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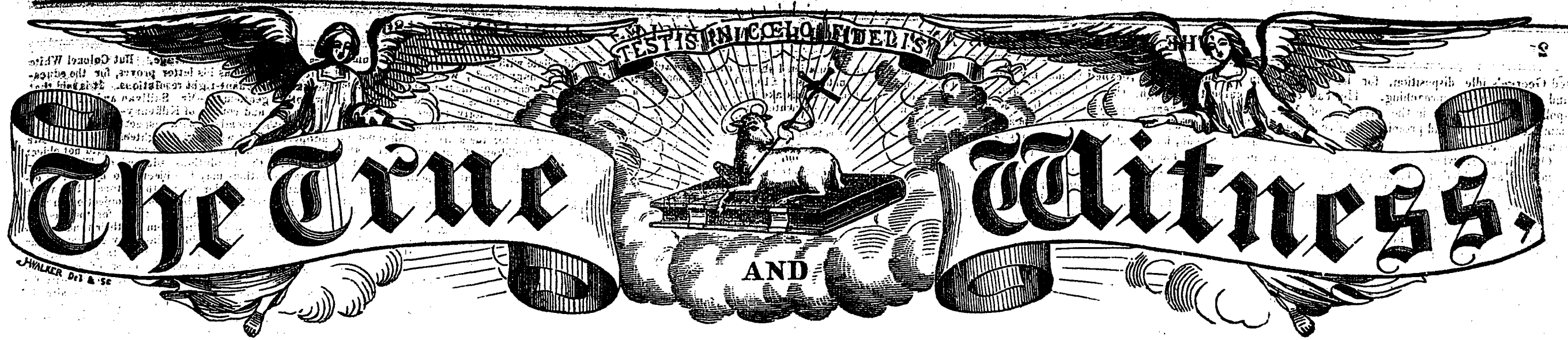
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. X.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1860.

No. 23

THE LAST IRISHMAN.

(Translated from the French of Elie Berthelet, by C. M. O'Keefe, 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 for a moment, Mrs. Jones. I shall rejoice 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 wrong?"

"Explain yourself more clearly, Lady Ellen—not a bit of myself 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 willing 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 distant."

"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 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. 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 any power to deliver the poor boys from punishment, 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 by his ominous words."

Lady Ellen," by which Daly had 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."

CHAPTER XVII.

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 fall 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 fear 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 walt for 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 possesses 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 unhappy and beautiful friend whose remains the pitiless earth 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 valleys 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 became a miniature lake of yellow water. As the hour of the funeral drew near, the village seemed to frown into a more melancholy aspect. Groups of peasants in blue jackets 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 became full of people. As to the villagers themselves they intended to swell the procession with their 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 furnished a running commentary.

"Oh! Jenny jewel! would you believe it?—Here comes Shawn O'Poole 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 sodgers only the day before yesterday."

"Oh, mille murder—but that baugs the world!"

"Oh, the face of him!—Cross of Christ!—Oh, begor, here's more of them. Devil a boy that was out but is comin'—Darby Kelly, Tom Ryan, an' the whole of them. But I don't see Tom Kavanagh at all—I wonder what's become of Kavanagh?"

"Come in, come in, Betty, an' help me to put a stitch in this for the funeral. Fill out another

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."

"Ah, 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 wonder 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 better put down the ould custom of dyn'" 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 to-day, 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, fair, 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 pot."

"Betty, Betty, avourneen, whisht—whisht 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'Donogh—that killed his dog? He was burned alive. Let us mind our own business, and leave him to God."

The two Magaeas 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 pre-occupation 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 coffin 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 *craoin* 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 lake—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 apple-tree 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—torments of tears shall be shed—princes, as well as peasants, 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 Aine, the Queen, herself, are weeping for the fair daughter of Guedhal. Oh, hear—the 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 sorrow, though he well knows his sister has a noble seat on the right hand of the Redeemer. Heaven bearing his moans has enshrouded the face of the sky with a dark cloud of mourning—the pride of Wicklow is laid low this day—oh, where shall we find comfort and consolation?"

Old Betty—"The sister—the daughter—the 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 weak and aged, may now lie down and die. Are we not the bereaved?"

Old Jenny—"She was the Rose in June—she was the *bugh* of the blue eyes. 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 rejoice."

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 people 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 lividly 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 looking 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, and continued to spur their horses up the steep ascent of the village street.

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 carefully 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 curtain aside. "In the name of God go back, Richard, Richard, you are lost."

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—I 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 the procession, as the coffin was entering the ruined gate of the church-yard. The priest 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 expired upon his pale lips, and the book tumbled from his hand. Richard made a gesture, as of entreating him to go on. "Do you think, Angus," he murmured, "that my love for Julia was less than your's?"

"The astonishment of the young priest, however great, did not cause him to neglect his re-

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 church-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.—I have, I assure you, taken some precautions. Whatever happens is God's will. Let us go on."

Angus was too well acquainted with the inflexibility of his brother's character to persevere. Meantime, rain began to fall, and was seen hanging in liquid pearls on the clothes of the mourners. The procession was moving round the church-yard; but the narrowness of the way 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 the deep hood of her cloak touched him on the 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 own religion," replied the young lady, with an air of agitation. "They even endeavored to 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 valley—such 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 bagpipes, which were in great demand in the country. People wondered that a man shut out from the light could manufacture works so complicated; and, while he was working in his little shop, he had always near him some idle person who looked on while he worked.

