sufferers caused indescribable anguish in the hearts of all around, and to them were added the frantic appeals of some who knew they were gazing on the funeral pile of relatives and friends, to whom no succor was possible.

An alarm was sounded, the firemen promptly manned the machines, and made every effort to extinguish the flames. But the copious streams of water dashed over the hissing ruins could only prolong the miseries of those beneath.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF AN OVERSERR-BIS RESCUE AND DEATH .- Among the sufferers in the ruins at the time the fire broke out was Maurice Falmer, of Rochester, N.H., an overseer. He was much beloved by his friends, and while the digging was going on his voice was recognized. He was nearly reached when the flames broke out. He implored his friends to save him quickly, or he should die.

They struggled to reach him, but the flames swept around them. He was confined and could not resist them. As the heat of the fire began to be felt, his horrible death seemed inevitable. He was able to move one hand and drew his knife, saying he should commit suicide rather than burn to death.

His rescuers pressed on, but his hope of aid gave out, and he drew the knife across his throat. Soon after they succeeded in removing him, and his selfinflicted wound was found not to be dangerous, but he had suffered severe internal injuries which rendered his recovery impossible. He was taken to the City Hall, but expired shortly after from the effects of the injuries received by his fall, and his sufferings while immured within the fallen walls.

INCIDENTS. - Among the many painful incidents of this dreadful night, is the following, just related to me by one of the fire engineers. When the fire was beginning to rage, and before it had stifled the cries and groans of those in the ruius, he, with others, forced his way against the smoke and flame, to try and rescue some of those whose voices he could

Suddenly he caught a glimpse of three persons, imprisoned by a crumbled partition-two men and a woman. He even caught one of them by the hand, and hoped to draw him out, but the crackling of the flames around him, and the warning voice of an officer, impelled him reluctantly to desist, and by a timely retreat to save his own life. Neither of the three persons appeared injured at all, and they must have literally roasted alive .- Cor. of the Boston Tru-

PROTESTANT MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE-A FIZZLE. One of those honest confessions which are good for the soul, comes from a Canton correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing on Protestant missionary enterprise in the Celestial Empire in particular, and in the heathen world in general. It is so candid and so straightforward that we insert it entire: - One is obliged to concede to the Roman Catholic assertions that the Protestant Missionary system is fundamentally wrong. That wonderful Papacy, anomaly though it be in this age and this country, sends no untried men forth to plant the banner of the Church in distant lands. Her system is to train men for the work they are destined for, to give them that intellectual sinew and moral invincibility, without which it is vain to cope with the subtle intellects of civilized unbelievers, or to attempt the penetration of the cross that shrouds the intellect of barbarism. Rome sends the flower of her spiritual army to the van; Protestant England and America are content with champions of at least second-rate ability for the struggle. There is reason, too, in the Jesuit sneer at the fruitless "bales of Bibles deposited on the seashore;" for the trained and practiced Propagandist can point to his converts by the thousand, in the remotest corners of the Central Empire, while the strait sectarian of the opposite creed remains immovable in his country home under the foreign flag-staffs at one of the Five Ports, and helplessly trusts to some miraculous intervention for the attraction of a beedless nation towards a belief of the pure and simple doctrines made into a metaphysical puzzle, and which a Chinaman may blindly accept, but can never reach his understanding, still less his heart. No; if your benevolent associations would really be of assistance in raising the cloud of darkness that over-

hangs this magnificent land, they must adopt a system truly reformed; men, bearty, gitted, hearned, trained, must be their messengers—no longer the du'll laggard of rustic universities, nor the lukewarm comfortable dreamers who appear to believe that men's minds may be enlightened by a few words droned in a broken jargon, or by a tract couched in terms unintelligible and grotesque. If Protestants are resolved to extend their faith, there must be a Protestant Missionary Propaganda. But, I think, I hear the exclamation, is it to be Baptist or Episcopa-lian? or Orthodox? or Methodist? Perhaps, there is a moral to be drawn from this difficulty at the outset. A striking commentary on the inefficacy of the missionary system, as conducted at present is contained in the surprising fact, communicated to me the other day by a missionary, that the total number of converts to Protestant Christianity in Cunton is—twenty. The first missionary arrived in Canton nearly 45 years ago.

