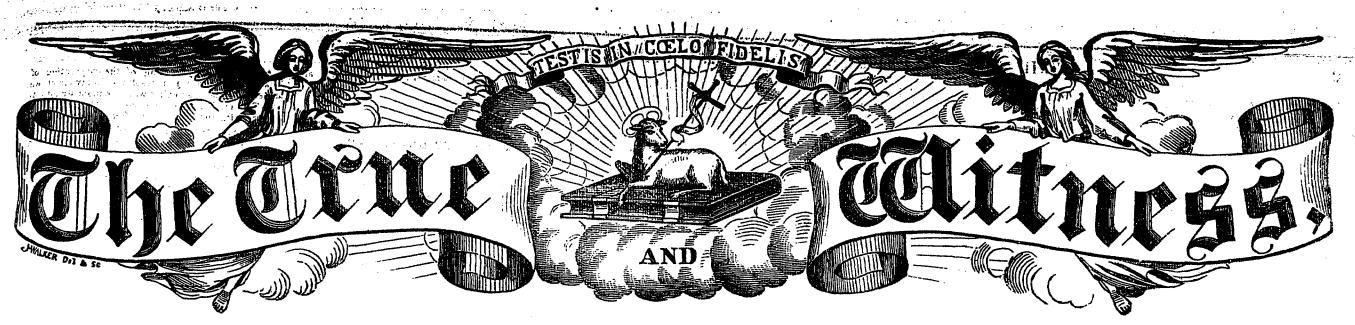
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. X.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1859.

THE LAST IRISHMAN.

(Translated from the French of Elie Berthet, by C. M. OKeeffe, for the Boston Pilot.) CHAPTER V.

Richard O'Byrne, since we now know his name, took the insensible girl in his arms, and bore her far into a thicket, away from the frequented path where they might be seen. He laid her on the grass, and, though he vowed and premeditated her assassination a moment previously, he now exerted and lavished the most tender pain and care to revive her. Thanks to his efforts. Miss O'Byrne, ultimately recovered her senses, and slowly opened her eyes. Her brother dreaded lest his appearance might occasion a new shock and at the moment of her recovery, produce a relapse. With one knee on the earth, he held her hand and spoke to her with the hope of habituating her to the sound of his voice.

"Yes! it is myself, my darling sister !-- why should your brother make you afraid? Do you not remember how well I loved you in your infancy - and how delighted I felt in your innocent caresses. Time and distance have not changed your brother-I am still your Richard, ready to console you in your sufferings and render you protection, if you have need of a protector."

This affectionate language appeared finally to inspire her with confidence; she at first made a silent struggle, as if she would fain escape from his presence and fly from his grasp. By degrees her eyes turned to her brother with tender timidity-then as if too weak to rise, she hung upon his neck, and melted into tears.

" Richard, my dear Richard !" she stammered, " can it be possible-is it really you ?"

"For reasons that you shall know shortly, I quitted the Indian service and returned secretly to Ireland-a country to which solemn duties have summoned me-come, calm yourself, my darling, I beseech you calm yourself, and I shall explain everything which it is permitted me to explain."

He seated hunself beside her, and gently and tenderly compelled her to observe silence for some minutes. At last his smile restored Julia to her speech.

"The more I think, the more I am confounded, my dear brother," said she, "it is amazing that you should be in Ireland, and neither I nor Angus should be aware of it."

or yourself in this park-I know who owns the soil we tread, the air we breathe, and the foliage which veils us with its shadow. But if I, the possibly despise and hate him." chief of our race, have penetrated into this accursed enclosure, where our hereditary enemies herd, it was to extricate a brother and a sister, who seemed equally to have gone astray. Julia, why should you beg a corner of the hearth-stone of your inveterate enemy-why accept the you a right to convert your noble name into the trophy of their pride ?"

and him, lest my presence should compromise your security and repose. Thus, Julia, I should not have made myself known to you to-day, were I not anxiously desirous of asking you a question

which interests the honor of our name." "The honor of our name, Richard !" exclaimed the young girl with a shudder-" What do you say ?"

Her brother fastened a penetrating glance upon her face ; taking the letter from his pocket which he had found in the park, he placed it in her hand-" Do you know this ?"

Julia took the paper, and turned horribly pale. The moment she cast an eye upon its contents she seemed about to fall to the earth. " Richard !" she stuttered, " by what sorcery-by what infernal art----- ?" "I ask you, Julia O'Byrne, do you know who

wrote this letter !"

"Oh, brother !"

"Speak, Julia; I require you-I insist upon your telling me."

Her lips moved, but her voice failed; she filled up-her eyes swam in tears, and drawing | herself forward with difficulty, with her face to the earth, she was seen kneeling before her brother. This attitude was significant. Richard's heart seemed cloven in his breast; he felt it rent asunder, but he remained externally calm. "I other question-to whom was this letter writ- yourself to life." ten ?"

under the weight of her shame-" do you not know him ?"

"Surely it could not be this miserable and ridiculous Englishman who was standing here a moment ago. If the daughter of the ancient kings of Leinster was desirous of selecting a paramour from the enemies of her people she would not choose, I am sure-she would not be blind enough-abandoned enough-to select the basest, vilest, and most stupid of the whole herd."

Julia buried her face in the grass, and watered the earth with her tears.

"Richard," she exclauned, "take pity on me. Do not speak to me in the terrible tone of reproach, else I shall certainly expire at your feet. To myself Lanfan object of horror, and can scarcely appeal to Heaven, which seems to have anxious to shield him from anxiety? He will

all my secrets open -- you must know that I hate do not wish to see Angus. I must not see and despise the man as much as you yourself can him."

only possible reparation of his crime. He will will be terminated by this marriage."

"He marry you?" exclaimed Richard O'-Byrne, with a bitter smile. "Are you foolish enough to believe in the sincerity of such an engagement. He the heir of this broad demesne -a future lord of England, to marry a poor, penniless girl sprung from a persecuted race .---He may now boast in the clubs of his triumph over the descendant of Irish Kings. He may have stooped a moment in order to enjoy that triumph, but he will never share his usurped wealth or tarnished name with Julia O'Byrne.-It it nonsense and even criminal to expect it. In reality," added O'Byrne, in a low tone: "I am not sure that my indignation would not be roused by the reparation as much as by the crime."

After some moments' silence, she exclaimed in a tone of melancholy, full of sweetness, "Nothing, then, remains for me but to die; for m this condition I certainly cannot live."

Richard stood facing her. "No daughter of our people, in the time of our greatness, could survive such a stain. It was the duty of her nearest kinsman to strike her dead, whether she were innocent or guilty. But times are changed, and ideas and laws are now different. Fear nothing, Julia; though the honor of our name understand you," said be; "I now have an- be tarnished in your person, you must reconcile

"Though you will not avow it, Richard, I "What?" replied the unhappy girl, crushed know you meditate revenge. But wait a few days before you execute your projects; I shall endeavor to obtain justice."

"I have as yet formed no projects, Julia. I could willing sacrifice my life to avenge you .---But at present, interests absorb my mind which are dearer than the life I would sacrifice to honor. But on your part, what do you hope to do, my love?"

"I only ask a few days, and you shall know all. Angus is at present unacquainted with this fatal secret. If you see him, Richard, for Heaven's sake do not breathe a syllable of it-" "Angus is the true cause of our present ca-

amities," said Richard, " his hand pushed aside the barriers which separated our hostile families. He should be made to know the bitter fruits of his weakness and desertion. Why are you so

turn to Ireland, I have endeavored to avoid you I not already told you that he promised me the that alone separated hun from his prey. Richard O'Byene, with all the coolness of a man acmarry me, and the hostility of the two families customed to scenes of danger, perceived at a glance the dreadful imminence of her peril, and placed himself between the furious beast and the prostrate lady. He said, in a low, commanding voice, "Do not stir, Lady Ellen." He ther. swittly rent his mantle from his shoulders, and as he spoke shook it rapidly, in order to attract the attention of the antiered monarch. The latter hesitated a second, and lowering his horns, rush-ed upon him with brutal and headlong fory.---Richard awaited him with courage and firmness, and bastily availed himselt of the stratagem which the toreadors often employ in the Spanish games. He pitched his mantle dexterously over the head of the stag, so as to cover the animal's face .----The animal, suddenly blindfolded, drew back, then drove forward, and then capered and bounded in an awkward manner, in vain efforts to get rid of the cumbrous mantle; the ample drapery was apparently nailed to his horns, and increased the creature's fury by its wagging and sweeping undulations. The stag finally succeeded in rending it asunder and tearing it off his hand, and then vented his fury on the tragments by striking, tossing and trampling it. Richard took immediate advantage of this opportunity; he drew a long, keen poigaard, which he never wholly laid aside, and struck the stag with the dexterity of an accomplished sportsman immediately inside the shouldes. The quadruped dropped upon its knees, and awkwardly threatened to strike an enemy it could not reach with those formidable antlers, bat strength was wanting; the brute became gradually weak and weaker, for life was ebbing fast from the hairy breast in a gush of black thick blood, which sullied and spread over

> ers. "Oh, thank God, you are saved, my dear Lady Ellen," exclaimed Julia; "but, good God! are you not wounded? The ferocious animal has, I fear, touched you with its horns -horns which are said to be horribly dangerous."

the grass, a moment before enamelled with flow-

"I am not yet quite sure," replied Lady El-len, with her usual vivacity; "allow me to ascertain," she continued, gently repelling Miss O'Byrne, who tried to help her to rise. "I suspect I am still alive. I believe I am more fright-Angus should be aware of it. "What should surprise you still more, Julia O'Byrne," said Richard, "is to see your brother of the maximum for the since you know so much— since you know so much— But you need fear nothing on that score. I I fancy that for this time my precious person has all my compute come to have had be to have be to h escaped; but it was lucky my courageous liberator came so opportunely; if his hand had been less firm, and his aim less sure, we had both been done for."

No. 16.

ception to the hatred you cherish for an aristocracy of English origin. But, hold, Miss O' Byrne, let me tell you," added she, turning to Julia, "that when this accident occurred, I was following you, in the hope of overtaking you before you quitted the park-for I have good news for you."

"Good news, Lady Ellen," said Julia.

"The haste with which I ran to communicate it roused and irritated that horrible stag . . . turned his threatening looks at his new adversary, my dear Julia, my father returned to the house, after his visit to the village, and though he is still irritated about McDonough's affair, I have extracted a promise that no one shall suffer for the assault."

"But it seems to me, lady Ellen," answered Julia, " that it is you whom we should thank for the act of mercy."

Richard could not conceal his astonishment.

" What," said he, " is it possible Lord Powerscourt pardons his tenants after an outrage so violent !--- can be have really forgiven them without resource and unconditionally?"

" No one shall be legally prosecuted," answered Lady Ellen, in an embarrassed manner ; " but it is impossible, it appears, to suffer such an outrage to pass entirely unpunished. Three farmers must be dispossessed of their holdings, as, amongst other reasons, they have not paid their rent. The Steward, Jamieson, will ascertain from McDonough the parties who deserve this punishment."

"Then the mercy of Lord Powerscourt consists," said Richard, " in driving out three families to beg, or starve, or perish of hunger on the highway.'

" Sir, if you saved my life a hundred times, I would not suffer you to question my father's generosity-I do not see what right you have to establish yourself censor of a nobleman in the presence of his daughter, and almost in his own house."

" My dear Lady Ellen," cried Julia, in a tremor of anxiety, "do not get vexed with him-if vou knew---'

Richard, with a gesture, imposed silence on Julia, as he said to lady Ellen, in a melancholy tone:---

"Do not speak to me in that hostile way .---Though your acquaintance is not very long, it would be painful to me to merit your displeasure. Suspicion is, perhaps, permissible to him who has passed his existence in meditations on the misfortunes of his country; but I must not expose myself longer to the danger of using language which may possibly displease you. Adieu, Lady Ellen." He saluted her respectfully and was about to depart.

"My dear brother," replied Julia, tunidly "family hate should not last for ever. Lord Powerscourt, whom you speak of, in spite of occasional fits of anger, is neither so avaricious nor so merciless as many Irish landlords. And if you knew how Lady Ellen, his daughter, nurses and tends the poor-"

"Never mention her name to me," interrupted Richard O'Byrne, in a loud voice ; "I forbid you to breathe that name in my hearing."---He put his hand on his own forehead as if he had received a blow.

"I will not speak of Lady Ellen, since you request it," said Miss O'Byrne, with astonishment; "but I cannot conceive why my words should irritate you; and I am apprehensive of committing a new offence should I seek to justify my conduct. Allow me merely to observe that, in obeying the sentiments of my heart, I complied with the desire of my brother, Angus."

"That is very possible, I fear," said Richard, with a pensive air. " The instincts of the Irishman have been extinguished by the sentiments of the priest, in the breast of my brother. I have already perceived the fatal change which our dear father could never anticipate. He would fain submit from Christian humility to every injustice, outrage, and oppression. He wishes to effect the impious approximation which ages of tyranny, and seas of blood, had interposed between our races. God grant he may not, one day, suffer a cruel expiation-"

Julia regarded him with surprise.

"With what bitterness you speak of your brother !" said she, " Richard, bave you yet seen him ?--- how has it come to pass that all your warm love should turn into bitter animosity ?"

"I do not hate him," replied Richard O'-Byrne, "but I have reason to know that a difference of opinion exists between us, which would result in altercation, should we meet face to face.

girl? You detest him now because he has forsaken you. But before now-"

"Do not for Heaven's sake overwhelm me with your fury," she sobbed. "I tell you my sentiments have never changed with regard to crumbs that fall from their costly table-have him. Of all men on earth he is the last to whom I could sacrifice the honor of my name, and my eternal salvation."

A glimpse of the horrible truth, now for the first time dawned upon the agitated mind of Richard.

"You must make a complete confession, Julia, painful as it may be. Be courageous, for I must be merciless. I am the chief of our tribe, I am your judge."

Julia continued silent; she did not hesitate; but she wanted strength. "Brother," she whispered in so low a tone that he was obliged to put his ear to her lips, and even then he rather guessed her meaning than caught her words .-Returning from Lady Ellen's one evening, I was hurrying alone through the park, when two powerful hands grasped me-a handkerchief was thrust into my mouth-the wretch-"

Julia fell insensible on the earth-utterly exhausted by this confession. Richard uttered a hoarse roar like the cry of a hyena, while convulsively clenching his fist with an air of terrible menace.

" What then, sister ?"

"I then deemed it my duty to seek the only possible reparation for the horrible outrage-a marriage with the monster. I begged and implored him, as he is free; he has given me a promise, but he certainly seeks at present to evade that promise. To remind him of this promise and awaken his compassion, I craved an interview in my fatal letter."

the abyss that yawned before his eyes. His was it possible to escape an animal in delirium, ed an only child ?' trembling sister waited with unspeakable anxiety | that bounded over obstacles as it he were wingthe result of his sombre reflections. At last, ed, and snapped boughs, branches and shrubs as taking her gently in his arms, he kissed her fore- thick as the human arm? Accordingly, when head. "Rise," he exclamed; " noble daughter of Byrne. It is not at my feet, but in my heart that you should lie. For in my eyes, as in those Ellen had fallen exhausted on the grass, still requires my presence elsewhere." of Heaven, you are still chaste and pure. All that now remains is to console and avenge you." a silver-mounted riding-whip. The stag, with solute secresy. Hence it is that, since my re- him; but why shed his blood or your's ?" Have vexing hunself by tilting at a few feeble sbrubs hope however that my father might form an ex- indiscretion on his part, or that of his friends

ossibly despise and hate him." "Richard," cried the young girl earnestly, "What avail these subterfuges, wretched "you wrong Angus. He does not deserve, I assure you--

Julia suddenly paused. The most horrible and heart-rending cries struck her ear and paled her face.

" My God !" she exclaimed in affright, " some one is certainly in danger. Oh ! brother, don't you hear those cries for help ?"

" What is it to us ?" asked Richard with ferocious calmness and indifference. "We have no friends in this place."

"I think I know the voice. "Oh! God! it is Lady Ellen."

"Lady Ellen ?" inquired her brother. He listened with attention. The cries, evidently those of a woman, terrified, palpitating, and out of breath, became more and more vehement and piercing. He bounded through the shrubberywhen he had advanced about twenty steps he entered a slight clearing. Here he at once perceived the cause of the cries of distress which rung in his ears.

Every one knows that wild beasts, and particularly stags, are subjected to fits of madness in spring. In this state they rush with blind and headlong fury on everything which approaches them. Among the animals which just then were cropping the sward in Powerscoult Park was a majestic stag with ten antlers. This wild, magnificent, and powerful creature was suddenly animated by the vertigo in question, and rushed impetuously on an individual in passing through the alley without suspicion. This unfortunate individual was Lady Ellen who had been detained in

the Park by some inexplicable circumstance. It was to very little purpose that the beautiful Amazon endeavored to shelter herself from the fury of the attack by flying into the shrubbery -the boughs of which in some degree obstruct-Richard stood appalled by the black depth of ed the furious action of the driving antlers. How Richard entered the clearing, the drama was approaching its murderous catastrophe. Lady

courageously facing her enemy, and brandishing

Meantime Richard appeared busily employed in gathering up his mantle which had been sorely maltreated by the stag, and equally busy in wiping his bloody dagger in the herbage.

"I have met with more formidable animals in India," said Richard, turning his head aside ; " a Bengal tiger is more difficult to kill than a tame stag in an Irish park." "The poor stag," said Ellen, notwithstanding

his natural gentleness, could not be expected to treat us better than tigers. But let us respect the dead. Can I know, sir, to whom I am indebted for this great service ?"

" Lady Ellen," cried Miss O'Byrne, with surprise and impetuosity, "you do not know him then ?-He is -

the young lady. But the motion that he made enabled Ellen to see his entire front face, and she exclaimed with a blush:

"Oh! this is my unknown acquaintance of the steam packet 1"

" Is it possible ?" cried Julia.

Richard bowed. "I could not flatter myself," he said, with embarrassment, " that Lady Ellen preserved the memory of so frivolous an event. hope she has long since forgiven me, if there is anything in my language offensive to the daughter of Lord Powerscourt; I was not at the time aware of her rank."

Lady Eilen's blush became more and more vivid. "You spoke as the friends of Ireland should speak, sir, and notwithstanding the severity of your judgment on certain men, and modern times. But discussion on politics would be out of place in this park at the present moment. Will you permit me, sir, to invite you to follow me to Powerscourt House and receive the thanks of a father to whom you have restor-

" No, no, excuse me," replied O'Byrne, hurriedly; "you exaggerate the importance of a service that any of your game-keepers would did he tell me when he will return, nor would he have rendered as readily and effectually, as I.---Lady Ellen, excuse me; business of importance

"I understand," said Lady Ellen, with a melancholy tone-" I have heard the opinions you "To avenge me, Richard ?" asked Julia, in haggard eyes and inflamed nostrils, driving for- uttered so lately of the aristocracy of Ireland, Ellen. "Nevertheless, your brother's secret I am, besides, occupied at present in business of alarm; "are we to have more blood, fury and ward with his formidable antlers, which were and I can easily comprehend your reluctance to must be religiously kept. He does not appear the utmost importance, which necessitates an ab- quarrel. Heaven knows how bitterly I hate lowered to the ground, was six paces from her, accompany me to Powerscourt House. I should to be a man likely to exaggerate danger; and

"Am I not to know the name of my brave defender ?" said Lady Ellen. "Julia, you apnear to know him-indifference on my part, on this subject, might be construed into ingratitude."

" Do you desire it, Lady Ellen?" resumed Richard, looking at her earnestly. " Well, I should make some reparation for employing language which appears to have displeased you-my name is, I fear, proscribed this very moment, and will doubtless, ere long, resound in your ears, accompanied with many odious and degrading epithets. To you, nevertheless, I confide a secret on which my life depends, I am Richard An ardent glance from her brother silenced O'Byrne." So saying, he bowed low, turned away, and, heedless of his sister, who repeatedly called after him, plunged into the foliage, and disappeared in the shrubbery from which he had previously emerged. The alarm of Julia appeared to increase the

moment he was lost to sight, while Lady Ellen remained silent and appeared quite stupified.

