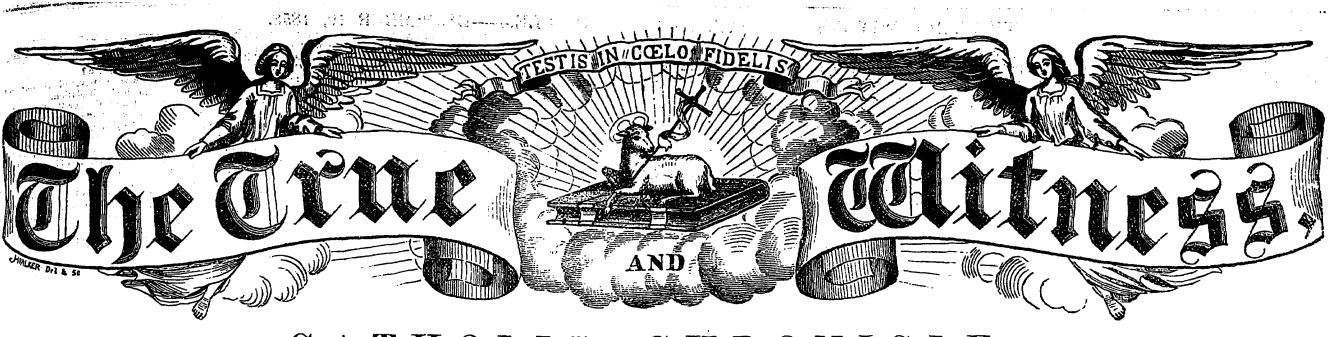
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. IX.

"THE KNOUT:"

A TALE OF POLAND.

(Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.) CHAPTER IV.

Having tenderly embraced his daughter, the Count looked after her as she left the room, with recorering himself he turned calmly towards his friends :

"It is time for us to separate," said he, " and rou may all yield without apprehension to the Raphael has just this moment preferred a similar soothing influence of sleep. I am now going to give my orders to Valentine, and will have it so arranged that this Russian troop shall be closely watched, and on the least manifestation of danger from them, they shall instantly be put to the sword, as they do not, I believe, number more national banner as it proudly floats from the sum-Priest, he went on : " You will, I fam sure, father, offer up the holy sacrifice for us before dawn, in the chapel. Till then, may God pro-"As you have put the question so directly, my tect us all !"

The party then separated, each being desirous of obtaining some repose ere the fatigues and dangers of the morrow set in. Raphael alone remained behind, requesting the Count to favor him with a few moment's conversation.

Count, walking back with him towards the fireplace. " Speak now-I listen."

"Now that we are on the eve of great events which concern us all alike," said Raphael, in a voice which he vamily sought to render steady, to you? I have long aspired to the hand of your daughter, though fully sensible of my own | believes wanting to make all right." unworthiness of such an honor. Encouraged, nevertheless, by your lordship's unvarying kindness and attention. I now venture to ask whether you will or can favor my suit, and permit me to yet dared to do ?"

"My dear Ubinski," exclaimed the Count, pressing his hand with paternal affection, " I will me very great satisfaction, and be assured that if it be unsuccessful the fault rests not with me .--suredly welcome the day that would give you to

friend Stanislaus seeks, through me, your permission to address my sister."

" Indeed ?" exclaimed the Count, more than a little embarrassed by this second application.

"It is even so, father ! and I need not, I am sure remind you that this proposal is not to be lightly treated, since Stanislaus is unexceptionable a melancholy and abstracted air. But speedily as to family and fortune, and possesses, besides, many brilliant qualifications."

"Undoubtedly," replied the Count, " but you can conceive my perplexity when I tell you that petition."

" Is it possible ?" exclaimed Casimir, surprised as his father had before been.

"We have then to make a choice, and the necessity is truly a painful one to me. However, it is not for us to decide-the matter rests. than forty. To-morrow will be our grand day, of course, with your sister. In the meantime, and I hope the last rays of its sun will gild our tell me frankly what is your opinion; laying aside all propossession for either one or the other, mit of the great tower." Then turning to the and speaking conscientiously, which of these young noblemen would be best calculated, think

"As you have put the question so directly, my dear father, I must candidly acknowledge that notwithstanding the numerous advantages enjoyed by Stanislaus, I have more faith in the nobler and more stable character of Raphael."

" Ha! now I see that you do indeed desire your sister's happiness," said the Count, as he "Most willingly, my dear friend," replied the embraced his son, " and your opinion is precisely mine."

" And yet, father, when Stanislaus constituted me his envoy, and while giving me my instructions, he gave me to understand, by all sorts of round-about ways, that he has some reason to " will your lordship permit me to open my mind believe himselt tolerably sure, as far as my sister | infancy, the object of unceasing vigilance, and of is concerned, so that it is only your consent he the tenderest care, and not even in those years

"Ha! the case begins to wear a graver aspect," said the Count, in a pensive tone. " However, we shall see how it is. I shall go and talk with Rosa on the subject, and I know she will not speak more freely to the Lady Rosa than I have deceive me. As to yourself, Casimir, you will await me in my sleeping apartment, where there is a bed prepared for you for to-night. Valentine and his son will keep guard on the door, and as not hesitate to tell you that your proposal gives all our people are warned to be on the alert, we can have them around us on the slightest appearance of danger. These precautions were all ne-Yes! I most sincerely wish that my daughter cessary, I can assure you; for treachery is quirements were only exceeded by his fervent may view the matter as I do, for I should as- around us under one form or another. Go, then, piety.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1858.

great French literature of the seventeenth century, together with a crowd of names ending in ski, and well known beyond the Vistula. On either side of the fire-place was ranged flowervases containing plants of various kinds in fullblossom, which, at that inclement season, spoke volumes for the attentive care bestowed upon them. It was a scene wherein the elegance and luxury of a lordly dwelling were mingled with

the simplicity which Rosa best loved, and perhaps the greatest charm of the apartment was the perfect neatness and good order everywhere visible. It was there that Rosa, as mistress of the mansion, was wont to receive her lady visitors. And now, in order to complete the picture, we have but to glance at Rosa herself. She was, as we have elsewhere said, somewhere about twenty; her figure was tall and slender in its proportions ; her features regular and well-formed but chielly remarkable for the screne and noble expression by which they were animated. Indeed, the whole contour of the face, shaded by soft bands of fair hair, and with its deep blue eyes, was singularly soft and feminine, yet they would assuredly have been mistaken who would thence infer that Rosa's mind was such as generally accompanies such a conformation. Physiologists and romancers may say as they will,

but it is nevertheless true that though to all appearance Rosa was gentle and even fragile, yet education had made her both courageous and firm. She had been so unfortunate as to lose her mother while yet in the first years of life ;but the loss had been amply compensated by the devoted affection of her father, who had early learned to look upon her as his greatest earthly consolation. He had made her from her very when he had served in the Polish and in the French armies, did he for a moment forget his daughter, or entrust her to mercenary attendants. At a later period when, after the fall of Napoleon, the generosity of the Czar Alexander had permitted Poland to breathe more freely. and her children to live again in comparative tranquillity, the Count retired to his estates, and devoted himself more exclusively to the education of his daughter. In this, his favorite employment, he had been latterly ably assisted by

the Abbe Choradzo, a man whose talents and ac-

should have been even strongly influenced by the wants and sufferings of others, she could look on the most pitiable scene, and with her own hands give relief to the sufferer, and yet preserve an almost stoical coolness. Neither darkness, nor solitude, nor the din of battle, could disturb the firmness of her soul. She had been her father's companion in many a toilsome journey, and was wont to keep close by his side, smiling and calm, though mounted on a fiery charger. She associated herself in all her father's patriotic views, and this not only by her prayers and good wishes, but also by that active sympathy which follows events with eager interest, mourning for the disappointment and rejoicing in the probability of success, leaving nothing undone for the furtherand a high-souled woman. Yet were all these lofty aspirations bent down and regulated by the strong and tutelary law of religious duty, and Rosa was all the more ardently devoted to the sublime faith of her fathers, for that the Russian clergy and the Russian government had made, and were making, every effort to calumniate and defame it. Such, then, was Rosa, and who can wonder that she was the darling of her father's heart, or be surprised at the rivalry

honor and affection I could fully rely. Be not same time that Stanislaus was paying me those surprised, therefore, that I now introduce the dangerous assiduities, I could not avoid seesubject, and I will add that it would give me a ling the respectful attention of Ubinski, and I very sensible pleasure if we could now decide on | can truly say that I early became convinced of him who is to be the future protector of my the immense difference between the two; the Rosa ;-besides, I have two proposals to submit one was, to be sure, witty, gay and satirical ;to you, which require, of course, an immediate but the other was noble, and serious, and beaedecision as far as they are concerned."

"Proposals!" repeated Rosa, with a smile and a blush.

"Even so," replied the Count, " and it is precisely those same proposals which embarrass me all narrow and selfish prejudices, and in fact as more than a little. But, after all, as it is for you possessing one of those foity minds which truly and not me to decide on their respective merits, emoble our kind. Hence it was that in his pre-I hope to get through the difficulty with your aid. [sence I often reproached myself for giving way Two young noblemen, of distinguished rank, have 10 those frivolous anneements, and blashed as 1 proposed for your hand-you know them, and thought of how he must regard them. At each have known them long-it is Riphael and Star-moments Stanislaus fell immeasurably in my stiislaus. So now, what think you ?"

"And you, my father," stammered Rosa,-" what is your opinion ?" " 1, my child!" returned the Count, " I have

nothing to say but this, that my sole desire is to see you happy, and to know how best that happiness may be secured."

"It is - it really is, most perplexing," said Rosa, musingly. "Indeed!" exclaimed the Count.

" But yet----"

"Hear me, Rosa," interrupted her father," I am fully aware that the matter requires mature consideration, and would, therefore, advise you to postpone your answer till to-morrow. I should, however, remind you that you are not called upon to enter into any sort of engagement, and the question only is to decide between two rival candidates. I should imagine that it is not so very difficult. Only decide-and if you do accept either of these noblemen, you shall have as long time as you may desire before the irrevocable vow is made. Good night, then, my dear child, 1 shall now leave you to your reflections."

"No, father, no-do not leave me yet !" exclaimed Rosa, in visible confusion. "You know I never wilfully conceal any thing from you, and now, if I am indeed called upon to make a choice so unexpectedly, you will not refuse me the benefit of your counsel?"

"I am only too happy, my dear Rosa, in the consciousness of possessing your confidence," replied the Count, embracing his daughter as he spoke, " and if my advice can indeed aid you in duced me to pay him too much attention-more this momentous affair, it will be freely and sin- than he deserved. Yet I solemnly repeat to you It was no way surprising that the mind of Rosa cerely given. I must confess that I am really that I have never regarded him with that admianxious to know whether either of my young ration-that-that deep feeling with which I too well to doubt that there is a price, ay ! and a | military life which she had shared with her father, | friends, or which of them, has obtained a place have long looked upon his rival." and hence it was that while tenderly alive to the | in your heart, for on this information depends, in a great measure, my present and future peace of mind. Speak, then, my daughter, and fearlessly open your heart to your father." "Alas ! my father ! you are then about to see a poor, weak heart exposed !" murinured Rosa, and she hid her face in her father's bosom.

No. 18.

volent. Raphael, it is true, never soared aloft, as Stanislaus often did, on the wing of enthusiasin, but when called forth by circumstances, he invariably proved himself for removed from mation, and, in short, I could never say of him what I have ever thought of-of-the other .--Ah! father ! with what entire confidence can a woman lean on the arm of one like Raphael, and how natural it is for her to love one -o every way noble-one of whose virtues she has so much reason to be proud ! Such, then, is my opinion of these young noblemen, and now, my dear father, you can decide for me-at least, I hope so."

" Then my opinion is, that you have only suffered Stanislaus to catch hold of your imagination, while Raphael has reached your Leart, and most worthy he is of any woman's love."

"I am truly rejoiced to hear you say so !"-Rosa exclaimed, with artless fervor.

"And why not decide at once in Raphael's favor ?"

"Ah! I was afraid that I could never be worthy of him," said Rosa, in a subdued voice, ' and I feared, besides, that I had, although unintentionally, given Stanislaus too much encouragement to draw myself out with fitting grace." " Have you given him any sort of promise ?"

" Never-never, father ! nor any thing that even could interpret as such. No, the only thing wherewith I have to reproach myself is the not having shunned those occasions which brought us in close connexion with each other, particularly as my indiscretion in those matters may seem to denote a preference which I never really or scriously felt. The truth is that the exquisite charms of his manner and conversation have at times in-

me for a son."

" My dear lord !" said Raphael, with unfeigned delight, " how can I ever prove to you how deeply grateful I am for your unmerited partiality ?

"I am just going to tell you that, Raphael," rejoined the Count quickly. "In anticipation of those misfortunes which will inevitably attend us in the prosecution of our designs, I have already offered up myself and all that I possess to the uncertainty of a stormy future. This I have judged it my duty to do as a soldier and a Christian, yet am I still haunted by one sad thought, which, at times, almost unmans me. Indifferent as I am to my own fate, I am full of anxiety for that of my daughter, since, if I am destined to fall, what will become of her ?---who will watch over and protect her ?-who will devote himself to her happiness ?- who, in fine, will love her like her old father ?--- nobler yet by her mind than by her birth, lovelier a thousand times by her virtues than by the charms of her person ? Who can set a proper value on my priceless child? Such are the questions I have often asked myself;and, Ubinski, notwithstanding the difference between our political opinions, I have found but you in all the range of my acquaintance, with a heart sufficiently pure and a mind sufficiently elevated, to ensure the happiness of my daughter ! You may then judge how great is my joy when you propose yourself for her acceptance."

"Ab," exclaimed Raphael, fervently, " if I have no other merit whereon to found my claim, I have at least that of a profound sense of Rosa's inestimable worth, and if I only succeed in winning her affection, I can promise, in all sincerity, that my whole future life shall be devoted, after that she will receive me as a suitor ?"

Here Raphael stopped short—his conversation was able to dispel his fears.

and await my coming, but be prudent and watchful, I conjure you, for we know these Russians golden one, fixed on your head."

Count Bialewski traversed with a slow step the corridor which led to the apartments of his daughter, reflecting, as he went, on the two proposals he had so lately received, and asked himself what objection could he seriously propose in the event of Rosa's declaring in favor of Stanislaus. He had long since remarked the particular attentions of these two young men, and had made the character of each his peculiar study. This investigation was anything but favorable to Stanislaus, who, with all his striking advantages of face, and form, and manner, appeared to the Count to have a certain flexibility of mind and lightness of principle which might seriously compromise the happiness of his daughter. In Rabhael, on the contrary, he had early discovered a ance of the cause that might beseem a modest high and noble mind, together with the most unbending sense of rectitude as displayed in all his actions. Raphael's whole soul seemed wrapped up in the loveliness of virtue, and likely to make any sacrifice rather than tarnish that bright ideal. But yet, if Rosa was no longer free to choose, what was to be done? Must he suppress the yearning tenderness of his heart, and exact from her a rigid submission to the calculating views of age? And, moreover, Stanislaus, with all his failings, was not without numerous virtues, and was there not every reason to hope that even those faults and foibles would disappear in time before the bright example of Rosa ? It might well | approached him. be, and yet the Count could not think, without a sigh, on even the probability of such a union.

Full of doubt and anxiety he knocked at Ro-God, to her happiness. But the main point is, sa's door and was instantly admitted. She had my dear Count, can I have any reasonable hope not yet gone to bed, and was kneeling before a crucifix, engaged in her evening devotions. The Count made a sign that she should not disturb with Stanislaus suddenly recurred to him, and herself, and taking his place in front of the firenot even the paternal friendship of the Count place, he continued to reflect on what he should say to Rosa. Let us then profit by this oppor-"To-morrow, my dear Ubinski," suid the Count after a pause, "To-morrow you shall have was of ordinary dimensions, and might be consia decided answer, for after all, the decision rests dered as Rosa's boudoir or work-room. Everyfather, (for this is no time for idle discourse) my the library, consisting for the most part of the that I had secured for you a protector on whose 'your advice when you have beard all. At the

of Stanislaus and Raphael ? Rosa was praying, as we have observed, when her father entered, but she very soon arose and

"You have something to say to me, I perceive, my dear father," she said. "Tell me, is Casimir safe ?"

"Oh, have no fear on that head, my child ;--your brother is beyond danger. The business of which I would speak to you, though grave enough, it is true, yet concerns yourself first of all."

"Concerns me, father !- how-what do you mean ?"

"Yes, just yourself !--- and in order to save you any unnecessary suspense, I shall at once come to the fact, or rather facts. You are already aware that it was not my intention to be- for Stanislaus, and are disposed to favor his with my daughter. In the meantime, you know, you can count on my good offices.²⁹ thing around bore testimony to the taste and re-Raphael then retired, and he was scarcely ments of the carved oak wanscoting were adorn-on this subject, and with the less pain that we Rusphael then retired, and be was scarcely ments of the carved oak wainscoting were adoru-gone, when Casimir entered, and approached his father with a somewhat mysterious air. "I am easily discernible the peculiar genius of Rosa.— no case separate us, and would give me but a charged? a mighty what you have said?" charged," said he, "with an embassy which, un-der our present circumstances, may appear room, and on it lay some of the best composi-strange at an T.

CHAPTER V.

"I am quite sure, Rosa," replied the Count, that you have nothing to reveal which can alter my opinion of your rectitude and purity of heart."

" Spoken like the kindest and most indulgent of fathers," murmured Rosa, " but you shall see. In the first place, then, my dear father, it is long since I perceived the rival assiduities of these noblemen, and as far as Stanislaus is concerned. I must acknowledge, to my shame, that I have but too often given him room to believe that his attentions were very pleasing to me. Stanislaus is, as you know, full of life, and spirits, and has, increaver, an extraordinary talent for drawing one into those conversations which, although triffing and light in their nature, are apt to excite the imagination, and when managed by one so adroit and skilful as Stanislaus, may be easily made to serve his purpose, giving to others the impression that two young people who laugh and chat away so merrily together, must have a good understanding between them. Then, on the other hand, Stanislaus has no equal in those nameless attentions which are generally supposed to tion. be all-powerful with our sex, and I cannot, and may not, deny, that he has made himself exceed- (Count, with a gratified smile. "And now, my ingly agreeable to me,-and-may even have acquired a certain influence over my mind, so that---

Here Rosa made a dead pause,—her cheeks were dyed with a crimson blush, and she evidently knew not how to finish the sentence.

"-So that," said the Count, with a smile, catching up the unfinished sentence, "you have on the whole, shown a pretty strong preference his steward, had presented for his inspection .-wishes ?"

"No, no, father !--- no such thing, believe me !" cried Rosa, with surprising quickness and viva-

"Nay, hear me to the end, father, before you strange, yet as I have promised to lose no time, tions of Beethoven and Rossini. A large glass some risk, and my mind would be comparatively form your judgment—I wish to show myself as I I must go through with it at once in a word, case set in between the two windows contained easy and free from care had I but the assurance really am, so that you can the better give me ment of my affairs ?"

" My dear child," said the Count, with offectionate gravity, "you must neither be surprised nor afflicted by those apparent contradictions which seemed to have troubled you more than enough. They are in perfect accordance with our poor, weak nature, seeing that we cannot help being dazzled and attracted, it may even be by a brilliant and specious exterior; but the rational and thinking mind easily discerns the real character beneath all its glittering and meretricious ornaments, and despising the hollow cheat. it turns with intuitive respect and admiration to where it discovers true merit and unostentatious nobleness. And I must say, Rosa, that you have thus shown considerable penetration. Stanislaus is, beyond all doubt, brilliant and accomplished. but is far too much devoted to pleasure ever to become a great man ;-he is, indeed, one of those who entirely depend on chance, and may turn to good or evil, just as circumstances happen. Raphael, on the contrary, will on every possible occasion, prove himself both high-minded and upright-and will be sure to be one day a distinguished man. For my part, though our political opinions are entirely different, I would have no hesitation in confiding to him my dearest earthly treasure-am I then to understand that you authorise me to give him a favorable answer ?"

"You know we are not to be separated, lather !" cried Rosa, as she threw herself on his neck, giving no more direct answer to his ques-

"Oh! that is understood !" returned the sweet child, farewell till to-morrow."

Whilst the Count seeks his own chamber, after having ascertained that all necessary precautions had been taken against a surprise from the Russians, let us penetrate, for a moment, to that of Stanislaus. Reclining on a sofa, with his feet extended in front of a bright fire, he was carelessly glancing over some papers which Firley, This Firley was apparently between forty and fifty years of age, in stature but little above the middle size, with a florid and rather jocund countenance, and a pair of quick and restless eyes,

put away the last of the documents, " can you tell me why I have entrusted to you the manage-

"Why, my lord ! it was, I suppose, in order

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -DECEMBER 10, 1858.

bleman of your rank."

2

"You speak like a book, my good fellowbut why, then, do you bore me to death with these wretched scrawls of petitions and bills, and the Lord knows what? Surely I have other things to attend to, and you know it."

"Yes, but, my lord will please to remember that the first document which I have had the honor to place in your hands, urgently insists that your lordship may take cognizance of the dispute. It is nothing less than a formal complaint of a certain horse-whipping administered to some of these heathens who actually denied their just debts, and stoutly refused their lawful amount of labor. But, perhaps I was wrong in forcing the wretches to do their duty."

" Hold now, Firley ! have I not already told people less harshly? Using the whip is apt to all the arts of roguery. He had for some time irritate them, and its application is truly revolt- practised the law on his own account, when cir-

ing." And yet, my lord, you must have your coffers well filled - you must have your equipage, your horses, your dogs, all in a style and a quality worthy of your noble name. Well, now, I declare to you, that if you want to set up for a Job hinself."

"Well, Firley, I leave it all to yourself, seeing that you are my providence; and, after, all, what are these seris made for but to serve their lords? So, now, let us speak of something else. I have at length made that great attempt-today I have proposed for the Lady Rosa, and he himself accused him, giving as a reason, that have every reason to hope that I shall be accepted. So you see, Firley, we have to raise funds for the wedding, and a magnificent one it must needs be. Let me have no more of your tiresome lectures on the insufficiency of my revenue, in anticipation of which you have, as I well know, grierously oppressed my vassals. For yourself, my worthy ex-Attorney, you are far too elever to be much embarrassed by such a trifling difficulty as this. You can cut down certain woods, or even, if necessary, dispose of a farm or two, as the fortune of my intended bride will more than repair the breach. And then for the future, you know, marriage will bring order and economy, and all such virtues. But what the deuce makes you look so gloomy, Firley, for all the world as though I had been speaking of a funeral. What have you got to say?"