and there are at present 23 of various denominations resident there. Twenty dubious Christians are the result of 45 years' toil and expenditure-unless, indeed, we count in the blasphemies and the excesses committed in the name of the Saviour by Hung-oz-chuen, King of Universal Peace, and pet of Missionary

A chronological record of events, occuring in the city, for 1859, shews an increase of crimes amounting to fifty per cent over the returns of the year pre-vious. Of murders there were committed, fifteen; of homicide, forty-four; and of suicides, seventy-seven. The increase is entirely disproportionate to the growth of the population, and either to the inefficiency of the police, the cunning of criminal lawyers, or the dilatoriness of the law, must be traced the cause. Of the last, one may say with Carlyle, that it is an anodyne; not a remedy.—New York correspondent of Montreal Gazette.

At a mass meeting of the people of Alexandria, held a few days age, it was resolved to use and wear no article of appured not manufactured in the State of Virginia. In nearly all the civies and towns, it is stated, Homespun Clubs are being formed.

THE TOLLET COMPANION-Is the name by which Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., at Boston, designate the neat and convenient case in which these famous chemists and perfumers put up their superior preparations for toilet use, viz., "Kalliston," "Gogaine," "Oniental Tooth Wash" and "Florimel." The Kalliston is an article the ladies already regard as an indispensable preparation for promoting the healthy condition of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. The Cocoaine, containing a large proportion of Cocoa-Nut Oil, imparts to the hair a glossy appearance, invigorates it and gives it a healthy growth. The Oriental Tooth Wash arrests decay of the teeth, cures canker, hardens the gums and imparts fragrance to the breath. Florimel is a delicate and enduring perfume of exquisite odor, and so pure as not to discolor the lightest fabric. Burnett's Toilet Companion will be much in demand as it becomes generally known .- Providence Press.

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The editor of the " Flog of Our Union" says in his paper of July 17, 1858:—"The memory of Dr. Wister is embalmed in the hearts of thousands who have experienced entire cure from Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Pulmonary Disease generally by the use of his Balsam. The invalid need not fear to give this preparation a careful trial, as we speak from experience. More than ten years since the editor of this naner tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative for pulmonary disease."

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MONTREAL, L. C., Oct. 20, 1858.

S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston,-Gentlemen: - Having experienced the most gratiying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinute cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have also used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence.

Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE. Buy none without the signature of I. BUTTS.

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Messrs, MURPHY & CO. having undertaken the publication of the Metropoliton Catholic Almanac, at the instance of the late Provincial Council at Baltimore, I recommend the undertaking to the favor of the Prelates of the United States and of the Clergy and Faithful, that the necessary information may be furnished them in due time, and that the work may meet with patronage.

† FRANCIS PATRICK, Archbishop of Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 15, 1859. The Metropolitan Catholic Almana and Laily's Directory, is an authorized Catholic Annual, and as such is recommended to the Faithful of the United States. It contains reliable information concerning the state of Religion and its progress in our country, together with the most ample details of the Ecclesiastical affairs of the several Dioceses of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, prepared and furnished for this work by the respective Prelates. The General Information is as full as is consistent with its character, rendering it a valuable book of reference for every Catholic family. The Ordo has been prepared with the greatest care, and will be found so complete as to present to the Clergy not only the various Offices, but also the principal dates of the Martyrology.

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

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

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

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tions which arise from it, such as Enuprive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erystrelas, Pimples, Pustules, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DIS-EASES, DROPSY, DYSPERSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITA-TED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in

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

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So wide is the field of its usefulness and so nu-norms are the cases of its cures, that almost very section of country abounds in persons pub-ally known, who have been restored from alarming the even desperate diseases of the lungs by its even Men once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no lunger hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and profused cures too numerous and too remarkable to forgotten. PREPARED BY

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W. DALTON,

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No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street
September 22.