Among the spectators might often be found George Fitzell, the son of a neighbor of William's, who had already reached the age of fifteen without taking any step in life for himself.—George was not ill-disposed, but he loved to stand by, whistling, with his hands in his pockets, while others were working, and to spend his days according to his fancy, idling about in the meadows or leaning against the gate before his father's house. The elder Fitzell deeply regret-

ted George's idle disposition, for he was... and... was approaching. He had often... William Kennedy, who had promised to give George some good advice.

in the village which recalled to me my... came to Arragh, where I married and have... several years happily and far from want.

REV. DR. CAHILL'S SECOND LETTER FROM AMERICA. TO THE SMALL TENANT FARMERS, THE TRADESMEN, AND LABORING CLASSES OF IRELAND. Astor House, Broadway, New York, Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 1859.

Beloved Fellow-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 shores.

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 influence, as members of Parliament, to press upon the Government the just demands put forward in that important document."

Table with 2 columns: Provisions, English Money. Items include Beef, Mutton, Potatoes, Bread, Bacon, Pork, Butter, Milk, etc.

There is no necessity in mentioning to you the price of Turkeys, &c., as you, perhaps, will never eat 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 similar scale of size and price.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. P. O'MAHON, M.P.—The system termed "Irish Independent Opposition" has been...

There is a vigorous effort now being made by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Fermoy, Lord Bandon, and other proprietors, to aid in reasserting an industrial movement for the growth of flax in the south of Ireland.

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."

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.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A Limerick correspondent of the Dublin Evening Mail writes:—"The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Hugh Massey O'Grady, of Castlegarde, in the county of Limerick, is creating great uneasiness in the minds of his family and friends."

THE DECLARATION OF THE CATHOLIC LAITY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Some of our long-headed cotemporaries have written the Irish Catholics against...

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.

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.

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.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION ACT will expire in a few weeks, and unless renewed early in the approaching session it will cease to have legal effect.

"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?

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 repressive military force, and the imported owners of confiscated estates, the occupation of the old Catholic cathedrals and parish churches of Ireland might be defended on the principle of conquest and guarding against treason."

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—The greatest activity prevails in Portsmouth dockyard. The line-of-battle ships Prince of Wales and Royal Frederick are nearly ready for launching.

ALIENATION 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.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS 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.

ST. GEORGE'S IN THE EAST.—A public meeting of inhabitants of the parish of St. George's-in-the-East was lately held in the schoolroom of the church of St. Mary, with a view to memorialize the Queen, and to petition Parliament in reference to recent unhappy disturbances in the parish church and the differences between the rector and the parishioners.

TAILORS OF THE FRENCH TOILETTE STREET.—We are requested by Viscount Palmerston to publish the following letter, which was addressed to Her Majesty by four merchants of Marseilles, and the reply:—"Madame—The Emperor of this country is an impenetrable 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."

THE BRITISH MERCHANT.—In our (Times) City Article of Monday last there appeared a notice of an attempt to establish an Association for the Discouragement of Fraud among British Manufacturers.

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."

will not bear the flash of their bull's-eye, who shall abide it? Well, let us see. This British manufacturer has his virtues, as we know. His home virtues, we will say nothing about, but Sir Oswald's Crosswell, who has made his code of trade virtues. He must not forget a trade mark; he must not send an article out of his warehouse, which would kill or maim any one who should use it; he must not sell a wooden stick and guarantee it to be cotton; he must not sell cast iron cutlery and call it steel; he must not send out a pair of scissors never intended to cut, or an axe that would fly to pieces at the first stroke.

Downing Street, December 16. "Lord Palmerston presents his best compliments to M. M. Dubois, Blanc, Santarre, and Negus, and has just had the pleasure of handing their letter to the French Ambassador in England. Lord Palmerston wishes them excessively nice weather on their voyage to Cayenne."—Punch.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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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 between 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 Veillot. 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 pamphlet 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 declaration of war against the Pope; dissensions of a formidable nature, on account thereof, are 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 degrading the Sovereign Pontiff to the abject condition of a stipendiary. Better far that he should again be driven into the Catacombs, than drag out a wretched existence as the pensioner of Louis Napoleon; and indeed so preposterous is that section of the famous pamphlet, wherein this 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 thereto, would naturally protest against being taxed for the support of him whom they profess to look upon as Anti Christ, and the "Man of Sin."

From England we have tidings which will cause deep regret to every reader of the English language, to the friends of literature throughout the world. Lord Macaulay, whose pen has so long charmed the public, died in London on the 28th ult., of disease of the heart. As a brilliant writer of fiction, the deceased Peer has left no equal behind him. "Waverley" and Macaulay's "History of England," will long retain their position as the two most exquisite Historical Romances in the English, or indeed in any, language. The one is written from a Tory, the other from a Whig stand-point; and if to the author of "Waverley" an impartial posterity yields the palm, as the more honest and accurate narrator of facts—to the illustrious deceased, the author of the "History of England," it will assign the tribute of its admiration for the inexhaustible fertility of his genius, and the skill with which he has contrived to invest the creations of his brain with the attributes of reality. If Sir Walter Scott is the more faithful historian and remarkable for his rigid adherence to facts, Lord Macaulay is certainly entitled to precedence as the better poet—as the true representative of the ancient "troubadour," or "finder." We believe in his William Prince of Orange, as we believe in Ariel, as we believe in Caliban, as we believe in the Baron of Bradwardine, or in Caleb Balderstone, or in Meg Merrilies; and herein stands the highest merit of Lord Macaulay. He has been to us a poet, or maker; and though we know that William of Orange, as 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 hanging over his glorious word-pictures; and for the time almost forget that the hero of his brilliant romance was one of the most detestable scoundrels that ever escaped the gallows or the whipping post. Macaulay, in short, has done for the hero of Glencoe what Milton in his great epic has done for another Whig, his first or Prince of Whigs. As we read the Paradise Lost, the figure of him of whom we are told that he was a "liar," that is

to say, "Whig," "from the beginning," rises before us in awful majesty; despite our reason, we are almost made to sympathise with him, and to wish that he had been victor in the conflict which he waged with Michael and his angels. As Milton dealt with theology, so Lord Macaulay dealt with history; and if the one has given us a poem, so the other has left us a romance, which will be read and admired so long as the English language shall itself endure.