" Is that really your brother, Julia? Did you not tell me he was in the Indies?"

"I thought, an hour ago, he was abroad," answered Julia.

"But did you hear what he said-his life is in danger-he is proscribed ! What can be the nature of his new misfortune? Has he not told you his purpose -- what ?--- don't you know --- ?"

"Nothing, I know nothing Lady Ellen. He stood suddenly before me a moment ago, here in the park, as if he had dropped from the skies, without telling me how he got in, or how he reached Ireland, or how he came bither. It turned out that facts, which I thought the world was ignorant of, were well known to him; be addressed me in terrible language-he made me tremble with his words. Now he has disappeared, and where he has gone no one knows. Nor consent to see his brother-a brother that idolized him. All this, I think, presages something dangerous-nay, something appalling."

Lady Ellen was silent for a moment.

"I am not without my fears, too," said Lady

THE THE WIGHNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICE DECHMER/2/151859

might be altended with fatal consequences. for me, Igive you my solemn promise I shall never betray, him? But here is the difficulty,' continued she, pointing to the stag, whose enormous body lay swamped and floating in a sea of blood, "I cannot mention the danger which I have escaped, if I must not mention the miracunor Sir George would ever believe the deep gash in that neck was inflicted by my feeble hand .--Come, help me, Julia-what shall I say ?"

2

Julia was silent ; for, in fact, she did not well introduced her arm under that of her friend.'

"Come with me to Powerscourt House-you can go home in the brougham. On our way we shall invent some fable which shall account for the death of this antiered monarch, without compromising my liberator. If we fail in invention, Julia, we shall leave the affair to explain itself. It will doubtless be attributed to some evil-minded to annoy and punish Sir George.

And as Julia still resisted, " Come with meyou must come," and Lady Ellen added in a low and penetrating voice-" come, and we shall talk of him."

CHAPTER VI.

Of the once extensive buildings of Lady's Church, a solitary fragment-a square towerwas all that survived the ravages of time. This lone tower had a semi-military-semi-ecclesiastical aspect, as if it had served at once as a temsilently attested that the more perishable parts of ment, without apparently recognizing him. the temple, now pulverised by time into shapeless mounds, formerly rose in that place. In the at last, "your old comrades would hardly stormy ages of the past the Cenobites who wor- know you in this new costume-bon jour camshipped in the church perhaps found it necessary arade." from time to time, to oppose force to invasion, and to resi-t active rapine by passive hostility; or friars might have been superseded by the soldiers; and what was originally a church had derour. been converted into a stronghold. Be that as it may, at least it was certain that poor John Daly the Colonel. had long found a refuge among these mouldering fragments of an ancient edifice.

After the destruction of his faithful dog, John Daly had returned to his gloomy home : he seated himself upon a block of granite overhanging the road or boreen which skirted the lake and passed by the ruins. With tall meagre form wrapped in his thread-bare cota-mor, or great coat,-his long grey hair floating on the passing breeze, and his long fleshless hands clasped before him, he appeared absorbed in deep meditation. For a considerable time he remained in ; this attitude, motionless as a Hindoo penitent. until the distant clatter of horses' hoofs reached his exquisite hearing. Almost at the same time tune Mirecn ni Ghiberlawn whistled by a stranger. He began at once with alarm to analyse these sounds, and deduce from them inferences such as the blind alone can deduce.

"Can this be himself that's coming ?"-he muttered. "No; that's no gentleman ! Its only a spalpeen would be whistling that-a-waywhat can he want at all in this direction, I wonder !"

With a view of giving an idea of the old man's sagacity, we shall sketch the appearance of the borseman who was now approaching John Daly. dress, he was little better

"Ob, "be the mortial-of-war | I forgot," exclaimed Gunn. " Tell me this," he continued, for whom does the wather run in Ireland ?" "For the Sassanagh landlord," answered the

blind man, with a smile. "All is right, my hearty," shouted Gunn, wringing him by the band, with a pecular preslous succor that saved me. Neither my father sure of the wrist, only known and used amongst ribbonmen.

" Cead-mille.failthe, you're heartily welcome, Mr. Gunn-follow me."

They entered a sloping passage, and, after a hear Lady Ellen : her dreamy mind was occu- few paces, reached an ample stable furnished pied with very different subjects. Lady Ellen | with a rustic but commodious stall, sufficiently furnished for present exigencies.

"Begorras, you're the broth of a boy, Mr. Daly. Oh, bluggerum browns, who'd think there was ever such a stable bid away among the ould walls !"

The horse was speedily brought in and put up by the experienced hands of the trumpeter.

"By me long song, you're a jontleman every ed poacher, or murderous ribbonman, who wish- inch of you, Mr. Daly !" exclaimed he, while grooming the horse-" you have got a place here fit for the horse of the commander-inchief.??

While Jack was thus speaking, the blund man suddenly exclaimed :----

"I hear the Colonel's foot-he is walking fast-he'll be here in a moment."

The blind man hastily groped his way out of the stable, and had barely reached the outer apartment when Richard O'Byrne entered the front door. He saluted Daly with an air of disple and fortress. The entrance was a pointed traction, and threw himself into a chair. Jack arch of Norman architecture, while the upper Gunn, who had followed the old man from the wall was streaked with loopholes. Behind the stable, coughed violently. The Colonel raised tower a cluster of hillocks, waving with grass, his head, and dreamily scanned him for a mo-

" Oh, is this you, Jack Gunn ?" he exclaimed,

Jack returned his Colonel's greeting with a military salute, and presented hun with a package of letters, which the Colonel proceeded to

" Is there no letter from Tipperary ?" asked

"The Delegates of Tipperary will meet your honor to-night," said Jack.

" Thank Heaven !" exclaimed O'Byrne, " all my afflictions are effaced by this excellent DEWS.

Having addressed some additional inquiries to Jack Gunn, he observed,---

" Now, Jack, my friend, I am acquainted with all that I wish to learn, and I return you thanks for your zeal and fidelity in this critical conjuncture. Take some food and rest--there is straw in the corner-I shall need your services again to-morrow-- Enough for the day is the evil thereof."

When Jack had eaten some potatoes, and his excited attention caught the notes of the rolled in a cota-mor, was sleeping on the straw. Colonel O'Byrne began to talk in whispers to Daly. " Though you have never asked for an explanation of my present designs," said O'-Byrne, "you merit my unlimited confidence by your fidelity, zea!, and attachment. Listen and I shall tell you."

With these words, he proceeded to lay before the old man the plan of a prodigious conspiracy, of which he was one of the leaders. (To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL,

Queen (notithen soventage) years of age), giving litaly, a ripture is imminout between France and audience, with her back to her ministers | and not in a fit condition to appear in Court society!" The Court of Vienna was for years the theme of an unceasing attack from " our own correspondent." tyranny, the brutal despotism of Austria was desoribed in these daily reports as a modern mixture of Dyonisius and Nero. The King of Naples was a monster not to us named in a Christian assembly; and his spies, his informers and cuthroats, were an improvement on the blood thirsty regime of Robispiere. Florence was a hotbed of monarchism, cruelty, and debauchery ; and the Court of Rome was the melancholy central seat where idolatory and perdition held a court for the subjugation of the human intellect and for the debasement of the human heart. I ask the readers of this paper and of all papers if I exaggerate one word in this bird's-eye glance at the infamies of the English press during the period to which I call attention. Did not Mr. Gladstone write a pamphlet on the putrid prisons of Naples; did not Lord Roden visit the inmates in their cells; and did not nineteen military men from England go to preach the Gaspel at the house of two servants in Florence, Francesco and Maria Madiai? Was not Naples filled with English souper missionaries : Rume beset with English spies : Austria deluged with lying Euglish correspondents; and was not Exctor Hall the Pandemonium where council was held whether the Pope was Antichrist, and the Church the scarlet lady of Babylon? These English political and Biblical pranks made the angels weep; and with the aid of millions and tens of millions of money, they disturbed the political peace of Europe; they damaged for a season the Christian faith ; they spread abroad revolutionary discontent : and they persecut-

ed lreiand to the very brink of the grave. Ten years ago, could any one living suppose that all this English intrigue, perfidy, and bribery, could be brought to an end in the year 1860? Drammond, Sir Culling Eardley, and all that class, are at this moment literally extinct in London ; the harangues of Exeter Hall are discontinued ; the foreign emissaries are disbanded; the monies are withdrawn; our own Rotundo is dumb on the old Bible topic; and with the exception of the Tuum sanctified crowbar-men, and the reverend rifle preachers, all Ireland is cleared of the nauseous soum of proselytizers who corrupted the air, as they travelled through the country in their ignominous and perjured office .-Alas ! this last scheme, like those that have preceded it, has failed; it is passed like the shrocco, leav-ing a burning track behind it, filling the village with lamentations : having banished teus of thousands from their home and their country ; and consigned to a premature grave hundreds of thousands of the persecuted, defenceless faithful Irish poor. In view-ing the access of terror and desolation which fill our thrilling history during the years that are past how often would the true Irish Catholic be tempted to urraign Providence, and to charge the ruling power above with encouraging the relentless persecutor too much; and with neglecting too long the scalding tears of Ireland. Many an Irishman in studying his bleeding wrongs, his lengthened injustice, might he surprised how Heaven could tolerate such national miserv: or could look on at the ceaseless scourge doubled and redoubled on the devoted children of a martyred race. The Irish Catholic inquirer has never been able either to comprehend or to solve this historical problem, except by resorting to the supposition-namely, that a future punishment, a coming retribution, is fast approaching which will arrest the despot in his march of iniquity; and will treble in intensity, duration, and in amount the inappeasable sufferings which Ireland has undergone during the past centuries of wae. This sentiment of hope, this alleviation of pain, this trust in Heaven, is the prophetic strength which supports living millions

under the weight of present national injustice. That a moment is fast approaching when the domination of England over the world will be reduced and humbled, seems to be an opinion gathering strength every day throughout Europe. The unrivalled power of France, irritated by constant English insult; and glad besides of a reasonable pretext to revenge an ancient grudge, will very soon (it is said) assume a political attitude, which will compel Great Britain to strike her colors to Gaul, and to try the chance of war in defence of her supremacy. Of the issue of the probable struggle there cannot be a second opinion : France will triumph at nameasured odds, and England will be humbled with a palpable subjugation. Those who profess to know well French ardent anticipations assert that the pos-session of Gibraltar, and the complete control of the Mediterranean are aimed at, as interpreted by the overwhelming Naval preparations of France. Almost in all cases, where gigantic armaments are being executed, some little preliminary hint will come from head-quarters, expressing the future concealed design. It is morally impossible to utterly exclude a secret from all rays of light; and if any reliance can be placed on this source of information, the public may soon learn the accuracy of these statements of mine. One great Naval victory by France over England would reverse the story of the Nile and Trafalgar, and would give supremacy to the Eagle by sea and by land. Time will tell whether the English policy, during the last half century of revolutionizing and Protestantizing Europe, will, in the end, advance or retard or ruin the name and the interests of Great Britain. The wisest heads in the British Cabinet have, long ago, said No ; the Duke of Wellington has constantly expressed the opinion, No : and it is only the bigots, the Biblicals, the Proselytisers, the anti-Catholics who have advocated this destructive policy. Time will soon tell whether this policy will not bring England to the verge of irretrievable national defeat. It may, in some future time, not far distant, be told by the impartial historian-" that the National Debt which she incurred to dominate over neighboring States, and that the Protestantism which she adopted to overthrow the Altar and Rome, may not, in the avenuing retribution of eternal justice, be made the exclusive causes for her advancing punishment and final decline."-Time will tell whether plander, impiety, and injustice are snree and more permanent foundations of empire than honesty, religion, and impartial legislation -This question, at the present time, can only be answered by the Emneror of the French, at the head of two millions of armed, disciplined, and revengelut Frenchmen: and, again, in the command of coast fortresses and a formidable Navy, which stand alone in the present age in design, power, unity, and amount. When the magazine is full a spark becomes proportionably dangerous? and hence England will consult best for her domestic and foreign interests to moderate the insult of her leaders, to check the arrogance of her press, and to withdraw at once all irritating foreign political and religious interference. With this character fully developed she will disarm foreign suspicion ; and will deprive foreign armaments of the motives of invasion. With England reduced to the practice of minding her own affairs, the policy of Europe would soon assume a universal pence : Spain would be freed from an usurped inflaence; Central Italy would be rescued from paid conspiracy. Rome could repose from the satellites of the modern Judas, and prosel- tism having no pay nor foreign support would be extinguished even in Ireland Every sound politician even in down-trod-den Ireland would not desire the overthrow of Enghand so much as the extinction of her foreign intermeddling : leaving other peoples to manage their own affairs : to follow their own creed : and putting an end at home to these scenes of political persecu tion, social extermination, and disgraceful religious vengeance, which have no place in the whole history of Europe, save among the bleeding victims of the Catholic subjects of England's remoraeless rule. 1 write this letter from London, and short as the pe-riod has been since I arrived in this city, I learn from persons likely to be well-informed in foreigu proselytism. Who can forget the articles in the policy, that unless England consent unconditionally through it it is an Times, describing the Queen of Spain, the present to the terms already decided in reference to Central perary Examiner.

Great'Britain-London, Nov. 9.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Ο.

TER BISHOPS AND THE IRISH MEMBERS .- It was recently stated that the "Liberal" Irish Members had refused to co-operate with the Hierarchy, and Mr. Mr. Maguire and The O'Donoghue were consured for not having given the public some information relative to the parties thus acting. It is now announced that the only members who are prepared to act are those forming the Independent Oppposition Party, and that they will soon hold a meating. The Whig members would not join. They succeeded in entering Parliament, not to serve the country, but to aggrandise themselves. Mr. Chichester Fortescue and Mr. R. M. Bellew, the Whig members for Louth, were in Dundalk on last Monday week, and we have heard it stated that both were talking to some of their cronies on the question. Mr. Fortescue is greatly distressed at the unwise steps taken by the Hierarchy. He deplored the impracticable course they have entered on, and asked how, indeed, could any "Liberal" Government be expected to yield on all the points in the address? Mr. Beliew, we have heard, stated that he had no doubt a separate education grant would be given ; but he could not be induced to declare that he would join the Irish members in working out what we muy call the "Bishops' platform." Did we not say so, Father Lennon? Are not our prophecies fulfilled, Father Kearney? Here, gentlemen, are your two pets, and although they declared for tenant right, and all sorts of rights, they will not more an inch in the right direction, to achieve the emancipation of the people or the safety of the faith in the national schools !---Where now are their pledges? What has become of their promises? "Louth should have at least one Catholic member," said Mr. Bellew. "Catholics of Louth will you," he exclaimed, "approve of jury packing ?" And to approve of this nonsense, and to return 1wo enemies of the policy-the noble and national policy of our Bishops-Louth was stirred to its centre, and the poor honest people cajoled and deluded into shouting and cheering for the enemies of their faith and the foes of tenant right. Is it not time to test these men's views? Is it not full time to drag from them a declaration of their feelings on the policy of the Catholic Hierarchy ? Louth should commence preparations for a public meeting. The Bishops met last week, and the very "Liberal Government" for which Ireland fought so hard last spring has not deigned to reply to the Prelates' demands. The country, then, is called on to speak out its feelings, and to make known its sentiments .-Louth should be one of the first counties to make known its will. We are living in the Archdiocese of Armagh; we are under the spiritual control of the Lord Primate, and we should assemble as soon as to declare our adhesion to that policy which our united Bishops have put forth for the welfare of the people and the safety of the faith .- Dundalk Demo-

DEATH OF THE REV. MATHEW LYNCH, C.C., OF RAHAN .- It becomes our sad duty this week to annonnce the death of as zealous and devoted a clergyman as the Irish Church has ever numbered amongst her children. The Rev. Mathew Lynch, for many years Curnte of Rahan, in the diocese of Meath, has passed away, and we do not exaggerate our loss when we declare it to be irreparable.-Cathotic Telegraph

A branch of the Sisters of Chavity is about being founded in the city of Kilkenny. The Mayor elect, Alderman James Sullivan, brother of the city member, has liberally promised to appropriate the entire emoluments of his civic year towards this highly landable and praiseworthy proceeding. It is unnecessary to describe the blessing which the establishment of the sisterhood must confer on any commuaity who have the happiness to experience their holy influence. In furtherance of this design, the worthy alderman has been in town for the past few days, expediting the preliminaries and enlisting the sympathies and support of the charitable and well-disposed. The first to offer his invaluable and powerful aid was that truly estimable and eminent divine. Dr. Anderdon; he proceeds, in company with the promoter, to Kilkenny, to devise means for the immediate introduction of those harbingers of peace, ministering angels, to the Fair City Disd .- At Listowel, on the 1st instant, Mr. Patrick Hennessy, universally and deservedly regretted. He fell a victum to the Phoenix conspiracy, having been arrested on the informations of Goula, the notorious informer, at Kenmare, on the 9th December last .-The close confinement in Tralee gool for a period of live months undermined his health, and soon after his release he took a cold, from the effects of which he died at the early age of 22. He possessed a good deal of inlent, and at the carly age of 17 he obtained a second-class certificate when leaving the Clonmel Model School. The purity and morality of his life were remarkable, and fitted him well for early transterence to a better world. At the time of his arrest he held the office of teacher and agriculturist in the Kenmare Workbouse, where he was loved by the poor children ander his charge, and he was respected and had the confidence of the guardians. He possesod a noble and generous heart, and was a good and affectionate son .- May his soul rest in peace. A meeting was held in Strabane Town Hall, on Wednesday, with a view of promoting the scheme of railway to Letterkenny, among the inhabitants-Major Humphreys agent of the Marquis of Abercorn, presided; and the meeting was addressed by the chairman, A. J. R. Stewart, Esq., Ards; J. V. Stewart, Esq., Kockhill; Robert Rausay jua., Esq., and by Mr. Bower, C. E., on the advantages which this project would confer on Strabane by facilitating the transport of the produce of the County of Donegal to that market. Mr. Bower, from traffic returns which he read taken lately on the roads, said that the line would pay at the very least five per cent. to the shareholders. Resolutions approving of the intended railway were passed, and it was proposed to hold a public meeting shortly with the view of obtaining shareholders in the town and neighborhood. MINING IN IRELAND .-- We are happy to announce a great discovery at Oola of a rich copper lode, which promises a wealthy return to the enterprising aulities and perseverance of Richard Hotson Smyth fisq., the gontleman who has been engaged in operations in the Oola mines for the last lew weeks. We have been favoured with a specimen of the lode, which is of grey and yellow copper, and value for £20 per ton in the market. It appears that the mines had been worked for six years previous to the fortunate advent of Mr. R. Hodson Smyth, and within the last two months they were abandoned by a Cornish miner, and the works were suspended. Mr. Smyth who has considerable interest in them, at once came over, was confident on examination of the result, and on Wednesday last, after less than three where energetic toil, he arrived at one of the purest veins he has ever at any time seen 1. To manifest mises hereby demised, or intended so to be, or any the delight with which the discovery has been hailed by the people of () da and the district, there were great rejuicings on Thursday night. The place in question is one of the most fertile partions of the hunced Golden vale, which runs through the coun-ties of Limerick and Tipperary. The land is beauti-the said Church, or otherwise permit or suffer said tul-fine pasture, of the nest description, particular- lands and premises, buildings, and appartenances, ly for sheep. It is certain, too, that Ireland abands in any manner to be used or employed for a purpose in mineral wealth ; all she denmada is fair play, judicious expenditure of capitul, men like Mr. Richard | said missionary establishment, and shall not or will Hodson Smyth, who are not to be deterred by triffes but who, knowing their business are resolved to go premises hereby demised, or any part thereof, in through it it is access crowns their exertions.—Tip- which the authorised version of the Bible in its inthrough it til success crowns their exertions .- Tip-

inguarterly meeting of the corporation of Kilkoupy on Thesday, a resolution in favour of an amnesty for the Irish exiles was unanimously adopted ?? The motion was proposed by Alderman John Potter J.P., and seconded by James Sullivan, Esq. A new market-house and town-hall are to be created at Navan, and the Duke of Bedford has granted

a free site. At the quarter sessions lately held at Cootebill two members of the constabulary were decreed in thirty shillings for having committed an assault in

the barracks upon a prisoner of the name of O'Hara. who was proved to the satisfaction of the learned chairman, P. M. Murphy, Esq., V.O, to have been insensibly drunk at the time. At the same sessions a head-constable was decreed in the sum of 20s. for having made an illegal arrest, and was also obliged by the court to make an abject apology for certain insulting remarks which he made in the public street on the Catholics of the town.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS .- Whilst these bodies are increasing in England, no move is made to imitate the example in Ireland; perhaps because the Legislature appears to apprehend that the rifles may be transformed into Phonix blades, and the place fixed upon for drill, "The Priest's Leap."