"Alas ! my lord; you cannot but know that in my sincere devotion to your lordship's interest, I have many reasons to dread this marriage. First of all is, the suspicion with which the Count is looked upon by the government-"

"But, Firley, you know my political opinions." "Yes, my lord, I know them, and while I ad-

mire their nobleness, cannot help deploring that such opinions should be yours. The truth is, that a man of business, accustomed to practice the art of calculation, views this matter in a far different light, and can see no feasible chance of Lady Rosa, and urged me, therefore, to withsuccess in a game which stands one to ten. The draw my pretensions. Had this request been rebellion will be speedily crushed, and, what is still worse, your lordship will be ruined. Alas! I can even foresee the sequestration of estates, and my honored master forced to seek a precarious living in a foreign land."

"The perspective is not very inviting. I grant you," replied Stanislaus, with a somewhat melancholy smile, " but fortunately it is only imaginary. Fear is apt to exaggerate danger, and

mand of the Russian detachment. The note acquire strength and stability when we give them was left unsealed, and ran as follows:

". The wretch of whom you are in pursuit is still in the castle. I warn you, however, that your party is not strong enough to arrest him .---So you must immediately procure a larger force. This comes from

"A FRIEND."

This will at once show what sort of a man Firley was. But how had he obtained so much influence over a man of honor, as Stanislaus really was? The enigma is easy of solution: Stanislaus, given up heart and soul to the pursuit of pleasure, had the greatest aversion to anything like business. Firley, who had served

his full time to an attorney famous only for his you that I would prefer seeing you treat these dishonesty, was himself highly accomplished in cumstances having introduced him to Stanislaus, he had quickly contrived to make himself useful, nay, indispensable to the thoughtless young nobleman. After a little while he became his master's chief confidant, and faithful servant that he was! availed himself of that trust to enrich himchare to you, that it you want to set up to as self, by communicating what was worth anything, philanthropist, you will be presently as poor as self, by communicating what was worth anything, to the government; but whether he had still some lingering scruples, or through gratitude for the rich hordes he was daily accumulating, or that he wished to retain his hold of the prey, it ! ford to the government for the crimes wherewith he had strong hopes of his conversion from the cause of rebellion. It will, therefore, be easily understood that the worthy steward had every thing to fear from the proposed marriage, and he secretly avowed to raise such obstacles that it never could come to pass.

We shall leave this personage for the present, but ere we drop the curtain for the night on the guests and inhabitants of the castle, let us glance at a letter written by Raphael to his grandmother (his only near relation) after his private interview with the Count :

" My Dear Mother-You know how anxious and how irresolute I was when I quitted you, and you cannot but remember those long conversations in which we discussed the chances for and against my success with the Lady Rosa .---You kindly exhorted me, at my departure, not to despair, giving many reasons, which then appeared to me excellent. Yet I was sad at heart, and so fearful, that I postponed the crisis as long as I possibly could. But I had promised you to bring back a decisive answer, and I determined to know the worst or the best at once. When on my way hither, and not far from the castle, I encountered Stanislaus Dewello, and an explanation followed, which had at first decided me to return home. Stanislaus assured me in the most explicit terms that he was all but sure of the less arrogantly made, after hearing what I had heard, I should certainly have yielded; but Stanislaus spoke so haughtily, and even contemptuously, that I must own the spirit of opposition was strengthened within me, and I resolved

to go on and make my proposal to the Count as fallible, that progress is its essential character, and soon as an opportunity offered. I was welcomed by that nobleman (as you had predicted) in the most paternal manner; but his caughter-what as to me, I know not what fear is. Notwith- am I to expect from her? Were I less acquaintis to me, I allow not stand in our way, ed with her peculiar turn of mind, I might the ranks of the Establishment by an almost annual demore easily believe that she had been attracted by the rare perfections of Stanislaus, who sings with so much taste, dances beyond all competition, and has indeed all those graceful accomplishments which might win a maiden's love. But if my estimate of Rosa's character be correct (and your opinion agrees with mine) her mind is of a serious caste, and her heart is as pure as it is good and tender. Her views are high and noble, and 1 am almost sure that she mingles in the frivolous amusements of her age and of her circle with secret contempt. Often have I observed her steal away from a gay assembly to fulfil some duty of religion or charity, and I believe her a Christian in the fullest acceptation of the word. Do rou, then, think it possible, my mother, that God will ever give up such a woman to the control of a spendthrift and a coxcomb? For my part, I cannot believe it; and notwithstanding my unworthiness of such a blessing, there are moments when, after having considered the purity of my intentions, and my entire devotion to her happiness, I cannot help fancying that all is not yet lost, and that I may be, after all, nearer the gaol than my gay rival. But this train of thought is soon dispelled, as I recall the strange contradictions and caprices to which we are all more or less subject, and then I reluctantly confess that with all the immense difference between Rosa and Stanislaus, they may yet be destined for each other. Should such be the case, pity me, my dear mother, but do not grieve for my disappointment, for it will necessarily be the will of God, and as such, I must endeavor to bear it as cheerfully as I can. As a Christian, I am convinced that happiness here below is not for us: we are here to work out our salvation, and to gain the heavenly inheritance; our life is, therefore, one of ceaseless warfare, as otherwise we cannot obtain the prize, and God in his great mercy knowing that this fearful struggle is repugnant to our nature, is pleased to urge us on by his divine grace. If I am to lose Rosa, the loss will certainly be a grievous trial, but I shall offer it up to God, as a sacrifice of great price. And then I constantly repeat to myself that if I am thus deprived of what I fondly consider would bring happiness to me, I can at least devote myself to promote that of others-yours, in the first place, my ever dear mother, and that of all within my reach. And then, by an admirable arrangement of Providence, do we not become happy ourat the first alarm. So now you know what I ex- selves in resigning our will to the will of God, pect of you, and I will reckon on your doing and in performing our duty ? Is there, in fact, any felicity to be compared with that of a good conscience and a will perfectly resigned ? Let of slander has ever reached. This class in their depoets exaggerate as they may the tortures of dis- parture have cried over the ruptured ties of long appointed love, but it is nevertheless certain that honest Firley, and the first thing he did, after poor human nature is as inconsistent in its griefs sunder anticy, and their take.) as in its joys-one day it loves, or grieves ; the knowledgment of their take.)

wholly to God. I shall now leave off, my dearest mother, in order to seek repose, if it is to be found, but I shall not close my letter till I have received my answer from your old friend, the Count."

It was late when Raphael threw himself on his bed, and he was only awoke next morning by a light tapping at his chamber door.

"Who is there?" he asked, as he hastily donned his garments. The answer was "Count Bialewski."

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL.

THE LAST TRACTARIAN MOVEMENT ABOUT TO END IN CATHOLICITY.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Of all the changes which have been successively adopted by the Anglican Religionists during the last three hundred years, the present movement of the Tractarians is the most remarkable. It is a national symptom which points to a closer resemblance to Catholicity than any religious developement (as they call it) hitherto discovered in England : and whether we consider the High Church Party, with whom it has originated, or its widely spreading doctrines, or the avowed learning of its advocates and professors, the whole case of this movement is one of the deepest importance to British and Irish society. The past history of England furnishes astounding facts in reis certain that he made it a point to excuse his ference to religion. In the reign of one monarch, is certain that he made it a point to excuse his ference to religion. In the reign of one monarch, country not only permitted the confiscation of the Church property of the kingdom, but actually joined in the sacrilege and shared the plunder! And in the lifetime of a second sovereign, from the year 1558 to 1603, almost all England, with the exception of Lancashire and some few aristocratic families, changed their creed, and embraced Protestantism ! Neither the German States, nor Denmark, nor Sweden, nor Holiand, nor Switzerland, made such a multitudinous change of religion, within such a brief period, as Great Britain ; and hence if passion, prejudice, bribery, and fear, produced in that nation such a wholesale desertion of the old faith, in times that are passed, it cannot be reasonably doubted that the same

nation, by the contrary influences of reflection and reading (independently of grace), may be brought to retrace their steps, to acknowledge their past mistake, and to seek re-admission into the ancient Church of their ancestors. I think it was Bossuet, who, arguing from the records of past church history, has remarked "that the nation which left the true faith, by being corrupted by the perverse learning of a false philosophy, have never returned to the old fold : while those who had deserted their creed from the passion or the prejudice of the passing hour, have often, in succeeding time, repented of their apostacy, and re-embrace the doctrines of their fathers." The idea of Bossuet clearly is, that an apostacy arising from political dishonor, or from animal turpitude, is viewed with shame by a reading posterity, and is, therefore, abandoned and reversed by their more conscientious descendants : while a recantation of religion made by the indoctrination of a false philosophy, leaves, as it were, no indictment of shame, no argument of ignorance in the original perverts : and, therefore, their posterity seldom repent of an act which they cannot consider as justly criminal, or fairly chargeable, to the conduct of their ancestors. Bossuet, therefore, asserts that the records of church

history present one class as re-converted and reclaimed ; while the second class generally persevere in irrecoverable error.

Everyone acquainted with the history of the Anglican Church knows the varied forms of faith which, from the beginning of its establishment, it has assumed : its firmest supporters own that its creed is that, as reason alone is the interpreter of the revealed word, it follows that new readings and modified interpretations may be periodically introduced into this fallible mode of belief! This principle being

urged to its legitimate conclusion has thinned the

to get rid of a host of troublesome details which guised hand, and with numerous orthographical next it forgets both: love) and grief, and time spotless character. This class is the crowd of dis-would be entirely unworthy the notice of a no-bleman of your rank." now exalt as it were the pulpit, give brilliancy to our schools, and add ornament to the very altar. These men have long filled the highest chairs in their own universities, or enjoyed the most worthy positions of wealthy emolument in their churches; but having been trained in the deepest researches of Ecclesiastical crudition, they saw the glaring errors of their faith, and without a moment's hesitation they resigned their chairs or benefices, severed the strongest bonds of kindred and home, and by one bold courageous effort embraced the ancient creed of Augustine, of King Alfred, and the early Henrics. They are the perfect practical expression of Bossuet's his torical idea : they read the early records of Henry,

of Somerset, and of Elizabeth : they studied Cranmer and Ridley; they were acquainted with the death of SirThomas More; they were ashamed of their Protestant forefathers ; they grieved over the religious fury, and the political atrocities of these past days of apostacy, of plunder, and sacrilege; and they have notly done their duty in abjuring the past, edifying the present, and sanctifying the future.

There is a numerous and a distinguished section, too, of the Anglican establishment who have been making rapid approaches towards Catholicity these some years past: and who now seem to stand at our very gates, begging permission to enter, and join the children of St. Patrick. These are the far-famed tractarians at whose head the learned Dr. Pusey has long since taken his celebrated position; a man unsurpassed in moral worth; his varied learning only equalled by his sublime virtues; and personally rendered singularly remarkable by his appearing so long to stand on the very threshold of the Catholic Church and still refusing to enter. His followers reckon amongst them many of the highest clergymen in England; and it is stated on what appears good authority that some of the most illustrious names amongst the aristocracy only wait a signal from their leader to tread in the footsteps of the Rector of the trish Catholic University. The following article taken from the Sheffield Times, November 4th, will show the Evangelical advances of the tractarian movement which, if some small further progress be made, will be identified with the Catholic Church.-Their venerable Mother will not fail to welcome them after an absence now of upwards of three hundred years ; and when they will have changed their dress and marked their foreheads with the old sign of the cross, she will recognize their family faces, and embrace them with joyous forgiveness and maternal 070:--

We have had sent to us in our editorial capacity a small bundle of tracts, which have come, we presame, from head quarters in London, and which may enable us to form some idea, and to give it to our readers, as to what Tractarianism really is. To begin with, we have "The First Calchism of Christian Doctrine. Fourth Edition." A cross, of course, adorns the title page. It cannot be denied that there is a great deal in this little brochure which is thoroughly scriptural and perfectly orthodox. But the question is whether it does not display throughont a decided colouring of Popery. Passing over the first eight or nine pages, we came to the doctrine of Apostolical Succession. The Church is said to be governed " by Bishops and other Clergy deriving their orders in a direct line from the Apostles."

Question-Are the Bishops equal? Answer-All are equal in their office, but some are igher in honor than others, as Archbishops, Metro-

politans, and Patriarchs, of whom the first is the Bihop of Rome, the Putriarch of the West. (Here is a distinct assertion of the supremacy of the Pope; and this is the doctrine held and taught by a party not yet excluded from the pale of the Oburch of England.)

Question. - Can the Church err in what she teaches ?

Answer-No; She cannot err in matters of faith. Here is the infallibility of the Church, just as taught by Rome.) Question-Are the faithful departed helped by our

prayers? Answer-Yes, they are. (Hero is the doctrine of

prayers for the dead.) Question-To whom has Christ given power to

forgive sins ?

Answer-To the Apostles and their successors, the Bishops and Priests of the Church. (Here is the doc-

We now come to a fullar exposition of the Pusey-ite doctrine of the Qondessional: Question What is Confession? Answer I() to accuse ourselves of all our sing

to a priest; in order to obtain absolution. Question-How must we make our Confession ?

Answer-To kneel down by the side of the priest to make the sign of the Oross, and ask his blessing saying "Father, give me your blessing, for I have sinned;" and then we must accuse ourselves of all the sins since our last Confession. (The party Confessing is afterwards to do the penance given him by the priest.)

the priest.) The "three eminent good works" are "Prayer, fasting, and almsdeeds." The "Evangelical Coun-sels" are "Voluntary Poverty, Perpetual Chastily, and Entire Obedience.'

We have not space to analyse this " First Catechism" of the Pusevites any further. Our object is not to refute the doctrines which it teaches, but simply to show what they are. It is perfectly obvious that they are identical with Popery, with the thinnest possible disguise. Are such doctrines and practices to be tolerated in the National Church of England? They are now taught by many of the clorgy, and encouraged at least by several of the Bishops. Happily there is nothing of the sort in Sheffield, nor even any approach to it. Nevertheles, in some parts the evil is spreading, and if not check ed may go on, to the great injury of the Church and of Christianity. It is well that the public mind should be thoroughly enlightened as to the real na. ture of the danger, and it is with this view that we have briefly exposed one of the Tractarian official publications which has been obtruded on our no-

tice. The reader cannot fail to be convinced by the foregoing extracts that the Catholic Church is about to receive a large accession into her ranks from the erudite clerical portion of the Anglican creed ; and again from the reading class of the aristocracy. If their professions be sincere, if their motives be pute, and if their decisions be not actuated by the pride of class, there can be no doubt of their ultimate union with our faith. And if we can judge from the examples already before us, we muy safely conclude that the mind of the convert being once satisfied, be will follow his convictions with the loss of all caribly goods, and honors, and even of life itself. The constant secession from the Protestant ranks in England has lately more than formerly agitated the public mind : and when to this circumstance is added the monstrous fact that there is no adequate authority to define doctrine, the entire English Church presents at this moment an unsettled state, heretofore either not felt or not heeded by the public. The leaders in the Cabinet and in Excter Hall have, therefore, endesvoured to appease the popular clamour by devising new lectures on a social science; to lay aside the Bible for a season, and to direct the thought and the action of discontent into a new channel. The clear result of this new dodge amongst the labouring and artizan classes will be an infidelity more palpable than before. In reference to Ireland, it is even iear. ed that a national phrenzy more violent than any malicious sentiment heretofore put forth from Eng. land, may succeed this total desertion of old Protest. antism, and may inflict new injuries on the already worn-down population of Ireland. Others, of more moderate opinions, believe that, on the contrary, the Legislature must model the Protestant Church on new principles of economy and toleration, must introduce a better system of education in England, must publish peace and not discord ; must combine all their influences to unite all parties at home and abroad, and must secure, in the presence of the menacing state of foreign politics, the heatfelt strength of all classes and parties as the strongest defence of the country, and the foremost bulwark of the constitution and the throne.

D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN .--- The Freeman's Journal of the 11th ult., states that letters from Rome have been received confirming the announcement made some days since, that it is the intention of the Pope to raise the Archbishop of Dublin to the dignity of a Cardinal.

RELIGION IN GOREY .-- Within the last fortnight three members of the Franciscan Order, known as "Recollects," arrived at Gorey from Belgium. On trine of the forgiveness of sins by man, which lies at the evening of their arrival they were warmly re-the foundation of the Confessional and the whole ceived by the inhabitants; wast crowds assembled in the streets, and cheered them loudly. They sojourned for a few days at Ramsfort, after which they took possession of a temporary house prepared for them. Their object is to found a monastery at Gorey, and their duties will be to attend to the spiritual wants of the Faithful, not only there, but in the surrounding districts, and to give missions whenever solicited to do so in this diocese and elsewhere. Their rules are the most rigid of ony Order in the Church, with the exception of the Cartbusians. They depend altogether on voluntary offerings for support. The priests of the Order are prohibited even from handling money-a lay brother or some other appointed for the purpose acting in such cases. In the little kingdom of Belgium there are nine houses of " Recollets," the number in each house ranging from forty to eighty. Since their reformation two hundred years ago, they never have been known to stand in need of means of "support. Each house has about half the number of inmates priests, and half lay brothers. The priests give missions, hear confessions, and in towns attend sick calls. Mass is celebrated every morning before day, at which large congregations attend. It is quite usual even on week days, to see from three to four hundred persons at holy communion. There is solemu high mass every morning at seven o'clock, and in the evening solemn benediction of the Most Holy Sactament. The members of the Order rise at half-pass eleven every night to sing the divine office. They then retire to rest till five, at which time they resume their daily occupations. During a mission the fathers are dispensed from the severity of the rule. We any happy to hear that they have been engaged already in two or three parishes adjacent to Gorey to Five missions in the Spring, also, that application has been made from persons desirous of entering the house. The inhabitants of Gorey have come forward cheerfully to aid Mr. Ram in contributing to the support of the Fathers, and there is every reason to erpect that the good work will go on and prosper. Mr. Ram has built a convent for some members of an Order of cloistered Franciscan Nuns, called "Penitents." They arrived lately at Gorey, and are under the direction of the Hon. Mrs. Law. This lady, it may be well to mention, is daughter to the late Recorder of London, M.P., for the University of Cambridge, sister to Lady Kilmaine, and to the heir sy parent to the Earldom of Ellenborough. It may be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Bennett, a minister la the diocese of Exeter, founded a convent for Protestant Sisters of Mercy. Mrs. Law was one of those. She happily entered the Catholic Church at a subsequent period. In addition to the foregoing grauifying facts, the reader will be pleased to learn that two Sisters of the Tertian Order of Penitents are expected over immediately to take charge of the sick poor, and perform the duties of Sisters of Mercy in the parish. His Holiness the Pope, a member himself e the Tertian Order of the Franciscans, is most and ious that the "Recollets" should be established not only in Ireland but throughout the Christian world. Wexford People. The Rev. Michael Byan, C.C , St. Mary's, on Monday received Mr. William Green, of Mary-street, inb the Oatholic Church .- 'Limerick Reporter. The parishiopers of Donoughmore and Kucks (aided by his friends' in Limerick) have presented the Rey. James (Moore) athein late curate, with a purs containing appards of \$80 on his removal from the Transubstantiation mithout the possibility of mit-take.) mat the possibility of mithout and the possibility of the second of th

I do hope for a brilliant victory, and then, Firley, my friend, only think of the splendid reward which awaits us !"

"Yes, a splendid reward, truly; but, unfortunately, it will be for the people, who will at once declare themselves on a level with the nobility, and pull down all your hereditary privileges.

"Why, Firley, that is sheer absurdity," cried the haughty noble; " think you we shall be so foolish as to permit them ?"

"My lord," returned Firley, with the utmost coolness, "when once you have torn away the dyke, it is folly to attempt to restrain the torrent."

"In short, Firley," cried Stanislaus, with the impatience of a man who relishes against his own will the reasoning of his adversary, " in short, my resolution is fixed, and I am sure you would not be the man to advise me to change it."

" Most certainly, I shall advise my master to nothing that might compromise his honor; nevertheless, it is hard for any one so entirely deroted to him as I am, to see him enter upon the road to destruction, without at least warning him of his dauger. Could you not at least postpone your marriage? Only think, my noble lord, what a time it is for you to declare yourself .--In the first place, the castle is almost in a state of siege-the Count's son is accused of high treason-they are on his trial, and the Russian soldiers are confident that before sunset to-morrow they will have him sure. Yet this is the moment your lordship is pleased to choose for allying yourself with this unfortunate family."

"Firley, my good fellow, you know not what it is to be the slave of a beautiful girl ; therefore, I can excuse your cold calculations. But are you sure that these Russians have traced Casimir ?"

"They justly suppose that he cannot be far fom here.'

" They may not be much mistaken, Firleypay, I may as well tell you that Casimir is in the eastle, and safe from danger. But you must employ all your address to persuade them that he is gone towards Grodno for the purpose of raising the people, and is thence to proceed to Wilna, in order to organise the revolution there. This bint, carefully "pread amongst them, will soon rid us of our troublesome visitors, who have the assurance to talk of remaining here in garrison, though we are sufficiently strong to disarm them your duty !"

" My lord, I will do anything that is agreea-He to you. So God bless your lordship."

"Good night, Firley." So away went the

thodism or Presbyterianism, or if they join the Independents, the Unitarians, or any of the multitudin-

ous sects known in England, they are only employing the lawful use of their reason ; and they must, therefore, belong to the Anglican faith! In fact, whatever form of belief is selected from the New Testament, by the free exercise of reason, must be strictly Evangelical: and although admitted to be fallible on first principles, yet there is no mistake whatever in adopting it, if reason sanction the selection ! that is

to say)if words mean anything), the same act is fallible and infallible-right and wrong at the same time! This logical incongruity has driven tens of thousands, it might be said even millions, from the

English Church, and has attached them to other systems of belief more in unison with plain mothersense, and not quite agreeing with the singular logic just now referred to. This evangelical metamor-phosis of wrong into right, and vice versu, makes the Anglican Gospel more contemptible than the tricks of legerdemain, and tends to present religion as a scheme of absurdity, vitiating still more the grovelling minds of the illiterate, disgraceful to the educated honor of gentlemen, and practising insult and outrage on the truth and the sanctity of God.