The Colonial Legislature has been prorogued 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 the 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 13th 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 readers an idea of the manner in which it has been treated by the Protestant lecturer.

The question at issue is simply this:—"Is human reason inefficient, per se, or is it sufficient to acquire Christian Faith?" The question is not "Is human reason a faculty which man is bound to use, and which must therefore be of some assistance to him, in his religious enquiries?" 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 "inefficient" 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 Christianity. Now though we have not the honor of an acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Clarke of Quebec, and though we do not even pretend to know to what denomination he belongs, yet we presume from the fact that he lectured before the Wesleyan Methodist Biblical and Literary Society, that he admits to some extent a supernatural element in Christianity, and recognises its truths as truths supernaturally revealed, and hence 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 reason. Thus Dr. Cahill by implication clearly asserts the competency of reason to sit in judgment upon the testimony or evidences of Christianity—which like all other evidences are and must be addressed to the reason; but he demands from reason this—that having once satisfied itself of the competency of the witness propounding, it shall humbly and unreservedly submit itself to the dogma propounded.

The questions—whether there was a person called Christ?—whether He was put to death?—whether after death He appeared to, and conversed with, His disciples?—whether He commissioned a certain number of those disciples to proclaim to others the dogmas by Him revealed to them, promising to them His continual presence and assistance even to the end of the world?—are questions in the natural order; and upon which, therefore, human reason is as sufficient to sit in judgment, as it is to decide upon any other historical question—e.g., as to whether there was a Roman Emperor called Tiberius?—as to whether Charles I. was beheaded?—or whether the Duke of Wellington fought the battle of Waterloo? But—whether Christ was a creature conceived in the ordinary manner, or the eternal God? whether in the Godhead there be two or more Persons? whether there be a Holy Ghost? whether certain writings were directly inspired by that Holy Ghost? whether the death of Christ upon the Cross is of spiritual benefit to the human race? and in short all other questions upon matters of Christian faith, are, as lying in the supernatural order, questions upon which reason is utterly incompetent to form any opinion whatsoever. It may accept them, not as questions, but as truths; but if it does so, it will be, not on account of any intrinsic evidence of their truth, but solely because of its conviction of the competency in the supernatural order, of the authority by which those truths are presented for its acceptance. If the Quebec lecturer demurs to this, we would take the liberty of asking how, by human reason alone, he would establish the fact of the Trinity? and if human reason, un-

aided by revelation, cannot do this; then of itself it is not sufficient to acquire Christian Faith; and if it is not sufficient, then it is "inefficient," which is all that Dr. Cahill pretends that it is. This too is all that the latter attempted to establish; for, as revelation, by implication asserts a reasonable being—to whom alone revelation can be made—so, when we deny the efficiency of human reason in matters of faith, we no more make abnegation of reason in order to extol faith, than, when we assert the inefficiency of nature to merit a supernatural reward, we deny nature in order to extol grace.

How, then, does the Rev. Mr. Clarke meet and refute Dr. Cahill's proposition? By elaborately 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 facts 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 narratives, 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 record these transactions. Were they really written by the men whose names they bear, and during the age to which they are ascribed? Here reason will find abundant materials to help her to a satisfactory conclusion. She will find an unbroken chain of testimony in favor of the genuineness and inspiration of the sacred books, reaching down from the apostolic age to the present.

Mark the adroit, if not honest, manner in which this "good sample" of Protestant controversialists 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 Novels or Junius's 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 other hand involves a fact in the supernatural order, to which none but witnesses in that order can testify; and yet, though he started with the "genuineness" only of the sacred books, our lecturer ingeniously contrives at the end of his paragraph, to squeeze in the small, but all important words, "and inspiration"—as if genuineness and "inspiration" were one and the same thing; or as if a work because it were "genuine" was, therefore, necessarily "inspired!"

Granting for instance, that natural reason can establish the fact that the book called the Gospel of St. Luke was actually written by a person of the name of Luke, how would it thence follow as the natural logical sequence, that the Gospel of St. Luke was inspired? or that its writer was entitled to be believed when narrating events of which it is morally and physically impossible that he could have had any immediate knowledge? We may of course believe him, and accept of him as a competent because honest witness, when testifying to events of which he had himself had personal cognisance; but his testimony will not of itself suffice to establish the marvellous facts recorded in his introductory chapters; and where he testifies to a class of facts which, if judged of by human reason, must at 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 cognisance thereof; so far from setting up any pretensions to "inspiration," he, himself, assigns as his reason for writing on the subject at all, not that he been specially moved thereunto by God's Holy Spirit, but—that "many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things." How then are we to conclude from the premise, that Luke was the writer of the book that bears his name, to the fact of its "inspiration," and the credibility of its narrative of facts recorded in its first chapter? It is in vain for the Rev. Mr. Clark to appeal to "tradition," or an uninterrupted chain of testimony," for as a Protestant he must reject tradition, as competent to establish any fact in the supernatural order; and he can assign no more constant tradition, no stronger "chain of testimony" in favor of the inspiration of the writings which bear the name of Luke, than the Catholic can adduce in support of the doctrine of the Real Presence. Natural reason cannot establish the fact of inspiration. For instance, at the promptings of human reason, we are prepared to admit that the Rev. Mr. Clark actually delivered the lecture reported in the Quebec Gazette, because the "genuineness" of that lecture is a fact in the natural order, in which order the Gazette is a competent witness. But if the Rev. Mr. Clark, or his friends for him, were to claim for his lec-