THE MILITIA .- We understand a communication has been received by the Lieutenant of Mayo, and transmitted by him to the officers in command of the regiments of militia, requiring the North and South Mayo Regiments to be at once raised to their full strength. We presume similar orders have been conveyed to the heads of the several other regiments through the country.-Tyrawly Hdrald.

The recruiting parties parading the town, says the Cork Examiner, have been lately trying a new description of military music, in the hope, we suppose, of more successfully rousing the martial spirit of their heavers. To the usual lifes and drums which accompany those parties has been added a bugle, and between the two the different airs are performed in the manner of ducts, the bugle playing one har, the files and drums performing the next, and so on, each alternatively taking up a bar. We have not et heard whether this new improvement has been ttended with the desired success.

PROTESTANT NOTIONS OF RELIGIOUS EQUALITY .----The other day a person bearing the external indications of a ludy had purchased and paid for one or two articles at a milliner's in Henry street, Dublin, and was proceeding to leave the shop, when she sud. dealy turned round to the mistress of the establishment and asked her whether she was a Catholic ?-Having received an answer in the affirmative, this Protestant Samaritan at once declined to take the purchased articles, and laying them on the counter demanded her money back, but offering a penny of the amount for the trouble she had given. We have given this precious specimen of Protestant toleration and liberality in the very words in which it was related to us, and we can youch for the veracity of the narrator. Now, we ask, what would such of our cotemporaries as are for ever exclaiming against the bigotry and intolerance of Catholics say if a Romanist had acted like this individual in a Protestant establishment? Would they not, one and all, have said-and very properly, too - that, instead of re-turning the money, the mistress of the establishment ought to have requested some one of her assistants to show the unmanuerly bigot the door, and insist on her betaking herself and her insolence where it would be borne. We have before now seen columns of abuse heaped on Catholics at the bare mention of exclusive dealing with their co-religionists. But even should they adopt this practice, could Protestints fairly blame them after being subjected, as we know they most frequently are, to such intelerable insolence as was so gratuitously offered to a respectble female in the instance here given ?- Cutholic Telegraph.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY - AN HONORABLE EXCEPrios. -- We (Tipperary Examiner) take the following paragraph from the Waterford News. We shall not attempt to praise the acts detailed in it. The muniicent liberality and generosity of Lord Stuart do Decies are too well known to require cologium. The simple recital of such deeds should be the most eloquent appeal to the gratitude, the love and sympathy of all Catholic Irishmen, and, indeed, of all sincere Obristians : ---

"AGLISH CATHOLIC UNURCH .-- Lord Stuart de Decies, evincing that true liberality for which his lordship has ever been distinguished, has kindly intimated to the Rev John O'Meara, P. P., that he will de-fray all the expense necessary for the building and

Judging from the man's than a peasant or small farmer; but his horse, though simple in appearance, had certain attributes which revealed the high-blooded courser. The rider was apparently thirty years of age; and the character of his features was rather shrewed than comely. He was what the Irish term spad-sronach-spade-nosed ; he had a flat square-shaped nose, as if while moulding it nature had kept a spade in her contemplation. This peculiarity might have arisen from the design of art, not a freak of nature. The powerful slap of a spade, directed violently against it, might at some anterior epoch when it was in a plastic state, have flattened the nose. Be that as it may, The skin had a broiled appearance, as if it had been subjected to the fire of a blazing sky. This ugly face was full of cheerfulness, not to say galety-an impudent, jocular, devil-may-care expression-as if the owner were ready for everything, but not to be disheartened by anything .-"This is the devil's own road," he grunbled; "an' by the same token, ould Nick is a mortial naviour, for to consthruct such a cagglesome road-a mortial bad paviour entirely. Betther be on the banks of the Gauges, or the thickets of Burrumpootra, than in sich an outlandish sort of a place as this here ! Hilloa !" he shouted as he discovered Daly seated on a rock. "What do you call this ould dasart place ?"

Daly, heedless of this vehement interrogatory, remained silent and motionless.

" I say, me ould sentinel," shouted the stranger, -- " have ye got ne'er a tongue in yer headwhereabouts in this back-of-God's-speed place is Lady's Church ?"

"You are at it already," growled Daly, in a dry, husky voice, which resembled the grating of a machine.

" Now, then, me ould bucko, maybe it's what you'd know one Mr. John Daly, living somewhere about here ?"

" I am he," answered Daly.

At this announcement a flash of joy lighted up the ugly features of the stranger, and he sprung from his horse with the agility, if not with the grace, of an acrobat.

"Well, comrade, give us the fist-I am happy to see you-this is rather a lonesome place to live in-with more owls than pretty girls in it I fancy. For my part my name is Jack Gunn, Jack Gunn, trumpeter in the 65th. If you had a trumpet here, I'd make the echoes and rocks } speak to you in this quarter."

" Well, and what do you want with me ?" asked the blind man, with his busky, artificial voice. a bundle of hay for my poor baste afterwards." are now silent on foreign who can follow and dumb on foreign " Is it me, faix I want the Colonel first, and "What Colonel do you mean ?"

ON THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Frederick of Prussia, the great friend and indeed the companion of Voltaire, in speaking of France, once said, "If I were King of France no one should fire a shot in Europe without my permission." This saving of the Prussian Monarch, which in his mind expressed critically the Gallic power, is now being accurately reduced to fact, since the hour is approaching when France will be the acknowledged mistress and the authoritative arbiter of the surrounding nations. As the expression of the funds is the sure criterion to judge of the firmness or depression of the monetary condition of the country, so the tone of the press may be securely inken, on general principles, as the test of the national feeling, in re-ference to Government policy. The French people in general (with the exception, of course, of the Bourbon adherents) speak of the cabinet wisdom of Napoleon in terms of praise : they are satisfied with the social ability with which be meets the wants of the artizan and laboring classes: and they are proud of his military talent and martial courage. In fact, people admire him, with an enthusiasm which, at the present moment, would know no bounds, if there were not some drawbacks to this excited feeling, from the state of Catholic Italy. The French press, which is the reflex of the public mind (even under its restrictions) as much as a mirror exhibits the leatures of the face presented before it, is lately to an unusual extent filled with the praises of Napoleon : with the greatness of France ; the invincible strategical eminence of the French armies; and the prominent part and destiny which Providence has called Gaul to assume and to fulfil in the coming historical events of Europe and the world.

But the French writers of all classes are not content to parade their own national power before mankind, in all the glowing colors, which French pens can so well execute; they at the same time place England in the back ground, in dark shading, in order to heighten the effect of the French picture. If all this modern French newspaper literature happened to partake of the national fancy : if it were s more poetical effervescence, it would have a mere abstract poetical effect on the readers : but the case s quite different. The whole practical, palpable feeling of the country is a fixed decided wish to try strength with England: to test her rivalship with Great Britain : and to sacrifice everything to overthrow the overgrown supremucy of the conqueror of Trafalgar and Waterloo. Every one who reads the French papers cannot fail to observe the language of defiant challenge which speaks out on befitting occasions in all their public articles; nor can any one at all acquainted with French policy avoid seeing that all this advance (as it were) towards the English coast is the result of a hulf-concealed official encouragement. It could not be otherwise.

On the other hand, it is unusually surprising to notice the patient quietude evinced by the English official press under this French half insult, half challengo. Who could believe, even ten years ago, that the English press could ever be compelled in speak to France in "bated breath"? But so it is. The entire political and Biblical aspect of England has been changed within two short years, so that the Cabinets which made laws for all Southern Europe or sent missionaries to all the surround ng nations,

roofing of a sacristy to the Catholic Church of Aglish, and also a stable adjoining for the use of the clergyman's horses. The munificence of this act will be the more appreciated when it is known that in the year 1825, the penal times, his lordship built this sacred edifice at his own cost, and has ever since contributed £40, a year towards the priest's income. Such true liberality deserves the gratitude of the people.

PROTESTANT LANDLORDS' LEASES TO CATHOLIC TENANTS .- We give below an extract from the form of lease given to the tenants on Achill Island. From the terms of this precious document it is clear that, if there is a vestige of Popery still remaining on the said island it is no fault of Messra. Maxwell, Hamilton, Napier, and Nangle. There can, at all events, be no doubt that, if the entire island were the property of those most tolerant gentlemen there would be a greater likelihood of finding a monster nugget on the spot than even a solitary Romanist. How the place was cleared of the Catholic population we need not enquire after Lord Derby's ingenious mode of effecting such clearances has become familiar to the public. There are, however, various other ways of bringing about the same result-persecution and poverty, distress and destitution, bribes and bibles. builiffs and scripture readers. Wilful men will have their way, and frish landlords, especially when they are intolerant bigots, are adepts in the art of extermination and proselytism. Nevertheless, though, as the stipulations of the Achill lease show, there is little stage-room left for Popery in that isle of proselytised and proselytistag saints, all the powers of darkness there working together for evil have not been able to banish it from the spot. Here are some of the liberal conditions of the compact by which the lords of the soil in Ireland bind their Catholic tonauts soul and body :- "Aud also that the said David M'Hale, his beirs or assigns, shall not or will not, at any time during said term, assign or sublet the lands or premises hereby demised, or any part hereof, without the previous consent in writing of the said Hon. Somerset Maxwell, Mount Nugent, county Cavan; Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Mountjoy-square, Dublin ; . George Alexander Hamilton, Hampton Hall, county Dublin; Rev. Edward Nangle. clerk : or the survivor or survivors of them, or the heirs or assigns of such survivor, or their sgent in their behalf lawfully authorised, and shall not or will not creet or build, or permit or suffer to be erected or built, on said lands or premises hereby demised or intended so to be, any Popish mass-house, monastery, nunnery, or seminary ; and also shall not nor will suffer or permit the said lands and premises, or any part thereof, or any building now creeted, or to be hereafter crected, on the said land and prepart thereof, to be converted into or used as and for a Popish mass-house, monastery, nunnery, or seminary, or for the public celebration or performance of any rite, ceremony, or office of the Roman Catholic Church, or of any religious order in connection with hostile or autagonistic to the subjects or purposes of not permit or suffer any school upon said land and tegrity shall not be taught to all the scholars."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. **DECEMBER 2. 1859**.

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED IRISH GENERAL ABROAD. Irishmen appear to be at home everywhere, save in their own country. Everywhere too, are they selected for high offices and places of honor and distinction; except when they remain literally under the shadow of England's impartial (?) rule. By the fatest accounts from Spain, we find, that Sir Richard Saussaye, brother of. Sir M. R. Sausse, Chief Justice of Bombay, is one of the Generals selected to join our countryman, O'Donnell, in the expedition against Morocco.

1.77

PUBLISHING IN IRELAND .- Perbaps to no individual concerned in the publishing trade do the people of Ireland owe a deeper debt of gratitude, than to Mr James Duffy, of Dublin. To his enterprise was owing many of the most important publications destined either to popularise our national literature, or to render more generally accessible a knowledge of our national faith. Our attention has been called to this point by the nature of the issues in which Mr. Duffy is at present engaged, one of which is a splendid edition of Butler's Lives of the Saints, and the other is a series comprising the Lives and Speeches of the Orators of Ireland. The first is a work which, we need not say, is indispensable to a Catholic library, while to the poor man who can ill afford to buy many books it forms a library in itself. The latter illustrates the proudest phase in the history of our, country, and embraces the highest and noblest productions to which the genius of Ireland has given birth. It has been issued in sixpenny numbers, each of which comprises an immense amount of matter, which is thus fully adapted to the means of the great mass. We have praised these numbers for the quantity of matter-we need not speak for its excellence when we say it comprises the lives and speeches of such men as Curran, Grattan, O'Connell, Planket, and Shiel .- Cork Examiner.

In addition, says the Wexford Independent, to the announcement in our last publication of the actual commencement of the earth-works of the Wexford and Bagnalstown railway near Ferrycarrig, we have further to add that the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railways have, at the instance of the promoters of the Wexford and Bagnalstown Company, turned their attention to the question of the advantages to be derived by a branch line from the Wexford and Bagnalstown line to the town of Enniscorthy. On Wednesday last Sir Edward M'Donnell. chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway; Mr. W. Haughton, deputy chairman, in company with other directors, their engineer-in-chief, J. F. Lefunu, Esq., left Dublin by special train for the purpose of inspecting the line of country for the projected branch. They were accompanied by J. E. Redmond, Esq., M.P., Sir James Dombrain, and other members of the Board of Directors of the Wexford and Bagnalstown Railway. We are credibly informed that Sir Edward M'Donnell and his brother directors expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the soundness of the project, the object of their visit, and are determined to give it their most strenuous support.

The government inspectors went over the Cork and Youghal railway line on Friday, and declared it fit for traffic.

Mr. J. C. Ronayne has been declared contractor for the construction of the branch railway to Queenstown, at a sum of about £50,000. He will commence it immediately after the turning of the first sod by the Lord Lieutenant, on the 10th, and his contract binds him to have it completed within nine months. The Mayor has taken £10,000 worth of shares in the undertaking.

At last, says the Galway Vindicator, we are about to have the breakwater. Already the necessary preliminaries are being made. On Wednesday evening the celebrated engineer, Mr. Abernethy, arrived in Galway, and on the following day proceeded, in company with the Very Rev. Father Daly and S. U. Roberts, Esq., C.E., to view the bay. Mr. Abernethy visited the localities of Mutton Island and of the San Margueretta and Black Rocks, and several times expressed the perfect fitness of Galway as a harbor for fransatlantic shipping. He will now report to the Royal Atlantic Company on the necessary requirements for forming a permanent Packet Station, in order that his valuable suggestions may be incorporated in the terms of the bill for the constitution of the breakwater. In twenty-four hours a gale had sent floating through the channel the wrecks of scores of vessels, and imperilled the safety even of the Great Eastern in the Holyhead "harbour of vefuge !" while in our bay, without any breakwater but what nature gave it, stood the huge bulk of the Indun Empire, secured by a single anchor. when to these facts are added the testimony of Mr. Abernethy, that "Galway was the place of all others laid out for being the station of western navigation," tardy justice must at length arrive and all cavil cease as to our superiority. LORD DERBY'S LAST STATE WORSE THAN HIS Finst .-- The Conservative organs on both sides of the Channel have, during the present week, run so wild in their laudations of Earl Derby, and the rest of that ilk, that were we not living in Christian time, we should look forward to his deification as the next step to be taken by his worshippers. Several emendations of his eclaircissement regarding the Doon evictions have appeared, but so far as our frail judgment goes his explanations (as uniformly happens when the case is a bad one) have given to the whole affair a worse aspect than it had before. Our cotemporary, the Tipperary Free Press, says with considerable point :- "If Lord Derby be correctly reported, his conduct, in reference to the tenantry at Doon, becomes more inexcusable than we at first imagined. He asserts plainly that the murder of Crowe was 'witnessed by several tenants'-a circumstance that certainly was not known in this country before it was announced to the Conservatives of Liverpool. If the noble Earl stated this as a fact, of course it should be that the witnesses of the tragedy could be identified, and, if that were so, for our parts, we would hold it a disgrace to the profession of journalism to say one word on behalf of men guilty of open participation in the crime of homicide. But if this be only a surmise on the part the noble Earl, and such most reprehensible since, in addition to persecuting his tenantry, he publicly brands them as accessories to murder, and boasts of his visiting all the tenants with that vengeance which, if at all directed, should have simply a parti-cular application." A correspondent of the Evening Post insists-and in our opinion with much justice on his side-that a very serious case of action lics with the individuals thus unmistakeably pointed out by the Thane of Doon. His lordship appears to imagine because only ten, and not a hundred families, have been threatened with eviction that no injustice has been done. According to this line of argument, if a highwayman were charged with committing two robberies when he had committed no more than one, a jury should acquit him of the one to which he had actually pleaded guilty. Those who know the animus of Irish landlords will have no hesitation in admitting that if such pretexts for ejecting tenants were to be universally acted upon extermination would soon run riot through the land .- Cahholic Telegraph.

Four poor idious named Mary Nolan, Catherine. Grimley, Thos. Barly, and Eliza Dennehey, arrived at the North Wall, Dublin, on Saturday night by the Prince steamer, and were conveyed to North Union Workhouse. The poor creatures were forwarded from New York to Liverpool by the American workhouse authorities. They were half starved on their long voyage from the land of "stripes and stars" to England, and were not able to walk on being landed, and had to be taken to the workhouse on a car by the police. Thomas Early is eighty-one, and Eligreater part of their lives in the United States.

THE BELFAST REVIVALS. - "The Devil quoting Holy Writ!" Why that personage should indulge in such a proceeding seems at first sight strange enough. The Bible, one would think, was not in his line; and even his peculiar Satanic wisdom might suggest to him the advisability of letting that volume alone .--But he does quote Holy Writ, nevertheless, for his own diabolical ends-Divine authority has said so; and he is quoting it to-day, with frightful effect, in Ireland's model capital, Ulster. "Readings," being the order of the day-for Mr.