The full development of this almost incredible contrariety can only be understood by reading the sta-tistics of the English houses of worship of all denominations; and by a peference to the police reports on the Sabbath day. The Methodist and the Independent Conventicles are full; their preachers are now educated, and in many instances take the usual degrees as the Students of the Universities; and the demeanour of their people going to and returning from their worship has earned the praise of even their enemies. Their congregations are made up of former Protestants, who having abandoned in disgust or sorrow, the varying and contradictory code of the Establishmont, then preferred the comparatively steady formularies of the smaller sects. In the English towns and cities the poor Protestant labourer or tradesman is never seen in church: he remains at home on Sundays with his children : and the result is that the lanes and alley are infested with a modern race of beings whom Lord Macauley has appropriately designated as "savages in the midst of civilization Pagans in the midst of Christianity." The churches in the city of London are almost empty on the Sabbath day, fifty persons being the average number in attendance : and these few persons too being principally belonging to the connexions and families of the rectors and curates of the parishes. If these statements were made solely on Catholic authority, they might be questioned as partial and exaggerated; or they might be denied as sectarian and illiberal invontions; but they are the government reports, very much cushioned too, and hence placed beyond all contradiction or cavil. A large section, therefore, of Protestants in England have joined the minor sectaries : the poor have gone almost collectively into indifference or, infidelity : and the English fold is reduced to a religious waste. Among the numerous worshippors who have been

thus driven from the incongruous doctrines of the Anglican "persuasion," there is one class whom the malice of enemies has never assaulted, nor the taint friendship, over the fond lost affection of parents and relatives; and they have been followed too in their honored and conscientious decision by the public ac-

Popish system of Indulgences, Penances, and soforth.)

Question-Does the Second Commandment forbid the making of images or paintings? It might as well be asked, does the Second Commandment forbid the making of houses and streets. The Answer, of course, is in the negative.

Question - And is it allowable to honor holy figures or pictures ?

Answer-Yes ; with an inferior and relative honor, as they relate to Christ and His saints, and are memorials of them. (Here is a somewhat disguised, but easily understood, sanction of picture and image worship.)

Question-Does the Second Commandment forbid us to give any kind of honour to the saints and angels ?

Answer-No; it only forbids us to give the supreme or divine honour. (Here is a doctrine which s not far removed from what it leads to-the worbip of saints and angels.)

Question-Who is the most exalted of all God's creatures?

Answer-The Blessed Virgin. (What is this but rank Poperv?

A little further on in this "First Catechism of Christian Doctrine" we come to what are called the Commandments of the Church."

Question - Has the Church power to give Comnandments ?

Answer-"Yes; the Church has power to give commandments, which all Christians are bound to (We are then told that there are six princiobev." " commandments" of "the Church," which are 1a1 (1) to keep certain appointed days holy; (2) to at-tend divino service on all Sundays and Holydays of obligation; (3) to keep the days of fasting and abstinence appointed by the Church ; (4) to confess our sins to our pastor, or some other priest, whenever they trouble us; (5) to receive the sacrament three times year, of which Easter must be one; and (6) not to solemnize marriage at cortain times and so forth. It is explained that the days of fasting, when no meat must be taken, and only one meal a day, are the forty days of Lent, certain Vigils, the Rogation Days, and the Ember Days. It is also explained that children may go to Confession after seven years of age. Here is the Confessional made obligatory upon all, and even upon children.) We next come to the Sacraments, amongst which

as "rites sometimes called Sacrament," are placed Confirmation, Absolution or Penance, Holy Order Matrimony; and Visitation of the Sick or Extreme Baptism is said to be "a Sacrament by Unction." which we are made Christians, children of God, and heirs of Heaven, and are cleaned from original sin, and also from actual sin, if we be guilty of any."-Here is Baptismal Regeneration in its most distinct, and undisguised exposition.

Question-What is the Holy Eucharist? Answer-It is the true Body and Blood of Christ under the appearance of blood and wine.

Question-How do bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ?

Answer-by the power of God, to whom nothing is impossible or difficult.

Question-Is not the Eucharist also a sacrifice ? Answer-Yes; it is the unbloody sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Ohrist, who is offered, and offers himself therein. ... (This in the Popish dootrine of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 10, 1858.

O'Consett. Application having been made by the O'Consett. Application baying been made by the O'Consett family, for power to have mass again cele-O'Uonnet the private chapel of Darrynane, which had brave in the private of the Liberator, his Holiness lapsed since the death of the Liberator, his Holiness lapsed since and most gracioualy to accord the prihas been pleased most grad any so metors in a pri-riege. The following extract is from the letter of the Rev. Dr. Kirby, President of the Irish College, the Rev. Dr. Kirby, President of the Irish College, the Rome, to Mr. Morgan O'Connell, communicating the stick the high for any still need not more than the grant of the greatest pleasure in having it in my power to feel me greater pious intentions, and to enable the further your, pious intentions, and to enable the family of your venerated father again to have the consolation of assisting at the adorable sacrifice of consolution in the same chapel where he so often knelt, ine simi, which he so often nourished with the bread of and in which sacred fire of Catholic zeal, which enaangels inter to emancipate his Catholic countrymen, and vindicate with so much success the rights of our boly religion."

We understand that a statement was lately laid blore Major-General Eden, C.B., by the Rev. Canon before anyotating out the justice of affording the growne, pointing out the justice of affording the Gatholic prisoners confined in the Cork District gillery Prison an opportunity of having mass on Sundays, and asking a moderato remuneration for Susuays, and The General, it appears, kindly forthat purposes and the forest of the appears, kindly for-warded the application to head-quarters, and we are happy to learn that Major-General Peel has been happy to grant the favour sought, and to allow an pleased to give 135 as remuneration. The Catholic soldiers confined in the Cork Military Prison are now to have mass on Sundays for the future, and we are informed that the bishop has appointed the Rev. William Cunningham to fulfil that duty .-- Cork Eraminer.

THE MATNOOTH GRANT .-- A correspondence between Sir C. E. Eardely and Lord Derby appears in the Times, referring to the proposal of a settlement of the Maynooth question by paying a sum down, and is particular to a correspondence held some time ago between Sir Culling and the Premier on this subject. Lord Derby thus state the essence of that conversation; "I said nothing whatever of vested insee a settlement of the question on the principle of payment of a sum dewn which might be found acceptable to Protestants and Roman Catholics." Sir Culling admits this to be a correct statement. He adds that Lord John Russell approves the payment of a sum in full ; and that the proper sum has been variously estimated at £100,000 by Mr. Spooner: £240.000 by himself and some who agree with him : and at £300,000 by Lord John Russell, who has authorised him, he says, to state to the Liverpool Conference of Evangelical Obristians, that "as an impartial spectator"-whatever that may mean-he considers that that would be a fair sum.

The Freeman's Journal, as the organ of Catholic party, again repudates the proffer of £300,000 as compensation for the Parliamentary endowment of Maynooth. This would be 10 years' purchase-too good a bargain for Sir Culling Eardely and his friends and followers. Nothing short of a capital which would annually produce the present grant on a sound prestment will satisfy the Irish people. But if the Government propose 25 years as the basis of the purchase, then, perhaps-only perhaps-negotiation may be possible. The State alone, however, will be dealt with, and on no account are the Dissenters to have a finger in the Maynooth pie. Thus stand the case at present. -- Cor. Times.

FRANCE AND THE GALWAY PACKET STATION .- The Paris correspondent of the Globe speaks of the pro-bability of an Imperial subsidy being given to the Galway Atlantic Line for the conveyance of French mails to America. Mr. Lever, who was to have an interview with the Emperor on the return of the court, has gone to Belgium to enlist that Government in his scheme.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.-The Times in a communication from Valentia respecting the Atlantic telegraph, says-" Up to the present time, the length which has been underrun in order to substitute the shore end has, strange to say, been found uninjured, though it is not expected that this will be the case when the whole twelve miles shall be removed, and replaced with the stout cable. It is of course looked upon as certain that laying down the shore end must improve the condition of the whole cable, else, of course, the expense and labor of submerging it would never be attempted. Even in its present state the signals received at Valentia are occasionally as distinct as those of some overland wires, and should any improvement take place, when the shore end is added land; in days goue by she merely wore a bandage, on, there are many who profess themselves confident which she sometimes slipped off her eyes as dexof working through the whole wire for some time to come at least." Lance-corporal Sinnot, of the 84th, a native of Wexford, has received the Victoria Cross, for daring acts of bravery performed at Lucknow, in India. EVICTIONS .- On Monday last John M. O'Hara, Esq., subsheriff and a party of police, accompanied by a party of Loughrea lads, viz, Jack Mallone, Mick Sheehan, Mick Ford, Pat Entry, Pat Keating, Pat Donohue, Dan Donohue, and Jack Barret, for whom jaunting cars were provided, proceeded to the lands of Moyglass lately purchased in the oncumbered Estates Court by Patrick O'Hare, Esq., and dispossessed and razed to the ground the houses of James Malion, Bridget Mahon, Michael Gernou, Pat Martin, Michael Fahey, Sabina Failon, John Duggan, and John Healy; in all, nine houses and about forty persons. The subsheriff next proceeded to Mount Palier, near Athenry, where the Crow-bar Brigade evicted a person named O'Malley - Galway Vindicator. The general practice at present is to fix the rent too high. The landlord allows arrears to stand over and accumulate. There is a tacit understanding that these arrears are not to be called for, but the landlord retains his legal right, and by this means he always keeps the tenant under prossure-often under gross oppression. On numerous estates every yearly tenant-and leases are still too much a novelty in Ireland-is regularly served every year with a notice to quit, whether cause may have arisen or not, so that he may be at any time turned out should be fail to conform in all things to the will of his landlord or of the agent. That is not a wholesome condition of things notwithstanding what the admirers of territorial authority may think, and untill it be remo-delled and the tenant enabled to hold a position of some independence and self-respect Ireland cannot permanently improve.-Star. ARBERT OF A RIBBONHAN .- Considerable excitement was created in Macroom on Wednesday by the arrest of one of the leading members of a Ribbon Society, which for some time past has been holding secrei conferences in that locality. The name of the party in custody is stated to be Riordan, and he is ¹⁰ possession of information which, in conjunction with facts already known to the police, will enable them to arrest the ringleaders not only in Macroom, but in several towns in the county. It is understood from some expressions which the prisoner has used since his arrest, that he is inclined to become Queen's evidence against his accomplices. "The "Phœuix Association," as it is called, had branches much more numerous and widely spread than would be supposed compatible with the apparently peaceable condition of the country. A special investigation into the facts was held by the magistrates of the Macroom bench, on Wednesday, but of course the proceedings were: private, as their disclosure would have tended to place parties on their guard, and to defeat the ends of justice. It is understood that further arrests will be made in a few days .- Cork Constitution. RIBANDISM. - The Carlow Scatinel' (rabid Protestaut) gives this account of the spread of the Riband conspiracy in the province of Leinster :- "We re-gret to learn, upon unexceptionable authority, that resule of the two wounded and bleeding men, and the Riband conspiracy is extending itself to the bl-dragged of their murderous assailants. Finnegen tounding counties through the agency of 'delegates and Callaghan, bleeding and fainting from loss of and unless the local anthorities of wary openty ice blood; were hastily carried into a house close by

usurp sway in districts during many years remarkable for industry and tranquillity. The 'delegates,' as described to us, appear at times as travelling dealfers, frequently as mechanics out of employment; and their head-quarters are held at publichouses, to which they invite persons who are named in their instructions; and they have been known to indulge in the were lately traced from Ulster to Dublin; from that (by detectives) to the county of Kildare; but, suspecting that the authorities were on the alert, they turned to the county of Wicklow from the Sallins station, when all trace of these ruffians was lost .--Ribandism exercises an appalling tyranny over the farmers of every district in which it takes even temporary root, as their 'servant boys' are usually prominent members of the body. This confederacy aims at the regulation of 'wages and diet' as they do at present in the counties of Kerry and Cork. They assume the right of adjudicature in the management of land; they dictate to the domestic circle by proclaiming marriage, on pain of death, between the farmer's daughter and one of their body; finally, if the farmer's sons enter into the conspiracy, it assumes another phase-that of compassing the death of those in the occupation of land who do not surrender it to the former occupants, who may have given 'their good will of it, for a consideration, some ten or twelve years ago, and at this point agrarian outrages and murder commence. We desire particularly to advise young men to avoid being seduced into these murderous confederacies. The ruffians who are most prominent in swearing in unhappy men are the first who give information, and either save themselves from expatriation or the halter by accepting the reward offered for the detection of offenders against the laws. Should not this simple fact operate as a caution to those who think that unlawful oaths present a barrier to the discovery of crime ?"

The newspapers are ringing the changes on the 'Ribbon Societies," the "Agrarian murders" there rerstation; but what I said was that I should be glad to has been one murder of late, and one (fortunately unsuccessful,) attempt at murder. "Landlord leagues" for exterminating the people, and organisations of young Orange swells for assassinating a priest in every parish in which a landlord will be shot! After reading the sanguinary articles and letters in the Orange newspapers, one might, without any great stretch of imagination, fancy one's self, not in this civilised land, in the middle of this boasted nineteenth century, but a dweller beyond the Rhine in the mediaval ages of the Vehm tribunals. Evidently our Orange editors have taken to re-read ing Anne of Geierstein, and in their heated fancies they confound the Ribbon or Rockite Clubs with the Vehm-gerichts, and consider every priest who does not follow the example of Dean Kieran of Dundalk as a sort of "Black Priest of St. Paul's." If one might judge from the letters, in every shade of atrocity up to the bloodiest hue, with which the Daily Express has teemed for the last fortnight, purporting to be the production of landlords, it would seem that something like the ghost of the said Black Priest is the bag that rides the landlords' dreams o'nights too. If all the landlords were like those who write these insane and diabolical letters in the Government organ, in three months there would be no had landlords in Ireland; all the British troops that could be spared now would be insufficient to protect them rom the avenging fury of a whole people driven to bay. But there are still enough of sane men not wholly divested of the feelings of humanity and reason, even among the landlord class, to save the whole from destruction; and it is to be hoped these will take some prompt and wise measures to avert the catastrophe which the incendiary writers in the Daily Express are trying to cause. Much as one must condemn and detest the assassing who, with blackened faces, sometimes shoot a landlord from behind a hedge, one must equally abhor the masked would-be murderers of whole nation, who fire their deadly missiles through the columns of that bloodhound press at a people they dare not face in a fair field. I would denounce alike the miscreants who ventilate their ferocions aspirations (if the word may be used to express wishes so base) in the Duily Express, and those who are so weakly wicked as to join secret and illegal combinations, political or predial, which places them within the power of the law,that law which has rarely been their "friend." but too often a two-edged sword in the hand of the oppresser. Justice has not been always blind in Irc-

off, coolly boasting that if they had not been prevented they would have slain their victims. But the sequel to this affair is, perhaps, the most curious portion of our correspondent's communication. In the evening the three cut-throats were arrested by the constabulary and taken to the police-barrack at Armagh. Next morning, when, brought before Co-lonel Caulfield and Mr. Winder, the local magistrates, they were let out on bail on charge of a common assault, in a very off-hand and friendly manner, and not only that, but summonses were actually granted to them for a cross-case of assault (a very old and approved Orange trick) against the two were in this state when Mr. Connolly, who had been at Keady fair, returned home. Finding his two servants lying horribly wounded and in imminent peril of death, he immediately applied to Mr. Millar, the Stipendiary Magistrate, and the physician in attendauce having reported that Finnegan and Callaghan were in such a condition that he could give no certain hope of their ever recovering, Mr. Millar went to the bed side of the wounded men and took down their depositions. He then issued a warrant for the arrest of the perpetrators of this atrocious outrage : and the father and two sons were seized, handcuffed, and taken off to the county prison at Armagh. We understand that the chief alleged offender in this case is a man of rather respectable standing. He is a road-contractor and a farmer, and comparatively wealthy, and, it is said, a sort of favourite with certain local landlords and magistrates not remarkable for very liberal tendencies. He and his sons, all strong able-bodied fellows, are notorious in their district as Orange leaders. Rich-hill itself is a very Orange neighbourhood ; the Catholic population is very thin in the whole district, there being only two Catholics of comparative wealth (Mr. Connolly and another) in that troublous region. Why a man in the position of the assailant should have assaulted so savagely a poor, humble farm servant, like Finnegan, is a marvel which we cannot undertake to explain. But there is one ominous circumstance in the case, very startling as an indication of what seems to be an organised system of assassination. From this and previous like atrocities it would seem that Orangemen in Ulster go about now regularly armed with dagger-knives, prepared for riot and blood-shed. Our readers have not forgotten how the widow's son was slain at Lurgan, by a gang of low Orauge ruffians, armed with these dagger-knives. And the recent case is fresh in everybody's mind, where in Tandragee a young man, about entering the home where his aged mother lay dead, was set upon by a baud of Orangemen returning from their revels, and stabbed and hacked with knives, with brutal fero-

city. This last case at Rich-hill, where three persons of comparatively respectable station, came with knives in their possession, and made a murderous assault upon two humble unoffending men, would seem to indicate that the use of the assassin's knife is now a thoroughly organised Orange institution. We have here hesitated to publish the names of the alleged intending assassins until fuller and more deailed particulars reach us. It seems almost incredible that men in their alleged position could have committed a crime so fearful and so wanton.-UL tlerman.

The following life-like portrait of the Loyal Orange "Protestant Boy" is from the Feuilletor of the Belfast Irishman :-

Mr. Agar Stukely, manufacturer of carts, waggons and wheelbarrows, was a notorious character in the town of Bunlora. He was one of a class once very nnmerous in parts of Ireland where Orange rowdyism had the upper hand, and not yet quite extinct. He was a bully and a brute, the terror and abhorrence of peaceful folk. Large of frame and strong of limb, he, like all cowardly bullies, took advantage of his superior physical power to maltreat the weak; and, cing an Orangeman, in favor with the local petty rulers of the people, he found immunity invariably from the consequences of any outrage committed by him, however brutal and unprovoked. There is not a district in Ulster at present where Orange ruffianism holds its ground that the institution is not represented by some bully of this kind, half coward halt brute, ready with knife or musket, against the feeble and unprotected, in the consciousness of safety and pardon for his rascality from those to whom the abuse of the law is entrusted.

In Bunloia, as elsewhere, the Orangemen held periodical festivities. In November, when they gathered to drink perdition to Guy Faux and the Popo-or in July when they met to toast the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory" of the Dutch scoundrel who murdered his own guardians and robbed his father-inlaw of a kingdom-they got drank with religious consistency, and then sallied forth from their den to wreck the homes of their poor Catholic neighbors .---In his more youthful days, Agar Stukely was the foremost leader in these boly raids upon Popery. His great physical strength and reckless ferocity had quickly won him the front rank amongst his fellows : at drinking, at speeching, at rioting, he was equally great; and with the aristocratic Orange section, the petty local lords and judges-arbiters of life and death over the oppressed Catholic pessantry-Stukely, who was invaluable at elections and country meetings, as mob leader ready for anything, was a special favorite. This assurance of the protection of the gentry inspired the ruffian, who was pretty much of a paltroon after all, with double recklessness and brutality towards those who had no redress against him-for it was worse than vain, it was a daugerous folly, to prosecute Agar or any of his gang, before the Orange magistrates at petty sessions for any outrage they might commit; and his name had long been a name of terror in the district. Though so intimately associated with piety and Protestantism, Stukely was a well known profligate, drunkard, and perjurer-false and wicked in every relation of life. His cruelty and brutality to a son and a daughter, had driven the one into the army and the other to a life of hopeless depravity. In s drunken fury, he murdered his unfortunate wife, at a time when he was publicly associating with a woman of abandoned character. For this offence, he was lodged in jail, tried, found guilty by a packed jury of brother Orangemen of manshaughter, "with circumstances of mitigation," and spent six pleasant months in prison, in a snug cell with a soft feather bed and every appliance that could make happy the lot of a public ervant who had retired from the world for awhile .---On his discharge from jail (from which in any well governed country the fellow's departure would have been only at the hangman's drop) he was received in triumph by his brother Orangemen, who entertained him at a public feast, and afterwards, when sufficiently drunk, sallied forth with their liberated leader at their head to smash the houses of the Catholics, and closed their frolic by setting fire to a wretched cabin, the solitary inmate of which, a poor, crippled old woman, was found next morning by the constabulary to have been burned alive in her miserable That awkward little matter was near giving beđ. trouble ; but the Orange magistracy were then completely in the ascendant ; newspapers or newspaper correspondents had not begun to disturb their repose in Bunlora; and the affair was hushed up. In addition to the storm, we are suffering the visitation of Signor Gavazzi, who, in the opinion of the ignorant, is endowed with powers he does not possess, for many actually think this repulsive-looking ecclesiactical mountchank has the malefic power, as he evidently has the will, of bringing misfortune in the shape of bad weather or otherwise to Ireland ; the memorable frost which we had five years ago, at the period of his former visit, was attributed in the vulgar mind to his presence, as the present storm is. don't believe that the wretched old women who were burned as witches in England and Scotland in which that building is situated had taken a mistaken the days when, the light of faith having been rudely view of his responsibilities. The Bishop also dwelt, quenched in those countries, ignorance believed in de- and at considerable length, upon the desertion of the by their insalent contempt of common desency, and

in which Jeremy Diddler accomplished that difficult omen whose presence indicates the approach of foul weather. The miserable man seems to excite little "weeds" which the Pope flings out of his gurden, cspecially those noxious exotics from Italy, which they tend and cherish as flowers of rarest quality. Gawounded men who lay at death's door! Matters vazzi lectured once in the Rotundo, but the managers finding but a beggarly account of empty benches, have transferred the performances to a small conventicle called York-street Chapel.-Dublin Cor. Tablet.