ture the quality of "inspiration," we should most reasonably reject their testimony without necessarily impugning the honesty of their intentions; because "inspiration" is a fact in the supernatural order, in which order human reason 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 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 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 gnat, 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. Manah'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 welcome 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 between Catholicity and Protestantism on its true grounds; showing how greatly that controversy has altered its position since the days of Bossuet, and how little adapted to the wants of the non-Catholic world of the present day are the arguments which told with crushing effect upon the heretics of the XVI and XVII centuries.

The Reviewer also alludes to the hostile criticism which his article on the "Romanic and 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 the offending article was not to disparage French or Irish Catholicity; but to refute the illogical, and indeed anti-Christian arguments of those who falsely pretend that the Celt is by nature more predisposed to Catholicity than is the Teuton; and to assert the fundamental truths of the unity of the human race, and that God has made of blood all the nations of men. Upon these points there should be no difference amongst Catholics; and if this be all that the Reviewer meant to say in his October article, we for one most heartily agree with him, and join with him in his protest against the absurd and anti-Christian sentiments of Dr. McElheran's work—a work, even 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 which he treated his subject, was calculated to give serious, and not unreasonable offence to his Catholic brethren of Celtic origin. To reprove the unfounded boasts of some amongst them, and to maintain the great truth that Catholics are so, not by nature, not because they are in virtue of their Celtic origin more predisposed to Catholicity than are men of another origin—but by grace, and by grace alone—is one thing; to assert, as did the Reviewer that—"as far as we can judge, the contradiction between the Church and German nature is far less striking than the contradiction between her and Celtic nature"—and that the nature of the Irishman and Frenchman "is always not only un-Catholic as all nature is, but anti-Catholic"—is another and very different thing; and seems to us, we say it in all humility, close akin to the very error with which the Reviewer justly reproaches his opponents—that of claiming a greater "natural" aptitude for Catholicity, for Teutonic than for Celtic races. That all human nature is per se un-Catholic is most true; for Catholicity belongs to grace not to race, to the supernatural not to the natural order. But seeing that God has made of one blood all the nations of men—that He is their common Father, we cannot believe that He has endowed any of his children with an "anti-Catholic nature;" for this would suppose that He Himself has made their nature essentially antagonistic to Catholicity or to the supernatural order. We do not believe, it is true, that by nature the Celt is one

whit better, or worse than the Teuton, or that the Irishman is naturally Catholic; and the Anglo-Saxon naturally Protestant; neither do we hold that the Reviewer in his article of October that "the German genius and temperament are 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 it is unjust and anti-Catholic to claim the least 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 it was this that provoked the severe comments 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 obviously 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. 29.

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. Mauban 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 Catholics 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 too 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 licentious thoughts; and with a heart hardened, and intellect darkened by his passions, abandons his Mother, and gives himself up to strange women"—pp. 87, 88.

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. Sadler & 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 religion.

AN OBJECTION ANSWERED.—From a certain quarter it has been objected to us that we have hitherto refrained from expressing any opinion upon a trial for libel now pending, and in which a Catholic cotemporary is an interested party. A few words therefore upon this subject may not be inappropriate.

We have refrained, and intend to refrain, from expressing any opinion upon a matter which is yet before the legal tribunals, because we deem it the duty of the Catholic journalist to apply on 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 to write a line calculated to prejudice a question upon which a jury was called upon to decide; we deny to them the right of arrogating to 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 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 acts, as well as by our words, that we desire to do unto others, as we would that others should do unto us; and therefore upon the same principle as that upon which we insist upon the duty of the observance of silence in certain cases by the Protestant press, do we recognise and endeavor to practice the same duty in our own case, and towards our separated brethren. We cannot in short admit the existence of one rule for them, and another for the Catholic press.

If, as Catholics, we want to enforce respect for ourselves, we must begin by manifesting a scrupulous respect for the rights of others; if we would be treated with courtesy and justice, we must be prepared to treat others with justice and courtesy; and if we would insist upon our rights as British subjects, we must show the

world that in all things we are prepared to fulfill all our duties as British subjects...

For this reason we repudiate as not only wicked, but absurd, and deeply injurious to Catholic interests, that lustian parade of treason, disloyalty and disaffection to the British Government...

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...

INCREASE OF ORANGEISM IN U. CANADA.—The following statistics with reference to the late Municipal elections at Toronto...

Of the New Corporation, consisting of 28 members [14 Aldermen and 14 Councillors], 17 are Orangemen, namely: Aldermen Strachan, Carly, Vance, John Smith, Fox, Sherwood, J. E. Smith, Moody, Sprout, Godson, and Carr, and Councillors Ardagh, Carruthers, David Smith, Butters, Bell, and McKnight...

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 within our province...