Dickens "reads," and so does Mr. Thackersy, and some other mundane celebrities-these Satanic readings" of the sacred volume (backwards) have keep themselves free from corrupt Treasury influenbecome very popular in the northern Irish provinces, under the grotesque title of "Revivals." And, assuredly, if we may believe the more intelligent Protestant local newspapers, their consequences are in some regards all that the Devil could wish. Ulster is a very "Protestant" province-for Ireland.-That is to sny, nearly a third of the population is composed of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and members of a hundred other discordant sects. And with the instinct of their kind-as a "Liberal" rabble, in the bewilderment and paralysis of the majority of the population, "represents" Italy in modern continental agitation—so this noisy, selfsufficient " third part," or a third part of it again, represents Ulster in the whirl and fury of these miserable "Revivals." Belfast is the capital and stronghold-the last stronghold-of "Protestant Ulster ;" for Popery has seized on Londonderry, Ennis. killen, and the other historic fortresses of Orangeism long since, and established its own native "garrisons" there. It is no matter of wonder, then, that Belfast should become the centre of the Revival movement. It possesses many advantages. Commercial wealth is gathered there; and strolling preachers have long ago discovered that the commercial classes are far more ready with their money than any portion of the rural population, from the rich squire down to the small farmer. Again, it holds within its bounds a loose unsettled population of the very lowest and most ignorant class: splendid material these for operating upon! And, best of all, its numerous spinning-mills are crowded with young girls, uneducated, uncared-for, with minds illregulated and excitable, and physical powers weakby their unhealthy avocations; the very subjects for the most wonderful "spiritual manifestations," of prostrations, visions, convulsions, and all the wild mental frenzy and physical disease which have delighted the preachers of this new Gospel in the great nuccess of the "awakening." Strange pictures the press gives us of this modern diabolism. Here is one sample of the thing. A gas-lit meeting-house, crammed to overflowing with these miserable people, young and old, of both sexes; a thick sprinkling of well-dressed gapers, who are drawn thither by the

same hungering for morbid excitement which would draw them to see an execution at Newgate; a band of white-chokered preachers, ready with smiling engerness for the work; and one clerical leader, whose "gifts" are notoriously effective, standing in front with confident and triumphant gesture. This crowd of young girls has come thither specially, full of nervous excitement-like loaded cannons ready, at first touch, to "go off." The chief preacher begins his work. With brazen lungs he deals forth his sentence of wrath against the sinners. With fat, warning finger, that seems to each of these wretched girls, in turn, to point specially at herself, he thunders out dumpation. The excitement thickens; there is hard breathing, indistinct moans, hysteric sobs. The pious "mesmerist" is rapidly bringing his operation to a climax. A sterner look ; a grimmer shake of the warning finger, which yonder poor girl, fascinated and overpowered, believes to be shaken in terrible reproof at her ; the harsh biazen voice, raised to a louder key-"Your case is as bad as Hell can make it "-a wild, unnatural scream now, and that girl rolls on the floor in frantic convulsions-another, and another, and another; there are six more kicking, howling, raging " cases of conviction" dragged out; and the triumphant preacher nauses and looks round in the glowing consciousness of victory. What a sad and demoralising spectacle these miscrable young victims of fanaticism and charlatanism present outside, we need not say-lying panting, with dishevelled hair and dress, exposed to the stare of the laughing, leering, young "ne'er-do-well" who find such fun in all this. If you would understand it well, read the pictures given by Archdencon Stopford, a Protestant clergyman of high character (a resume of which has appeared in these columns) of the scenes he saw with his own eyes. We might guess beforehand what effect this awful combination of folly and wickedness would have on such a class as the lower Protestant population of a town like Belfast is composed of. A crowded manufacturing town, every Englishman knows, is not the place where pure morals are best promoted ; and it is no surprise to us to learn from such statistics as the newspapers furnish that the increase of immorality in the capital of Ulster, amongst the very classes most liable to be affected by these revolting revivals is such as to form a pain-ful contrast with the rest of Ireland. Such revival of folly and sin, the Evil One may, in his fashion, be proud of. The increase of insanity is one of the smallest evils resulting from this fanatical plague .---Yet the things told of the effects produced in this way are such as to fill the Christian mind with pain and horror. The Belfast Lunatic Asylum, a vast establishment, is so full, on the declaration of the resident physician, that lunatics are sent to the county prison-a fact revealed at an inquest held on the body of a poor madman who died the other day in Again : we read of one wretched victim the gaol. of these "Revivals" being so terribly smitten with insanity that she endeavored to pluck out her own eye, and actually tore and bit her right hand till lockjaw and death supervened. In another case, a widow living near Carrickfergus carried her "conviction" to such a height of violent madness, that it needed the force of strong men to remove her to the prison; and her family, previously dependent on her exertions for their support, have become a burden on the union. Ludicrous in their character, but not less sad and shameful, are cases like that of the stout young weaver who applied for admission to a local union poor-house, feeble and imbecile, announcing that the conviction of sin and "improving of grace" had deprived him of all power to earn his bread like an honest man. Minor evils are these. More terrible are the announcements in so respectable a Protestant authority as the Northern Whig that in Belfast drunkonness and immorality have greatly increased, and the labors of the petty sessions' inagistrates multiplied. More terrible still-more awfully indicative of the lowest moral degradation and most alarming vice-is the statement that at the last quarter sessions in this moral town of Belfast, the centre of "revivalism," the very home of those evangelical missionaries who are now piously libelling the character of Catholic Ireland in America, to procure more money for the "conversion of Popery" -that in this Belfast, the stronghold of "evangelical Protestantism," there were at those sessions the other day twenty-six prosecutions for seduction-cases

so gross in their character that the presiding barris-

INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION. The essence of Indeendent Opposition is the postponement or sacrifice

of personal interest and of party preferences or anti-pathies for the sake of certain measures to be obtained from the Legislature. The Independent Opposi-tionist who sacrifices his preferences for the Whigs or the Tories, for the sake of Catholic Rights or Tenant Compensation, does something, but he is only half an Independent Oppositionist unless he can also sacrifice his antipaties to the Whigs or the Tories za Dennebey seventy-five years of age, and spent the for the sake of Catholic Rights or Tenant Compensation. To pursue certain public ends irrespectively of parties and interests, party predilections and aversions, is Independent Opposition. It is not fulfilled by missing a chance of passing a measure out of dislike to a party, any more than it is fulfilled by missing a chance of passing a measure out of affection for a party. To carry out the policy of Inde-pendent Opposition for the sake of obtaining important Legislative measures, requires the knowledge and the practice of parliamentary tactics. It implies a perpetual appeal to the hopes and fears the interests and the passions, the reason and the conscience of rival political leaders and parties. The first great step has been secured. We have obtained the presence in Parliament of a small body of Catholic members, who have at any rate proved that they can ces and from dependence upon either Whig or Tory. The next thing is, that they should make a wise and skilful use of their freedom and their opportunities, not for the mere sake of putting Ministries in or out though they may thereby be injuring the chance of passing a measure of relief, but for the sake of furthering great measures of relief, oven though at the cost of successive changes of ministries. If it be answered that this may be all right, and true in theory and in logic, but that in fact and in practice it won't do, because the Catholic people of Ireland or the great majority of them, both clergy and laity, are not as his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam says they are, equally hostile to both Whigs and Tories, and distrust both equally; but, on the contrary, have a strong preference for Whig Governments, and an uncontrollable dislike for Tory Governments, and would prefer to see Catholics get many places from the Whigs and few measures for the public good, rather than few places for Catholics and many measures for the public good (and to this view of the case we ourselves confess that our own small experience and observation powerfully incline us), we answer that it only shows that the great mujority of the Catholic people of Ireland have not yet fully appreciated or adopted the policy of Independent Opposition. But that is no reason why the policy should be abandoned, or why time, patience, labour, and the proofs of its superiority to be afforded by its fruits, should not be relied on to win over those who now oppose it. It is, at any rate, a fact that the policy of Independent Opposition has found a certain acceptance with a certain portion of the Clergy and | lated evidence that their friends are no more. Ex-People of Ireland sufficient to ensure the return of a certain body of representatives to Parliament bent upon carrying it out. All that is required is, that steady perseverance which can only spring from carnest conviction and a hearty confidence in a good cause .- Tablet.

THE IRISH WAY OF DOING THINGS.-A short time since, in Liverpool, at a meeting of the National Association of Social Science, where the Earls of Carlisle and Shaftesbury, and other distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of England were present, Sir James Stephen, the historian, in the course of his speech, spoke of the Irish Emigrants as follows : And warm indeed were the hearts of these noble exiles. We know something and have all heard much of Irish eloquence. But neither Burke nor Sheridan, neither Plunkett, nor Grattan, nor O'Connell, have left behind them anything so moving as some of the letters laid before Parliament in which the Irish in America invited their kindred at home to join them there. To their grammar and spelling, indeed belongs only the praise of a bare originality; but the tenderness and the pathos, the gracefulness and the gaiety, the quiet humour and the homely wisdom which they address themselves to their desertwith ed villages, bespeak them genuine members of the land and birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith. Nor was theirs merely lip rhetoric. Their invitations were accompanied and enforced by pecuniary remittances made partly through private hands of whose receipts nothing is known; but chiefly through the commer-cial firms and banking houses of Ireland, who, ou accounts transmitted to the Government, debited themselves with receipts which, in ten years, beginiag in 1848. amounts to near ling. Thus the remittances of Irish emigrants to their families at home from the savings of ten years exceeded the ten millions granted by Parliament for the relief of the people of Ireland. Never was a debt more magnificently repaid, or more nobly cancelled. Our ten millions of pounds ten times old would have been well repaid if it gave us no other return than the knowledge that such hearts are beating in the bosoms of our Irish fellow countrymen. Where, in the annals of mankind, do we find such another proof of the devotedness of a whole people to the sacred charities of home?" THE DANGERS OF POPERY .- We find in England and Scotland that Government had given to Popish schools, during the year 1857, more than £36,000 .--The rapid increase of these grants is surprising and startling. In 1853, the amount paid to Popish schools in Great Britain was about £10,000: in 1654, mbout £11,000; in 1855, £13,000; in 1856, £19,000; but in 1857, £24,000, besides £12,000 award-000; but in 1857, £24,000., besides £12,000 award- Hill, seizing Malony, struck him, and then held down ed; making together, as we have said, for 1857 his head before the fire with one hand, whilst with alone, £36,000. At first, the schools for which this money is paid were conducted with some degree of caution as to the literature used in them, but now they have a special literature of their own, full of the grossest Popery, prepared by priests of a Jesuit brotherhood : and we are told, without any disguise, that monks and nuns are among their best teachers, brought over from monasteries or convents on the Continent. These schools are established in wellchosen localities. Two have been opened near the Queen's residence at Balmoral, where emissaries of Rome have exerted themselves to get Popish servants introduced into the Castle, and have purposely set up the schools in that particular spot, in order to encourage the gathering together of a settled population of Papists, as a sort of focus of Popish influence around the Royal mansion and its inmates .--The schools that are thus growing up in our large cities and manufacturing districts cannot be viewed without uncasiness and alarm. They are visited by Popish inspectors, who report continually to Government how these schools are going on-we mean as to their numbers-and obtain for them, according to their increase and efficiency under the priests, an additional amount of aid. "By the assistance of liberal grants from the Committee of Council, spacious and commodious school buildings are in course of erection, and will soon be completed at St. Mary's, Sheffield; St. Patrick's, Bradford; St. Pa-trick's, Edinburgh; and at Gateshead." So writes one of the Government inspectors; and he takes care to add, that " the school-buildings in some places, such as Hartlepool, Doncaster, Falkirk, &c., require enlarging ; whilst in some places the erection of new schools is imperative." We cannot in this article introduce more facts respecting these Popish schools, set up and maintained by Government aid, in England and Scotland. But we beg our readers to bear in mind what all this Popish teaching is leading to. The majority attending these schools are girls, and these girls, trained under Sisters of Mercy, are to go into Protestant families as governesses to corrupt the children as domestics, to contaminate their fellowservants, or, as the wives of indifferent Protestants, to involve them in Romanism. Unthinking Protestants never consider. Easy Protestants do not care for all we say to them. Worldly-minded Protestants ter, for the sake of public decency, ruled that they should be heard in private !-- Weekly Register. are too regardless of religion to lay these things much to heart. But there are intelligent, thinking, serious,

and earnest men, and women too, more than is some-times supposed, upon whom such painful statements as those that we have laid before them will not be lost .- National Standard.

A NEW CUNARD LINER .- The Cunard Company has just contracted with Messers. Napier, of Glasgow for the construction of an iron-naddle steamer of 4,000 tons, with corresponding horse-power. She is to be named the Scotia, and will be in every way larger and more powerful than the Persia, which is of 3,500 tons. The new vessel, we understand, is expected to surpass anything afloat, both as regards speed and internal arrangements, and to sustain the reputation of the Ocnard line, as well as of the Clyde builders.

The Great Eastern had left Holyhead for Southampton, and Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the directors, had addressed a letter to the newspapers, foreshadowing the future career of that great experiment in ocean navigation. It is not true, he states, that £40.000 are to be placed at the command of Mr. Thomas Bold for the completion of the great ship .---Mr. Bold's position as acting manager, in place of Mr. Wm. Jackson, has yet to be confirmed by a general meeting. The points in dispute between the company and those who profess to have completed the ship have been referred to arbitration, and the umpire is Mr. Hawkshaw. An early opportunity is to be taken to test the sea qualities of the Great Eastern by a voyage during the presnt winter to the Mediterranean, so as to ensure confidence in her powers, after which, at the proper season, she will be dispatched to the United States. Mr. Campbell adda -"The determination of a final and fixed port of departure will entirely depend upon the respective merits of the ports in this country.

SUPPOBED LOSS OF AN ENIGRANT SHIP .- The wreck of a North American built ship, about 1,000 tons, and apparently a passenger ship from Liverpool, has been discovered off Aberbach on the Welsh coast. She is described as a mass of wreck, her bottom being completely upwards. The only marks obtained were " Charles" and a fiddle figure-bead, beautifully gilded; on the boat's rudder, which was washed schore, "W. B. & Co.," stern of boat in chalk, "24 A pair of drawers, "Syme." A Stocking, "George Pearson." A towel, "W. P. P." Handkerchief, "G. J. Syme with "4-59" undernoath. A cask havng contained wine was also picked up ; on the bung 'G and D," with "O. F." underneath-on the end 'Gonzalez and Dubosc" Until the wreck is more closely examined, and the various articles identified no further information of a satisfactory character can be given.

It is painful to read the records of the wreck of the Royal Charter which continues to come to hand. The waters are discharging relics of all kinds, and the distracted relatives of those who perished are wandering about the shore, unwilling to abandon all hope. All the recompense they receive, is accumupert and experienced divers at work, whose main purpose is to discover what part of the lost treasure can be restored. Their labours will have to be prolonged. It is gratifying to see that the village people of the neighbourhood are acting very well, and are ready to restore whatever valuables they may find. Arrangements have been fully made for the most careful inquisition into the calamity. The scene at the Royal Charter inquest, held in the church was as unusual as it wes distressing. The Coroner occupied one end of the communion table, and the reporters of the two Manchester daily papers the opposite end, while in a new behind them sat the ury. Strong men stood among the corpses, weep-ng and sobbing like women and children. Nearly all present had lost a relative or near friend. A jury was sworn were all Welshmen. This was found to be very inconvenient, but the coroner said it would be difficult to get twelve Englishmen in the neighbourhood; and although the jurors might look plain and simple (as in truth they did), yet they would be found to have a fair share of intelligence, more than was possibly supposed. Only six of the thirty were identified before the coroner. The inquiry was then adjourned to Wednesday, and there will be six Englishmen added to the jury, so that six Welshmen may not be needed. Stephens, the chief mate of the Royal Charler, was a very fine manly fellow, and a through seaman. It is stated that his body was est repentance, solicited his old and "kind benefacnearly severed in two, probably in cutting away the | tor" to transmit him £10 to the United States Postmasts. His fate is the more melancholy, as on the following morning his sister was married in Liverpool, and the dreadful tidings were communicated a desire to act in accordance with any possible wish during the wedding breakfast. Mrs. Stephens and her child were awaiting his arrival.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVIVAL .- The Glasgow Herald says ;- A trustworthy correspondent informs us that on a recent occasion a lady on the south side of the river reproved her servant girl, when she returned, for the third time, between one and two o'clock in the morning, reputedly from a revival meeting. "Don't speak to me, mem," said the girl, " I'm one o' the Lord's annointed !"

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THE LORD MAYOR CANONIZED .--- Englishmen are apt to laugh irreverently when they read of the fete St. Napoleon, which the Emperor of the French observes annually in honor of the presiding genuis of his race, but it is a long step in absurdity from St. Napoleon to St. Wire. Did ever any one hear of the apotheosis of a Lord Mayor, and in his own life-time too? Whittington himself was not canonized, and Sir Robert Carden is only a "saint" in Excter Hall. If it were possible to fish out of the old Uity records the name of the illustrious civic king who first commended the love of the turtle to his brethren, doubtless the hero would be raised to the seventh heaven of beatitude by his applauding and grateful brethren of these last times. But it is David Wire who has been actually canonized by his religious friends. As all the world knows, he is one of the "straitest sect" and when these good folks get hold of a Lord Mayor among the elect, their enthusinsm knows no bounds. So throughout the civic year has this much-enduring potentate been trotted out for the benefit of the "unco good"-at pious "ten-fights"-at revival meetings-at spiritual broakfasts-at temperance soirces ; in the Oity and in the country-in chapels and in the open air-in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion -house and in Mahershalal-hashaz Chapel. "The Right Hon. David Williams Wire, Lord Mayor of the City of London, presided, and when grace af-ter tea had been said, and a hymn sung, his jordship who was loudly cheered, rose, etc., etc." This has been the order of the day and night in the may-oralty of 1858-9, and by this time Davy Wire, who is a sensible little attorney enough, must be as heartily bored of these demonstrations as it is possible to be. The licensed-victuallers' solicitor president of a temperance tea-party | the successor of Sir William Curtis holding forth at a pions meeting !-But there are rewards for the faithful even in this world, and though Alderman Wire is of a sort likely better to appreciate more substantial honors, it is something to be made a "St." of - especially for an attorney. So we are informed in the pages of the Morning Advertiser, which is devotedly attached to his lordship, in its two-fold capacity as organ of the spiritual and of the spirituous world, that his lordship has been laying the first stone of a chapel somewhere down Lewisham way, where he has a " coun-try seat," and that the Lord Mayor has liberally provided funds towards its erection. Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Punshon-the "burning" and the "shining light" of Noncomformity-spoke on the occasion as much in honor of "his lordship" us apropas of the religious ceremony, and from internal evidence, we should judge that the reporter of the affair was no other than the editor of the Advertiser himself. Now, the Euryans and the Wattses would have called the future temple "Little Bethel" or "ftehoboth" or 'Ebenezer" Chapel ; but the occasion was taken by our friends at Lewisham to pay a compliment to the Lord Mayor, and so the "Congregation Church" is to be called "St. David's" after David Wire ! Henceforth according to the parallel case in apostolic times there will be a St. David the Great and a St. David the Less in our calendar, and the hero of the leek must be content to share the honors of apotheosis with the Wallbrook lawyer .- Weekly Mail.

Information is wanted of Peter Cusack, who left Edinburgh upon the 18th of May, 1853, for America. When last heard of was in Pickrom, Ganada West. Any information will be thankfully received by his desolate wife and children, Teresa Cusack, Monteath-Close, High street, Edinburgh, Scotland

A NEW AMERICAN SWINDLE EXPOSED,-Some months back a peculiar system of swindling, invented in America and practised in that country on persons in England, was detected and stopped. This plan was to send letters to the address of individuals whose deaths appeared in the obituary of the London papers, purporting to come from some youthful prolege who had fallen into misconduct and been sentenced to prison, and who, in terms of the deepoffice. Many executors upon opening these communications were led to comply with the appeal under of the deceased person and there is reason to believe that hade proved very lucrative. It was completely brought to an end, however, by the publicity given to it. The parties have, therefore, been driven to new expedients, and their plan now is to transmit letters to the address of deceased persons, purporting to come from a woman whom they had deserted, Express. EXTRAORDINARY BRUTALITY.—There is now in cus-tody, at Wednesbury, a man named Joseph Hill, who er, has brought a fresh supply, all worded in the same manner, and it is therefore desirable to remove by a further exposure the pain they may have occasioped. - Times Nov. 5. FOXHUNTING AND THE PROTESTANT CLERGY .---- A ew days ago the Earl of Portsmouth inaugurated his fox-hunting season at Eggesford, North Devon, with a generous hospitality. The house was open to all comers, whether attired in fustian or scarlet, and a sumptuous repast was provided for about 300 guests. The occasion was considered appropriate for the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. John Russel, incumbent of Swymbridge, who for many years had most creditably discharged the duties of a master of the fox-hounds of the district. In presenting the testimonial the Earl of Portsmouth said that Mr. Russel had shown an attachment to the noble sport of fox-hunting ; but he (the noble Earl) and never heard that he had in a single instance neglected his duties as a clergyman for the exciting and heaith-giving sports of the field. He was one of those who thought that a clergyman was quite as much in his place in following field sports as he was in gadding about to balls and parties .- Times.

A man named M'Gibney has been committed to Mulliogar jail, charged with the wilful murder of a young man named Boghan, at Castlepollard, a few days ago. It appeared from the evidence at the inquest, at which the accused was present, that the parties met in Castlepollard on the evening of the 24th ult, and drank together in a public-house; that they subsequently met on the read, some short distance from the town, when M'Gibney inflicted a wound upon Boghan with a knife. The wound was in the abdomen, and inflammation of the bowels succeeded and caused death. Boghau had not reached his twentieth year when thus suddenly cut off. Mt. Gibney, whom we understand is a pervert from the Oatholic Church, does not deny having inflicted the wound, and appears to take the matter quite easy.