Mr. Carden, of Barnane, has published a long narrative relative to his persecution of Miss Arbuthnott. He concludes with the following promise :--" In conclusion, I here renew, no longer to individuals, but to the public, the assurance that in regard to this young lady I can never be guilty of conspiracy or violence of any sort ; and if my heavy recognisances are estreated, as some predict, it will not be by reason of any original aggression of my own. From her whose weakness is the foil of virtues, which under different circumstances, would place her name among those on which the poor and the lowly love to dwell, I crave forgiveness, should these lines ever meet her eyes, for having taking a course which nothing but the extrordinary nature of the case could have induced not to adopt. My feelings of regard and devotion to her remain unchanged, and will continue untill that great day when hidden mysteries and farspread delusions shall be revealed and corrected in the sight of Omniscience."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Record is in an annusing fluster. It states :-Berlin, and we have good reason to believe that His Royal Highness is about to winter in Rome." It cannot suppress its "emotions of alarm." True, there are many intrestings objects "in the city blasphemously styled eternal" (apropos of which we are favoured with some questionable antiquarian lore); but it dreads " the influence of those crafty Jesuits, whether they belong to the Romish or the Anglican Church, who have traced all the secret avenues to the human heart, and tried all the springs by which they may best move its sympathies, or steal their way into its citadel;" and "cannot doubt that the General of the Jesuits will do his best to gain something by the Prince of Wales's visit to Rome." A larking sus-picion creeps out that it, all the while, is making a fool of itself. The Record "trusts that we shall not be deemed senseless bigots;" but then-"It is the boast of the House of Brunswick that a protest against Rome constitutes its title to the throne."---We have been in the habit of supposing that Prince Albert Edward sprang from the " House of Saxe Cobourg."- Weekly Register.

The London Morning Advertiser mourns over " the present deplorable condition of the Church of Eng-land,"-asserts that " the State is virtually endowing Popery inasmuch as the majority of the livings in the Establishment are held by persons who are more or less deeply tainted by the leprosy of Puseyism, which is synonymous with Popery," and contends that a Free Church of England is manifestly the great want of the time.

THE "FUNNY PULPIT."-Sunday afternoon lectures to the working classes have been resumed in several places. The Rev. A. Mursell has lectured at Man-chester the last two Sundays on "Stand at Ease" and "Lodgings to Let." This is going quite far enough out of the beaten track. The vittes of some of the lectures are open to positive objection on account of their flippancy. Thus, at Hudderstield, the Rev. J. Hanson has been lecturing from "Breach of Promise ;" and at Halifar, the Rev. W. Walters has taken as subjects, "Love's Labour Lost," and " Light of Other Days."-Birmingham Gazette.

The Committee of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies have resolved that the bill of last year for the total abolition of church-rates, which passed through the Commons and was rejected by the Lords, should be introduced to the Commons, and pressed forward without delay at the opening of next session.-Timer.

A few weeks since a young couple living in Freshwater, and who attend the Baptist Chapel, intending to enter upon the matrimonial state, had the banns published at the parish church, and no objection was then raised, but on the day appointed for the wedding, when the loving couple were getting ready for the occasion, they received a notice from the minister, stating that he would not marry them on account of their not having been baptised ! This, of course, was a great disappointment to them, and they were obliged to lead a life of celibacy a little longer, until the necessary arrangements were made for their being married at the Baptist Chapel at Newport, which took place a few days since 1 is indeed as-tonishing how much trouble the Church of England will take to make Dissenters .- Hampshire Independent. Lord Brougham delivered a speech at York, in advocacy of the Institute of Popular Science. In the course of his address, which appears to have been the speech of the night, Lord Brougham made some noiceable observations, advocating the employment of Sisters of Mercy, and in defence of the Bishop of Oxford at Bradford. Noticing that the wrongs and hardships of women had not been brought before the Social Congress at Liverpool to the extent they deserved, and that they had been called to account especially for the omission of two branches, one cultivated in this country, and the other not attended to at all, Lord Brougham observed :- "The one that has been cultivated is the establishment of what the French call 'Sisters of Charity' among us - persons who in that country, being a Catholic country, are nuns, and are bound by vows which are disliked in this country; but in Protestant countries, where there are no vows at all, the same institution has taken place, and with the same most happy--I will add the most blessed result. [Applause.] Knowing the great difficulty that arises in various quarters, justice, and in whose eyes the rights of the children and among others from the nature of our admirable countrywomen, who is some respects are no better natured than any other women-knowing there is a kind of self-will about these who are in these establishments, as we of our sex have occasion to know---[laughter]-we don't always find when we experiment on a small scale, the managers have not found it always perfectly easy to make them live entirely well together. Those difficulties we don't disguise, but we endeavour to meet them in the front, and with the blessing of Heaven on our endeavour, we seek to give this great benefit and boon to our countrymen. [Applause.]" Dr. Tate delivered his "primary charge," on the 10th of Nov., to his clergy at St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Church-rates and Puscyism were the topics children in the workhouse become slaves, it seems, chiefly adverted to. With respect to the former, the and the Guardians become their owners, for, on no Bishop advised the clergy not to be sanguine in their hopes, for where church-rates have once been refused, all chance of recovering them is gone. He looks to a land rent-charge being imposed in rural parishes in lieu of the rates, but he cannot hope that such a substitute will be found in towns. Generally speaking, the Church now a-days must not look to be propped up by the secular powers if it forfeits the affection of the people. With respect to Paseyite practices, the Bishop vigorously condemned them. The Bishop commented upon a published letter addressed to him by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, in reference to the summary dismissal of Mr. Poole. With respect to the services in Exctor-hall, the Bishop stated that the incumbent of the parish in

"THE HEALTH OF THE POPL."-Proposing the toast feat;" nor do I satribute to Signor Gavazzi any of the Pope before that of the Queen is a usage with higher supernatural power in that way, than any of Catholics, in these realms very horrible in the eyes these; at worst he only resembles those birds of ill- of their "separated brethren." It is a usage which some mean-souled, cowardly, time-serving " Cawtholics" have a terror of, too, as we know too well in a clear gain to Protestautism, and who cagerly what John Mitchel called "a beastly fear of their transplant to their garden of the Saints those immortal souls:" noor pitiful being out of the saints those immortal souls: Belfast ; poor creatures of whom it is scarcely unimmortal souls;" poor pitiful being who are per-petually on their knees before the golden calf of 'Protestant respectability," and who sadly grumble that they can't be Protestants themselves without "getting damned for it." That honest, truthful Caholic custom of paying honor to Christ's Vicar on Earth, before honoring any mere earthly and political power, is a grievous stumbling-block with these sectarian bigots and pitifal "Cawtholic soles." The former have denounced it as flat treason, and the latter have wriggled round it, again and again, with terror-stricken imbecility. It is well to have the case fairly and unreservedly stated at last; and wo are glad to find it frankly and cleverly put by our able London Catholic contemporary, the Weekly Register.

> THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF OXFORD, -Of what vail is it to the Bishop of Oxford that he has so nany handles to his name when all mankind are of accord in determining not to take up his name by any one of its handles? He is the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Samuel Wilberforce-a trusty and well-beloved Councillor of our Sovereign Lady the Queen-Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter-High Almoner of England-and fifty grand things besides; yet throughout the length ងពភ breadth of England, from Berwick to Lizard Point, from Aberyswith to Lowestoft, he is known only as Soupy Sam. There may be, and probably there are, t few persons of musical ear and delicate literary tastes who prefer to call him Saponaceous Samuel, but the great majority of his countrymen scorn such refinements, and the Bishop of Oxford is possing through the successive stages of human life as Soapy Sam. It is by that name that he is known to his contemporaries, and posterity will not fail to recognise him by the same fond familiar appelation. The charm of the designation dwells in its marvellous appropriateness. Every word that falls from the lipe of the unctuous bishop justifies the sobriquet, and never was it more strikingly vindicated than by the speech which he delivered last Saturday at Bredford, in Yorkshire. How sefuly are the sentences latercated !-- how olenginously do they glide along !-- in what a luxuriant lather of sebaceous words is every thought and sentiment enveloped |--- Yet as tarpenting is a main ingredient in the manufacture of sonr, even so a keen corresive satire larks beneath this oily surface, and the observant reader cannot fail to detect throughout the speech the working of that actimonious spirit which makes Sam at once the somplest and must carcastic of bishops. How rapid is the transition from oil to turpentine in various passages of his speech, and how characteristic is the following remark on the absence of offeration !--- " In our days the absence of toleration confines itself to a few masty articles in the new-papers (cheers and laughter, followed by a storm of hisses). -Yes, Lau going to say, if you will wait a minute (bisses and interruption), to a very few masty articles in mary newspapers, and to a few pasty hisses from racy months () P. Here is a heap of mastiness for you, which well deserves the attention of the Sanitary Commissioners. And what adds to the heanty of the thing is, that the nasty hisses came not from the nesty mouths of Papists or Irishmen, but rather f one the inspired lips of the friends and patrons of that godly corporation known as the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." O. Oxford's Bishop; wisely and touthfully have you been called Surpy Sam. The cost fits you to a nice tr. Well have you won it; may you wear it long."-London Corr. of Dublin Fr. Journal.

The parish of Chelses is populous, and contains people profesing all kinds of religion, from that of the Roman Church down to Mormonism, which :5, we believe, the latest invention on the subject. If is also a highly Liberal parish, very important in 113 own eyes, and considers its claims to be represented in Parliament as simply irresistible if it could obtain anything like justice. It has, also, a Board of Gaardians, who are supposed, by itw, to protect the poor and to administer justly the law which enables them to levy heavy rates mon their fellow-marishioners. The Guardians are chosen by the ratepayers, and represent the principles, habits, and opinions of their neighbors, that is, of the majority, for the Guardians

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terously as harlequin removes his can of invisibility in the pantomime, in order that she might smite her victims with the surer and deadlier blow. But times are altered now, and Justice, in our higher courts at least, holds the balance with a steady and equitable hand. But, although there is only a reasonable prosnect that an Irish Catholic may now obtain legal justice in Ireland, there is a certainty that if he comm ts a legal offence the law will not fail to punish him rigorously. Hence it is necessary that he should not place himself within its danger by committing the crime of joining any illegal society. O'Connell's famous motto is true now as when he had it painted on the walls of Conciliation Hall, "The man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." And it is equally true that the man who gives strength to the enemy commits a crime,-a crime against himself and against bis country; and therefore, if for no other reason, the people should be counselled and commanded by those who can sneak to them with the voice of persuasion or of power, to avoid joining illegal societies as they prize the happiness of those who are dear to them and the welfare of the country they all ardently love.-Dublin Cor. Tablet.

MORN ORANGE KNIPE-PHACTICS .- FRIGHTFUL OUT-RAGE AT RICH-HILL .- We have just been put in possession of the facts of an outrage, an attempted assussingtion, perpetrated recently at Rich-hill in the County of Armagh, which fearfully illustrates that systematic use of the assassin's knife which appears to have become an established Orange institution in this province. On Thursday evening, when the train from Armsgh stopped at the Rich-hill station it discharged a number of passengers, returning from the Armagh races, among whom were two men named James Finnegan and James Callaghan, farm-servants in the employment of Mr. Patrick Connolly, a wealthy farmer and road-contractor, residing at Dromard-Jones, near Rich-hill. When Finnegan was moving away, a man named • • (we omit the name until we get more accurate and detailed intelligence), a notorious Orange loader of that very Orange district, stretched out his foot and tripped him. Finnegan turned round and said, "What do you mean ?" The other replied with a blow, and, suddenly drawing a knife, made a thrust at the side of his throat, missing the throat, but nearly cutting off his ear and gashing his check Finnegan wears a bushy beard, and by this the force of the gash across his jaw was much diminished. But the intending assassin was not satisfied with this : he swept the knife suddenly with a back stroke across Finnegan's throat, as be staggered back, and following up stabbed him over the shoulder-blade, the aim this time being as before at the side of the throat. He stabbed him again and again, inflicting, we are informed, on his victim seven wounds. In the meanwhile, Callaghan (who, by the way, is a Presbyterian), seeing his fellow-servaut 50 murderously assaulted, ran to his assistance, when immediately two desperate fellows-* sons-rushed upon him, with open knives, and (aided by another fellow who has since absconded) out and hacked at him with savage ferocity. At this time, the spectators, who had been struck with ereise the nimost vigilance the found in the power of " raising flocks from the city churches, and proposed a better we cannot help ourselves because prayer is the anti-ples are subversive ef, seeint orders will ence more lacovery); and the assessin and his two sons walked she wind," even in the comparatively harmless way application of existing endowments.

of the Poor, like the guardians of the public purse, have the honors of submitting themselves to the pleasures of a contested election. They are, therefore, the chosen of the parish, liberal men, and we must accept them as such, for the majority has no choice. These Chelsen Guardians have in their hands at this moment several children who have hitherto been brought up in the Catholic Faith, but who, through the death of their parents, and the ignorance of relations, if any exist, are being gradually tortured into the heresy which these Gnardians profess. Even in cases where these men could not interfere with the faith of the children who fall into their hands, they have contrived by ingenious devices to corrupt them. They would allow the Priest to have access to them but at rare intervals, and on days which they knew to be inconvenient. When they found that the Priest, with a generous disregard of himself, did attend, they then changed the hour, and told him that he could see the children only during play time. That was a successful stroke of Satan, for the children, mixed up with the Protestants, thught by the same master out of the same books, were already half corrupted, and it was more than they could, de would, do, to sacrifice a half holiday for the sake of learning their Catechism. This is not all ; last week they determined that a certain number of the children then in the workhouse, whom they knew and acknowledged to be, and to have always been, Oatholics, should be sent to their school at Anerley, to be "brought up as Protestants." This notable resolution was adopted by the Board on the suggestion of the chairman, who evidently cared nothing for were of no importance whatever. The law of England for some conturies has given Protestants power over Catholics, and they will not forego it, though they are no longer obliged to practise it in such a diabolical manner. These poor children, known 🏍 be Catholics, are at the mercy of a merciless Board of Guardians, and so far as these men are concerned, they shall pay for their poverty with their souls and bodies in hell, for ever. The British public which in astonished at the Mortara case thinks nothing of this official insolence. The Chelsea Guardians, who, f they were consulted, would restore the young Kortars to his Hebrew parents, are perfectly content to steal the poor Catholics who fall into their unclean hands, and to " bring them up as Protestants." The other supposition could this system be justified which allows them to educate children in a religion different from that in which they had been bitherto nurtured. The master, too, of this Chelsea workhouse is a man of kindred spirit. He had heard, he said "that a prayer had been offered up for the children who had been tampered with at the workhouse." This was a great offence, it sceme, against the dignity of the master, for he " wished to know on what authority that prayer had been made." If he could discover the instigator of the act he might probably prosecute him, for the poor man evidently hates prayer, and agrees with Lord Brougham that a prayer for the conversion of a sinner is an insult to that sinner, and ought never to be tolerated. It is unlucky for them, people that we must pray for them ; we cannot help it; they deprive us every mode of approaching them

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND GATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 10, 1858.

THE TRUE WITNESS TND: CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1858.

THE MORTARA CASE .-- Gradually the facts of this much talked of affair are coming to light; and every fresh revelation tends to confirm us in our original opinion, that the statements of the Protestant press thereupon are utterly unworthy of credit.

We were assured for instance that the child was dragged from its parents, and confined in a Christian College against its will. Very minute details were given of its conversation with its parents, and of its promises to adhere faithfully to the Jewish law; and our sympathies were challenged in favor " of a child of tender age, taken away from its parents by force under ecclesiastical or civil authority, in order to be made the subject of a mechanical conversion." To all this we replied that the child in question was already heart and soul a Christian before ever the Roman tribunals interfered with him; and that it was certainly not against the child's will that he is now in a Christian place of education.

This our reply, made upon the faith of statements in the Univers and other European Catholic Journals, is now fully corroborated by the "Foreign Correspondence" of the London Times, a journal which cannot be suspected of any "Romish" proclivities. In that correspondence then, we find under date November 17th, the following paragraph, which we think is conclusive as to the falsity of the assertions of the Red Republican press in one important particular. The Times' Paris correspondent under the above date writes as follows :---

"The following letter has been received in Paris from Rome, dated the 13th instant :-- I return with regret to the Mortara affair, of which I have already spoken several times. This affair appears to be about to enter into a new phase in consequence of the semiofficial explanations given by the Civilla Cattolica in its last number. The question of facts is there explained in all its details, and the theological question is treated ex professo. This article is destined to create a great sensation in the world. It will certainly serve as the basis of the discussion which cannot fail to be continued on this matter. I wished myself to examine whether all that the review asserts is true. I have seen the boy. I have interrogated him, and I must acknowledge that he declares

not to make law, but to administer it ; and there, may well be reasons for their decision of which we are as yet ignorant. This we state, lest we be suspected of a design to prejudge a case which may yet come before the tribunals, for whose decision we feel bound to wait.

> The Montreal Gazette of Monday last gives the following extract from a speech delivered by Mr. M'Dougall, and reported by the Spectator, as an indication of the intended policy of Mr. Brown and his political friends, on the subject of "Representation by Population," and the " School Question":---

"Representation by Population, it was said, has been abandoned by Mr. Brown. This was not the fact. Whenever members of the Brown-Dorion Ministry had spoken publicly they had always said that was one of the measures they meant to introduce, and to stand or fall by. It was true that "checks" had been spoken of. He was quite willing to give all the checks Mr. Dorion had demanded. Of course no Lower Canadian member could vote for Representation by Population unless his constituents were guaranteed from adverse intrusion. He never asked that Lower Canada should be forced to change its institutions at the dictation of an Upper Canada majority. (Hear.) The majority of the people here were Protestant ; there they were Catholic, and had sectarian institutions. Doubtless articles had appeared in leading reform journals which seemed to aim at forcing Upper Canadian institutions on Lower Canada. But this was impracticable and ought not to be carried out. When we could persuade Lower Canadians that we were right and they were wrong let them change, not otherwise. The only checks that could be introduced, therefore, were to provide that a majority from one section of the Province should not force legislation upon the other. Another subject which formed part of the Brown-Dorion policy related to the School question. He was opposed to giving public money for other than public and non-sectarian purposes. (Hear.) It was Mr. Brown's intention to have changed the existing system in accordance with this view. And it was a great achieve ment that the Brown-Dorion Government had laid hold of this difficult question, and discovered a basis on which it could be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. He was not prepared to state the particular enactments they propose to accomplish this object. That Government had not had time to agree upon details, but this was determined upon, that the School system of the country should be national and not sectarian. And measures were to have been taken to prevent any tampering with any one's religious feelings

Hereupon our Montreal cotemporary addresses to us the following queries, to which we shall do our best to give plain and unequivocal answers. The Gazette asks us-1st-If we are prepared to accept the above programme, and thereby abandon the cause of our co-religionists? 2nd-If the TRUE WITNESS will support Messrs. Brown and M'Dougall in that abandonment ; and allow Mr. Brown to abolish separate schools in the Upper Province?

Without offering any opinions, as to how far Mr. M'Dougall's speech contains a fair statement of the intended policy of the Brown-Dorion Ministry; or as to whether they ever had any well defined policy at all, beyond putting their opponents out, and getting themselves in, we can answer frankly for ourselves, that we will never support, and will always, to the utmost of our abilities, oppose, every Ministry, no matter of what men composed, that does not make justice to Catholics on the School Question a

we can get ; but if in anything short of our full demands, we will accept of it only as an instalment of a debt due, and long unjustly withheld; and we also assure the Gazette that we will never cease to urge upon the Catholics of

Canada the duty of agitating for their rights, and of opposing every Ministry that refuses or delays to do us justice. If therefore Mr. Brown and his party have the design, in case of their obtaining office, to maintain a common, uniform, or national system of education, as opposed to a separate system, they may be sure of the hearty, constant, and uncompromising, even though ineffectual, opposition of the TRUE WITNESS.

Lastly, we always will oppose to the best of our abilities, any and every Ministry that gives, directly or indirectly, any official encouragement to any secret politico-religious society. With these explanations we trust that the Gazette will feel satisfied; and that it will give us credit for being sufficiently frank and explicit in our replies to the several queries it has addressed to

us.

The Montreal Witness quotes a well-known Protestant work, " Seymour's Evenings with the Romanists," to show that the number of illegitimate births in Roman Catholic countries far exceeds that of Scotland; and asks us what we think of Rome where every third birth appears to be an illegitimate one?" according to the statistics given in the aforesaid evangelically. mendacious work.

Of Rome we need scarce give our opinion ; but we will frankly tell the Witness what we think of its authority, Mr. Seymour the writer of " Evenings with the Romanists"-and that is, that in our opinion he has not been surpassed for cool unblushing mendacity by any Protestant Minister, since the days of the Reverend Titus Oates, the illustrious Confessor and Martyr of Evangelical Protestantism. Entertaining therefore this opinion of him, and rejecting altogether his statistics, we do not feel ourselves called upon to refute the false conclusions which from those false principles our cotemporary pretends to educe.

The Witness will however please to bear in mind that for our statistics of illegitimacy in Protestant Scotland and Sweden, we are indebted, not to the statements of "Romish" and hostile authors, but to the documents furnished us by Scotchmen and Protestants. The Witness cannot therefore contest their truth; for it is a universally recognised principle that every one is a good witness as against himself. Our cotemporary might justly object to an argument based upon " Romish" statistics as to Protestant illegitimacy; but when, as in every case where those statistics are cited by the TRUE WITNESS, they proceed from, exclusively, Protestant sources of information, he cannot, even if he would, refuse to accept them.

We cite those statistics, not as the Witness plank of its political platform, with which it is insinuates, because we "take great delight in

is from an article on " The Moral Pathology of London ;" in which, treating of the vice of great cities, and its causes, the writer delivers himself as follows :---

"There is a section of the nether class-the street Irish-which although found in the same haunts, and exposed to the same struggles for existence, and to the same temptations and vice, differs greatly in the character of its morality from the ordinary members of the class. In the heart of London the emigrant Irish preserve almost intact the peculiar traits which distinguish them in their own country. They retain in a great measure their prejudices against the English, their warm attachment to their own family, their habits of herding together and of feeding on the coarsest food, their excitable passions (which often lead them to break the law) and their ready wit and tongue. The majority of the Irish are Roman Catholics, and they keep their hold of Romanism and that blind faith in the priest, which is only found-at least in this country-amongst the most ignorant professors of that religion. But the chief moral characteristic of the street Irish as compared with the remainder of the nether class, is their freedom from wantonness .---The females retain their virtue in the decrest sinks of vice ; and the testimony is general that when the Irish females do fall into immoral courses, it is from the unfavorable influences to which they are exposed by constant association with vice."