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—The Catholics of Halifax, N.S., have nobly distinguished themselves by being the first to give public expression to their sentiments towards the Holy Father...

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.—The following sums have been distributed to the several charitable institutions of this City, by order of the Directors of the Savings Bank:—

Table listing donations to various institutions: Ladies Benevolent Society (\$400), Protestant Orphan Asylum (300), St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum (300), University Lying-in Hospital (100), English Hospital (100), Secours de la Maternite (200), St. Joseph Asylum (100), Good Shepherd (200), Catholic Orphan Asylum (100), Les Salles d'Asyle (100). Total: 2,200.

A communication from a respected Belleville correspondent 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...

Mrs. Unsworth's Concert came off on Tuesday evening with great success. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing; and the evening's entertainment gave general satisfaction.

By reference to our advertisement columns, it 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...

"THE BRITISH AMERICAN READER."—By J. Douglas Borthwick of McGill 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.

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.

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.

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?

4. There is a very evident feeling among Canadians, as well as their brethren of these colonies being united under one government.

5. There are some difficulties also involved in the question whether the contemplated alliances should be legislative or federal. In a country which has no foreign affairs to control, it would seem that one legislature ought to suffice.

The Rev. M. M. Leblanc and Hicks, were on Sunday last received as Canons of the Cathedral of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The ceremonies of reception, which took place previous to High Mass, were most imposing, and were attended by a large number of the Clergy of this city.

(From the Ottawa Tribune.)

The following Address was presented to His Lordship, 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 THE RIGHT REV. JOSEPH EUGENE GUIGUES, BISHOP OF OTTAWA.

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 permitted to monopolize this pleasing duty...

We desire to assure your Lordship of our unwavering fidelity and submission to you as our Chief Pastor; and of our readiness, on all occasions, to promote the interests of our holy religion, by aiding, obeying, and supporting your Lordship in any views or projects which—in your paternal solicitude, well-known zeal, and true Catholic charity—you may deem needful for our spiritual welfare.

It is with feelings of honest pride and gratification that we can remind your Lordship that this submission to legitimate spiritual authority requires no 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...

We also gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of conveying to your Lordship our deep sense of gratitude, 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 impeding their religion or morality.

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 arduous duties attached to your exalted position, is our fervent prayer.

JOHN HENRY, PATRICK DRISKE, ROBERT O'REILLY, Committee.

OTTAWA, JAN. 1st. 1860.

TRENTON AMATEURS' CONCERT. (From the Trenton Express.)

On Sunday evening last, Miss Murphy and others, waited upon the Rev. Fr. Brettargh, to present him with a purse containing one hundred dollars, the proceeds of their Concert.

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 mention with feelings of gratitude, the noble and generous 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 devoted flock.

On receiving your truly handsome present, the proceeds of your admirable concert, I must think you sincerely, not only for the present itself but for the kind spirit from which it emanated.

On receiving your truly handsome present, the proceeds of your admirable concert, I must think you sincerely, not only for the present itself but for the kind spirit from which it emanated.

A man named Thomas Walsh who lately resided at Longueuil, was brought to the Police Station by a cart on Saturday evening; the next morning he was found dead.

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 are about to be recruited by another champion of the Holy Protestant Faith...

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 intimacy had long subsisted between himself and a female member of his congregation...

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—Destruction of McKay Brothers' Flouring Mills!—About twelve o'clock on Wednesday night the extensive Grist Mills belonging to the Messrs McKay, and situate in the village of New Edinburgh, contiguous to this city, were discovered to be on fire...

INDUSTRY AND RAWDON RAILROAD.—On the 10th inst., at the Parish of St. Liguori, County of Joliette, this Road was sold by Mr. Sheriff Leprohon, being adjudged to the Hon. Peter McGill for the sum of \$400. The gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, having a mortgage on the road for the sum of £1000 with interest, registered since 1852, all holders of bonds issued by the Company in 1852, will be sorry to hear, suffer the loss of their investment...

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Guderich, Rev P Schneider, 10s; Normanby, M O'Brien, 10s; St Pie, Rev M McAuley, 10s; Sandwich, Rev P Point, £1 17s 6d; Belleville, M Nulty, £1; St. Anicet, Mrs Curran, 10s; Peterboro, J McGillis, 5s; T Donovan, 5s; J Delany, 5s; L Chaise, 5s; G Chartrain, 5s; Mrs McGarrahan, 5s; P O'Brien, 5s; C McGrath, 5s; R B McDougall, 10s; A Kain, 5s; M McFadden, 5s; M Tagney, 5s; D O'Brien, 10s; A McGarrity, £1 15s; J Hart, 10s; J Huffy, £1; J Sullivan, 5s; J Malloney, 5s; M Hennessy, 5s; Milton, T Hackett, 15s; St Gregoire, G A Bourgeois, £1 5s; Guelph, P Spence, 10s 7 1/2; 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 Lancaester, L O'Neill, 10s; Toronto, J Elmsley, 15s; Newmarket, J Ryan, 10s; Sherrington, M McCaffrey, 10s; New Glasgow, T Hayde, 10s; Almonte, M McDermott, 10s; Blora, 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 W Lynch, 18s 9d. Per J Roberts, Amherstburg—Self, 10s; T Maguire, 10s; J McIntosh, 5s. Per M Evey, West Osgoode—T Martin, 12s 6d. Per M Heaphy, Kemptville—P W Hart, £1; P Mallon, 10s; J Deeghan, 5s; B McCull, 5s. Per P Dowd, Markham—Self, 10s; Peterboro, J O'Neill, 5s; A J Fisher, 5s; Bridgewater, J Moreland, 5s; J Pope, 5s. Per J Doran, Perth—P McCaffrey, 10s; Huntly, Rev E Vaughan, 10s. Per J Flood, Farmersville—J Burns, 5s. Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews—D McDonald, 10s; D McDonald, 10s; J M Phaul, 12s 6d. Per J Ford, Prescott—J Savage, 10s; H Murphy, 12s 6d; M Kilty, 10s; R M McDonald, 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 Hackett, Granby—Self, 10s; New York, U S, J Nugent, 10s. Per A M Phaul, Wellington—T Gallagher, £1. Per M Teefy—Thorahill, Rev L Griffith, 10s; King, M Gannon, £1 5s. Per M M Namara, Kingston—W Keon, 5s. Per L Ronlanger, 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.