SACRED TRAGEDY .- The Rev. Mr. Waddell, of Girvan, read from his own pulpit a poetical tragedy, of which he is the author, entitled "King Saul," illustrating the power of madness, superatition, and jealousy combined. It is a five-act tragedy, adhering and who claims aid for a dying child. This has prothroughout to the narrative as it appears in Holy bably brought more success even than the former Writ, and containing on every page delineations of plan, since it has awakened the fears of families and character, and fine dramatic taste, which would not a desire to avert scandal. About a formight back disgrace the pen of the greatest dramatist .- Ayrshire two of these communication reached the hands of Express.

has been guilty of the most revolting brutality upon an Irishman named John Malony. Hill and Malony, with some others, had been drinking together in Mr. Woodward's public-house, in High street, before they proceeded together to the house of one of the party, in a court at the rear of Mr. Woodward's Here a previously commenced dispute was resumed, and the other he took from the grate a Kettle of boiling water. He first tried to pour the water down Malony's throat, but was unable, and the scalding water ran over Malony's face. Hill then poured the water into the victim's ears, and over the other portions of his head and face ! Despite his screams and his straggles, Hill continued to hold him in front of the fire, and thus greatly increased the otherwise intense torture that he was suffering. Here he held him till the poor fellew became burnt as well as scalded.-When at length Maloney was released, he seemed to have little vitality remaining in his system ; the hair came off his head, and his countenance was shockingly disfigured. A surgeon was sent for and was soon in attendance, but expressed great doubts of the man's recovery. On Saturday last a local paper reported that the case had had a fatal termination, but from enquiries on the spot we learn that the announcement is premature; that though still in a dangerous state and suffering great agony, yet the injuries have not so alarming an appearance as at first they had .- Manchester Examiner.

A serious mutiny had prevailed on board a ship of the line the Princess Royal, at Portsmouth.

FASHIONABLE ANTREM.

(From Punch.) Long live our gracious Queen Who won't wear crinoline, Long live the Queen I May ber example spread, Broad skirts be narrowed, Long trains be shortened; Long live the Queen l

O storm of scorn arise, Scatter French fooleries, And make them pall. Confound those hoops and things, Frustrate those horrid springs, And India rubber riugs, Duce take them all ! May dresses flaunting wild, Fine figures cease to hide ; Let feet be seen ; Girls to good tasts return, Paris flash modes unlearn. No more catch fire and burn. Thanks to the Queen !

The London Times, in an editorial on the relations between England and France, entertains no doubt that a feeling of hostility to England, more bitter than has existed in France since 1815, now prevails, and charges the French Government with directly encouraging the feeling.

The English Government has promulgated its plan for creating the proposed reserve force of naval volunteers. The enrolment of the 30,000 men, authorized by Parliament, commences on the 1st January. Attractive inducements are offered to volunteers.

The London Daily News city article, under the date of Tuesday 15th ult, says :- Funds opened this morning heavy, under the influence of unfavourable forebodings respecting the relations between England and France.

The Morning Star says that a plot is on foot which contemplates a crime of no smaller magnitude than the plunging of England and France into war.

The Post denounces the article in the Times as a wicked and wanton alarm. It is specially designed to put the blood of the nation up. The Post adds : We may some day find ourselves at war with France, but not in consequence of a sudden and unexpected invasion.

The London Times criticises the great Eastern and throws grave doubts on her being able to fulfil all that has been promised for her. This vessel in. pronounced defective in her propelling power.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. — DECEMBER 2, 1859. ne dreptick je obre g Grafit i vinderigenske 194 3 304 Vaty scleart group 4 112000



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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SINCE through their Pastors the Catholics of France, Germany, and Spain, are protesting against the indignities offered to the Sovereign Pontiff, it was but meet that the voice of Catholic Ireland should make itself heard on the same subject. So, on Thursday, the 3rd ult., a large and influential meeting of the Clergy of the Archdiocess of Dublin, presided over by His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland, was held in the Chapel of St. Kevin. The proceedings were opened by His Grace the Primate, to whom followed the Very Rev. Monsignore Yore, who moved the first Resolution to the following effeet :--

"That this meeting views with grief and abhorsence the violent and sacrilegious invasion of the territories of the Church, which is just now being made and perpetrated, together with the efforts unceasingly made to undermine the legitimate authority of the Sovereign Pontifi; and that we repudiate as thise and calumnious, the charges so unsparingly attered by the enemies of the Holy See, and industriensly propagated by the anti-Catholic press, against the paternal government of the Supremo Pontifis

This Resolution, seconded by the Rev. Dr O'Connell of St. Mary's, having been carried unanimously, the following Resolutions were submitted to the Meeting, and adopted without opposition :---

" Proposed by the Very Rev. B. Russel, O.P.; seconded by Canon M'Cabe, P. P.

Resolved--That the Temporal-Government of the Holy See, most venerable for it antiquity, most legiumate in its origin, and most providentially secured and preserved for so many ages for the bene-fit of religion, is justly deemed necessary for the freedom of the Church and the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff in its Government. An attack, therefore, upon the temporal dominions of the church is not so much a violation, however unjust, of the supreme rights of a most august and venerable temporal ruler, as a sacrilegious invasion of the Church, and an injury inflicted on the whole Catholic body throughout the world.

"Proposed by the Very Rev. Canon Redmond, P. P ; seconded by the Rev. T. M'Namara, C. M., Phibsborough : Resolved-That a humble address of condolence

and sympathy with our Holy Father the Pope, under his present severe trials, be prepared in the name of this meeting, and that his Grace the Archbishop be respectfully requested to forward this expression of

our sentiments for presentation to his Holiness. Proposed by the Very Rev. Father Curtis

We know that Ohrist's kingdom upon earth, of which you are the visible head; must endure unfailing to the end of ages, and hence the winds and the waves of the fiercest persecution shall beat in vain against the firm solidity of the rock, fixed by God himself, in the foundation of His Church, and unsupported by which no structure can have perma-

nence or stability (Saint Leo). We do not apprehend that Divine Providence, who so wisely ordained the temporal authority of the Popes for the Church's welfare, and the freedom of its government, will cease still as heretofore to protect your Holiness in the full possession of the undisturbed sovereignty of the patrimony of St. Peter, and the temporal dominions of the Church ; rather do we feel assured that, emerging from the difficulties that surrounded it and menace its existence, this all important prerogative of the Holy See shall be still more firmly consolidated than before, not so much by the artificial accessories with which the wisdom of the world would surround and support it, as by its own inherent righteousness and its tenacious fidelity to the providential mission for which it has been ordained.

Vain, too, and devoid of foundation are the pretexts of a miss-called liberty and fancied social ameliorations which the impious disturbers of all human and divine order would fain have us believe they would originate, censing not, moreover, in their efforts to poison the public mind, as they fill the ear with calumnious and most exaggerated, but at the same time studiously vague and unsubstantial re-ports of evil which they pretend call loudly and in vain, except at their hands, for a remedy.

We do not believe-Most Holy Father-the world does not, in its inmost heart, believe these calumnies. They are falsified by the records of impartial history, bearing testimony to the civilising influences of the Sovereign Pontiffs, felt even from the remotest period all over Europe, and to the untiring solicitude and energy with which they have invariably sought the greater good of the people subjected to their temporal sway.

Never, however, have accusations, such as these, been more groundless-never so utterly undeserving the attention of any reasonable mind as at the present time, when the unexampled exertions of your Holiness for your people's welfare, made from the commencement of your glorious Pontilicate, and despite of innumerable obstacles persevered in, are still fresh in the remembrance of all, or, even, actually

present under men's eyes. Confide then, Most Holy Father. Now, as oft herctofore, "The Gentiles may rage, and the powerful ones of the earth conspire against the Lord and His Anointed; but He who dwelleth in the Heavens shall laugh them to scorn and mock at them."---(Psalm 2). The Immaculate Virgin-destroyer of all heresis, will intercede for the Church, and protect her Divine Son's Vicegerent, who has been so solicitous for her honor. The Blessed Peter and Paul, princes of the Apostolic College, and special defenders of the Church, will guard its sacred inheritance and the residence of its supreme pastor .--Those pious and religious monarchs, whom God has endowed with valor and strength, for the welfare of Christendom, will not fail to regard the protection of Christ's Vicar, and the service of his Church, as at once their duty, their interest, and the surest guarantee fer their own security, the stability of their thrones, and the endurance of their dynastics. The whole Catholic world, in fine, will unite, to visit with just indignation, and to stigmatise as a wicked and criminal invasion of rights the most venerable and sacred, every attempt made to undermine the govern-

ment and authority of your Holiness. Joined by our faithful people, now as ever ready to sacrifice themselves and all things for the sacred cause of religion, we daily supplicate, at the throne of Divine Grace, that God in His mercy may cause your Holiness's bitter afflictions speedily to cease, and that the Church, soon restored to tranquillity may enjoy the blessings of peace under a long and glorious continuance of the Pontficate of your Holiness.

Prostrate, in fine, before the throne of your Holiness, we humbly implore for ourselves, and our be-loved people the Apostolic Benediction.

(Signed on behalf of the meeting), **† PAUL CULLEN**,

Archbishop of Ibublin, &c. L. GANON FORDE, JAMES MURNAY, Secretaries. JAMES MURRAY,

bis editorials, like the old soldier proudly pointing to his scars, Mr. G. Brown recounts his services to the holy cause in which he and his censor, the Witness, are alike engaged. Who, he asks, has ever shown himself such an enemy of Popery, such a foe to Komish Ecclesiastical corporations, as has Mr. George Brown? "From 1850 to the present moment, what man in public life has pursued the same firm unwavering course in regard to these burtful institutions as has Mr. Brown ?" Mr. Brown is right ; he was, he is, the enemy, the bitterest enemy, and the unscru-

Globe is complete. He indignantly asks : -" In what other general newspaper is there published so large a portion of the news of the day in reference to Popery ?- and from what source have equally firm denunciations appeared against the recent Manifesto of the Bishops-against Father Bru-yere's dinner spech-against the Starr abduction case ?"

pulous libeller of all that we, Catholics, do most-

ly honor and cherish. His vindication of the

In none, and from none we reply. If there be a mendacious libellous journal in Canada it is and Heathen, and thus increase their power and inthe Globe ; if there be one man from contact of finence. The introduction of the altar led to the idea any kind with whom the Catholic should shrink, of the priesthood, and the altar and priest as nothas from pollution, it is Mr. George Brown of the ing without a sacrifice, thence arose the sacrifice of the mass. No Christian Minister should be called a Globe; if there be one man more than another Priest. Mr. Goadby related several striking facts in who merits our abhorrence, it is the leader of the connection with the rites and ceremonies of the hea-"Protestant Reformers" of Upper Canada. He then that he had witnessed in India. The subject boasts, and not without reason, of the insults will be resumed next Sabbath evening at seven be has offered to us of his malignant and un- o'clock, when other parallels will be mentioned." he has offered to us, of his malignant and unswerving hostility to our Church :---

"When the RomanCatholicHierarchy brought their influence to bear in the political arena against the Liberal party in their efforts to secularise the Clergy Reserves-we denounced their proceedings with all our strength. When session after session they forced from the pusillanimity of the Government fresh grants of public money to fill the coffers of the church, we protested with all indignation. When year after year they demanded new Corporation Acts to lock up large tracts of land from cultivation and improvement, we opposed them urgently and incessunity. And when the noblest institution of our land-the Common School system of Upper Cauada -was threatened with slow but sure destruction, by the hypocritical cry of infidelity raised against it, we sought to rouse, and did arouse the alarm of the people, and to rally them in its defence."-Globe.

M. Brown scarce does himself justice. Who, he might have asked, when the obscene Gavazzi a few years ago was lecturing in Canada, holding up our priests to the fury of the rabble, and denouncing our Sisters of Charity as prostitutes and " she-devils," who then was most loud in his applause of the unmanly scoundrel !---who in his scurrilous abuse of Irish Catholics, rivalled, if he did not even surpass, his friend Gavazzi? Who by his incessant denunciations of Popery, and his appeals to the savage passions of the Protestant canaille of Toronto and the large cities of Upper Canada, against the " Dogans," swelled the ranks of Orangeism, and raised that dangerous society to the influential position that it now occupies? George Brown, the editor of the Globe, we reply, anxious to do the good man justice; and to assure him that we have not forgotten his services, and never will forget them until they shall have been repaid, and that to the uttermost farthing.

But in justice to the other party to this quarrel, to the Montrcal Witness, we must recognise that there is a slight foundation for its complaints against the Globe. Mr. George Brown needs at present the assistance of the "Dogans;" and it would not, therefore, suit his game to allow the Globe to be abusing the said "Dogans," their priests, and Sisters of Charity, as was its wont a few months ago; and as it will abuse them again when, through the influence of the " *Dogans*," he shall have fairly matured his anti-Catholic policy, and shall have no further need of his " Popish Allies." Not that the man's sentiments towards Popery, as he himself assures us, and as we readily believe, have undergone the slightest change. He is still, as ever, the uncompromising enemy of our schools, our convents, and of our Church and indeed, to give the man his due, the only inducinents he holds out to Catholics to join him, and his gang are the prospects of a share in the spoils of office, should a re-distribution of government patronage reward his and their patriotic efforts. How our " natural Kawtholic allies" will relish this cavalier treatment it is not for us to say; but-(it is a merciful dispensation of Providence) -creatures that are by their nature doomed to eat filth, are provided with strong stomachs.which Mr. G. Brown taunts the Catholic laity of Upper Canada with their sordid indifference to the spiritual interests of their children, and their indisposition to carry out the recommendations of their Pastors, should not, and will not if our brethren have any regard for their own honor, be allowed to pass in silence. "It was a French priest * who raised the first complaint in Upper Canada against the national school system ; and it is French Canadians who have kept up the agitation in the Assembly against i', in spite of the protestations of an immense majority of the people of the West and their representatives in Parliament. The Roman Catholics of Upper Canada never sought the position of a separate political party-they were content to stand their chance in the melee with their Protestant fellow subjects,-until the schemes of the Lower Canada hierarchy forced the contest of sectarianism on the community."-Globe. This is a repetition, it will be seen, of the insult offered by Mr. Brown to the Catholic delegates to the Convention. The latter tamely put up with the fellow's insolence; but we trust that, with the great mass of the people, more generous sentiments obtain; and that they will repudiate the action of their representatives, and so redeem themselves from the deep stain that has been cast upon their honor and manliness. Mr. Brown affirms that separate schools have been forced " by the Lower Canadian hierarchy" on the Catholics of Upper Canada, who are quite satisfied with the common schools as they are, and " content to stand their chance in the melee with their Protestant fellow subjects." Is this true, Catholics of Upper Canada, or is it false? Is George Brown again but a mendacious libeller ? or are you what he says you are-and what we cannot attempt even to write ? It remains with you to

A GREAT DISCOVERY .--- Our intelligent separated brethren are continually making the most wonderful discoveries of "mare's nests," and publishing to the world new and awful revelations of the abominations of Popery. The good men think no doubt that they are doing great things, indeed immortalising themselves : whilst in sober earnest there is not one who is not taking a vast deal of unnecessary pains to write himself down an ass. Of the nature of these marvellous discoveries and striking revelations, we copy the following as a specimen from the Montreal the idea of the altar? and how, seeing that altar. Witness of the 26th ult. :---

"The Rev. John Goadby delivered the first of a series of lectures on "The Parallel between Popery and Heathenism" last Sabbath evening in the Baptist Church, St. Helen Street, in which, in an able manner, he showed the resemblance between those two systems, "in the burning of incense," "lighting of lamps and wax candles in the churches and temples during the day," "the use of holy water," and "vo-tive offerings." These, together with others, arose from the hatred of human nature to spiritual religion, and the desire of worldly and ambitious pastors to make the Christian worship acceptable to the Jews

The Rev. John Goadby no doubt flattered himself that he was dealing a terrible blow to Popery, by proclaiming the well known fact that there are many striking coincidences to be found in Popish, Jewish and Heathen modes of worship. But he did not tell his audience, perhaps because he himself was ignorant of, the reason why these coincidences do, and indeed must exist, if Popery, or Catholicity, be what its votaries assert it is.

That reason is simply this : That whilst Judaisin was from God Himself, and therefore necessarily in harmony with Catholicity-if the latter be also from the same author-Heathenism itself still retained much truth; the relics of that primeval revelation, once the common property of the human race, and some traces of which are to be found in all ages and in all countries.

Heathenism was of course an error. But all error is but truth perverted; and it was solely because of the truth, the great truth which all Heathenism retained, that it lived. Pure or simple error we cannot so much as concerve of as possessed of vitality; and although many false systems of religion have obtained, and do obtain. of sacrifice-(for which it fully accounts); and they live, not in virtue of what is false, but m virtue solely of what is true, therein. Indeed the mere fact that any religious system has existed, and exerted an influence in the world, is, to him who is capable of thinking, a conclusive proof that it contained some truth, and that it was in virtue of that truth that it lived.

Thus Protestantism has existed, as a quasi-religious system, for some three centuries. But this prolonged existence it owes not to its Protestantism, or that wherein it is the negation of Popery-but to those great truths which it holds m common with the Catholic Church. So too Mahommedanism. It can claim a still longer existence than can the Protestant heresy ; it can boast of having exercised a far more powerful influence over the human race than it has fallen to the lot of any modern Protestant sect to exercise. But this is because Mabommedanism con- and " altar," is more in harmony with the his-

the priesthood, and the altar and priest was (sic) nothing without a sacrifice-thence arose the sacrifice of the Mass."

This singular genetic process forcibly reminds us of that ingenious system of cosmogomy which satisfactorily accounted for all things by placing the solid earth upon an ostrich, and furnished the ostrich with a stone to stand upon. The idea of sacrifice proceeded from the idea of priest, as that of priest proceeded from the idea of altar! But whence we may well ask, came priest and sacrifice are correlative, so that it is impossible to think one without thinking the two others-how came it that the idea "sacrifice" was the consequence of the idea " altar"? Chronologically we will admit that the " altur" preceded the " sacrifice," but in the logical orderno. Men did not feel the necessity of sacrificing because they had first erected altars; but they felt the necessity of an "altar" because they had first experienced the necessity of a place whereon to offer "sacrifice." They did not stumble upon the idea of "sacrifice" because they happened to have " priests ;" but they made or consecrated unto themselves " priests" because they felt the need of some one to offer " sacrifice" for them.

This we contend is the true explanation of. and amply accounts for, the phenomenon that presents itself to the astonished gaze of the Rev. Mr. Goadby. God Who is the Truth was the author of Judaism. He is also the author of Popery; and as betwixt all God's works there is perfect harmony, so betwixt Judaism (which consisted essentially in a lively faith in a Redeemer to come)---and Popery--(which consists essentially in faith in a Redeemer Who has come)-there must necessarily be, to the most careless observer, many most striking resemblances. Were it otherwise, were there no such resemblances, we might at once conclude, that Judaism and Popery were by different authors.

So also with the resemblance betwixt the ceremonies of Popery, and many of the Heathen rites of worship. The Heathen commenced with the truth, which, however, they, in consequence of their being finite, and consequently liable to error, gradually corrupted; still, however, retain-

ing in the midst of their errors and corruptions much of those essential truths which were once the common property of the human race,-Amongst the truths, however, thus preserved, was the belief in a God who could be propitiated by a vicarious atonement. This idea was universal, and underlies the whole Heathen system is, we may add, the very basis of Popery, which must therefore have points of resemblance with Heathenism. From Abel who offered of the firstlings of his flock, to Melchisedec, the Priest of the Most High God ; from Melchisedec, through the Patriarchs, through the Synagogue,

till it reached the Church, the idea of "sacrifice" as the supreme act of divine worship, has ever flowed in one uninterrupted stream. It has been the vital or animating principle of every religion that ever did exist upon earth : and from its universality, as well as from the unportance attached to it, we must accept it as one of, and the chief amongst, those great divine truths, revealed to our first parents, and of which man, even in his most abject state, has never utterly lost sight. This view of the origin of "sucrifice," and therefore of its correlatives " priest" tains many great and glorious truths, which it tory of the race, and the laws of a sound logic, holds too, in common with Popery; and it is to than that which attributes its origin to " the hatred of human nature to spiritual worship;" or than that which to the same cause attributes the resemblance betwixt some of the rites of ancient Heathenism, and the ceremonies of the present Catholic Church.

seconded by the Very Rev Monsignor Meagher, V.G P.P :

"Resolved That we call upon the Catholic Laity of all classes, and especially on our Catholic Repre-sentatives in Parliament, on gentlemen of station and property, on the members of the Catholic and Liberal Press, and all who possess political, social or literary influence, to unite with us in defence of the unjustly assailed character and prerogatives of their supreme Pastor, and in support of the sacred and inalienable rights of the Church.