AGENTS FOR ATHE TRUE INTINESS. Alexandria Rev. J. J. Chisholm: (200 23 H) Adjala N: A: Coste. of Sand of Meraline and That Aylmer J. Doyle. (1931 or dat Baled) grad off a s. Amherteburgh J. Roberts. Benner for any assump all Antigonish Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat Rev. Mr. Girroir. Bellebille. M. O!Dempsey. Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee.

Brantford—W. M'Manamy.

Capunville—J. Knowlson.

Chambly—J. Hackett.

Cobourg—P. Magnire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dalhousie Mills -- Wm Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Ivor. Dundas-J. McGerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Erinsville-P. Gafner Emily-M. Hennessey. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Furmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll—Rev. R. Keleher. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-M. M'Namara London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle—W. Harty. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawa—Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia—Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Pecton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond—A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Fulyay. St. Raphael-A. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Thorold-John Heenan. Tingwick—T. Donegan. Toronto—P. Doyle. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. Windsor-O. A. M'Intyre. York Grand River .- A. Lamond.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE RISKS taken for this Old Established Office, on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class Companies. M. H. GAULT,

Agent.

October 13.

DRY GOODS,

St. Laurence House, 93 M.Gall Street, Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

JOHN PAPE & CO.

HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES' CHE-NILLE HAIR NETTS, all colors. Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

SEND YOUR ORDERS

THE CLOTH HALL.

292 Notre Dame Street, (West). YOU will find a most Fashionable Assortment of

Woollens to select from. A perfect Fit guaranteed. The charges are exceedingly moderate, and the system is strictly one Price.

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

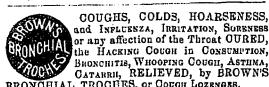
(Corner of King and William Streets,)

MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN,

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

prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Boardors, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.



the Hacking Cough in Consumption, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTUMA, CATARRI, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUCH LOZENGES. A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.

Dr. G. F. Bigslow, Boston.
"Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoansu

BESS. Rev. HENRY WARD BESOUER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rov. E. H. Chapin, New York.
"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Threat, so common with Speakers and Singers." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.,

Teacher of Music, Southern Female College "Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronomits so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest in-

Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal. Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per

box.

CHEAP WHOLESATE AND RETAIL W

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES OF IT no 1691 Huntent the New View kindent vinogrowers v, and has not since been impacted. Any intense-

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX, And to we the sale of the process.

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

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

next door to Thomas Tiffin, Esq., where he will have constantly on hand a large assortment of French and English DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., at very Low Prices.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

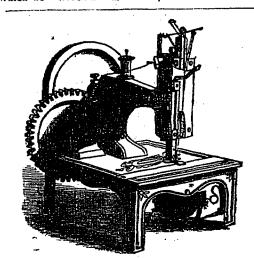
P.S.-Mr. OMER ALLARD'S friends will be glad to learn that he is with Mr. Fauteux, both so well known to the trade.

Sept. 23

ROBERT PATTON.

229 Notre Dame Street; BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a con-

tinuance of the same. Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.



\$75 ONLY FOR ONE OF

SINGER'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES, WARRANTED TO BE THE SAME,

In every respect, as those sold by I. M. Singer & Co. in the States for \$110.

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

CALL AND EXAMINE!

CALL AND EXAMINE! All intending purchasers are invited to call and examine the BEST and CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINES ever offered for sale in Canada.

PRICES:	
No. 1 Machine\$75	00
No. 2 " 85	00
No. 3 " large and improved 95	00
I have received numerous testimonials from	Boot
 A Chan munufucturary Tailors Dress-me	kers

and Shoe manufacturers, Tailors, Dress-makers, Seamstresses, and others, who are using my Machines -all unite in recommending them for general use.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES WRITTEN BY THE TWO LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-ERS IN CANADA:-Montreal, July 23, 1859.