Our readers will here recognise a peculiar feature of the poorest and most Romish classes of the " London Poor," that was also much insisted upon by another writer upon the habits, and modes of living, of the London "street-folk;" and from the whole tone of the article, and its scarce concealed sneer at the "blind faith" of the "Roman Catholics," no doubt can be en tertained of the writer's freedom from all partiality in favor of "Romanism." The facts then as stated by him-the chastity of the poor blinded Romish females, under the most unfavorable so-

cial conditions-cannot we think be disputed. And yet if Romanism be what the Witness says it is; and if the influences of the Confessional be so morally deleterious-we have here one of the most extraordinary, indeed inexplicable moral phenomena on record. We have a "Romish" people, driven by their poverty into " the deepest sinks of vice" and blindly attached to a most dangerous and immoral practise (daily examination of conscience, and confession of their sins to a Romish priest), "retaining their virtue" whilst all around them are sunk in wantonness and impurity. We find in short the same contrast betwixt the Protestant and the Catholic, in London, as that which distinguishes the Romish females of Ireland, from the Protostant women of England, Wales, and Scotland. How comes it then, we ask the Witnes, that if Romanism be so unfavorable to morality, we invariably find that those who are the most blindly attached to it, and most faithfully adhere to its precepts, are in spite of their ignorance on many points, in spite of their social disadvantages, and in spite of the dangers and temptations to which they are exposed, precisely those who, by the admission of Protestants, are the most remarkable for " retaining their virtue ?" This is a phenomenon which requires to be explained; and most happy shall we be, if the Witness will favor us with his interpretation thereof.

Our cotemporary will see that in comparing Protestant with Catholic morality, we confine ourselves to the statistics of the British Isles and we do so, because in the first place those statistics are easiest of accessand of verification : and in the second place, because the social and external conditions of the Catholic and Protestant populations in the British dominions are very similar, any difference that may exist being in favor of the latter. We know, of course, that there is much immorality on the Continent of Europe; but we know also that it prevails mostly there, where the people are least "Romish." and have the most abandoned the peculiar practices of Romanism. In Paris, in Vienna, there is, of course, much debauchery ; but if our cotemporary will enquire, he will find that it obtains chiefly amongst those classes who do not go to Confession, who do not approach the Sacraments. and who in short, though nominally Catholics, do most closely in their habits resemble Protestants. Now if the theory of the Witness were correct. the most faithful in fulfilling the precepts of Romanism, the most assiduous frequenters of the Confessional, and the most fervent communicants would be the most abandoned; whilst the indifferent, whilst those who least practised the duties of their religion would be the most pure, and remarkable for their exemplary conduct. That such is actually the case is what the Witness has to prove, or else he must abandon his thesis as untenable.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. The maugural seance of the St. Patrick's Literary Association took place on Thursday, 25th November last, in the Hall of the Association. The President, Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq., M.P.P., occupied the Chair-the Director, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, at his right.

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Mr. Edward Murphy being introduced to the assembly, read a paper on "Comets," which was prepared with much ability and research. He commenced by giving a short history of the most remarkable comets which have appeared in modern times ; dwelling at some length on that of 1835, commonly called "Hally's Comet;" its return to the sun every 76 years, was predicted by Hally in 1682; and his computations were fully verified, by its having twice appeared since that date-namely, in 1758 and 1835; thus proving the soundness of the principles on which the astronomy of Comets is founded, and the extraordinary accuracy which has been introduced into astronomical calculations. Mr. Murphy closed this part of his paper, with some interesting remarks on the magnificent Comet which lately visited us,

After making a few observations on the physical constitution of Comets, Mr. Murphy went on to discuss the probabilities of their ever coming in collision with our earth ; and proved from the mathematical calculations of Arago, and others. that of 281 millions of chances, there is but one which could produce a collision between a comet and our earth. This important calculation of probabilities should be borne in mind by alarmists and timid people. He concluded his paper by an examination of the question-Whether comets, in passing near the earth on their approach to the sun, have any influence in producing chmatic changes, and other atmospheric phenomena on our globe? This question he discussed briefly; showing that, while comets can have no influence in producing the famines, pestilences, wars, and other dreadful evils, with which in former times they were charged, still that as this universe is one great whole, and all its parts bear a certain relation to one another. comets may possibly produce a certain slight effect on our globe ; but what that influence may produce, has not yet been ascertained.

Mr. Murphy, at the close of his paper, expressed his regret at the shortness of the time allowed him for preparing it; as it prevented him from making diagrams of Comets, and their orbits, which would have materially assisted him in elucidating so abstruse a subject as that of the Cometary Worlds. He concluded by thanking the President for the honor conferred on hum in calling upon hun to prepare the first paper, read before the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association.

Mr. John P. Kelly next came forward, and declaimed in a very eloquent manner an extract from Nott's speech on the criminality of duelling. He was loudly applauded. Mr. Thomas J. Walsh was then introduced,

and pronounced a discourse appropriate to the occasion. He commenced by alluding to the favorable circumstances under which the inauguration took place. The bright vista which it held forth-the amelioration in a social position to which we might look forward as the result. The presence of gentlemen, who had so often borne the first prizes of literary excellence ;--- of youth eager to enter on the same noble career ;-- the plaudits ready to encourage their success ;--- and the apologies with which experienced knowledge would cover the imperfection of their first attempts-all warranted him in accepting the most flattering anticipation which hope presented. He then sketched rapidly the advantages which the cultivation of literature confer; and allayed the fears of those who might be sceptical on that point, by bringing before them the example of the great nations of antiquity. He then continued : must remind my juvenile associates that waving corn-fields do not here invite the sickle ; that the pendant vine does not present her spontaneous gifts to be gathered ; that here the Nile does not flow to leave, amidst her alluvia, the seeds of spontaneous and luxuriant vegetation. Labor must prepare an incult soil. We must submit to the toils of the spring, to gather the riches of the autumn. Ceres does not bestow her gifts on idle hands. Does not the sailor dare the tempests of the deep, and cast his frail bark to the mercy of the angry waves? When terrific death strews the field with the shattered fragments of his comrades in arms-when war puts on all the horrors of ruthless destruction, does not the soldier seek to inscribe his name on the records of the glorious at the cannon's mouth? And shall we be at liberty to choose a path for ourselves, where unwon rewards will enrich us at our request? Not so the great names of history have been won; not without days of toil and painful vigils, did Cicero ascend the Rostrum, and wield at desire the people assembled in the Forum Romanum. Where Demosthenes has written his reputation, he has written the story of his patient labors and industry. Not by supine inaction did Cujacius, Budœus, Joachim, Rheticus, Cupernicus, Ubaldi, &c., inscribe their names in the temple of fame. Literary men are not, more than others, exempt from the penalty entailed upon us by our first parents : " And in the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat thy bread." But here refreshing zephyrs will cool the parched brow, and the lofty palm and laurel will spread their shady verdure ; and the lyre of Apollo, tuned on Helicon, will make our labors easy. Here Mr. Walsh recited several beautiful passages from Horace and Cicero; expressive of the high esteem in which those authors held the pursuit of letters, and of the pleasures and advantages to be derived therefrom. He concluded, by saying :---Gentlemen, the short duration of our session is the common property of the Association ; and I will not, therefore, by unjustifiable protraction, abuse the kindness which has called me to this have sailed seas yet unknown to us; you have

himself to be a Catholic in his heart. He even says to every visitor that his intention is to enter the eccle-Einstical state."

Here then we have the confessi on Freluctantly extorted - " I must acknowl cdge" - that the story about the application of force to compel | representation that would imperil their autonomy; the child to profess Catholicity is false; and that and we may as well add that we believe that, no he is as we said, " a Catholic in his heart."-Perhaps, as the facts of the case are more thoroughly ventilated, it will in like manner appear that the assertions as to the application of force to the parents are equally false; and that the version of the affair as given by the Univers and its cotemporaries is in all essential respects the true one. At all events we have enough now before us to shake our confidence in the statements of the democratic and Protestant organs of both Europe and America.

It may be interesting to our reader to learn that they need not travel as far as Rome to find a case in almost all respects analogous to that which we have just been discussing. We have here in Montreal the case of the children of a Catholic mother, who have been torn by force from their only surviving parent, and incarcerated by sentence of our Law Courts in a Protestant Orphan Asylum, in order to be made the victims of a "mechanical conversion" to the Holy Protestant Faith. In vain has the poor mother remonstrated against this outrage upon her natural rights as a parent over her children; in vain do the children protest against the violence done to them-their sense of which they have already manifested by effecting their escape from the prison in which they are confined, and returning to their mother. The law is inexorable; and the unhappy children of a still more unhappy mother are, in order that they may be coerced into a renunciation of the Catholic faith and a profession of the Protestant heresy, torn once more from the arms of their natural and apparently legitimate guardian. and are now closely immured within the walls of a Protestant institution. These things are done in our midst, and provoke no comment; but the rumor even of an outrage not more gross, perpetrated upon a Jewish child, sets the whole Protestant community in an uproar.

We give the above case as it has reached our decision of our Law Courts. It is their duty, promise. In the mean time we will take what manism is unfavorable to morality. Our extract but if done, is valid nevertheless.

determined to stand or sink.

2. That we will never support, but will always oppose, every Ministry that attempts to impose upon the people of Lower Canada a system of matter with what " checks" or guarantees accompanied, the system of "Representation by Population" would ultimately prove fatal to that autonomy. " Checks," or guarantees, might indeed be engrossed upon parchment, and embodied in statutes; but in practice would prove utterly worthless to protect Lower Canada against the encroachments of an Upper Canadian majority; and for this simple reason that there would be betwixt the two sections of the Province, no

third party, capable of enforcing their faithful observance. Not in what men promise to one another, but in what they can be compelled to perform, lies the only security for the weaker. Now Upper Canada, in case of its obtaining a share of the representation larger than than that of the Lower Province, could give us as a guarantee for its non-interference with our right of self-government and the integrity of our peculiar institutions, nothing but its word ; and we are free to admit -as the diplomatists say-that we like not the security. Our last word therefore upon this matter is - "Equality of Representation" or "Repeal of the Legislative Union." To no other alternative will we ever listen.

On the School Question we will be equally explicit. We will accept of no solution of that question as satisfactory, which does not make the fullest provision for the separate education of Catholic and Protestant children. No conceivable modification of the "common" system, no pledges, or guarantee that the faith of punils shall not be interfered with, no uniform or national system in short, will we accept : nor will we ever cease to oppose every Ministry that does not make separate schools and the "separate" system in its integrity, a plank of its political right to contest our conclusions. platform. This also is our ultimatum on the School Question, from which never will we recede one inch. We may be defeated, but never ant, and strongly anti-Romish periodical-the-

describing the immorality of Protestant countries;" but in confirmation of our thesis that Protestantism is, by its very nature, unfavorable to the cultivation of the moral virtues of chastity and temperance by those who have the most fully adopted and consistently carried out its principles; and in refutation of our cotemporary's reiterated assertion that Catholicity in general, and the Confessional in particular, are productive of vice, and immorality.

We argue that, if the practice of Confession as enjoined by the Catholic Church, be conducive to crime, those communities and those individuals who are the most given to the practice will invariably be the most impure and intemperate; and that, on the other hand, the contrary virtues will be found to flourish there where confession is least known. Do facts, as furnished us by reliable statistics-that is by statistics which both Protestants and Catholics recognise as authentic do not.

In support of our position then we appeal to the statistics, not of foreign countries, but of the British dominions; not to statistics compiled by tourists or interested parties, but extracted from official documents, and given to the world by Protestant writers. We take, in short, the statistics of the comparative morality of Protestant Scotland, and of Popish Ireland, from exclusively Protestant sources; and from these statistics we show that, whilst the purity of the latter, where the Confessional is thronged, is such as to extort the reluctant praises of the English Protestant. the impurity and licentiousness of the other.

where the Confessional is unknown, are universally admitted facts. Hence we conclude that. as the Scotch are not naturally, morally inferior to the Irish, the cause of their moral degradation must be looked for, not in the natural, but, in the supernatural order. If the Witness admits our premises-that is Protestant statistics-it has no

For instance, how will the Witness reconcile the following facts, furnished to us by a Protestwill we surrender or yield one iota; never will Journal of Psychological Medicine and Menears, and without any intention of arraigning the we consent to listen even to any terms of com- tal Pathology-with its favorite thesis that Ro-

A friend objects to our inconsistency in asserting the validity, whilst admitting the illegality, of the baptism of the infant children of Non-Christians without the consent of their parents. "How," he asks, "can that be done validly which is illegally done ?" We will endeavor to explain.

It is illegal to kill; and yet if Mr. Jones applies a pistol to Mr. Smith's head, and discharging the weapon blows the latter's brains out, Mr. Smith is validly, though at the same time illegally, killed. A jury would sit upon him and find abuse the kindness which has called me to this him dead; his friends and relations, if he had tribune. But certain impressions which this asany, would no doubt take advantage of the cir- sembly makes on my mind, shall I express them? cumstances to bury him; nor would any sane If so, I must say that we owe much to the venerperson contest the validity of Mr. Smith's death, able gentlemen who came to afford this youth their even though they might stoutly maintain its il- protection. We know, in the words of Mentor: legality. So with illegal baptisms, or baptisms "La Jeunesse est presomptueuse, elle se promet prohibited, as in the case of the infant children of tout, et croit n'avoir jamais rien a craindre ; elle se Jews, or other Non-Christians ; the act is illegal, confie legerement et sans precaution."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. **DECEMBER 10, 1858.**

seen presumptuous companions of your voyage dash their foundering, barks against the latent rocks. The tempestuous winds you have seen arise, and through a darkened horizon, under a starless sky, with the loss perhaps of an oar and rudder, your little ressel triumphantly crossed over the yawning chasins of the deep; and now enjoying the security of the port, and the rewards of your toils, you can say, but not without a feel-

of your compassion-ing of compassion-"Suave Mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis, E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem."

Gentle breezes, a tranquil sea and serene sky, invile us in our turn to the deep; but we know that Northern storms, the mournful Hiades, the rage of the South winds, the tempestuous attendant on the setting Orion, may intercept our path. Shall shattered sails, broken oars, cordage, Deating planks driven to the shore, announce a calamitous shipwreck ; or shall we, like you, enter joyfully the port ?

Muny the post. Mr. Walsh sat down amid loud and prolonged

applause. The other business of the meeting having been disposed of, the meeting adjourned.

On Thursday evening, the first public lecture of the Association was given in the Bonaventure Hall, by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell of the Seminary, on the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland.-The Hall was densely crowded, and their reiterated bursts of applause showed how well the efforts of the reverend lecturer, for their entertainment and instruction, were appreciated. On the platform we noticed the Very Rev. Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, together with se-veral other clergymen, Mr. M'Gee, the President, and other office-bearers of the Association. Having been introduced by the President, the Reverend lecturer spoke as follows :---

Ladies and Gentlemen-To speak of the glories of our own old land-to enumerate some of her eminent children, to point out some of the beautiful gems which shine most brightly in the coronet of fame and on the pensive brow of Erin, is the reason why we have assembled here this evening. [Great applause.] It will not, I am sure, appear strange to Irishmen that an Irishman should love to speak about the old land. [Applause.] There is a spell in one's native land, a power in the sound of her name, which acts like magic on the soul-which makes the heart of the coldest burn with a holy fire---which, when whispered into the cars of the exile, calls up all the recollections of his childhood, hopes once glorious now vanished, hopes once bright and glowing now darkened and now dimmed. It is a sad, strange, feeling, this love of our native land, which accompanies us through all the stages of our career, which gives the glory of its own hue to our thoughts and inspirations. It is not the situation or advantages of one's country, that thus awakens in the soul the love of fatherland. The Swiss mountaineer stops not to examine if his country is as vast as the Empires around it---but he loves it because it is his native land. We love the memory of our country because it was the dwelling place of our fathers, the centre of our affections, the home of our childhood; but above all for the holy religion which was bequeathed to us. [Applause.] We now live in a strange land, and many are the duties we have to perform towards it, but our affectionate attachment for the land of our adoption will not be di-minished by the love we still bear for the land of our childhood. The Irish soul is large, so large that it can find place for love for Canada as well as love for Ireland. [Applause.] Many are the ties which bind as to the old land, but the Irish Church is the strongest. If we turn over the pages of Ireland's annals we will find two distinct histories—the history of the state, and of the church. The former saddens the latter consoles. In the first we see the names of many a gallant man who has served to give glory to our political history. We can recollect the battles of Clontarf, the Blackwater, the Yellow Ford and the Pass of the Plumes --- we can recount the names of O'Neill, O'Donnell, Sarsfield and O'Brien; but these recollections after all, though they may console, cannot conceal from us a long success woes--- dissensions, disunion, and distrust--- sorrows brought on their country by her own children. These names of Ireland's great are but like a few silvery stars that, shining in the universal darkness, make it more visible, or they are like some lone torches which serve to render the wilderness still more bleak and desolate. I say this not that I wish to diminish the glory of these warriors, or tarnish the laurels they won so well. No, no. I love them with all the ardor of an Irish heart; but only regret that their number should have been so small---that their heroic fire did not enter in more instances the hearts of their fellow-countrymen---that their patriotism failed to unite all as one man against the common enemy. [Ap-plause.] But, happily, this is not the whole of Ire-land's history. There is one portion, at least, which we can contemplate without blushing for our forefathers -- the History of the Irish Church. [Applause.] We can all admire the beauty of proportion and the solidity which characterise that great edifice. Little, possibly, at the beginning, day by day it went on in-creasing, till the whole land was filled with the fruits of its institutions. This, then, is a theme that bears no shame with it. The Church has prospered in spite of every enemy; it has been comented with the blood of the faithful, and the gore of the martyr .-[Applause.] The Irish Church yet preserves the the faith she received from her founder. Patrick is the leading figure around whom we will group all the other figures of this sketch. [The reverend lecturer here announced his intention of dividing his sketch of the early Irish Church into three parts ; beginning, in the first place, with St. Patrick and, in the second and third place, on some future occasions, finish with St. Lawrence O'Toole, and Archbishop Plunkett, last Roman Catholic Primate of Armagh, and last martyr for the faith in the British dominions. [The rev. lecturer then went on to say-This evening I have no pretension to teach you anything new ; but I desire to recall what you may have heard or read about the old land. I desire to awaken within your hearts a love for your fatherland, and I hope that, whilst contemplating the different scenes through which our country passed, we will feel our hearts delighted, when we reflect that we hold the same docwines for which our fathers have bled, and, I hope we will recognise it to be one of our choicest blessings, that we possess the illustrious men who kept our faith alive during the sufferings of fourteen hundred years. [Applause.] In the first ages of christianity, when the greatest part of the known world was subject to the power of the Romans, when Britain itself was forced to become a Roman Province, Ireland remained in the full enjoyment of her freedom. Protected by her insular position and free from the intestine tumults of the Romans, Ircland never saw a foreign foe upon her shore, or a foreign banner floating on the breeze. Ireland was then known in the extremities of Greece and even on the borders of Asia, by the name of the sacred isle. It is difficult to know why Ireland was thus distinguished. Some imagine the name Erin is a corruption of the Greek adjective 'Eras or 'Era, signifying safety. This is hardly satisfactory. It was by the Latins, probably, and not by the Greeks, that this name was given to Ireland. Others think it came and the same was given it came from the fact that Ireland was, at the time, the chief centre or favourite resort of the Druids, the priests of the nations of Celtic orgin. All the manmers of the ancient Irish prove that their religion was

which judgment was rendered, their rocking stones, which the point of the finger or a breath of wind their of the David Deisets, their or the mysterious writing of the Druid Priests,—their round towers of which so much has been said, but so little is really known, most likely, however designed for fire tem ples, or for the worship of the sun-in fact, the very language of the people which presents the singular phenomenon of having its alphabet, in every letter, representing a different tree-a circumstance only to be accounted for by Druidism-all these facts prove that the Island was, at the early age of which I speak, under the guidance of the Druid Priesthood. At the present time some of the days of the year bear Druidical names; the first of May being yet called La Baal Thina,-the day of Baal's fire. From all these facts you may deduce the belief that Ireland was called "Sacred" because it was the centre of Druidism; but Ireland in either the belief she held or the religion she now possesses, has equally won the title of "Sacred." [Applause.] Some say that St. James and St. Paul visited Ireland; but be this as it may, we have proof that, before the arrival of St. Patrick there were to be found in Ireland many Christians, especially in the South of the country. Palla-dius preceded Patrick as an Apostle to the Irish na-tion. He was ordained by Pope Celestine, and sent to Ireland in the end of the year 430, or beginning of 431. Success did not crown his labors. Patrick left Rome and sailed for Ireland. At his appearance Druidism fell, and Ireland was christianised. As the fire traverses the prairie when the summer sun has scorched the grass, as the lightening leaps from the cloud, and announces the thunder, so did the fire of Christianty proceed from St. Patrick, consuming vivifying and beautifying. [Loud applause.] Scarcey had the new faith been introduced than it took deep root in the soil: and under its branches, overspreading the land, many a weary soul has found rest. The same old tree is still to be seen in the fields of Erin-its foilage may be less rich and less luxuriant, but its tendrils still cling as fondly round the national heart as when Patrick first planted it. [Applause.] With learning Patrick introduced science: knowing that knowledge could never be op-pose to divine revelation. Patrick founded monasteries in the country—in fact every monastery was in itself a school. In the fifth century there were in Ircland not less than eight schools of high reputation. In the sixth century monasteries were multi-plied, schools were more than trebled-the four most distinguished being Clonard, Clonfert, Clonmacnoise and Bangor. In the school at Bangor there were, at one time no fewer than 3000 monks. Two distinguished saints at this time appeared-Columbkill and Columbanus. The first was created apostle of the North-western Picts ; to the second Scotland stands indebted for the light of the gospel. The schools established at Iona by Columbkill has kept its fame during twelve hundred years. Columbanus was the great scholar of his time, and for his learning and his piety was celebrated over Europe, and was compared by a foreign writer to the sun that illumines the world from east to west. His learning he received in Ireland. Speaking of Lismore school the venerable Bede says that many young men came to it annually from different countries of Europe, and received everything gratuitously. The learned lec-turer went on to comment upon the researches of the Irish scholars of that day; and narrated the experiences of the two Irish priests who, leaving for France, having nothing to sell, proclaimed they would sell wisdom. The lecturer detailed how they were brought before Charlemagne, and by him entrusted with the education of the French youth. So famed were the Irish scholars of that date, that French and Italian schools were proud to receive them, though often reproached that they had to depend upon the acquirements of strangers. (A laugh.)-I like to dwell upon themes like this one; because it presents

to us the old land-marks of a civilisation possessed by Ireland amid the clash of foreign conflict; when the ferocious Goths, the fiery Franks, and the Huns, fiercer than either, flung themselves upon the other nations of Europe to devastate and destroy. [Ap-plause.] Ireland, at that time the sentinel of Europe, stood by the lamp of religion and science and kept it burning. [Applause.] I like to ponder on what these Irishmen have done and the trophies they won so nobly ;---

Thus shall memory often in dreams sublime, Catch a glimpse of the days that are over ; Thus sighing look through the waves of time,

For the long faded glories they cover. -[Applauce.] It will make us love our native land the more, when we think of her glory and greatness when the Franks were struggling for Gaul, when the Saxons were battling for Britain, when Mahomed taught his creed, before Venice had emerged from her obscurity. [Applause.] She is not pre-eminent now; but her future may be as glorious as her past. Our native land may rule when those who now sway supremacy shall have perished. [Applause.] By try-ing to imitate the men of the times of which we speak we will render ourselves worthy to be called their countrymen. And, in dark days that may await us, inspired with their piezy and their example, we may be able to look our calamities in the face, and come off conquerors. Let us then ponder over the glory of our country, and the blessings she received in the days gone by-let us try to imitate the example of her children, and be grateful that her sons were so renowned in the days of the early Irish Church-

(as Doctor Cahill has appropriately designated them) were depositing on the quays of Montreal their plague-stricken tenants, Doctor de Charbonnell was there to succour them-to lift them, dying as they were, in his arms, and bear them to a house of refuge, to pour into their hearts the oil of consolation and hope, pointing out heaven to their fading eyes, and tailing them that they were dying martyrs to their God [cheers.] And I believe sincerely in my heart that they were martyrs [renewed cheers.]-Many other instances of his devotedness to his Irish flock, and to the people in general, might be cited I will merely mention the fact that when here. Frederick Lucas [God rest his soul!], was sueing at Rome for perfect liberty to the Irish priesthood of in-terfering in politics—the Bishop of Toronto declared himself heart and soul with those priests and those bishops who were ready to stand by the people [hear and loud cheers.] I myself have more than once heard Dr. de Charbonnell say that he would seek no greater glory on this earth than that of be-ing imprisoned, or of dying for his Irish flock [cheers.] It was his indomitable energy, his tireless exertions, his unswerving fortitude and perseverence that obtained for the children of Irishmen in Canada West, the blessings of a separate, unmixed, and unadulter-ated Catholic education. All your model schools, your so much boasted normal schools are poisoned with an infusion of heresy or indifferentism, which their chief superintendents, or local inspectors, nearly all Presbyterians, so cautiously and silently instil into them. Bishop de Charbonnell, in battling so successfully against that infidel system of State schoolism, and in obtaining even government patronage for separate schools in the bigoted province of Ipper Canada, has set to the hierarchy of every nation an example of zeal, well deserving of imitation [cheers.] In his name, in the name of your fellow-contrymen in Canada, I thank you-and I am perfectly confident that it will give the greatest possible pleasure to Dr. de Charbonnell, to learn that his name was so enthusiastically honored in the heart of Ireland, the patriotic country of Tipperary [great chcers].