We subjoin the Address to which reference is mad= above : -

"MOST HOLY FATHER.

We the undersigned Archbishop and Clergy, secular and regular, of the diocese of Dublin, heg to approach your Holiness, and to testify our sincere attachment and profound veneration for your Holiness's most sacred person and throne.

"The devotion to your Holiness and to the Chain of St. Peter, which we have always cherished, and cease not to instil into the willing hearts of our faithful, we feel to ur duty to manifest in an especial manner under circumstances like the present, of peculiar trials and difficulties which menace our beloved Father and Pontiff. As members of one body, solicitous each for the other, so that the humblest cannot suffer without occasioning pain to all (1. Cor. xii), how can we not feel the most acute auguish when the head itself is afflicted ?

"Portion, too, of the church of a nation which God in his inscrutable designs has permitted to be severely tried for its constancy and unswerving attachment to the holy Catholic faith, we owe an

"special debt of gratitude to the Apostolic See. "During long ages of persecution the voice of Peter, speaking to his successors, directed and supported us-their benediction consoled and encouraged us-their boundless munificence nided us in the necessities of our churches : finally, when, at a still later period, the horrors of famine and a devastating pestilence swept over the entire face of our Island, it is the rememberance of all how, amongst the earliest acts of your ever-memorable and glo rious Pontificate, your voice was raised to enlist in our behalf the sympathies of the entire Christian world; and you even contributed munificently to the relief of our misery from your over-taxed resources.

"With unspeakable horror, therefore, and regret, we daily hear how the wicked and factious, availing themselves of a disturbed condition of political affairs, mainly occasioned by their own machinations. are unceasing in their efforts to destroy the temporal overeignty of your Holiness, and to alienate the "patrimony of the church, with the further design, which does not escape our observation, of subverting were it possible, the Apostolic Chair itself and Holy Catholic Church, of which it is the foundation and we are overwhelmed with sorrow at the thought of the profound affliction into which somuch ingrati-tude and perversity of some of your children and the apprehension of so many evils to religion and so-ciety, have plunged the paternal heart of your Holiness.

But, fear not, Most Holy Father—if yet to children it be permitted to address to their august parent the language of exhortation-the faith which through the lips of the blessed Patrick, our forefathers received from your Holiness's predecessor, St. Celestine, and our confidence in the divine goodness allow us not to doubt of a speedy and glorious termination to the difficulties which your Holiness has to encounter.

The affairs of the Continent of Europe are as unsettled as ever. Prince Carignan has declined the Regency offered to him by the Central Italian States; but no progress has been made towards any solution of the Italian ques-

tion.

The Bohemian and Europa put us in possession of European intelligence to the 19th ult .----The Powers who signed the Treaties of Vienna, together with the Pope, Piedmont, and Naples, are invited to assist at the Congress, which was expected to meet at Paris. The chief topic of discussion in the English press is the decided and daily increasing hostility of the French press towards Great Britain. This, coupled with the enormous naval and military preparations making by France, and which can have no object except Still the following passage from the Globe, in war with Great Britain, is exciting much anxiety in England. A war with France is looked upon as inevitable; as a policy that Louis Napoleon is determined to force upon Great Britain as a means of establishing his popularity not only with the army, but with all classes of French society. For the fact cannot be denied or concealed that Great Britain, is universally detested throughout France.

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL .- The Toronto Globe and the evangelical Montreal Witness are most amusingly at loggerheads; and though we have no intention of interrfeing betwixt the disputants, yet a brief sketch of their quarrel, its origin, and progress, cannot but be amusing and no doubt profitable to those who will take the trouble of meditating thereupon.

The Witness complains that for some months past the Globe has been less virulently anti-Catholic than it used to be; that it leaves the Montreal Witness to fight almost single-handed the battle against Popery ; and instances in particular the Globe's reticence on the claims of the Methodists for special State assistance to a Methodist educational establishment.

The Globe replies with the " retort courtcous." It, or rather Mr. George Brown, has " great respect for the carnestness and consistency with which the Witness has always opposed the crrors and encroachments of Romanism;" but answer these important questions. nevertheless refuses to submit himself to the cencorship of the Montreal journal. Pointing to solently alluded to.

"We suppose that the Bishop of Toronto is here in- offended Creator :---

the retention of those truths that both Protestantism and Islamism are indebted for their vitali-

And Heathenism, in like manner, in spite of its wide deviations from the primal truth, still retained some features, much disfigured indeed, but still features of, and points of resemblance with its divine original : wrapped up too as these truths for the most part were in myths, or allegories, to whose real meaning the initiated into "the mysteries" alone possessed the key, Heathenism nevertheless retained them, and in consequence lived.

So far then from finding in the analogies in-sisted upon by the Rev. Mr. Goadby any argument against the divine origin, and therefore the truth of Popery, we find therein a powerful argument against those who assert its a priori incredibility. Those analogies so far from startling us, are merely what we should logically expect to find, if Heathenism were but a perversion of legitimate heir and successor of the Synagogue. With the latter, whose divine origin even Protestants admit, Catholicity, or Popery must, if also from God, have many and striking points of contact; and if, as history and reason convince ciety. us, Heathenism was but a perversion of original revealed troth, betwixt it, and revealed truth at

the present day, there must still be many most striking analogies. If indeed there were no " resemblance" whatsoever betwixt Catholicity and Judaism, and betwixt Popery and Heathenism, would be seriously shaken.

Let us however now turn to the Rev. Mr. Goadby's logic, and we shall find that it is God Himself whom he attacks. Mr. Goadby assures us that the use of "holy water-lighting of lamps-burning of incense," and "votive offerings"-usages which Catholicity or Popery has in common with Judaism-" arose from the hat- | image, but as if in the image of a brute created ed of human nature to spiritual religion." But He man. if so, God is in fault ; for in the first place He,

according to Catholics and all non-Manicheansis the author and creator of "human nature;" and in the second place, God Himself, when from amidst the thunders of Sinai, He made known work of God)-" to spiritual religion."

also, after his fashion, for the origin and univer- the duty which he owes to that society of which sal adoption of " Sacrifice," and the " Sacrifice | he is under God, the guardian-to see to it that of the Mass," as the supreme act of worship the murderer dies by the hand of the hangman; which a sinful creature can tender to his justly to take heed and so to govern his realm that

"The introduction of the altar, led to the idea of sheds his brother's blood, shall by the hands of

MAUDLIN PHILANTHROPY .--- We are certainly not surprised to learn that efforts are being made to procure a commutation of sentence for the convict Beauregard, convicted a few weeks ago of a most brutal and cowardly murder, and now lying under sentence of death in the Montreal fail. There are still some men, and such we suppose there ever will be, anxious to thrust themselves betwixt the gallows and its most legitimate prey ; and to insist rather upon what they please to term " mercy", to the criminal, than upon justice to society.

We qualify the philanthropy of these men as " maudlin," to distinguish if from genuine charity the original truth, and the Catholic Church the of which it is but the miserable counterfeit. It is the product, not of a good heart, but of a morbid nervous system, and has no claims upon our respect either as Christians or as citizens. If indulged, it would lead to the " break-up" of so-

For if we well consider it, all Civilisation will be found to grow either beneath the shelter of the Cross, or in the shade of the Gallows. Its minister must be either the Priest, or the Hangman. By one, or the other of the two motives-Love of God and His divine law-or dread of man, our faith in the divine origin of our religion and the minister of his justice, the public executioner-all men are ruled. Absolved from both, emancipated both from the law of love, and from the law of fear, all men would be ome brutes, or sarages; and subside into what Jean Jacques and Protestant philosophers amusingly describe as "the state of nature;" as if God when He made man, made him, not in His own

Esteeming then so highly as we do the Gallows and the Hangman-as, next to the Cross and to the Priest, the two most important factors in the product to which we give the name Civilisation, we cannot be supposed to entertain any His will to His servant Moses, expressly enjoin- respect, or to have any sympathy for, that ed the use of those very things whose use the "maudlin philanthropy" which delights to vent Rev. Mr. Goadby eites as evidence of "the itself in diatribes against Capital Punishment.hatred of human nature" -- (which nature is the On the contrary, we insist that the Civil Magistrate is bound, by the duty which he owes to The logical gentleman thus pleasantly accounts | God, by the duty which he owes to man, and by he who maliciously, and without due warrant,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--**DECEMBER** 2, 1859.

bis brother man perish on the scaffold in explation of his offence.

For all punishment is, if rightly considered and may be if rightly borne, an expiation ; an acceptable explation for the sufferer, if in the spirit of penance and contrition for his sins he meekly accepts it, uniting in spirit his sufferings to those of Him Who once suffered on the Cross. Why then should we, Catholics, who know with the assurance of faith that all sin must be explated-why should we endeavor to rob the criminal, the murderer, who has so much to explate, of the means of explation offered him on the scaffold ? Ah ! if we had but half as much care for the soul, for the spiritual interests of the murderer, as our "maudlin philanthropists" pretend to have for his body, we should in his case welcome the Death Penalty; and would not seek to deprive him of one most efficacious means of explating his great wickedness.

Instead of petitioning the civil magistrate for a commutation of his sentence, we should-were we actuated by the spirit of Christian Charity instead of by the spirit of its bastard counterfeit, " maudlin philanthropy"-we should assail Heaven with our prayers for the conversion of the condemned criminal; we should make it the burden of our petitions, that He Who desireth not the death of the sinner, would be pleased to accept the sacrifice of the scaffold, in connection with the one great sacrifice of Calvary, in expiation of the sins of the victim. Viewed in tury. With the political merits of the work we this light, and from this stand point, the Gallows deal not; but we can recommend it as an houestis not only shorn of all its terrors, but it becomes almost a holy thing. It presents itself to us as an instrument, not of human wrath, but of divine charity; of that charity which chastens but in mercy, and which scourgeth ere ever it receiveth.

From these simple considerations we deduce the following consequences : That if a " maudlin philanthropy" clamors for the commutation of the convicted murderer's sentence, true charity bids us resist its importunities. To spare the murderer is not mercy, but injustice. Injustice towards the sinner, who is thereby defrauded of a most efficacious means of explating his sins ; injustice towards society, which is thereby deprived of its most efficacious protection against its upprincipled members.

A NICE DISTINCTION .- We hasten to correct an error into which we had been betrayed by the fact that the Toronto Freeman has not published the communication which, in the first instance, His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton addressed to that journal. We, in our simplicity, seeing that the Freeman had not published the letter, said that our Toronto cotemporary had " declined publishing it." The Toronto Freeman, however, in his issue of the 25th ult., corrects us; and gives us to understand that he did not "decline publishing the letter of His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton," but simply, that he had "withheld its publication." We of all their sympathies, joys and sorrows in common confess that we are not able to perceive the difference belwixt the "declining to publish"--and then" witholding the publication" of -- a document which the Toronto Freeman certainly does not publish, and of whose genuineness he can have no reasons to doubt; nor if pressing his debtor for the payment of his account, do we see how a creditor could easily understand the

observed by our citizens of Scotch origin as a national festival. The weather was propitious, and the several national societies turned out in procession, in honor to the day. In the evenng there was a grand entertainment given in the City Concert Hall by the St. Andrew's and Caledoman Societies, the proceeds of which were devoted to the support of the St. Andrew's Orphan Asylum.

In a letter from Mr. Hogan, member for the County of Grey, C.W., the following passage occurs, with reference to Mr. George Brown :---"This Province was well nigh thrown into a revolution by his declamation, two years ago, about the inroads of Popery upon our Free School system. A few years before, and he and his allies in this very city"-(the Protestant Reformers)-" paid the expenses of Gavazzi to Quebec, to lecture on the School Bill then before Parliament, and to sow the whirlwind of which we have since reaped the storm."

It is right that Catholics should remember these facts; and it is well that from time to time their memories should be refreshed, as to the political antecedents of George Brown.

"SOMMERVILLE'S DILIGENT LIFE." - John Lovell, Montreal.

This is the autobiography of a man who has played an active, if not an eminent part, in many of the great political events of the present cenly written history of the active career of, we believe, an honest man.

The name of Mick Murphy, the hero of the following anecdote should be kept in mind ;-therefore we say to our cotemporaries "pass him round" :---

"About ten days ago, a poor carter, named Mick Murphy, found in St. Joseph Street, near the Lachine Depot, a carpet bag with a parcel attached, which he immediately delivered up at the Police Station in that vicinity, leaving his name and number. On being opened by the authorities, it was found to contain besides goods of considerable value, £96 in money, all of which were soon returned to the fortunate loser (a wood merchant, we believe); but for the honest finder not even thanks were left. Such ingratitude is nothing short of offering a premium for finders of lost articles to withhold them till rewards are offered, as was the case lately, when a large sum of money was lost,-Montreal Herald.

The labors of this Rev. gentleman having closed in the Bromley Catholic Church mission, the following Address was lately presented him by his late parishioners in that mission. We have much pleasure in publishing it, together with Father Straine's reply thereto; and readily avail ourselves of the opportunity of cheerfully adding our humble meed of testimony to that good Priest's worth; for to our mind, Father Straine, is the beau ideal of a rural Priest of the olden time-open and cheerful-ever active in the midst of his people, partaking largely

TO THE RRY. JAMES A. STRAINE.

Rev. Sir-We, the undersigned, members of the Catholic Church, of the Mission of Bromley, having learned, with sorrow, that the Bishop of the Diocese -for reasons unknown to us-is determined to remove you, avail ourselves of this opportunity to exdifference betwixt "declining to pay," and press to you our esteem and gratitude for your past "witholding payment," so long as the result labors of eight years amongst us ;-esteem for your was that his account remained unpaid. Yet, as a for showfulness with us at all times, distinguished for cheerfulness, amiability and sympathy for the ths Freeman seems to lay great stress upon the distressed ;-- and gratitude for your strict and faithdifference, we are perfectly willing that he should ful performance, (on all occasions) of the responsi-tion because the should ful performance, (on all occasions) of the responsi-ble duties pertaining to your exalted office. In bidding you adien, we take our leave, Rev. Sir, with the deepest regret; and, however far you may be sepatraction. The Freeman has not "declined rated from us, we will continue to remember you We are, Rev. Sir, respectfully and faithfully Your sincere friends,

ST. ANDREW'S DAY .- Wednesday last was nal recompence from Him who assures us that a cup of cold water given in His name will not go unre-warded. The profession being concluded the new ly professed and admitted to their Noviciate assembled to receive the congratulations of the community and their friends who witnessed the ceremony; truly of such may it be said that they have loved the beauty of the House of the Lord and the place where his glory dwelleth." The following are the names of the young ladies

professed and admitted to the Noviciate. CHOIR SISTERS.-Sr. Mary Ward, dite Rodrigues; Sr. Marie Charbonneau, dite Normant; Sr. Marie Alleine Trottier de Beaubien; Sr. Marie Philomene

Trottier de Beaubien, dite Marie de l'Enfant Jesus ; Sr. Marie Julie Beaudoin ; Sr. Marie Amanda Lapierre; Sr. Melanie Emma Rocque. LAY SISTERS .- Sr. Marguerite Sherdon, dite Ma-

rie; Sr. Marie Louise Tessier, dite Louise; Sr. Julie Girourard, dite Emelie.

NOVITIATED CHOIR SISTES .- Sr. Mary McMillan : Sr. Marie Emelie Clara Morcau. NOVITIATE OF LAY SISTERS .- Sr. Emerance Boucher, dite Emerance : Sr. Angele Magnan, dite An-

gele; Sr. Apolline Grenier dite Apolline. -Oll-una

Tribune.

THE STAFF USED AT THE CONSECRATION OF RIGHT Rev. Dr. Lynch .- The staff which was used by Ilis Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, Rt. Rev. Dr. de Charbonnel, at the consecration of the Coadjutor Bishop of Toronto, was composed of an old staff of the late lamented Bishop Macdonnell, and the crook was that used by the Abbot of St. Fillian to bless, the Scottish army at the Battle of Bannockburn. It is of solid silver, with some relic enclosed behind a white stone, and the workmanship conclusively proves its antiquity. We had the pleasure of examining it, thro' the kindness of Wm. Henderson, Esq., iu whose possession it was at the time. It is probable that such an interesting staff was never held on a similar occasion, by any consecutor outside of the city of Rome. It was while kneeling before the Abbot, holding this blessed staff in his hand, that the Engholding this blessed staff in his hand, that the Eng-lish monarch remarked that the Scots were suing for T Buckley, 10s; Melbourne, E Landb, 10s; Peterboro, T Buckley, 10s; St Ferdinand d'Halifay, J M'Caffrey, mercy. He found his mistake, however .- Toronto Mirror.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE MACAULAY .- The Kingston News has the following :-" A telegraph received at this office on Saturday evening announced the sudden death of Chief Justice Macaulay, of the Court of Error and Appeal, while engaged in convocation, at two o'clock that afternoon, caused by dis-case of the heart. He was ill only one hour. The Court immediately adjourned. His Lordship was next in seniority to Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson, and was a distinguished jurist of high personal character. It will be difficult to find a successor to fill his place with equal honor to himself and benefit to the community."

THE PARLIAMENT EFTEDINGS .- It is runnoured in town that the contractor for building the Parliament House and Department Offices, has purchased the whole of the old buildings on the Barrack Hill for one hundred pounds, and that he is now biring the men is. Montreal and Quebec, intending to commence the excavations next week. We have also good authority for stating that a gentleman holding high office has written to a friend here to purchase him a site for a house, -- Bytuwn Gozelle.

LOWBE CANADA CA UPPER CANADA -- We are now in possession of a document of some importance, for it forms a leaf in the history of this country, which ought to dwell in the memories of the Lower Canadian population. We mean the "Extract from the Public Accounts to 31st December 1856," by which it is established that from the Union up to 1856, the expenditure of Upper Canada was in excess of that of hower Canada by a total of £9,414,856 3s.