Wistur's Wild Cherry Balsam.—This balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of 1 HUTTS on the outside wrapper.

Births. In this city, on the 16th inst., the wife of Angus G. Macdonald, 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 McCaffrey, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland aged 31 years.

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.

Peas are in demand at 7 1/2 cents; parcels of fine White Peas are saleable at 80 cents. Pork continues without animation, and the sales limited to the city consumption. To effect sales rather lower prices have to be taken.

Wheat—None. Oats, 2s 1d to 2s 2d. Barley, 3s 6d 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, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Salt, 10d to 11d. Eggs, 1s to 1s 3d. Hay, \$7 to \$10. Straw, \$4 to \$5. Turkeys per couple, 8s to 10s; Geese, 6s to 8s; Ducks, 6s to 6s 6d; Poultry, 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 meats, which is abundant.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. COURSE OF LECTURES OF 1859-60.

THE Rev. Mr. O'FARRELL will DELIVER a LECTURE in that new and spacious Building, opposite the Seminary of St. Sulpice, known as the "Cabinet de Lecture, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 26th instant.



SUBJECT: "O'CONNELL, AND HIS TIME." Tickets of Admission—1s 3d each; to be had of the Committee of Management; at Messrs. D. & J. Sallier's Bookstore, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

By Order, JOHN P. KELLY, Rec. Secretary. 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.

By Order, EDWARD MURPHY, Secretary. Jan. 19, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS. TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a CHURCH, SACRISTY, and PRESBYTERY, in the Parish of Ste. MARIE, will be received at the Office of the undersigned Notary Public, until noon of TUESDAY, the Thirty-first instant.

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.

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, VICKERS & 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 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.

Agents for Canada. January 7.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

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.

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.

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 "Napoleon 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.

II. The second section declares "the temporal power of the Pope necessary for the exercise of his spiritual power."

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?"

IV. Thus "the temporal of the Pope" is necessary and legitimate; but it is incompatible with a State of any extent. It is only possible, if exempt from all the ordinary conditions of power—that is to say, from everything that constitutes its activity, its development, its progress.

Hence the Pope must have sufficient territory and subjects enough "not to be subjugated himself, and to be a sovereign of the temporal order," but so limited as not to oblige him to act a political part.

voted solely to the glory of God. In that corner of earth, illustrated by the grandest reminiscences of history, the centre of Catholic unity has replaced the capital of the world.

V. There is then, "nothing more simple, more legitimate, and more essential than the Pope throning at Rome and possessing a limited territory."

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."

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."

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

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 patrimony 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.

Rome must remain under the Pope. "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?"

X. "The kingdom of the Two Sicilies is laboring under a deep-set movement in the public mind, which does not allow its Government to attempt a diversion on the Abruzzi. It has

need of all its forces to meet dangers at home, and by forsaking a struggle it would incur the risk of a revolution. It would be the greatest act of imprudence to commit to the unprejudice of order, and especially to the prejudice of the Holy See. Opposed to the King of Naples, the champion of absolutism, would stand the King of Piedmont, the supporter of the liberty of peoples. Civil war would have to decide, and anarchy would fatally be the last word of so disastrous an attempt.

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 Nonpolitian army entered the States of the Church, nothing could prevent the Piedmontese army from occupying Parma and Tuscany.

A European Congress alone can intervene. To alter the frontiers of the independent States of Italy "requires a reference to the same jurisdiction that regulated them—that is to say, to all the Powers who were parties to the treaties of 1815."

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 following is from the Times Paris correspondent. 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.

"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. Judge, then, of my surprise, and (allow me to add) my sorrow, at finding that the relations between our respective countries have gradually and profoundly—"

"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."

"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 rumors 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."

"An armed intervention to subjugate the Italians would be the most fatal step for the late Government, especially for the Pontifical Government."

Thus, since the 1st of July we have chartered in

to him ambitious designs; he was represented—according to my conjecture, when I recollect the impetuosity of his troops, he so resolutely traced the limit beyond which he would not push his victory. There is, then, something insensate in converting into one eager for war the man than whom none can wish to be more pacific; and, into a cause of fear 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 never 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 our 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."

Englishman.—"Well, then, I shall be candid.—Here is our decisive reason, our principal grievance; the development given to the French navy is out of all proportion with the requirements and the greatness of your country."

Frenchman.—"This is another prejudice; it is 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."