To the Editor of the True Witness, Brantford, Nov. 30, 1858.

Sin-In reading over the columns of the invaluable TRUE WITNESS, it frequently appeared strange to me that so few corresponded with you on matters of religion from the Western Province of Canada; and lest you, Sir, or the numerous readers of the esteemed TRUE WITNESS should suppose that Catholicity in towns, &c., in the West is not progressing as prosperously as in towns, &c., in the East of the Province-I beg leave to transmit a brief information from the Town of Brantford.

About 14 years ago the Catholic congregation of this town met in a small shanty to assist at the Divine Service on Sundays; at that time they were about 20 in number. A few years after, they erected a small frame building, and about nine years ago enlarged it so as to be sufficient to accominodate 600 persons.

It appears necessary now, and it has been in contemplation by our Pastor, the Rev. J. Ryan, during some time past, in order to meet the wants of his increasing congregation, to build a brick church. A very beautiful design has been submitted by Mr. Thomas, Architect, of Toronto, which is intended to seat 1500 persons. Means have already been commenced to carry out the intended good work ;--- the first of which was a Lecture delivered in our church here last September, by the Rev. Father Naughton, O.M.J., of Buffalo, at which a handsome sum was realised.

On the evening of the 23rd inst., a Soiree was held in the large Hall of the Kerby House of change of the weather, a large number were prewas present :----

The tables were laid in a most excellent and

SEPARATE SCHOOL AGITATION.

At the preliminary meeting, held in Alexandria on the 15th ult., to take into consideration the condition of the Separate Schools of Upper Canada-a Resolution was passed, to the effect, that it was expedient to form a Committee to advance the cause of "Freedom of Education" in Canada West, by petitioning Parliament to amend the existing Separate School Law.

Whereupon a Committee was formed, comosed of Messrs. Angus M'Donald, Geo. Harrisson, Alexander M'Donald, Alexander M'Phee, Hugh M'Donald, E. O. M'Millan, Allan Grant, Archibald Grant, and Patrick Curran; for the purpose of taking ways and means of carrying out the design of the meeting. The Committee having held correspondence

with eminent individuals on the matter of Free Education, a meeting of its members was called on the 30th ult.; at which meeting a requisition was drawn up, requesting the Trustees of the Alexandria Catholic Separate School to call a meeting of the supporters of the Separate School, to consider the nature of the Separate School Law of Upper Canada, and to devise means of having the said law amended.

Pursuant to such requisition, a public meeting was held in the Separate School House on the 1st inst. Mr. George Harrison being called to the Chair, and Mr. D. McGillis being requested to act as Secretary, It was moved by Mr. Patrick Curran; second-

ed by Mr. A. R. M'Donald :---

" That it is the opinion of this meeting that a Petition should be sent to Parliament at its next Session, praying for an amendment of the Separate School Law.

Moved by Mr. Alexander M'Phee ; seconded by Mr. Allan Grant :--

"That this meeting do approve of the proceedings of the Counsittee formed at the preliminary meeting of the 15th ult.; and that the said Committee enter into a further correspondence with distinguished persons in the Upper part of the Province, for the purpose of obtaining an united movement in favor of an amendment of the existing Separate School Law." Moved by Mr. Archbibald M'Donald; se-

conded by Mr. A. R. F. MacDougall :---

"That the aforesaid Committee do draw up a Report on the present Separate School Law; showing forth the reasons for which it is necessary to have the said law amended.'

Moved by Mr. John N. Williams; seconded by Mr. Laughlin M'Kinnon :---

"That the aforesaid Committee do draft, get signed, and sent to Parliament a Petition, praying for an amendment of the Separate School Law.

The above Resolutions having been unanimously carried, the meeting adjourned till Wednesday, the 8th December.

D. M'Gillis, Secretary.

Byron.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Alexandria, Nov. 26th, 1858. "Know ye not, who would be free, Themselves must strike the blow."

DEAR SIR-It being sufficiently ascertained, that the present administration is against any amendment in the Separate School Laws; and it being well known that nothing satisfactory, in that way, can be expected from Brown and his party, we are now bound, as consistent Catholics. this town; and notwithstanding the unfavorable to exert ourselves immediately on our own behalf, and on the behalf of our posterity. It is sent, and about 500, consisting of members of the | incumbent upon us to seek for redress for the different denominations of Christians in this town, educational evils of which we complain, through sat down to tea. Here I borrow a few words from the Legislature. For, in duty to ourselves, we the Brantford Courier, the proprietor of which should not hold back, at a critical moment, from the assertion of our right, in such a manner as to make the legislators of the country attend to elegant style ; those of Mrs. M'Manamy, Miss our call. If one party will not look to the edu-Donahoe, Miss Sage, Mrs. King, Miss Farrelly, cational disadvantages under which we, Catho-Miss M'Quillan, Mrs. Nolan, Miss Costello, Miss lics, labor; and if another party keep silence concerning those same disadvantages, because they cannot remove them, it would be in us treason towards ourselves, to shut our mouths, to resome of which were decorated with cakes of tre- main inactive, and to allow either those who will mendous size, which were disposed of during the not, or those who cannot do us justice, to administer our political affairs. As matters are in the unfortunate condition in which we find them. on account of the iniquity of the ruling religious denomination of Upper Canada, we may be certain that no present, nor future party will spontaneously endeavor to free the education of Cathe meeting in a very appropriate speech ; after tholics from existing shackles ; unless the exertions of the Catholics bring so great an influence to tor, to explain the object of the meeting, which he bear upon the workings of party, as to make them all feel, that we must be fairly and satisfacry of his audience back to the altars, &c., crected torily dealt with. There is no need of recurring to first principles to show that a people laboring under such a difficulty, are necessitated to make use of repeated efforts to free themselves from the burthens that may lie upon them. For, neither from Heaven, nor from the powers of the Rev. F. Laufauber, S.J.; he spoke eloquently of the building of Churches and Convents generally. what we pray for. We are not, therefore, justi-Then followed Alfred Digby, Esq., M.D.; Win. fied in relinquishing the object of our petition, because we do not obtain it at once; but we are bound to agitate unceasingly till we have gained S. Wilkes, Esq.; Doctor Henwood; E. Harris, bound to agitate unceasingly till we have gained Esq., and T. L. Mackintosh, Esq.; all of whom, our request. Certainly, it is an anomaly, that a although Protestants, spoke highly in favor of portion of the people of a constitutional free country can be suffering from a law that may be constitutionally and easily amended; but as it unfortunately happens that we have to live with a majority who will not willingly do the minority justice, it unavoidably rests upon us to labor stre-A vote of thanks having been unanimously nuously, rather than to plead reasonably with such a people as the greater number of the Protestants of Upper Canada prove themselves to be. This, then, is the moment for the Catholics to stand up, and to tell all parties that we are not tronage-the company retired highly delighted to be trifled with; that we are not to be passed by in silence, whilst we are, in matters regarding education, unequal to others in the eye of the law. The advocates of Common schools may tell ception, the best attended Soiree that has taken us, that we could be on the same footing as they are themselves, by conforming to their system; have the good effect, besides uniting Protestants but we can tell them that we hold the instilling and Catholics, heretofore so much divided by po- of true religious principles into the minds and litics, to add about Two hundred and fifty Dollars bearts of children, as the first requisite of a Chrismore to the fund for the building of the new than education. If they wish to infuse false principles, or none at all into their children, let them do as they please; but we will have ours educated religiously as we think fit; and as we contribute, in proportion to our numbers, equally with Protestants towards sustaining the Govern-

rising generation, whilst receiving instruction .-Let us promptly and properly prepare to demand this of the Legislature in its next session. To do so, it is necessary to agitate the question in dispute, by public meetings in every parish of the Upper Province, and by petitions to Parhament; and wherever vacancies occur in constituencies, by joining the candidates who pledge themselves to favor an amelioration of the Separate School Law, if returned to Parliament. But especially we must give aspirants to office to understand, that if they should possibly obtain office under existing circumstances, they must not expect to be left in the peaceful possession of their situations, should they not be prepared to grant us our due. For any administration would meet with its death, if it were not able to grapple with the difficulties of the School Question-the one that most interests us; and knowing our interests and our rights in this matter, we will not lie under even the appearance of an indignity, by having our rights and interests slighted.

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Yours, &c., CORRESPONDENT.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SHERDROOKE .- Monday morning a singular accident occurred at Sherbrooke. When the Portland train was expected in, a snow plough was dispatched across the bridge, which spans the St. Francis at that place, drawn by an engine before, and propelled by a second engine be-hind. Soon after they had left the station, one of the men employed there came running back. saying that the bridge was broken, and this turned out to be the case. The bridge was broken, short off in the middle. The most remarkable part has still to be told. The snow plough and the hindmost engine were precipitated through the chasm into the river. but though there were three men upon the second engine, they were fortunate enough to escape unhurt. The first engine had cleared the danger .-The driver, it appears, heard something that alarmed him on getting upon the bridge, and put on steam so rapidly as not only to drive his engine over the part about to give way under him, but to jerk the couplings apart. But for this latter piece of good fortune, the engine would probably have been dragged down by the weight of the snow plough, and the following engine. But while the men who were thrown down through the break escaped with a few bruises, a man on the engine which escaped was unfortunately killed. The same jerk which broke the couplings, threw him down between the foremost

engine and the tender, so that the wheels of the latter passed over his body, and of course killed him on the spot. It seems to be a Providental circumstance that the mischief was before the Portland train came up; otherwise it is to be feared that a much greater loss of life would have resulted from it. The Portland train was, of course, stopped on the east side of the bridge, and the passengers brought across the river, and put into carriages on the western side.

We shall do ourselves the pleasure of replying to the several articles which our cotemporary the Courrier du Canada has done us the honor of addressing to us. It gives us much pleasure to find that in almost all important points we agree; and that the chief difference between us is as to the mode of carrying out and applying our common principles.

Our Valcartier subscribers are respectfully informed that their papers have always been regularly forwarded from this office; and that the cause of their non-delivery must be looked for in some of the intermediate Post-Offices. We are pursuing the necessary enquiries.

No change in the markets since our last.

CF Remittances next week.

Long, long be my heart with such memories filled, Like the vase in which roses have long been distilled ;

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will But the scent of the roses will baug round it still The rev. gentleman concluded his lecture amid loud and prolongued applause.

We see by our Irish exchanges that the Rev. Mr. Flannery of St. Michael's College, Toronto, who has been for some time sojourning in his native town of Nenagh, was entertained at a pub lic banquet, given by his old friends and fellow townsmen to testify their respect for him previous to his return to Canada. The health of the Venerable and illustrious Bishop of Toronto was proposed with enthusiasm; and in returning thanks, the Rev. Mr. Flannery delivered himself in the following terms ; which we transfer with much pleasure from the Nation to our columns, as showing the high esteem that is desevedly entertained for Mgr. Charbonnell, not only in Can-

ada, but in Europe :---

" The Rev. Mr. Flannery responded, he said :- As see no person in the room whom I can recognise as a Torontonian, although I know there are several gentlemen present whose nearest relatives and dearest friends have experienced Mgr. de Charbonnell's pastoral kindness, I feel it my pleasing duty to repond to a toast to me so gratifying, and which I know will be a source of delight for hundreds of Nenaghmen in Canada [cheers.] Bishop de Charbonnell, it is scarce necessary for me to say, has gained a world-wide reputation for all those shining virtues and that indefatigable zeal which distinguish the missionary and the apostle. It is well known and well proved, as Father Scanlan has just remarked that Bishop de Charbonnell loved the Irish in his heart. It is a well known fact, and it ought to be chronicled in the history of the Irish emigration to America, that, in the year 1847, when dire pestilence had declared itself in every vcssel, and a raging fever druidical. For instance their sacred groves-their was making such havoc among the sumering vicence cairns, their barrows-artificial heaps of earth from of landlord despotism-when those ocean hearses

Golden, Mrs. Clarke and Miss Clarke, the Misses Trueax. Mrs. Mathews, and Mrs. Doonwardwere groaning beneath the good things of this lite, evening by a tirage au sort."

During tea, the Misses Filgiano, of Paris, delightfully entertained the company by choice music, performed at the piano.

His Worship the Mayor of Brantford, M. W Pruyn, Esq., ably filled the Chair, and addressed which he called upon the Rev. J. Ryan, local Pasdid in his usual eloquent style; carrying the memoby the Patriarchs, to the ancient Temple of Jerusalem, and more particularly to the zeal manifested by the Jews to rebuild the said Temple after its final destruction under Titus.

The next who addressed the meeting was the Mathews, Esq., ex-Mayor of Brantford ; George Catholicity.

Theophilus Filgiano, Esq., S. Dentist of Paris, his young sons, and some little children from the Nuns' School here, at intervals sung some beautiful pieces, which called forth rapturous applause. passed to the Committee, to the Ladies and gentlemen who helped to furnish and arrange the tables; to the gentlemen on the platform, and to the Protestants generally, for their generous pawith the manner in which the proceedings had been arranged and conducted.

It was admitted by all that it was, without explace in Brantford for many years past; and will church.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, A CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. J. Wilkenson, R. R. Office, Caughnawaga, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at this Office.

Births,

In this city, on Saturday, 4th December, Mrs. William, Fitzgerald, of a con.

At Melbourne, Eastern Townships, on Friday, the 26th of November, Mrs. John Delancy, of a daughter. In Montreal, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert A. Becket, of a daughter.

Married.

At Lake Beauport Church, on the 30th ultimo, by he Rev. George J. McGill, B.A., Mr. James Hamilton, of Osprey, C. W., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Taylor, of Lake Beauport; also, Mr. James Sprott, of Osprey, to Esther, second daughter of Mr. John Taylor.

Died.

In this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, Mr. John McWiliams, Printer, aged 26 years.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, 13th Dec., at half-past Seven o'clock, to discuss the first subject for debate.

By order, R. M'SHANE, Bac Rec. Sec.

WANTED,

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

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The following letter, from a well-known Architect of Montreal, speaks volumes in favor of the OXYGE-NATED BITTERS, as a medicine for those whose occupations are of a sedentary nature.

MONTRBAL, NOV. 26, 1854.

Gentlemen,-lam happy to be able to send you my testimony in favor of the Oxygenated Bitters, and intended to have done it before this, but have been prevented by professional engagements.

I feel great pleasure is recommending it to all suffering from imperfect digestion, sick-headache, aci-dity, or any derangement of the stomach, from which I have suffered very severely upwords of twenty years. From the recommendation of one of my friends, I was induced to try one bottle, and find myself much benefited by its use, that I do not think it necessary to continue it any further.

You may use this, Gentlemen, as you think proper and permit me to remain,

Yours, very truly, JOHN ATKINSON.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

For sale, in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans Savage, & Co. 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., ment, we will in like proportion have an equal Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyshare of the public monies allotted to support the man, Place de Armes.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 10, 1858

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE FRANCE.

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PARIS, Nov. 17, 1858 .- Until a day or two hence, it had been fully erpected that M. de Montalembert's trial would take place to-day ; however, with great difficulty the parties interested have obtained a week's respite, in order to allow M. Berryer to return to town in due time to prepare his defence for his illustrious client. I say with great difficulty, for direct application was made in this case to the Minister of Justice himself by M. Dufaure, one of the counsel, and the question of adjournment became a matter of long debate between the Minister and the Procureur-General. I beg to draw your attention to this fact alone, as it strongly indicates the change of feeling which has come over the French magistracy, since the recent changes in the political constitution of the country. I well remember the time when, if such an application had been made to the chairman of the court, he would have keenly resented in the name of his brother-judges any interference of the Government in such matters. Now, however, it appears the simplest thing in the world that a Cabinet Minister should decide whether a Court of Justice is to grant or not, a delay of this kind, whenever a political prosecution arises. I make no comment upon the subject-leaving your readers to draw the conclusion-and simply state the fact, because such things are often more tolling than whole volumes of

dissertations. Myanoon In the meantime, it becomes more and more evident that the Government's particular object has been to bring writers and politicians of every rank and description under the sway of their religious laws concerning public safety, which were enacted at the beginning of the present year. The Press, whether periodical or not, will thus be placed under a sword of Damocles, ever swinging over its head. For this reason the Prosecutor for the Crown will insist more particularly on the charge by which the Count is accused of having incited his countrymen to rebel against the present institutions, and to civil war. The other heads will, on the contrary, be probably given up. Having once gained this victory over such a powerful opponent, the question of penalty will be a secondary object, and the Grown be satisfied with a fine of a few thousand france, or a month's imprisonment. Thus, France really lives under a state of martial law, and of course the continuation of such a periodical as the Correspondant must depend on the most trivial circumstances, viz., on the servility of some petty subaltern catering for the good-will of his superiors.

In the meantime, public, or rather private, opinion in Paris shows itself more and more averse to the prosecution, which it proclaims impolitic. And when I say in Paris, I do so intentionally, as it shows how little the affair has been printed in the provinces .-Two days ago I happened to meet with some gentlemen coming up from different parts of France, not one of whom, however, knew anything about the trial, or the article in question. Of course, a' circumstance so different from what would be the case in England will take you by surprise; but it tends to show more than anything I know of how strictly the law of silence is prescribed to, and observed by, the French papers. Indeed, England is far more busy than France about the affair.

This leads me to notice an article in last week's London Presse upon the subject. Among the most ludicrous idea that can enter a man's head, that sapient paper has certainly hit upon a crotchet which beats them all. The keen-sighted editor has found out that M. de Montalembert "contrives to extract matters to make flap-doodle for Englishmen, whatever their politics, and whatever side they may take,' for one single purpose. And, pray, what is that ?-"The exaltation and advancement of the Papal Church is the end, and England, it is hoped, may yet be the means. Evidently, M. de Moutalembert's dominant idea is, that liberal political institutions like ours are better calculated to advance Papacy, than any connected with pure and absolute monarchies. He only values us in proportion as he thinks we might be made available for the advancembnt of his Church, and of her dominant order."-The writer of the above lines has evidently sifted the Count's mind to the bottom, better than he could do himself, and he will be highly grateful for the boon. It would be aseless to dwell apon the fine feeling and exquisite taste which are transparent through every line.

I will take advantage of the postponement of the

bury ought to feel truly grateful to his old friends. The King of Portugal will probably think the case a bard one, but what of that? It will be a lesson to him never again to undertake the thankless task: of obstructing French slavers. It is said that the Paris. evening papers have been "invited" not to publish. extracts from the King of Portugal's speech on the opening of the Chambers.-Cor. Times.

A new pamphlet has appeared in Paris entitled-L'Angleterre et le Guerre," which it is probable will not be prosecuted, as it is filled with the most fulsome praise of the Imperial institutions. The author pretends to prove mathematically that England has neither men nor money, nor, in fact, any means to protect herself against the attack of a powerful neighbor. Rational men ask to what good purpose can such a publication tend? It is very well known that a great deal of distress prevails in France, that the country requires peace, and that she will not rush into a war to gratify a silly pamphleteer. It is calculated that if all the pamphets published within the last few years in France on, for, and against England were collected, they would form a column as high as that in the Place Vendome .- Times' Cor. CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN FRANCE.