6d. What will those persons say to this who have hitherto contended that Lower Canada was a gainer by the Union ? In what have the Lower Canadians gained by the Union ? Is it in their morals corrupted by connection with a race of speculators, bankrupisand land sharks? Is it in their manners con-taminated by the example of Western violence and vulgarity? Is it in their Administration of justic ., once immaculate and pure, now prostituted and destroved ? Or is it in their finances burdened by more than nine millions of pounds expended for the exclusive benefit of Upper Canada? The Union of the Provinces has been a Union between the solvent and the insolvent, the partner who owed nothing and the partner about to break for debt Union has increased the anomaly: Loudly indeed may the Upper Canadians boast of their vaunted enterprise ! Such enterprise as theirs should find its reward-they deserved to be allowed an elective Governor, and the votes of the population might be appropriately divided between Barrington the pickpocket and Robert Macaire. Enterprise of the West indeed! Why, it consists in going into the Union destitute and in debt and then perpetrating every extravagance with the money and the credit of Lower Canada, and like all other knaves the Westerns find it necessary to add falsehood and insolence to dishonesty. Consequently, ever since 1841, they outroared the thunder in abusing the sloth, the incapacity and the want of enterprise of Lower Canada, in the language of some low bully at a card table, who is not content to cheat his associates, without also brow beating and insulting them. The day, however, of this conduct we trust has passed away for ever, and all parties in Lower Canada should unite in making this one simple demand on the Upper Canadian vulture, disgorge the nine million four hundred thousand or Dissolve the Union Quebce Mercury. Gor His DESERIE. - Lachland Shaw, who was tried in this town for the crime of having and passing counterfeit money, in company with McFadden, although acquitted here was not long to escape justice. It appears that about two months since Shaw found his way to South Norwich, where he met with an old gaol companion. 1. Johnson, the same who was under suspicion, of being the murderer of Mr. Wilson. They started in company, taking the road to Simeco. At Fredericksburg, Johnson passed a counterfeit \$10 bill on a storekeeper, and was at once arrested, and is now in Simeco gaol. Shaw made his escape, but about a month after was captured, after a run of fourteen miles, having at Rockwood victimized a woman by passing upon her a bad \$10 bill. His accomplice on this last occasion, who gave his name as Geo. Romas, was also taken, and both are now in the penitentiary. Shaw for six years, and Romas for two. The Assize Court at Guelph, sitting at the time of the arrest of these scoundrels, made short work of the matter .- Woodstock Times. In these Resolutions of the Convention we have an outline of the Reform or Grit Platform-its , lianks being the cutting up of Canada into two or more Provinces or States, each having its local government-the whole "a general Government charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province"-and this general government based on the principle of Representation by Population. Now, how would such a state of things affect Catholic interests? This is the only light in which we, as Catholic Journalists, can regard any platform, Grit or other. If, under a system of local governments, we must find ourselves in a better position than at present, then of course we can have no objection to adopting it; but if, on the contrary, such would be ruinous to our best interests then, as Catholics, we are bound to give it our most strenuous opposition. And that the latter would be the case we think there is little doubt. Sapposing Canada dressed those Ladies in a feeling and impressive dis-course, representing to them the importance of the having a local Parliament, let us examine our position. Could we, in that parliament, maintain our rights, or obtain a remedy for our grievances ?--Could we reasonably entertain the expectancy of a trials, yet it was one which not only commenced its | satisfactory settlement of the School Question? Few own reward here below, but almost secured an eter- Catholics, we think, will say so. In that Parliament meate.

we would not have more than six or eight (to take the highest probable number) Catholic representatives. No one one conversant with the scattered state of the Catholic element in Upper Canada, will say we could have more-the probabilities are we would have less -- and in the face of such a fact would not the success of the Grit platform be a death blow to our dearest jinterests ? What influence could six or eight Catholic members exert in a Parliament, where their proportion would not be more than one to ten Protestants. They would be battling against fearful odds, and we would, in fact, have to rely on the honor of an overwhelming Protestant majority for the recognition of our rights. Are Catholics prepared thus to circumstance themselves? We think not. Under the present system, they have a comparatively large inflaence in the flouse, and even with this they have, with difficulty, been able to hold their own. It is to the hostility of the Grit Protestants of Upper Canada, that we owe the difficulties we have encountered in exacting, or, rather, obtaining, the recognition, partial though it be-- of our right to establish Separate Schools, and render naught our present influence -- is it not reasonable to say that this hostility would abolish the Separate School Act altogether. To talk of relying on their honor, is little better than absurd---if the Grits of Upper Canada possess such honor, why have they not given -- why do they not now say that they are prepared to give us Separate Schools? Why did they not say one word about the matter in the great Convention of the 9th inst., where about 500 of them were assembled to discuss the affairs of the Province ? -Ottawa Tribune.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Cohourg, J. Pigeon, £1 5s; Kingston, P Browne, L1 55; St Davids, Rev Mr Griffin, 55; S Douro, J Boyd, 155; Perth, J McEachen, 105; St Raphaels, Rev J McDonald, £1; Prescott, P Moran, 55; Hawkesbury Mills, W Lafor, £1 5s; Kingston, D Lynch, £1; Baltimore, Rev L E Blond, 10s; St Hyacinthe, M 15s; Dalhousie, N.B. D. Delaney, 5s; J. Latinois, 5s; Campbelltown, P. Tomley, 10s; Quebec, P. Redmond, 12s 6d ; Finch, T Kennedy, 10s ; Dundas, Rev T O'Reilly, 10s ; Durham, D Mooney, 7s 6d ; Adolphustown, R Daverne, 15s; Providence, C Morgan, 10s; Maple Grove, J Burns, 185 9d ; Asphoslel, M Hurly, Sight Chove, 5 huns, 185 al, Aspholer, M. Huns, 55; Stanbridge, F. Monaham, 21; Cotean Landing, P. Kinsela, 55; New Glasgow, C. Canningham, 145 7d; Alexandria, A. Grant, 55; Three Invers, Very Rev C. O. Caron, 125 6d; Foad du L. e., Rev L. Dael, 21; B. Butter, 125 6d; Foad du L. e., Rev L. Dael, 21; Balbyspoint, H Marray, £1; Allamette Island, A H McDonell, 10s; St Sylvester, J Sheridan, 5s; Har-wood, J Mchoughlin, 10s; Beloeil, Dr N Gay, 5s; L'Assumption, B. McMutten, 103; Burritt's Rapids, J. Gorman, 103; St. Johns, N.B., F. Collins, 53; Sorel Morgan, 10s : W M Callian, 5s Per F C Charbonneau - St Johns, J R Jobson, 24

28 6d ; J T Huzen, 128 6a ; St Athanase, P Murphy, 188 0d ; Three Rivers, A Polette, £2 108 ; E Barnard, £1 2s 6d; Mrs M Herr, 12s 6d; W Lamb, 10s.

Per Rev J S O'Co mor, Mouliaette -O Glancy, 19s. Per Rev D Racine, Riviere di Loupe J. B. Pouliot

Per Rev Mr Laior, Pleton - H Goolwin, 5s., M Lird, 10s

Per Rev G Hay, S. Andrews-duo J MeDonell, 10s; Jas J McDoneil, 12s 6d.

Per J. Daty, South Gioneester-Self 10s, J. Mc-Kenny, 16s 3d; J. Downey, 10s; T. Daley, 10s; T. Kindley, 10s; M. Fegan, 10s; T. Connor, 6s; J. Mc-Donough, 8s 6d; M. Farmer, 10s; J. Kenny, 10s, Per M. O'Leary, Quebee - M. M'Namara, 15s; R. G. B. M. en tract 105; R. G.

Belleau, 15s; J Mayne, 15s; Rev Mr Auclair, 15a; T D Tans, 21 5s: Valeartier, J Lannon, 6s 3d.

Per J Marphy Lucan, Rev J Marphy, 10s. Per J Doran, Perth-Very Rev. J. H. M'Donough, 105.

Per F T Bougeaud, St Anicet - P Barrey, 10s ; Mrs W Hussey, 15s.

Per W MFarlia, New Ireland --Self, 12s 64 ; W Neagie, 12s 6d.

Per fley J R Rossiter, Gauanoaue-Self, 25 dl Home Island, M Melville, 12s 6d.

Per J Lefebvre, Brome Corners O Cowan, 10s. Per C Rol land, St Marie de Monneir-Self, £1 5s;

London, England, S Chisholm, 5-Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville -- Rev Mr Brennan,

12s 6d ; D Mahony, 10s. Per P M Laughlin, Perth - C Kennedy, 198.

Per Rev E Bayard, London - J. Wright, £1; Simoe, Rey Mr Houboit, 10Birth.

In this city, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. Michael Farmer, of a son. Died.

At Sorel, on the 20th ult., Mr Michael Morgan, Merchant, aged 47 years, a native of the County Down, Ireland.

At Gatineau Point, Templeton, on Monday, the 21st ult., Jamos, eldest son of James Hagan, Esq., aged 6 years and 8 months.

Messrs. Squire, Parsons &co., in writing from Brantford, Ct., says :- We are out of Davis' Pain Killer. and some of our customers are suffering for the want of it. It has, from its own meril, acquired a popularity beyond anything in the whole category of medical preparations. Sold by druggists.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman DR. J.C. AVER. Scarcely could we have believed what is een there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point ! 170,000 doses a day ! ! Fifty million of doses per year !! !-- What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination. And what sympathies and woe. -True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow-the inheritance of our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood, is stricken also. Affections most assidu-ous care skills not, she is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicament shall go there, their last perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals the same disease. The red drop by his side is holping him with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the chernbs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean in this world be broken.

O Doctor, Spare no skill nor cost, nor toil, to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give. -Galveston, Texus News,

A FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER WANTED for the PERTH OATHOLIC SCHOOL; to commence on the 2nd JAN, next. He will require to have a good moral character. Salary, \$300 per year. Application to be made to the Very Rev. J. H. M'DONAGH, V. G. Dec. 1, 1859.

NEW CITY GAS COMPANY.

PRICE OF COKE REDUCED

TO SFPER CHALDRON, Delivered Within the City Limits.

Dec. 1, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

(Corner of King and William Streets.) MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN.

And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very nopular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Booms, would find it

to their advantage to try the Franklin.

enjoy the benefit of it; and for that purpose we give the above explanation, and the following republishing" the Bishop of Hamilton's letter, he with the greatest esteem and affection. has only "withcld its publication."

We would call attention to an article on our third page, copied from the Weckly Register upon the "Irish Revivals." The facts recorded therein, more especially the increasing number of actions for seduction lately brought before the Courts in the North of Ireland, fully warrant our remarks upon the immoral tendencies of Revivals, and the dangeross consequences of the peculiar form of "hysteria" thereby superinduced upon nervous females. Our anticipations have proved, in this respect, quite correct, and are not shaken by the vaunted increase in the sale of Tracts and Testaments in which the booksellers of Belfast-who naturally take a " business" view of the " Revivals"-largely boast.

The Weekly Register's account of the moral effects of the religious epidemic is again strongly ries a silent and mournful sound; but to us its sigconfirmed by Protestant testunony. The To-ronto Echo publishes a letter received by a gentleman in Toronto from a friend in Ireland, having passed away," we shall be happily re-united, wherein the writer, after thankfully recording the no more to hear the word "adien." Eight years ago fact that some Romanists had taken the Revivals in a very bad form, continues as follows :---

"But along with this there is a terrible drawback -not in the general opinion, but very surely in mine -in the fact that at least eight cases of insanity have already occurred; that in and about L-- five young persons have died of hysteria, and that many others have become subject to fits of a hysterical kind, fits which come on time after time which are often predicted by the sufferer, and which no one seems to think it right or necessary to treat medically. No one, I mean, of those about the sufferers. Among medical men there appears to be little difference of opinion as to the nature of these fits, but people get prejudiced against admitting them at all in these, from the sweeping way in which most of them confound what we know to be the simple and unadulterated effect of the power of God with those other phenomena. One man only,-Dr. indicious manner, his style is not very clear or grainmatical; so that I do not think he will make much impression on either side. Still the matter becomes very serious. It is now becoming quite usual to hear of people-always either young women or very little hoys-boing 'struck,' (as it it called), seven-eight-twelve times in succession, and no thought of adopting any means of cure. This is the worst aspect of the alfair."

Whether these effects are to attributed to the Holy Ghost, is a question which to us it seems almost blasphemy even to entertain.

The writ for the new election in Russell is out, and Mr. Loux has issued his address. He will be opposed by Dr. Hunter.

Thomas Rice, James Rice, John Hallinger, John Costelloc. Thomas Costelloc. Martin Shaughnesy, Thomas Gallaghar, William O'Toole, James M'Gathron, John Serson. T. Shaughnesy, jr., Hugh Helfarty, James M'Cort, T. Shaughnesy, jr., Jeremiab a Control Dame. Thomas M'Cort, Dame. Thomas Moiarty, Jeremiah M'Cort, John Breen. Daniel Bulger,

And numerous others.

REPLY TO MR. JOHN HOLLINGER, JAMES RICE, & OTHERS. Gentlemen-This, your kind address, dictated by feelings of friendship and esteem for your Pastor, impresses me with the deep sense of the high regard that you have always exhibited when I ministered

amongst you. It is with pain, you say, that the moment approaches that we must bid you adieu. To the thoughtless and worldly minded, that word carwhen sent here I made sacrifices of comfort most dear to me, and of associations growing with my growth; but the kindness and philanthropy of the inhabitants of my mission soon innured me to the rebuil's of a rural life. Gentlemen, I rejoice that our exertions have been successful during that time, seeing that they have resulted in adding to the county a christian population covering three townships-who are crecting three churches whose spires will bear the symbol of their crucified Master .- Yet, wherever my future labors may be, I shall ever remember with gratification the mutual forbearance exhibited by both Protestants and Catholics of this now happy mission during my time in it, and I do hope, that unity, the bond of peace, guardian of all happiness, may contime to preside over your councils. I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully, J. A. STRAINE.

On Thursday morning, the 24th ult., took place at the Grey Nunnery, Ottawa City, the religious profession and reception of the young ladies, whose names are given below. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocess officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Garin, of Platsburgh, and the Rev. Mr. Baubien, of Rivieredu-Loup. Among the other Clergy present on the occasion we noticed the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, of Richmond, and the Rev. Mr. Beaubien, of Nicolet ; there were also present as many of the friends of the Institution as the limited dimensions of the Convent Chapel would admit. The Rev. Father Lefevre ad-" better part" they had chosen, and at the same time explaining to them that their position, though fraught with dangers, and oftentimes subject to disciplinary

Per J Ford, Prescott - J Dann, 10s : J Walsh, £1. Rev P Gonin, Vamachiche-Self, 12s 6d ; Three Rivers, P Scannel, 12s 6d.

Per P Doyle, Toronto - Selt, 125 6d; E. Hayden, 125 6d; Tottenham, F.M'Mahon, £1 5s.

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

A thaw hast week took away much of the snow, but the weather has set in cold this week. The canals are closed for the season.

Business in imported goods is nearly closed, and produce has generally been inactive.

Bheat.—There is very little arriving, and sales have been made at \$1,11 to \$1,121. The price now would probably be higher, on account of a rise in New York.

Oats, Barley, Peas,--No change, and very little doing.

Fiour .-- The New York market having advanced considerably during the last few days, this market has to some extent followed. Sales of Superfine have been effected for the past four days at \$5,05 to \$5,-20, being firm at the latter rate to-day. Fancy is held at \$5,40 to \$5,50, and Extras \$6 to \$6,75 --There is no supply of the lower grades in market, and they command very high prices in proportion to quality.

Provisions .- Barrelled Pork and Beef are very dull. the latter being unsaleable, and the low qualities of Pork bringing very low prices. Mess Pork has been sold as low as \$17, the demand being very slack at this season.

Dressed Hogs are in active demand for the city trade at \$5] to \$6, the latter being for good 300 iverages.

Butter .-- The ordinary qualities are very dull, and he choice qualities very scarce. There is, therefore, not much doing. Store-packed is nominal at about 15 cents, and dairy 16 to 18 cents, or even more. There are still some supplies arriving.

In other articles there is nothing specially noteworthy.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Wheat may be quoted at 5s to 5s 6d. Supply small, Oats meet with ready sale at is 11d to 2s. Supply hir.

Barley 3s to 3s 64. Supply small.

Indian Corn may be quoted at 3s to 3s 6d., and slow sale. There is a very small supply. Peas may be quoted at 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Supply

large. Buckwheat 23 6d to 3s. Very small supply. Ryc-None in the market.

Flax Seed 5s to 5s od. Bought in small quantities of two to three bushels. Supply small. Timothy Seed 93 6d to 10s. Scarce. Bay Flour 13s to 15s. Good supply. Oatmcal 10s to 11s. Supply very fair. Butter --- Fresh 1s 2d to 1s 4d ; Salt 10d to 11d.

Eggs 10 to 11d. Potatoes 35 6d to 4s per hag of 11 bushels. Hay and Straw --- Hay \$8 to \$10 50 ; Straw, \$4 to

Apples may be quoted at \$2.50 to \$5. Remarks--Attendance at Ma kets very fair, also the supply of produce. A large supply of all kinds of

SAINT LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, NO. 77 BLEURY STREET-WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, PROPRIETOR-THE LARGEST MANUFAC-TORY IN MARELE IN BRITISH NORTH AME-RICA.

W. C. begs to inform the public that he has built, this last summer, a large building, where he now is enabled to add to his former business the manufacturing of Marble Montle Pieces, with a great as-sortment of b autiful American Grates to fit them. Persons in want of any article in the above line will find that they will be much benefitted by calling and examining the great assortment of work manufactured, as they certainly must buy, in consequence of the great reduction in prices. N.B.-W. C. wishes to inform those in the trade

that he has opened a Wholesale Establishment, where unwrought Marble of various descriptions and qualities can be bought at as reasonable a price, if not cheaper, than it can be purchased clsewhere. Montreal, Nov. 24.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Sr. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Sr. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 5th instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

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EDWARD WOODS, Rec. Sec. December 2.

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THE REV. J. A. STRAINE. (From the Reafrew Journal.)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLICICHRONICLE. 223 DECEMBERT2, 1859.

FOREIGN IN TRLLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

The Catholic newspapers of France continue to make mention of the pastoral and circular letters issued by the French Bishops, prescribing prayers for the Holy Father. Among those which have appeared during the last week, we find letters from the Archbishop of Roven, and Albi, and the Bishops of Montpelier, Bloss, Nimes, Perpignan, (Mgr. Gerbet), Agen, Viviers, Grenoble, Belle, St. Die, &c.

A French Legitimist journal, published at Amiens, has received a warning for having endeavored, by insulting allusions, to throw suspicions upon the solemnly expressed intention of the Emporor in reference to the Holy Father.

"The Monitcur confirms that the Governments of France and Austria have agreed to promote the meeting of a Congress which will receive communication of the treaties of Zurich and deliberate on the means most adapted to establish the pacification of Italy on solid and durable bases.

Whatever may be the case in the rest of Europe, the Treaty of Zurich has brought on a sudden baisse on the Emperor's credit in Italy. It has so much the more effect as, somehow or other, in spite of all indices and all apprehensions. most people would not give up their faith in his wish and his power of keeping what they thought to be his pledged word. They did not see exactly how all the conflicting interests could be reconciled, but the belief never ceased that he would, somehow or other, be capable of satisfying every one. That this faith should be survived so long may find its explanation in the secret hope entertained, at the same time, that the Italians will be spared all trouble in the matter. Not that I suppose any unwillingness on their part, but only that kind of indolence common to the greatest part of mankind, which is always ready to let others act.

The greater this faith in the Emperor's words and promises was, the greater is now the disappointment of the Italians, and the more disposed are they to give the worst interpretation to every thing he does or says .- Times Cor.

The China expedition is rapidly growing into favor with both services in France, and the authorities, who a short time back had suspended their preparations, are now hastening them as fast as possible. The two regiments in garrison at Lyons, the 101st and 102d, of whose designation to make part of the expedition I previously informed you, were raised to satisfy the exigencies of the Italian war, and after the conclusion of peace were to be disbanded. Their organisation was far from being completed, and advantage has been taken of this circumstance to change it in accordance with the altered conditions of the war in which they are about to engage. A number both of the officers and men are volunteers from other regiments for the China war. It is not intended to replace them in their old regiments, to which they will return after the conclusion of the war.

The French contingent will consist of a full division of two brigades. The first brigade is to and the 2d battalion of the Foot Chasseurs, whose special organisation for this occasion was described in yesterday's letter. The 2d brigade is to be composed of the 102d regiment of the line and of four companies from each of the four regiments of Marines, under the command of Colonel de Vassoignes. The Field Artillery is to consist of four batteries (montees), with the gunners carried on the limbers and caissons, the Engineers

Persians in order to appear as great a warrior as he esteemed himself a great philosopher, and to restore the military glory of the Empire at the same time that he restored the altars of the false gods. The Pagans were full of hope-at least, such of them as did not think that Julian was making himself too. ridiculous. One of these wished to amuse himself with a Christian who seemed to him melancholy. He asked him what the Son of the Carpenter (the Redeemer) was doing at that moment? The Christian replied, 'He is making a coffin.'"

M. Veuillot proceeds to develope the meaning and application of the apologue; he thinks that all those who are trying to obtain reforms in the Papal States are only working out their own ruin, for they are knowingly contravening the designs of Heaven .-'This continual work of the enemies of Jesus Christ is the demonstration of the work pur excellence of Jesus Christ, the Church. Nero first put his hand to it; he first watered the tree transplanted from Calvary. His successors initated him. Julian came in his turn, and perfected all the old methods. Till then people knew only how to massacre sach other. Julian had received baptism; he knew how to betray-in that art he was a master. God left him two years. Others have had ten years-others more-others, perpetuated by their disciples, have had centuries. But all have ended. The coffin has been made to the measure of schools and of nations as to that of individuals. What an apology for the Church-what a demonstration of its divinity we find in the single fact of its existence after nincteen centuries of such a combat."