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 boats. 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 quantity 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-of-war 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 of 25,000,000, for 13 years, the period judged indispensable to complete their transformation. Of that sum 5,000,000, were applied to the ports. The Council of State, when called upon to give its opinion, reduced to 17,000,000, for 13 years the amount 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 37 ships of the line (assezouz) and 15 frigates, screw, completed; and of three plated frigates. We have then, in 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 Emperor—nothing 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 imperative 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 hesitation 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 intended 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 attitude 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 barges, of a very small draught of water, were built to facilitate 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 disturbing your sleep."

Englishman.—"Very good. Yet, for all that, you did not the less order from us a very considerable quantity of coal."

France 51 ships, carrying 28,000 tons of coal, to Martinique, to French Guiana, to Senegal, to Goree, to the island Bourbon, 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, to Woosung, Singapore, Echuang, 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 reasonable 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 information; 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 manoeuvre. 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 combating 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 Marseillais, whose history occurs to me quite opportunely, and with which I may close a conversation which is already too long. Our Marseillais, 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 the interlocutors, without other observations than repeating the assurance given you in the commencement.

ITALY.—THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY.—Sir H. W. Barron has addressed a letter to us, from which we (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 Sardinia, 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 sores 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 notorious 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 was done previous to any outbreak in Italy, previous to the French invasion, and at a time when Sardinia was at peace with Tuscany. Concurrent with these disgraceful acts, the King of Sardinia had secret emissaries at work in all the towns of northern Italy, exciting discontent, disseminating seditious writings, and privately seducing the inhabitants to enlist 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 a 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, notwithstanding all these notorious facts, I am told "the Italians prefer him to any other Sovereign, and they are the best judges." I deny that 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 to shelter us—no friendly hand to aid in the coming struggle. This revolution is in fact a sequence, a branch of the French revolutions that have unsettled Europe for so many years—cost so much blood and treasure to every country in Europe

impeded commerce, and arrested civilization for the last 100 years. It is the same principle as those revolutions...

hangs this magnificent land, they must adopt a system truly reformed; men, hearty, gifted, learned, trained, must be their messengers...

ERINA SNOW-SHOE CLUB. THE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE CLUB will meet at the Corner of Dorchester and DeLaurie Streets...

By order, JOHN CUN, Secretary. Montreal, Dec. 19, 1850.

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THE METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC And Lay's Directory, for the United States, With an Appendix, containing the Canadian Directory, &c., for 1850.

Messrs. MURPHY & CO. having undertaken the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, at the instance of the late Provincial Council at Baltimore...

THE TOILET 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 Sale, at Publishers' Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by D. & J. Sadtler & Co., Montreal, who are our Agents for Canada.

A FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR THE PERTH CATHOLIC SCHOOL; to commence on the 2nd JAN. next. He will require to have a good moral character. Salary, \$300 per year.

Mr. A. KEEGAN'S Select English, Commercial and Mathematical EVENING SCHOOL, No. 109, WELLINGTON STREET.

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CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT. THE subscribers are in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent...

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers...

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. Board and Tuition, \$70 00; Use of Bed and Bedding, 7 00; Washing, 10 50; Drawing and Painting, 7 00; Music Lessons—Piano, 28 00.

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THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments.

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WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS? INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK LYONS, who left Montreal for New York about nine years ago, and has not since been heard of.

P. F. WALSH, Practical and Scientific Watchmaker, HAS REMOVED TO 178 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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BUSINESS DEVICE: Quick Sales and Light Profit. Nov. 17, 1850.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor.

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.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it.

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can never withstand or evade them.

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INFORMATION WANTED, OF OWEN CONAUGHTON, who left Ballintubber, County Roscommon, Ireland, for New York in 1830, (his wife Mary Dolan, left in 1832 but was cast away on the passage and forced to land in Canada, where she died of cholera.)

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS. MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign of the large Spinning Top.

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

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

WINE. PORT, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY—Plumet Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in bottles and cases.

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

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR. PRO BONO PUBLICO! THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the general public, that he has OPENED the Premises No. 3, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, (Dr. Nelson's buildings), with a large and well selected STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFORMING TOYS, &c., &c., and that he is now prepared to sell the same at LOW PRICES, for CASH ONLY.

His Stock of Fancy Goods, &c., comprises everything usually found in an establishment of the kind, including also Cutlery, Jewellery, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy Soaps, Candles of imported Willow, Caba, do., Baskets, do., and a great variety of Toys.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will be found replete with everything essential to a First Class Stationery House, consisting of Writing Papers, from the lowest to the highest grades; Packet, Commercial, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instants, Pens, Penholders, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Leads, Rulers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Wafer Stamps, Rubber, &c. &c. &c.

The National Series, and a good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools. Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Catechisms of all denominations. Children's Books in great variety.

The undersigned also announces, that in order to meet the requirements of that important section of the City, he has connected with his establishment a DEPOT for the Sale of the popular American Periodicals and Newspapers, amongst which the following may be mentioned:—

N. Y. Ledger, Scottish American; Weekly Musical World; Mercury, Musical Friend; Frank Leslie, Staats Zeitung; Harper's Weekly, Atlantische Blatter; Picayune, Herald; Police Gazette, Tribune; Clipper, Times; Brother Jonathan, Frank Leslie's Magazine; Tablet, Irish News; Phoenix, Do.

Metropolitan Record, (Catholic.) Youth's Magazine, Do. Church Journal, Christian Inquirer, Independent.

And all the Montreal Daily and Weekly papers. Additions from time to time will be made to this department as the public demand may require.

The undersigned will also receive orders for every description of PRINTING and BOOKBINDING, which he will execute with taste and despatch, and at reasonable rates.