-I was much struck, in the course of my rambles through a large portion of the French territory, with the general and remarkable appearance of abundance and plenty which seemed almost everywhere to pre-The whole country, whether westwards as far vail. as Cherbourg, or through the central provinces and the south, and back again by the eastern departments, literally teemed with its fruit of increase under the beneficent influences of a highly productive season; and it was impossible to mistake the general air of bien-stre and contentment which pervaded all classes of the population. Bread, that staff of life, in the fullest sense of the term, to the French ouvrier and on which he may still be said almost to breakfast, dine, and sup, has once more sunk even below its usual level as to price, while in quality it far surpasses what for some years past its consumers in the provinces have been accustomed to. Loaves of the dimensions of King Arthur's round table were of such lightness and excellence that you might lift them between your finger and thumb; and the tariffed priced of household bread, of unexceptionable quality and fubrication, rarchy exceeded twenty-five cenimes, or 21d the kilo, of about 21b. 5oz. English weight. It did one good to see the prodigious wedges of their favorite material with which even the poorest laborers sat themselves down in the shed at noon to recruit after a long morning's exposure to the broiling sun of the plains of the Bourbonnais or La Bresse. It was wonderful too, to observe how small portion of animal food still sufficed among the rural population for the consumption of so vast an amount of farinaceous matter, and how a bit of sau sage no bigger than your thumb was eked out to the end of a loaf a hundred times its dimensions. Nothing seemed wanting to complete the satisfaction of the consumers save a somewhat ampler supply of their lavorite beverage in the shape of vin ordinaire. But, unfortunately, for the last few years there has been small danger of these poor fellows incurring

the blame of Prince Hal's sarcasm of ' one half-penny-worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack.' The allowance has fallen far short of what climate, habit, and the nature of their food alike render essential. At present, however, the abundant promise of the vineyards enables them to supply its place by a sort of vin de menage, or wine juice, which is manufactured by pouring water upon grapes and slightly pressing them as required. Baskets of fruit of a common quality were every where selling in large quantities for this purpose, the price varying from two to three france for a basket as large as one could manage to lift from the ground with both hands. The absence of wine is also much compensated for this year by the unwonted abundance of fruit of every description. The appearance of the early morning markets was altogether extraordinary in this respect. No further south, for instance, than Orleans, the luxuriance of the fruit season displayed itself most remarkably. The market-place was literally rendered impassable by the piles of grapes, peaches, melons, and other descriptions of fruit which lay strewn in heaps on every side, and were offered at prices which would have made the occupants of Covent-garden stare. The peasantry were streaming over the bridge of the Loire into the city, bearing on their backs huge panniers of grapes hanging down in rich clusters and telling their own tale of the difference of climate and surshine between la belle France and our own land. Even fruits which are usually of a somewhat scarcer description appeared this year to be equally abundant and attainable. Peaches were particularly fine, and of astonishing cheapness. I bought one in the market of Orleans for four sous, measuring six inches and a half in circumference. and of a beauty of growth and appearance, and of a flavor, which rendered it fit to set upon the table of a prince. Good specimens were selling commonly at the rate of two for one sou in detail, and still lower to wholesale dealers .- Cor. of the Guardian.

Petersburg and Lithuanian Governments, my ukases Heaven has not given us power for this mission, an approximate idea; and such is the spectacle which were published, I fully expected that the Moscow no- nor did we come into the land, proclaiming; ourselves we have witnessed for the last two days, bles would be the first to speak. .. They were not the first; they were not the second; they were not even the third. Their silence was the more painful to me, because I am proud of having first seen the light of day in Moscow. I loved Moscow when heir to the throne, and I love it still as my native place. I have made knows to you the fundamental principles of the proposed changes, and I will not depart from them. [Here the Emperor read some of the more important passages from the ukases.] I love the nobles, and consider them the principal supporters of the throne. I wish well to all, and do not intend to wrong you. I am always ready to give you my support, and it is in your interest that I now propose rected towards Moscow. I am prepared to do everything my power for you, but you must render it possible for me to stand up for you [fur Sie einzustehen.] Do you understand me, gentlemen? I am told that the Committee has already done a great deal, and I have read an analysis of its report. There is much that is good in it, and I particularly remarked the part which bears reference to the Gehofte [farms and farm buildings. It must be well understood that I mean not only the building, but all the ground which appertains to it. Gentlemen, I repeat that you must act in such a way that I can give you my support .---May you deserve the confidence which I repose in rou

Few Russian serfs can read, but rumour has a thousand tongues, and the publicly expressed sentiments of the Emperor must soon be known from one extremity of the empire to the other .--- Correspondent of Times.

PORTUGAL.

THE KING'S SPEECH-LISBON, NOV. 5.-The King, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen, opened the Cortes yesterday with a very short speech, containing the following reference to the recent disgraceful proceedings of the French :--

"Friendly relations have not [since last session] been interrupted with the nations with whom we are allied. A serious misunderstanding, however, arose between my Government and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, in consequence of the capture of the French ship Charles et Georges in the waters of Mozambique. This question being taken from the field of right, in which my Government sought to maintain it, my Government, having exhausted the resources in which the letter of the treaties authorised it to have confidence, was obliged to cede to the peremptory exaction of the delivery of that vessel and the liberation of the captain.

"All the documents relating to this deplorable conflict will shortly be laid before you, and upon their examination I hope you will approve the proceedings of my Government, and relieve it from the responsibility it was forced to incur."

PRINCE ALFUED AT LISBON .- Some sensation was caused here on Sunday by the landing of Prince Alfred, who had arrived in the river the previous afternoon on board the Euryalus. Although Her Majesty did. I believe, at first express her wish that no reception should take place, and that the Prince should be in nowise distinguished from the other officers of the ship, she, it is said, yielded to the instance of the King of Portugal, who was determined to make a return at the first opportunity for the manner in which he had been received at the English court. A royal barge was sent alongside the Euryalus, and everybody was astonished at the alacrity with which the sailor Prince bowled down the ladder and got into the barge. When the barge reached the arsenal, where a regiment of the line was drawn up as a guard of honour, the Duke de Terceira, with several other Portuguese noblemen, the British ambassador, the other members of the legation, Mr. Smith, Her Majesty's consul, all en grande tenue, waited to re-ceive him. The Prince demeaned himself like a little gentleman, as he is, but looked about as if rather bothered, and frightened with all the display and formality. He soon, however, ensconced himself in the royal coach sent for his reception, and was rapidly whirled away towards Necessidades behind six spanking greys. A large crowd was assembled at the gates of the arsenal, where I saw the British minister, Mr. Smith, our consul. and Major Dowell, respectively pointed out to inquiring Portuguese by-Prince Alfred ጉ CODADLY OF account of the imposing effect of their uniforms. The sailors of the Euryalus have an anecdote amongst them to the effect that two of the midshinmen during the voyage blackened Prince Alfred's face while he was asleep in his berth, in the spirit of mischief for which these young gentlemen are notorious .--The Prince made no complaint, but was up like a skylark before gun-fire next morning, and cut away the hammock-strings of the two young gentlemen who had served him so, taking the law into his own hands in true sailor fashion .-- Letter from Lisbon.

the chosen people of the Lord, who were to deprive the heathen of his inheritance. Others there are whose brains have been affected by Thomas Carlylo, and who preach a Puritan crusade, who believe that Oliver Cromwell was the true type of an Indian legislator, and who would apply to all our subjects the same receipts which had such singular success in converting the people of Ireland at Drogheds and elsewhere from Roman Oatholicism to the faith of the Old Testament. But these are theorists who are only mischievous in so far as their hallucinations may be taken by the people as exponents of the feelings and policy of the English Government. Let us proclaim to the people of India that we are a Ohristian people, but let us not act as if we were ancient Jews .---Let us tell them that we are determined, as long as stepped back, as if he had been pushing his face into we wield the sovereign power, to recognise the claims of the Christian faith to equality and protection, and to secure the freedom of its professors ; but let us not violate our faith, our professions, and our treaties by arming those who are willing to go forth and preach with the power and authority of State officials. Let us also give a heavy blow and a great discouragement to those who seem to have imbibed the worst part of the spirit of Orientalism, and who speak as if Anglo-Saxonism meant tyranny, despotism, and con- several of us entered the hovel, from which, however tempt of right. I tremble for the effect that may be produced on those young Englishmen who may arrive during this frenzy in this country to act as its judges or its administrators. There are some voices raised, but they are little heard in the tumult, against the insolence, the cruelty, and the folly to which many of our countrymen have been urged by the sanguinary excesses of the contest in which they have been engaged. The "griff" will now be indoctrinated in a school whose lessons are very different from those taught in Anglo-Indian society before the mutiny and the rebellion. He will hear natives spoken of almost universally as "niggers," with prefixes of strong adjectives, referring to the supposed future state of "darkies" and "pandies." He will be taught that the height of his ambition should be " to make a good bag," which is the specific name used on all occasions for killing a good many of the enemy-that mercy is "snivelling white pandyism," and that " potting a pandy" is one of the highest and putest enjoyments of which Christians are or ought to be capable. He will learn that the "nigger" is a being incapable of feeling either gratitude or affection, it is preposterons to speak of him as a fellow man, that he is not entitled to participate in the equal administration of justice, that he ought to have a distinct code of his own, framed, it is to be be presumed, on different principles, and the argumentum baculinum is the only ratiocinatory process he can appreciate. Of such doctrines I dread the influences and the consequences, but I can give you chapter and verse, printed passages from newspapers, for each, and for much worse, and if called upon I shall do so. In my next letter-this is now closed in obedience to crics of "The dak runner is going"-I shall return to this subject, and to others more

pleasing, I hope, if less important. CHINA.

The Ami de la Religion of last Tuesday states, in its news from Cochin China, that the intelligence of the martyrdom of Mgr. Marti, Vicar-Apostolic of Central Touquin, is, unfortunately, confirmed. He was beheaded, and his head and heart afterwards publicly exposed. It is to be feared, from intelligence gained from the natives, that two priests of the foreign missions have fallen into the hands of the persecutors, and, if so, their martyrdom, has, doubtless, taken place.

We find the following in the Moniteur ;--"France has vainly attempted since the commencement of the present century to reopen relations with Cochin China. The pitiless severity with which our missionaries have been constantly treated has led our vessels of war to the coust of the kingdom of Annam, but their efforts to enter into relations with the Government, or to obtain any mitigation of the violence complained of have been unavailing. In 1856 the Emperor's Government charged a special agent with a mission to Tourane to make a fresh attempt to overcome the blind obstinacy of the Court of Annam, but that agent was not even permitted to land, and he was compelled to quit the coast without being able to trasmit to Hue the message of which he was the bearer. These attempts were generally followed by fresh persecutions against the missionaries still more rigorous than the ones previously practised, and a bishop, M. Diaz, was put to death, after having undergone the most frightful tortures. The Emperor's Government could not allow its overtures to be thus haughtily rejected, or that its solicitude should be made a cause for persecution, and an expedition was resolved on. The Spanish Government, which had similar grounds of complaint against the Court of Annam, eagerly agreed to co-operate in the object of the expedition, under the command of Vice-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, by placing at his disposal a regiment from Manilla and two vessels of war. The report which we have published makes known the first results obtained in the Bay of Touranc by the united flags of France and Spain." The following details of the sufferings of Catholic missionaries in Ohina, is from the Annals of the Propugation of the Faith. We invite the attention of our readers to the contrast betwixt the condition of the Romish Missionary, and that of his evangelical brother from Excter Hall; whose greatest hardship is a bad dinner, or an uncomfortable bed for Mrs. Missionary and the little ones :---At a more recent date, European priests have been subjected to the same trial. In 1548, the Abbe Re-nou, surprised on the beights of Thibet, amidst those inaccessible regions, was brought back to Canton under the escort of the mandarios, and cast into the prisons of the town. In fine, in 1850, M. Leturdu, after having been subjected to all the extortions of the pretorate and the horrors of the dungeon in a remote district, was also led captive, with a chain round his neck, to Canton, and imprisoned with the criminals, pending the intervention of the French consul for his delivery. This Missionary it was, who, in a letter published in a previous number of the Annals, gave us, as an eye-witness, a description of the bombardment and taking of Canton. And now that he his free, and his enemies are humiliated, the following are the sentiments inspired in him by their misfortunes: "Our care," says be, "our solicitude, and even our lives, shall be devotto the service of those unforunate beings. If it is not possible for us to feed them all, we will, at least, console them by benevolent words ; we will visit the wounded; we will especially take pity on the aged and the orphans, and for them we will deprive ourselves, if need be, of the necessaries of life." This is truly the revenge of an apostle. Hitherto we have known nothing of the Chinese prisons except from the description given by the martyrs who have been chained in them; and as these nious victims were more desirous of sanctifying their sufferings than of divulging their severity, we have had but an imperfect idea of those frightful abodes of death and dispair. But the conquest has revealed everything. For the honor of our confessors of the faith, for the comprehension of their tortures, nast and future, we feel bound to transcribe here some details with which we have been favored in reference to this subject, by an English correspondent, who some time ago was present at the official inspection of the prisons of Oanton. " It is with extreme repuggance," says he, " that I of these schemes of this sulightened age which is undertake the task of reporting what we saw in these dicate a retrogade movement from the principles of prisons, and I will endeavor to be as brief as possible. India, are the bearers of the Ark of the Oovenant To state that the unfortunate beings incarcerated in and that our mission is to smite the Canaanite hip these dungeons are dirty, hungered, and eaten up to educate children curiest the will of their parents, and thigh from the morning to the satting of the with vermin, would be a very inadequate expression - Cincinnati Cathelie Telegraph. ters from Parliament. If this be so, Lord Malmes- | given to my words. I tech the matter into serious | and thigh from the morning to the setting of the | with vermin, would be a very inadequate expression

consideration; and, after having weighed dit well, if young to go forth and space not ; to hurli down to represent the misery in which they prist; for the resolved, with the help of God, to proceed to action, every idol, i and to forces every. Mahompdan-he is the state of, all the prisons of Canton. But there When; as a consequence of the declarations of the St. Has no idol, to verthrow to abjure his faith; but inte horrors of which human largrage can only give

"A Chinese prison is composed of small courts, which are not surrounded by an exterior wall Around these courts there, are dens like those is which we would keep our domestic animals .-The rails are not of iron, but consist of double row of bamboo stalks, very thick, so closely united that they scarcely admit the light into the hovel. The ordinary prisoners remain in the court during the day. Their legs are tied together by iron chains and most of them have also chains round their wrista. "We were engaged in examining one of the courts of the second prison, in the presence of Lord Elgin.

As it was mid day, we presumed that the dens would be empty. Some one thought he heard a light sigh, and advanced to the rails to listen more closely; he a furnace; never were the senses of a man struck with a more pestiferous exhalation.

"The jailers were ordered to open this den ; they refused (for it is natural to the Chinese to commence by refusing), and the soldiers were then instructed to force them to open it. No sooner had the latter laid hands upon the jailers, than the stifled sight became groans, which were soon changed to a concert of low moars. On raising up the double railings, we were soon driven by the stench, and the spectacle that presented itself to us obliged us to turn away our eyes. At the bottom of this den lay a body with the breast eaten away by rate, and all around human forms in a state of putrefaction. The mundarin juiler, who appeared much astonished that we should make so much ado about nothing, received orders to bring the poor creatures out.

Whoever has seen such a spectacle can never forget it ; for these beings were mere skeletons not men. It could be scarcely imagined that there was any blood in them, had not their wounds furnished evident proof of its presence. As they were brought out one after the other, and laid upon the flags of the court-yard, it was difficult to say which looked the most horrible. They were too much exhausted to cry, although their sufferings must have been frightful, when the jailers dragged them out and their chains were pressing upon their fleshless limbs.

"Their history is very simple. They had been flogged with bamboo caues, probably a long time ago, and then thrown into this hovel to rot. Their crime consisted in an attempt to escape. Hideous as was the sight of their purulent wounds, of their rags, and of their fleshless bodies, it was nothing in comparison to their expression of countenance. Whilet these poor wretches were thus writhing on the ground with their disjointed members, the soldiers of the escort were moved to tears.

"We were not at the time aware that the only word that these poor creatures endeavoured to pronounce was that of 'hunger;' we little thought that the protrusion of those eyes from their orbits was the result of famine. Some of them had not tasted food for four days. They had not been deprived of water, because there was plenty in the yard, and the other prisoners had drawn it for them; but when they asked for food, they received only lashes from the bamboo"cane. It was not untill the next day that we elicited these facts.

" Since the beginning of the year, upwards of fifteen persons have died in this cell. The Chinese prisons certainly heat all description, and I feel confident that I am but conveying a very faint idea of their real state.

"This dungeon was the most horrible of all these that we have opened out; but there were others that were almost equally disgusting. Amongst the six thousand prisoners whom we saw, there was not one whose looks did not excite cries of indignation .--What associations for a child of fourteen years of age!' said Captain Martineau, on seeing a little boy confined there, because he happened to be the son of a rebel 1 Alas he was not the only one.

" In one of these dungeons of Poun-yu, a young boy was pointed out to us, whose physiognomy showed considerable intelligence, and who was crouched upon a plank, and laughing at the scene around .-We made a sign to him to advance towards us. but he came not; he could not move; his little legs had been crippled by chains for several months, and were paralyzed. This child, six years of age, had been confined there on the charge of a larceny committed by another child. We took the child with us.

trial, to send you a few lines relative to the bitter warfare which is going on here against the Church. Its language and sentiments strongly remind me of what took place during the Revolution of 1848. The affair Mortara is but a pretext, and the information I have been able to gather allows me to affirm that the infidel papers have concerted the part they are each to play on the present, as well as on any juture occasion. Every fact, every opportunity of crying down Catholicity is boldly, audaciously taken hold of for the common purpose.

The Presse takes the lead in these attacks. Formerly the property of the notorious Emile de Girardin, it now belongs to a banker named Millaud .-There are Jews, besides a motley crew of infidels of every hue, among its usual contributors. Its chief editor, M. Gueroult, was formerly a Saint-Simonian -a doctrine which seems still rankling within his breast. In one of his late articles he endeavored to show that the clergy, and Rome in particular, are far below the level of modern civilisation, and must, in time, be thrown overboard. Christianity itself is of so expansive a nature, that, sooner or later, it must vanish into a cloud, somewhat like the misty dogmas of Pere Enfantin, though but too material in their practical consequences. M. Yeuillot was, as usual, not slow in retorting the attack in his best manner when lo! M. Gueroult finds nothing better than to call his opponent the " Polignac of Catholicity," evidently implying by these words that the editor of the Univers is to be our religion what that Minister was to the Government of the Restoration.

In the midst of the hostile army we find the Siecle, whose name alone is sufficient to testify its tendencies. Of late, however, it affects a show of indulgence and henignity to the Pope, who is positively beneath his mission. What a pity that the old Gallican Church does not still exist with that fine spirit of independence which broke forth so gloriously under Louis XIV., when it enjoyed those liberties so truly called by the Unitarian Sismondi downright scrvitude. There was progress-there was civilisation for you! How worthy such a free Church to be extolled at the expense of the Universal Church !---No quarrelling with Governments, no bickering, no ignorant monks-but all harmony, love, and true Obristianity 1 Who would not envy such a lotsuch a go-between the Church of England and the Ohurch of Rome. Delightful picture! And what a pity that the French clergy is not disposed to hatch a nice pet of a schism! In the meantime, we must endeavor to foment it, for our great doctor, Rugene Sue has it in these words :- "But it is downright impossible to make people turn Atheist at once-we must begin by making them Protestants-after all, it is a beginning."-Paris Cor. Weekly Register.

A mixed Commission, composed of delegates from the various Ministerial departments, is to be named for the purpose of determining the amount of money to be exacted from the Portugeuse Government by way of indemnity for the owners and captain of the now famous slaver Charles et Georges. M. Walewski really takes too much trouble; he need not have recourse to the formality of a Commission, either pure or mixed; he has only to tell his figure, and Portugal will pay it. By the way, it is, I under-stand, bossted a good deal in political circles here that the Emperor's letter to his cousin on the African "free engagement" question has done more service, to Lord Derby's Cabinet than to any one else. I am not sure that some people do not think that the great sim of that document was to save your Minis- from above. It appears that a wrong sense was

BELGIUM.

The Edgian Chambers have mot, and the Ministry having proposed on address to the King, which the Opposition (the Catholic party) felt to be an insult to themselves, the latter have seceded from the House. Our knowledge of the facts is as yet necessarily incomplete, but English experience convinces us, that a secession is the most fatal step an Opposition can take, and we are painfully reminded of the miserable error committed by the chiefs of the same party last spring (to which we cannot but attribute their present difficulties) in abandoning the Administration while they had a clear majority in the Chambers. Our strong sympathy with the Catholic party in Belgium compels us to regard every step that they take with the deepest anxiety .- Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA.

On Saturday week the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna presented, in person, to the Emperor, an address from the Ecclesiastical Council of Austria .-His Majesty, in reply, said that by means of a concordat, he had removed the impediments which prereuted the development of the beneficial agency of the Church, in full confidence that the bishops would make use of the rights granted them with zeal and care. Every sign which was given of this expecta-tion being inifilled gave him true pleasure; and therefore, said the Emperor, "I am well pleased to hear that you are intent on giving a firm and propery-considered basis to the development of great acivity in the Church." His Majesty added, "I am, above all, pleased to see assembled in council, for the first time, the bishops and prelates of this province relying, as I do, fully on their attachment towards myself and my throne, I am gratified to find your Eminence at the head of the council, baving often experienced in many most critical matters your unshaken fidelity and your great wisdom. I sincerely hope that God will bless the mission which you hold from Him." Upon this speech the Univers observed, What will the calumniators of Catholic Austria say to such a noble declaration, which evidences most clearly and eloquently a great fact."

RUSSIA.

Some time ago we learnt that the Emperor Alexander had used "strong language" to the nobles when at Moscow, but it is only now that His Majesty's speech has been published in Russia. According to the Journal of the Ministry of the Interior, the Czar spoke as follows :---

"It is always agreeable to me, gentlemen, to have to express my thanks to the nobles; but it is con-trary to my character to say what I do not think. I always speak the truth, and, consequently, am unable at this moment to say that I am obliged to you. You will recollect that two years ago I spoke to you. in this very room, and told you that, sooner or later, there must be an alteration in the serf system, and that it would be much better for the change to begin

NORWAY,

Another case of religious persecution has occurred in Norway. M. Lichtle, a Catholic priest, of Christiana, has just been condemned to a fine of 20 rizdalers, for having allowed a Protestant lady to abjure her faith, and having inscribed her on the list of his flock, without obtaining the consent of the Lutherna clergy.