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-ple working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had two in use for the last two months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1859. We have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machine in our Fuctory for the past three months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect

equal to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Montreal, 26th July, 1859. The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring are well satisfied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have

used up to the present time. A. LAPIERRE & SON. If you want a Machine, making a Stitch which can-

E. J. NAGLE'S Sewing Machine Establishment, No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265. It is the only place in Canada where you can buy Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt

not be either ravelled or pulled out, call at

Bosom to a Horse Collar.

All Machines bought of me are warranted for Twelve months. E. J. NAGLE.

IF OFFICE AND SALE ROOM, ED 265 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

FACTORY, Over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basia. N.B .- Needles 80 cent per dozen. November 16, 1859. -

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

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

> A MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. T.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL,
18; Notre Dame Street.
(Nearly opposite the Donegana Hotel.)

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES,

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

> WM. PRICE, ADYOCATE.

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

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE, No. 59. Lutle St. James Street, Montreal.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON.

THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respectable reference.

P. TUCKER. Collector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

H. BRENNAN.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End,) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

D O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assertment of Oars, sent to any part of the P ovince. Kingston, June 3, 1858.

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



WAR IS DECLARED!

AND TO OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST,

M'GARVEY'S

SPLENDID STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

NO TERMS OF PEACE,

Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

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

at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll gate, free of Charge, and with extra care. OWBN M'GARVEY

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

AVER 1700 . THOMAS M'KENNA. to FIRE TITURANCE TO COMPANY UNITED STATES AND STATES A

THE andersigned DIRECTORS, begato informathe inhabitants of Montreal, that the said Company is NOW in OPERATION and ready to insure DWELL-ING HOUSES and their DEPENDENCIES. They invite those who have such properties to insure, to apply forthwith at the Company's Office, No. 1, Saint Sacrament Street, where every necessary information shall be given.

The rates are from one to four dollars per hundred pound for three years.

BENJ. COMPT, President.

J L Beaudry Hubert Pare François Benoit P B Badeaux

J Bte Homier Galbraith Ward G L Rolland Eugene Lamoureux P L LE TOURNEUX, Secretary.

Montreal, Nov. 17, 1859.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE, Office-6 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$250,000

SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000 MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, 65 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL,.....\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER...... 50,000

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000

SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000 HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, 33 Wall Street, N.Y. CASH CAPITAL, \$150,000 NETT SURPLUS. 32,587

REFERENCES:

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

E Hudon, Esq. T Doucet, N P, Esq. Canfield Dorwin, Esq. NS Whitney, Esq. DP Janes, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq Messrs. Leslie & Co.

Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J & H Mathewson.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandize, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, ou Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES. First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates.

All losses promptly and liberally paid. OFFICE-33 Sr. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildinge.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, General Agent. Sept. 22, 1859.

PATTON & BROTHER.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 12 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

MGNTREAL.

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



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 87 M'Gill and No. 27 Recollet Streets, MONTREAL.

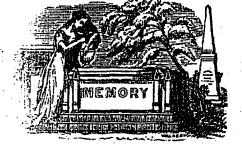
The undersigned, CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they have now completed their Fall and Winter Importations, and are prepared to offer for Sale a very large and well assorted Stock of

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

Nov. 17.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

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

N.B. - There is no Marble Factory in Canada has that he is now perfectly well. so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

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

MONTREAL. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER OLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

September 15, 1859.

JOHN M'CLOSKY,

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

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

ments with punctuality.

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemon'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.

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eves.

Two bottles are warranted to cure lunning of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

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

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

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eves, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag

when going to bed.

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

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-

face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment,

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

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 Cintment 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 War ren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the renders of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

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

Boston, May 26, 1856.

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM.

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 scrofule and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-

Hamilton, O. W.

glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the

ton :--

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in

particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.