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Postage Stamps for Sale. The undersigned hopes by unremitting attention in all departments of his business, equitable dealing and moderate charges, to receive, and respectfully solicit, a share of the public patronage.

UNITED STATES. PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER AT LAWRENCE, 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 900 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 full—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 upon it.

The building seemed to crumble first near east end, and fell in towards the East: being 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 run. 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 SUICIDES OF AN OVERSEER—his RESCUE AND DEATH.—Among the sufferers in the ruins at the time the fire broke out was Maurice Palmer, 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 self-inflicted 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 ruins, he, with others, forced his way against the smoke and flame, to try and rescue some of those whose voices he could hear.

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 Traveller.

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 here:—One is obliged to concede to the Roman Catholic assertions that the Protestant Missionary system is fundamentally wrong. That wonderful Papacy, anomalous though it be in this age and this country, sends no untired 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 "sales 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 strict 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 merciful intervention for the attraction of a heedless 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-

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The editor of the "Fog of Our Union" says in his paper of July 17, 1850:—"The memory of Dr. Wistar 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 paper tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative for pulmonary disease."

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Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil, Every Amateur, Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced by the entire Press of the Country, to be "The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

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Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Music dealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarinet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the "SOLO MELODIST,"

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

For particulars, apply to the Principal at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. Jan. 6, 1850.

By order, JOHN CUN, Secretary. Montreal, Dec. 19, 1850.

Messrs. MURPHY & CO. having undertaken the publication of the Metropolitan 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, 1850.

The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac and Lay'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.

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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.

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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 Boarders, will be unchanged.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

Rev. HENRY WARD BROUWER. "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York. "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

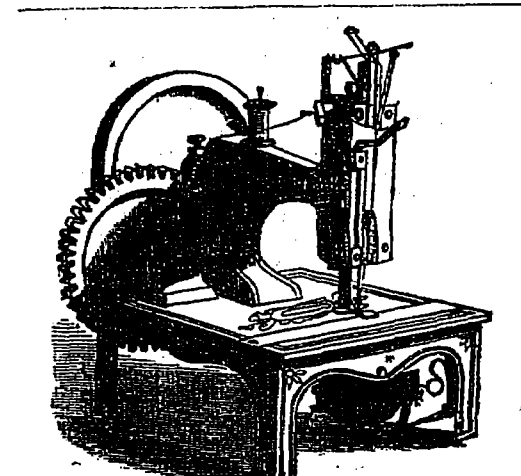
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ROBERT PATTON, 229 Notre Dame Street.

BEGGS 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 continuance of the same.



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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.

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Montreal, 23rd July, 1859. We have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machine in our Factory for the past three months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use.

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.

It is the only place in Canada where you can buy a Machine able to stitch anything, from a Shirt Bosom to a Horse Collar.

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DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 18 1/2 Notre Dame Street. (Nearly opposite the Donegana Hotel.) B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

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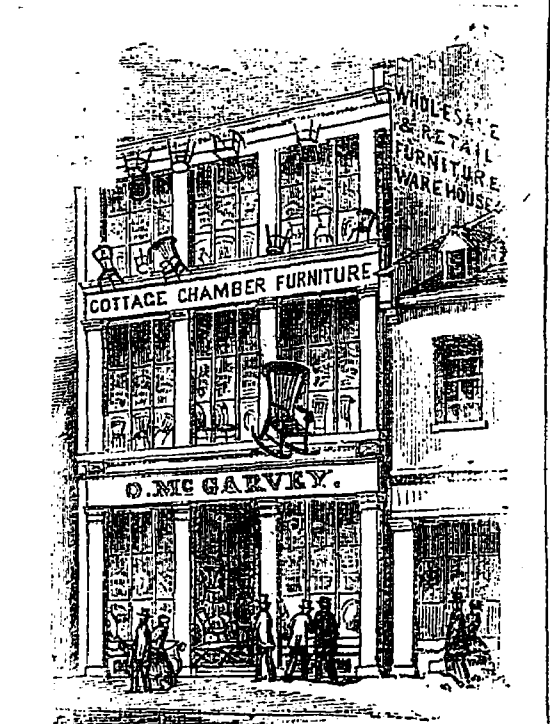
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D O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the P. vince. Kingston, June 3, 1858.



WAR IS DECLARED! AND TO OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST, ON

M'GARVEY'S SPLENDID STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND 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.

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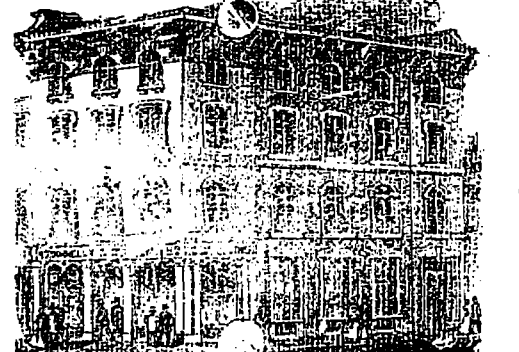
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y.

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PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 62 McGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

EVERY description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates. Montreal, Nov. 1859.



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 87 McGill and No. 27 Recollet Streets, MONTREAL.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c. Also, English, French and German Cloths, Dressing, 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.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

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 Boarders, will be unchanged.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS, JOHN M'GLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

BEGGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same.

He 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. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style.

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

From the worst Scrofula down to 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 mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when given to bed.

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

For Scalds: these commence by a thin, acid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; 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 Sores: 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, 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.

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine.

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 necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.