INDIA.

Successful actions were fought near Luckuow on the 4th, 5th, and 8th of October, in which the rebels are described as utterly purposeless and disorganised are said to have been destroyed in great numbers. The Bombay newspapers report that, in spite of

the disturbances, the country continues to enjoy an extroardinary degree of commercial prosperity, and that trade is increasing in amount, and improving in profitableness, at a rate almost incredible. The ac-counts of the state of health among the soldiers are very satisfactory.

We give some extracts from Times Indian Corres nondent :

If, indeed, the safety of India depended on the ability of the servants of the Government, or on the courage of our own race. I should have little fear of any contingency that might arise now or at any future period, but it must be remembered that, great as may be the British power in India, it is great only so long as its exercise is consonaut with the feelings of the people of India; for I hold that, weak as those myriad millions are in physical resources, in moral courage, in mental vigour, and in true independence of spirit, it would he quite beyond our strength to hold India by urmed force. Were it possible to do so, it would be financially impossible, and even as it is the cost of the military operations which have taken place will astound the nation when the bill is presented for payment. We must learn-and I fear the lesson has not yet been taught, and that it will be unwillingly learnt by many-to conciliate the affections, as bolieve we have gained the respect, of the people .-

Respect for our rule may be independent of regard for ourselves. The manifestation of a hostile and contemptuous spirit engendered in the late contest, "the study of revenge-immortal hate," must be counteracted by all the powers of Government.-How can we expect the Gospel to prevail in India so. long as we sat at defiance all its precepts of charity, forgiveness, and mercy? What hope can there be of convincing the natives of the purity, morality, and heavenly origin of the Christian faith as long as the Indian press is breathing fire and sword against the people of India, and reviling the Government because it does not permit a dragonade against the

Hindoo and the Mahomedan ? There are some here who seem to think that we, the English in

Our readers will now understand the extent of spifering and of holy and dolorous resignation that is expressed by those simple words of the Missioner so often inserted in the Annals --- " I am in prison."

And yet these hideous dangeons, from which the eye and thought recoils with horror, are confronted by our priests-who come in contact with them with indifference-and looked upon as the natural goal and final depot of their apostolical career. sooner had I arrived at Canton," said its new bishop, "than I felt desirous of visiting those places honored by the captivity of so many holy confesssors; and whenever I can, I never fail to repeat my visit to them. It is only with feelings of profound respect that I glide along those walls, where they have sealed with their blood the faith which they have preached. Happy chains, in which they might say with St. Paul, Ego vinctus Christi! I the enchained of Christ !"

UNITED STATES.

The great evil of modera civilization, even in this country, where there is, professedly, the widest range to individual freedom, is to diminish the sphere of private authority and enlarge that of the State. This may seem paradoxical, that a government eminently popular, holding its authority by the free concession of the people, should yet be said to look with jealous eye over the domain of individual rights. But such is the case. The old Puritaus of New England cstablished a popular government; they are even now regarded by Americans as the champions of popular rights, the inaugurators of the glorious principles of free government; and yet perhaps the Christian world cannot furnish a more reckless disregard for private rights than the Blue Laws of New England exhibit. Lows that regulated your raiment, your amusements and even your domestic affections by the minutest, most stringent and compulsory quantments. The Maine Liquor Laws of late years show that the spirit of the Puritans is not entirely extind; and in the direction of public opinion in relation to the Common School System, we may detect an incipient step towards the further infrincement of private rights. We do not say that it is the wish of the great body of the people, or that the measure if adopted, can go into successful operation, but there is certainly sbroad a tendency among a certain class to take out of the parents' hands the direction of Cie child, in utter violation of the plainest principles of natural justice. Our Houses of Refuge sin most flagrantly in this regard. Ostensibly intended as a refuge or asylum to harbor abandoned youth, or assist the parent in the correction of an unruly child, they are really prisons from which, even at the instance of the parent, there is no egress for the little refagee -the Directors claiming, it would appear, the right to the disposal of the scals and bodies of the shildren. Nothing is more common than for a poor. parent, whom necessity had compelled to put into a House of Refuge his little child, to find that in a fow days his child is gone I gone at the despotic bidding of the manager, given away in open violation of all justice, and to the utter bereavement of the parents. heart. This is shocking in a free country. Com-. pulsory education on the part of the State, is another freedom to those of despetism. Dothing can be mere utterly absurd than the surended right of the firsts

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 10, 18:8.

Sigs OF PROSPERITY .- An .. emigrant to Oregon, Sigs of TROBERSTI. An omigrant to Uregon, writing home to one of his friends, says :---- We, are writing on finely, here, and have already laid the setting on finely, here, and have already laid the foundation of a large fail. BURNERSOUR ON MONEXED MEN. One of the amus it at the born at Huddletown, Connecticut, in the year 1802. By the time he was ten years old (and very old, indeed, he was at that time of life,) (and very old, indeed, he was at that time of life,) he had made one hundred and sixty-five bargains, he had dickers in shoe-strings, peg-tops and barters, and dickers in shoe-strings, peg-tops and barters, and had annased the sum of five doljack-knives, and have almassed the sum or nve dol-lars and fifty-three cents. At the age of eleven, be entered the store of Grab & Ketchum, in his native town, and continued therein as a clerk unthe bad reached the age of fifteen years, and ac-til he had reached the sum of two hundred and five dollars and thirty-two cents. Investing this amount in and thirty-two cents. Investing this amount in potntoes and dried pumpkin, he set sail in a Stonington sloop for New York, and with his entire possessions landed at Fulton Market in the entire possessions interest in the has passed through the several professions of vegetable purveyor, fish the several merchant, bank president and solid render, Beusin and solid solid man, and is now considered a magnate and a milman, and a was never indicted for stealing, nor lionnire. He was never indicted for stealing, nor honaire. Infidelity. He was never troubled with an accustu of interest lad un unselfish aspiration, never went out of his way to do a charitable act, never went out of himself, with romance, sentiment or art, never spoke two consecutive sentences in a grammaticil manner, never looked at the stars over his head or the flowers under his feet. He is some sixty-five or the nowers under the teet. Do is some sixty-hve years of age, bald, billious, and not especially amiable. He has just built himself a large brick house, veneered with brown stone, and furnished it with satin wood desirable match for any virgin in New York."

ENGLAND.

MONMOUTHMEN - A man has been apprehended at Fieur-do-lys, and charged with a murder committed 33 years ago.-In or about the year 1826, a man as years ago, a Price, alleged to be the prisoner, aaned Inomas Trick, anceset to be the prisoner, lived in Garmarthenshire, where he was paying his addresses to a young Welshwoman. Another young man, named Lewis Williams, became attached to the same girl, and frequent quarrels arose between the rivals through the coincidence of their choice. The girl herself seems to have first encouraged one, and then the other, but exhibited no decided or permaneut prefereuco for either, and this increased the illfeelings between Price and Williams. At length they agreed to " fight out" the dispute in a field, and both repaired there alone for the purpose. A struggle took place, in the course of which Price got his opponent to the ground, and while in that position stabbed him with a knife. The unfortunate man died soon after, and his murderer escaped. A warrant was istued for the apprehension of the latter, but the police could never find any trace of him until last week, when a man who formerly knew all the parties, hap-pened to be on business at Fleur-de-lys. Here he saw the prisoner, and declared him to be no other than Price, who committed the murder described. Price still retained his name, and been living in the place where he was found ever since the occurrence. We was apprehended and brought before the magistrate at Newport on Saturday, but remanded before any particulars were gone into.

Chambers' Exeter Journal gives considerable space to the descriptions of Guy Faux day in and near Excier. The character of these Protestant displays may be imagined by what occurred at Lympstone where figured, according to our contemporary, " two mag-nificent figures, supposed to represent Dr Scarrough, and his friend the Rev. - Courtier. These were carried in chairs, and supposed to be engaged in con-fidential communication. The carriers of the Guys kept up an animated conversation, the subject of which we forbear to mention. After these two original Guys came a figure supposed to represent Dr. Bruett. The doctor was followed by a figure, whose horrible appearence would have alarmed the stout heart even the Bishop of Excter. It was neither more nor less than Beelzebub himself ! vast in size -terrific in horns-formidable with cloven feet, with a pan of brimstone burning before him. As the figure advanced the whole assembly of Lympstopians bowed low before the tutelary deity of the and chanted in chorns

ADVOCATE. No. 59 Little St. James Street. JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, &c.

MR. VALLIERES DE-ST. REAL,

PREPARED from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely Ashma-tic character, has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. Within the past two years this remedy has been used in thousands of cases, with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no poisonous or injurious pro-

WARDSBORO', Vt., May 12, 1857. Mn. BURNETT-I take great pleasure in briefly stat-ing the wonderful effects of "Wuircome's Remery years more than my pen can describe with the Spasmerous physiciaus of the highest celebrity to very little or no purpose. As often as ten or twelve times in a year, she was brought to the very gates of death -requiring two or three watchers sometimes, for sehours, it would seem as if every breath must be the We were obliged to open doors and windows last. and brocatelle, and hung the walls with paintings, evidently by very old, and, indeed, quite decrepit maters, and set up a carriage. He has achieved a fine social position, and is now considered a most desirable match for any virgin in New York " disease. I keep it constantly on hand-and though it has not cured her, it has done wonders in the way of relief. I have never known it fail in more than one or two instances of affording immediate relief .-

be happy to answer any enquiries respecting her case, and you are at liberty to make any use of the fore-going facts that will benefit the afflicted .-- Yours KIMBALL HADLEY. truly,

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy is Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., 27 Central Street, Boston, and Sold by all Druggists. One Dollar per Bottle.

IP For Sale in Montreal, at Wholesale, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at Medical Hall, Great St. James Street.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

KJPA compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing he Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without a rival.

- It prevents the hair from falling off.
- It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
- It is not greasy or sticky.
- It leaves no disagrecable ordor. It softens the hair when hard and dry.
- It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
- It affords the richest lustre.
- It remains longest in effect.
- It costs fifty cents for a half-pint botile.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL. BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.-I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of

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

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

Ę. -ζ 271 NOTRE DAME STREET. 271 THE PROFESSORS of the MONTREAL ACADE-MY have OPENED their EVENING CLASSES in

A GRAND DISPLAY!

THE COLD, COLD WINTER, IS COMING.

PREPARE TO MEET IT!

MONEY SAVED !

GOLD MINES ECLIPSED!

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS SHOULD bear in mind that GAREAU'S Wholesale success. It contains no poisonous or injurious pro-perties whatever, an infant may take it with perfect safety. [Letter from a Methodist Clergyman.] Winnerpowed Vt. New 19, 1857

putting contained in the long and trashy slop-shop advertisements, to persuade intending Buyers to visit the PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE; for hun-FOR THE ASTIMA," on my wife. She had suffered for dreds of customers on every side bear witness that the great principle of that celebrated establishment modie form of that terrible disease. I consulted nu- is to afford the utmost satisfaction to all persons, without exception.

KP Now is the time to obtain the GREATEST BARGAINS ever known in Canada; and the Im-mense Stock of CHEAP CLOTHING now on hand, SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS ME-DALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PICveral days and nights in succession. At times, for from which purchasers can choose, exceeds in value the sum of

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

IF Parties have the privilege of returning articles within twelve hours after Sale, if not suitable, at the

PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE. Montreal, Nov. 18, 1858.

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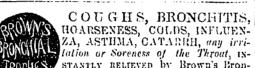
I am a Methodist clergyman, stationed here. I shall AN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WILL be OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER, The Catholic Choir Book ; or the Morning and Even-Complete Course of Education in the ENGLISH and FRENCH Languages will be given by Mr. and Mrs. II. CLARKE, and M'He. LACOMBRE, from London and Paris.

MUSIC, DRAWING, ITALIAN, and other accomplishments, by competent Masters. lishments, by competent Masters. A few Pupils can be received as Boarders, on rea-Holders, &c., &c. D. &. J. SADLIER & Co.,

sonable terms. An EVENING CLASS for Adults.

References are permitted to the Rev. Canon V. | Sept. 16. Pilon and the Rev. P. LeBlanc, at the Bishop's Palace; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, F. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal. SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW BOOKS.



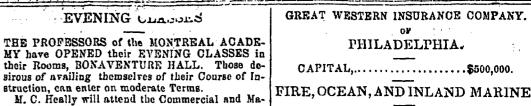
lation or Soreness of the Throat, IN-STANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges .--To PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS, they are effectual

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"Sure remedy for throat affections."-TRANSCRIPT. "Efficacious and pleasant."-TRAVELLER.



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THE undersigned Agent for the above Companylis prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies. The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Mer-

chandize contained therein. Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent. Montreal, October 8, 1858.



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 Pimple. He has tried it in over cleven 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 Ruston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

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

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

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-

mor in the eyes.

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

and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

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

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

scrofula. Directions for Use .-- Adult, one table spoonful

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

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

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and flumor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to hed.

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

For Sall Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient

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

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

are acquainted with."- CHRISTIAN HERALD, CINCIN-

" A most admirable remedy."-BOSTON JOURNAL.

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ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY, C.W.

of Sir Thomas More. 12mo. LIFE OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES. By Robert this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."-CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. "Indispensable to public speakers."-ZION'S HERALD.

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Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

CONVENT OF ST. MARGARET,

To theo we humbly bend,	Yours very truly, SUSAN R. 101 M.	THIS INSTITUTION, situated in a healthy and	OAT BUILDER,	face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some
Father of evil;	A single application renders the hair (no matter how still and dry) soft and glossy for several days.	agreeable locality, is now OPEN for the admission		are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not ruh it in.
All the world knows that we	It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best	of BOARDERS and DAY-SCHOLARS.		For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so
worsnip ne a	and cheanest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared	The Course of Education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for young Ladies.	Skiffe made to Order. Several Skiffe always on	than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple,
Be, as thou shill bast been,	by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by	Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission,	hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.	covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes
Our best protector ;	all druggists.	provided the pupils conform to the general regula-		forming funning sores: by applying the distmost
Hurrah for the limekilns! And a fig for the rector.	For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter,	tions of the flouse.	N. BLetters directed to me must be post-paid.	the itching and scales will disappear in a faw down
We sooner was the hymn closed, than the rectorial	Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by	TERMS:	No supervise states of the second secon	but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
Gey, apparently irritated by the words, rushed upon	Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James	Board and Tuition, per Quarter, in advance, £4 10	count.	This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
the demon, and a tremendous scuffle ensued. Cuts	Street.	Instrumental Music, 1 10	•····	immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
were exchanged-shouts and screams followed that	A CASE OF CONSUMPTION AND ONE OF	French, and Needle-work, taught to Boarders	WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY,	Price, 2s 6d per Box.
night have been heard at Exmouth-the spectators	A CASE OF CONSUMPTION AND ONM OF	FREE of Chargo		Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
elapped their hands, encouraging the combatants-	WHOOPING COUGH CURED.	COSTUMP:	[Established in 1826.]	ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
and, at last, the rectorial figure appeared the con- queror. The demon fied away howling-threatening,	The following from a highly respectable gentleman	Dark, or Royal Blue Dress, with Cape or Mantilla		For Sale by every Draggist in the United States and British Provinces.
towever, a horrible vengeance on some future day."	speaks for itself:	of the same ; Summer Bonnet, Straw, trimmed with	BELLS. an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-	Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
THE REAL REASON OF THE OUTORY AGAINST CON-	KEYPORT, N. J., May 20, 1858. S. W. FOWLE & Co.,-Gentlemen :- This certifies	dark blue ribbon; Winter Bonnet, Black, trimmed	BELLS, boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-	readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of
RESSION Sir, We are told that the outcry against	that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of	like the Summer one. Pupils are permitted to wear any color or manner	BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full	the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-
Jonfession is raised by those who are very jealous of	the lungs until I became so weak that it was with	of Dress during week days.	BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-	ton :
be purity of wife and daughter, and of social ties.	difficalty I could walk. My cough during this time	For further particulars, apply to the Lady Superior,	BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space	ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
Allow me to suggest another reason, which seems	man vory severe, causing me frequently to raise great	Convent St. Margaret, Alexandria, Glengarry, C.W.	BELLS, occupied in Tower, rates of transportation.	Boston, May 26, 1856.
to barmonise rather better with the violent spirit bat has characterised this outcry.	quantities of blood, attended with profuse night	Alexandria, September 4, 1858.	BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address	Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-
I have for some time been in the habit of receiving	sweats. After using various remedies to no purpose I was		A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents,	lun your most valuable medicine. I have made
confessions myself, and I know from what I have been	advised to try Wistar's Balsam of .Wild Cherry. I	CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLIONS.	West Troy, N. Y	use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors
old in them that there are many men, married as	did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely	CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLIONS.		so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-
well as unmarried, in the middle and upper classes	reasoned to perfect health and strength.	UPWARDS of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES on	ACTELLAM CTINNINCHAMPS	gleeted before entering the Asylum ; and I have the
of society, who live secretly in unsuspected adulter-	I mould also montion that this Balsam cured a lit-	Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels,		pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
has connection with persons of their own rank, pass-	the girl of mine of a severe attack of Whooping	Tales and Novels, by Standard Authors, to which		the most happy cliects. I certainly deem your dis- covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by
ag all the time for respectable members of society-	Cough, when her life was given over by the physi-	Constant Additions are making at J. FLYNN'S	BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-	scrofula and other humora.
her or in church any day. I have myseli (thank	cian, and all other remedies had failed. (Signed,)	CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER and	RACE.)	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,
God for it 1) been instrumental in breaking off more	JOSIAH HOFF.	REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 105 M'GILL STREET,	state and the	Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
han one or two connections of this kind solely by	None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the	Four Doors from Corner of Great St. James Street. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.—From 9 to 11, A.M.; and		esperior bob of Son Theoched Abyruin.
means of Confession.	OUTOT ITTEDDAT	from 3 to 4, and from 6 to 8, P.M.		ANOTHER.
Now, where there is no such thing as Sacramental	Then up to in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans Da-	N.BSubscribers, whose terms of subscription		Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing
Confession, such men feel safe: there is no fear of built victime and partners in sin proclaiming past	vage, & Co, 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carler, Kerry	have expired, are requested to return the books in		you of the benefits received by the little orphans in
full at the cost of utter ruin to their own character	& Oo., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Oo., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Ly-	their possession to the Library, without further notice		our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very
and social position; on the contrary, they conceal	man, Place de Armes.	Montreal, September 16, 1858.		sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-
be past most strictly, and perhaps go on deeper and				cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you
leeper in sin. But where Confession is taught and	INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.	COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,		that he is now perfectly well.
practised, there is the fear in the minds of such men	Brown Burny Divis & SoxGentsI am at	4		SISTHEN OF ST. JOSEPH,
hat any clergyman whom they meet with may be pri- rately aware of all their secret sin; they know that	I have to armyone with words the satisfaction it gives	KINGSTON, O.W.;		Hamilton, Ó. W.
hoir victim has found a friend and an adviser to	me to inform you of the banelit I have received from	Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.		THITLIORY OF A PHIEST.
shom she can tell all under the seal of Sacramental	the was of your Pain Killer. About one year since,	E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.		Rev. T. Chagaon, Assistant Vicar of the Parish of
Confession; and, being still impenitent themselves,	I was attacked with the inflammatory rheumatism,			St. Cyprien, Naperville, C. E., states as follows :
heir feeling of security is thus changed into one of	being unable to walk for eight weeks; besides the confinement to the house, the pain I experienced no	THE above Institution, situated in one of the most		He had for many years been the victim of that
Nitter hatred to that ordinance which has rescued heir victim and perhaps made known their guilt.	Ling and describe Kut to raturn to the UDJOULUL	agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now		most distressing of maladies, DYSPEPSY.
Sacramental Confession destroys the guilty confidence	this lattor On the 27th of December last 1 nau a	completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro- vided for the various departments. The object of		The digestive organs seemed to have lost all power
elween the seducer and his victim, thereby rescuing the	more severe attack than before. I immediately com-	the Institution is to impart & good and solid educa-		of performing their proper duties and his whole sys-
Atter and alarming the security of the formers and	monead using the Pain Killer made by you, which to	tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health,		tem was thrown into such disorder as to make life a burden and almost disable him from performing the
hence, I fully bolieve, arises the bitter enmity to this	my surprise, immediately relieved me of pain, and	margin and manners of the nupils will be an object	THE OTHER AND	services of his holy offices.
rdinance.	saved me the necessity of being confined to my bed for one day. It is now eleven days since the attack,	of constant attention. The Course of instruction	all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMES,	After each meal a distressed turn was sure to fol-
I send you privately a few facts, stated, of course, senerally, and, I need hardly say, without names, to	1 and the inflammation has shifted substated. Af		and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE	low; the food seemed to be impeded in its progress
prove to you that what I say is true I remain Sir,	11:mbg which were tremendously swoollen, navo as-			and a sensation was felt as of a heavy weight resting
ours faithfully.	anned their natural shape. In short I am endrery	1 mail calented Library will be Open to	TISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Oitizens	upon the breast.
A CLERGYMAN OF THE OHURON OF ENGLAND.	i wall and feel bound, by the common sympathics of		of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above- mentioned articles they may want will be furnished	His nights were passed in agony, oftentimes not be- ing able to lie upon his bed, but having to be bolster-
- The Gnardian.	i may notice for those who may be thus allicted, to		them of the best material and of the best weiteman-	ed up that he might breathe more easily! and at
THEATRICAL VENTUREIt is said that a certain	make the above statement, that all may resort to the Pain Killer, that time, expense, and a world of suf-		ship, and on terms that will admit of no competition,	times having to get up and walk his room for hours
rallant captain, well known in amateur theatrical	C. in man he monoted	rearly in Advance.)	[M.BW.U. INBRUINCLUTES ING MODIFICAL BIORE, 1]	before he could find rest.
cicles, has made a wager of 5001, that he will pro-	HENRY WEED. UIERS &	The of Library during stay, 54.	any person prefers them.	We will close with his own words :
use by performing at the various theatres in that	111 Geneace Direct, o nom	The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-	A great assortment of white and Uniored MARBLE	duced to try KENNEDY'S MEDIOAL DISCOVERY,
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