Among those who are denounced, not by implication, but openly, as great criminals and as rebels against the will of Heaven, M. Louis Veuillot gives, of course, a prominent place to England :

" Europe seems on the eve of persecuting the Pa pacy. It is but the appearance to-day; to-morrow we shall see the result. In the meantime Europe is finishing the Orusades, and a hand which does violence to its limited intelligence forces it to direct the battering ram against the wall of China. The breach will be made to introduce cotton and opium, and to get ten out. Be it so. But the Gospel will also enter by it. There is in Europe a haughty and avaricious nution, separated from the Church, and for three centuries its most bitter enemy. For three centuries this nation has labored to isolate herself from the Catholic Apostleship, and has done her best to shut against it the highways of the earth. All at once she has seen the Catholic Apostleship arise in her own bosom. We are witnesses of this marvel, and for 30 years England has transported in her ships more Catholic missionaries than she massacred in other times. Yet is England still the enemy of the Church, the great artisan of the plots projected against Rome. She digs and undermines the ground under the Papacy. Not being able to overthrow it, she wishes to hem it round with precipices. But, though she succeed, it would be but the hope of a moment, followed by a prompt and cruel retaliation. They who dig ditches round about the Divine action must tremble that God is not contented with passing over their vain obstacles, and that He removes them. He can fling mighty England as well as anything else into the ditch, and it needs no prophet's eye to see that the preparations are already made. If it be England or the Church that must perish, it is not England that has received the eternal promises-it is not England that is protected by the conscience of human kind, as easy to awake when God wishes it as it is prompt to slamber. and which on this point especially will be easily awakened. England will not then appear the most necessary for the salvation of the world." AMERICAN EQUALITY .- The Hotel du Louvre has

been recently troubled by an American exhibition which reminds us that Monsieur the Minister of Justice is not the only person a little behind his time in this great city of boulevards. It would appear that not very many days ago, two gentlemen of colour took up their quarters in the great hotel, where lugdivision of two brigades. The first brigade is to be composed of the 101st regiment of the line is fitting accommodation for the Russian Prince and the modest commercial traveller-if indeed, commercial travelling and modesty were ever discovered in company. Little did these coloured geutlemen unticipate the reception that was in store for them. They had been accustomed to travel in England, and had begun to feel that they were not so very inferior after all to a cow-hiding Yankee. They had become bold enough to stand erect before the white man, and to sit and eat in his august presence. They entered the gorgeous Salle-a-mauger therefore of the Hotel du Louvre without fear, and took their places at the luble d'hole with all the ease in the world. They were prepared to eat of the same filet oux trufies and to enjoy the same supreme which were to invigorate and gratify the very whitest man or woman at the table. But they had counted without their countrymen of the West. They were free to eat with enslaved Flenchmen, but not with the enlightened Republicans of the Stars and Stripes. The waiters were presently seen to be in violent discussion with a group of thin and sallow men, who were "guessing," and " calculating," and " reckoning," wchemently. These waiters were informed that the sallow gentlemen in question guessed they were not going to sit at the table with niggers; that these same gentlemen calculated the landlord would have to turn the fellows out; and these gentlemen reckoned, moreover, that they themselves would kick the vermin out neck and crop, should the landlord prove that he did not know his business. The land-lord or head of the hotel, was introduced. This gentleman very properly declined to expel his coloured guests; whereupon the enlightened Republicans of the West actually took the law into their own hands, and kicked the "niggers" out of the hotel. And nobody had the courage to take the "niggers" part. - Alnenoum. SMOKING AND CANCER OF THE LIP.-M. BOUISSON, of Montpellier, according to the Medical Times, has recently stated that the great increase of this affection is due to the practice of smoking; and the late M. Roux attributed also to this the fact of his having met with a larger proportion of cancerous affections of the lips during the latter than during the former half of his prolonged surgical career. M. Fleury, of Clermont, is, however, of a different opinion ; for, deploring equally with M. Bouisson the pernicious practice of smoking, he doubts whether cancerous affection of the lips is one of its effects. Between 1845 and 1855 he has operated upon 86 patients, 71 being men, and 15 women, not one of these being less than 43 years of age. They were all of the peasant class, chiefly from among the mountains of Puy-de-Dome and the vicinity where smoking is almost wholly unpractised. It is a remarkable fact that the inhabitants of the surrounding plains, and the towns, where smoking prevails much more, are almost completely free from the affection .- Medical Times. The treaty of Zurich has been signed, and the Conferences may, we suppose, be regarded as closed. A new complication (for such we suspect it will turn out), has been introduced into the affairs of Italy by the resolution of the revolted States to elect the Prince Eugene de Carignan of Savoy their Regent under the King of Piedmont. We are of course informed that this election has taken place unanimously. The army under Garibaldi we are informed, has recovered from the state of demoralization in which it is now admitted to have been ; and is burning with engerness to attack the Papal troops. The general had however not been able to restore this happy state of things without having recourse to the painful necessity of shooting, pour encourager les autres, three of the wretched youths who had committed themselves to his authority. One of them, a deserter from the Papal army, was taken in the act of attempting to return to his duty. BOLOGNA, Nov. 9 .- The National Assembly of the

to govern the Romagna until Prince Carlgnan has assumed the Regency." The Sardinian Constitution has been proclaimed by the Assembly, which resolved that the time for its application shall be fixed by the Government. It was also resolved that the power to dissolve the present Assembly shall rest with Prince Carignan. The Assembly was then prorogued.

A letter from Turin, in the Post, says :-- "King Victor Emmanuel has replied within the last two or three days to the letter of the Emperor Napoleon .--It is believed that the letter opposes to the obligations which the Emperor contracted at Villafranca and Zurich those which he himself has contracted towards the populations of the Centre by receiving their deputies, expressing sympathy with their wishes, and promising them support before Europe, and it consequently insists on the necessity of carrying intact the question of Central Italy before a Cougress. The King, it is said, adds that he is persuaded that the councils of the Emperor are marked with the greatest kindness to linly, which has been so generously defended by him."

The King Victor Emmanuel, in consequence of a very urgent representation received from the French Government, has refused to grant permission to the Prince de Carignan to accept the Regency of Central Italy, which has been offered to him .- Times' Cor. Letters from Bologna, of the 13th ult., announce that Garibaldi had asked to occupy with his troops the college of the Barnabite Fathers, at Porta Maggiore. The Bologna Government had made an inventory of the property of the Jesuits in Romagna, and was about to sell it, but the Bishops have ener-

getically protested against this robbery. The Giornale di Roma, of the 58th ult, contains the following particulars, written by its special correspondent in the marches :-- " Monsignore the Bishop of Rimini was returning to his own residence from Coriano, where he had been to assist at the election of the Superioress of a religious community, when a soldier, under what pretext it is not known, began to use imprecations against him, and threatened his life. Immediately, such a crowd of those undisciplined armed bands began to gather around the episcopal palace, as to leave no doubt that the city was about to lose its chief pastor, just as so many churches of the diocese are deprived of their parish priests. Apprehension increased to such an extent that for many hours the report was believed that the Bishop had been arrested. This general belief was confirmed by the arrest of many priests, which had been ascertained to have taken place during the preceding days, as well as by the annoyance and insults endured by Monsignore the Bishop of Bertinore and Sarsina. Among the parish priests and other clergy imprisoned in the diocese of Rimini, I shall limit myself to mentioning the Archpriest of Saludecio, who was led handcutted to prison ; two priests, brothers, of the name of Solari, of Marciano Don Titi Brigidi of Cattolica; the Archpriest of Ciola, Don Semprini; and two priests of Mondaino .--Five of the arrested priests were sent on the 19th of October, by order of the madcap Garibaldi, to Bologna, where, after being locked up at first in the public gaol, they have since been transferred to another more secure place of reclusion." According to impartial accounts their arrest seems to be attributed to the fact that some of the many deserters from the Garibaldi army had recourse to the charity of those priests to obtain relief; and it was for giving assistance to these poor men that the priests have been charged with being abettors of their flight. Priests are leaving the province in such numbers, owing to these persecutions, that in some parishes, the divine service and the administration of the sacraments have been suspended. In addition to the clergy, many laymen have had to take flight, and among them twenty of the inhabitants of Bertimoro who had protested against the insults inflicted in the episcopal palace. "If the Lord does not as-

sist those provinces, great misfortune is in store for

the Romagna.' The French Episcopate, to the number of nearly sixty Bishops, have now signified in solemn addresses their sympathy with the Holy Father under his distresses. The Prelates of Germany and Spain are following the example. Laymen, too, have a duty to perform in this matter, and the hints we have ventured to drop have been responded to in a very gratifying manner. Out of the encouraging correspondence we have received, we have printed a few letters (we have given but one to-day, but that, as will be recognised by many, is from an influential rter,) all breathin a bearty zeal in the cause the Pope. We hope in our succeeding numbers to devote a larger space to these most opportune manifestations of Catholic feeling, which we invite .--Those containing practical suggestions, or offers of tangible aid, will, of course, be preferred for insertion. What the Supreme Pontill needs is not barren sympathy, or still more barren advice. His Government has robbed no man, it has defrauded no man, it has repudiated no financial obligation. On the contrary, for the sake of peace and conciliation, it has paid debts it did not owe, and it has been robbed by those who possessed only the right which might confers. Did the Pope now behold in his coffers the sums abstracted from it by these two couses he would have little need to ask aid from any quarter. Whether he needs aid or not, is it not our duty and our privilege to contribute to his necessities ?-When did Christendom cease to do this? Our exemptions from the claim is one of the blessings we owe to the "Reformation." For our own part we repudiate a boon conferred by Cranmer and Henry VIII. Medieval enthusiasm will take a practical and a truly Catholic turn, if it can bring about the revival of Peter's Pence .- Weekly Register. PRUSSIA. New matter for speculation has been afforded by the increased armaments of Prussia and by the interview between the Prince Regent and the Russian Czar at Breslau. The notion of a league or an understanding between Russia, Prussia, and England has been started as a precaution against the eventualities of an arrangement between France and Austria as to the next step after the settlement of the Italian Question. The cession of Lombardy, it is suspected, may be repaid upon the Danube, and the next move against England may be looked for in the dominions of the "Sick Man" of Turkey .- Tublel. It is stated on reliable authority that at the interview held at Breslau the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia determined not to consent to a revision of the treaties of 1815 or to take part in any Congress in which England should not be represented, the last resolution being proposed by Prussia.

opinion with respect to Mantua or Peschiera. The subject has never been touched in my presence by men in office, but the Emperor is by no means in clined to make federal fortresses of two of his most important strongholds.

The Vienna politicians have come to the couclusion that Venetia will de fucto be lost to Austria if the Napoleonic ideas, as expressed in the famous let ter of the 20th of October, should be realized. Those persons who expect that Central Italy will become an integral part of the kingdom of Sardinia are likely, to be disappointed; but there is very little doubt that the original project of the Emperor of the French will be realized. Lombardy was taken by main force from Austria ; but Italy will be made free "from the Alps to the Adriatic" by diplomatic wiles. Until now Louis Napoleon has overreached every one with whom he has had to do, and he is not likely to make an exception in favor of Austria .-For reasons which are known to the whole world, he neither can nor will venture to break the promise he gave to Italy and the Italians. Military men, who have recently returned from Venetia, say, that possession of that province can only be maintained by brute force, as the Italian inhabitants are "to a man" hostile to Austria. Would it not be better for Austria to sell Venetia to the Italians for a sum which would enable her to put her finances in order i Without an inch of land in Italy Austria would be stronger than she now is, for Venetia is to her what a festering wound is to a powerful man. If Austria could resolve to part with Venice, it is morally certain that Hungary would soon lower her tone.

For the moment the Venetians have not the sha dow of a chance of being able to get rid of the yoks of Austria without assistance from abroad ; but still it might be as well if the official advisers of His Majesty would seriously consider whether the loss of Venetia would not be a gain. Almost every foreigner is of opinion that Austria will eventually, by the very force of circumstances, be obliged to relinquish Venetia; but the man who should venture to speak of the possibility of such a contingency to the Emperor would probably be considered a very ill-disposed person, and treated accordingly. It has more than once been said in my presence that Austria may at some future time acquire possession of Lombardy again, but it appears to me that the thing is impossible, as the province was ceded to France who gave it to Sardinia on condition that she should pay a certain sum as indemnification to Austria. As soon as the Zurich treaties are signed Lombardy will form an integral part of the kingdom of Sardinis, and Austria certainly deceives herself if she entertains a hope that Europe will permit her to establish herself again on the right bank of the Mincio. There can no longer be a doubt that the Congress will meet soon after the Zurich Conferences are at an end. If the place of meeting should be Paris, must be concluded that Austria has entirely yielded to France, and will no longer object to there being a permanent Areopagus in the French capital .-Times Correspondent.

INDIA.

The Indian news announces the capture and condemnation to death of two Indian rebel leaders, Rambuksh Singh, and Rajah Loslall; and another not less guilty Rajah has been sentenced to penal servitude for life. The rebellion, however, can hardly be regarded as finally quelled whilst Nana Sa hib not only lives, but (by Bombay advices of the 13th ult.) was keeping the field at the head of several hundred men.

A victory, which reads almost like a defeat, had been gained by the British forces from Bombay over a piratical tribe called waghurs, on the coast. The object of the expedition was to to restore the authority of a ruler whose decheance (to use the term now in vogue) had been voted by his subjects. So strenuous had been the resistance that eighty of our countrymen, including several officers, were killed or wounded in the conflict with this obscure horde. --- Weekly Register.

CHINA.

The Moniteur de l'Armee has the following from China :--

"It appears that a fortified camp has been established in an excellent position at about two miles from Pekin, and that the Emperor is collecting his best troops there. It is said that his Majesty, in case his capital be attacked, intends to retire into Tartary with his family and his guard, the latter consisting of 70,000 Mongols. It he were to do so, it would be difficult to come to an arrangement of the difficulties between him and the European Pow- served for trial. We should like to see the Church he alone represents the monarc and can rs, for alone treat. The insurrection, which has for so long a time prevailed in the country, has entered on a new phase, as division has broken out among the insurgents, some of them continuing to obey the Government of Nankin, and others having abandoned it. The latter have quitted the frontiers of the province of Canton, and have gone to besiege the town of Pao-Khing-Fou, capital of the province of Hou-Nan, where they were not expected. This province is one of the most important in the centre of the empire. It extends to the south of the great lake of Thoung-Thing, and is divided into nine departments. Its population is the vast number of 9,000, 000 souls, of whom a great part are disaffected; and one of its towns, You-Theou, is the head-quarters of the famous revolutionary society, the Nenufar Blanc, which has extended its ramifications all over China. If the insurgents should succeed in possessing themselves of Pac-Khing-Fou and establishing themselves in the Nou-Nan, they will place the Emperor between two formidable insurrections, and will augment the gravity of his situation." AFFAIRS IN CHINA .- A correspondent of the Phi-ladelphia Ledger, who accompanied the American minister to China on his recent visit to Pekin writes from Shanghae, under date of Sept. 3d, un account of the ill feeling which now prevails toward the English and Americans at that place, and in fact, all along the coast, consequent on the disastrous defeat of the English on the Pei-ho. He says -All China, along from the Shantang promontory to Canton, seems to be in a feverish state; relieving itself occasionally by a temporary out-break. Already are the bad results of the defeat of the English before the Peiho forts beginning to show themselves. It will be long before the world's trade with China recovers entirely from that fatal mishap. When I was here 3 months since, Chinese boats on the river made way for Europeans as a matter of course. Now, they boldly stand up and call to you to "go about." Then one thought nothing of cutting across the country from Woosang to Shanghae in a sedan chair, whereas now it would be looked upon as madness, or, at least, as a very wanton risk of one's life. Then we entered the Chinese quarter of Shanghae with confidence; now we do so at the risk of antique eggs, stones and knives. Europeans residing at Shanghae have, within the last month, been insulted, beaten, stabbed, and murdered, all because the rabble have un idea that the English are humbled, and that they can thus act with impunity. How long will merchants expose their lives and property, and the lives of their families, if such a state of things is allowed to last? Will they not leave Shanghae, Ghina, if it is not ar-rested ? What then will we do for our tea and silks ? Of course, to avoid all this, they must be whipped worse than ever; and as they are to be whipped, why should not the United States help England to do it? We are to share equally in the benefits. From Japan also we have bad news, resulting partly, I feel convinced, from the conduct of the lately arrived foreigners themselves We are told that the captain of an American merchant ship went on shore at Nagaskic, to fill his water casks, and he was informed by the officials that that was not proper, and that he must return on board, where he would find water, in Japanese boats; that the captain refused, resisted, and was overpowered ; that he subsequently returned armed, when a fight ensued, the Emperor Napoleon's letter to the King of Sardi- which resulted in the wounding of several Japanese;

fer to the Dictator of Parma and Modena-full powers, nia, and none of them have ventured to express an that, several days later, an American was walking through the streets, was insulted, and shot down the Japanese with his revolver. ¹⁰ ;

WILD SPORTS OF THE WEST.

When pleasure begins to grow dull in the East, We'll order our wings and be off to the West. -MOORE

(From the London Examiner-Protestant.) In the merry days of the tithe system, the favorite popular pastime, through a great part of Ireland. was parson shooting. There was the season for par-sons, like the season for partridges, and how many head of the black game Captain Rock and his friends used to bring down of an autumn is an interesting chapter in modern Church history. Well, the legis-lature passed the rent-charge act, and the rentcharge act spoiled all. Not a parson has been bagged The lovers of rural sports, however, will be since. gratified to learn that, among other Irish revivals, there has been a laudable attempt lately to revive the sport in question, with the trifling difference that the parsons are now to carry the gun, while the Catholic priests are to take their turn to be popped at, than which nothing can be fairer.

The first Protestant clergyman to take the field has been the Rev. Mr. Goodison, of the Church Missionary Society, a body for whose proceedings people will in future consult Bell's Life or the Sporting Magazine, We observe that informations have been taken against the rev. gentleman at the Ballinrobe Petty Sessions for threatening to shoot a priest of the name of Lavelle, not with a gun, however, but a pistol, the usual small beginning in the practice of firearms. As the case is to go to trial, we have no intention of prejudging it, but there are facts not controverted upon which we may legitimately comment. Here is Mr. Goodison's own account of what occured between him and his game, previous to the alleged threat for which he stood accused. Their being a cross charge against the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, the court had an opportunity of hearing the statements of both parties :--

"The Rev. Richard Goodison was sworn, and examined by Mr. Buchanan-I live at Ashlengh, in the County of Mayo; I am a Catholic clergyman, a clergyman of the Church of Eugland. On the 5th of October I rode to Tourmakendy across the mountains; in doing so I overtook the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, another rev. gentleman, I believe, and some other man along with them. When I came up to Mr. Lavelle he saluted me; he might have said something, but I did not hear it; he bowed, and I returned the salute; he asked me was not that a bad road. and I said yes; he asked me how far I had travelled that day, and I said about ten or twelve miles; he asked me how far I was going, and I said to Tourmakeady ; I said then, " I presume you are Mr. Lavelle;" he said yes, that he was Father Lavelle ; I then said in reply. "Why call yourself Father ?" and he said, "Because I am Father ?" I said, "Where do the Scripture teach us that ?" Up to this Mr. Lavelle's manner towards me was very civil ; he rushed up then in the most excited manner; I was before him on the road, and he rode up to me and said, " What is that you said? How dare you?"

What followed was so differently related by the Protestant missionary and the Popish priest that one or the other must be forsworn, and it will be for a jury to say which of the reverend gentlemen is the perjurer. However, here we have the Rev. Mr. Goodison admitting that he broke out upon the priest, who had given him no provocation, but had accosted him in the most civil manner with the above impertinent and offensive questions. As we must suppose that they were put by the raving missionary in regular exercise of his functions under the Society which employs him, it is easy to understand why they feel it necessary to provide their agents with pistols. Although the Irish are not the fire-eating people they formerly were, it is obvious that any man who makes it his business to ride about the country, addressing irritating observations on the most exciting of subjects to every member he meets of the persuasion and order to which they must be most disagreeable, ought in common prudence to be armed against the chance of meeting with daugerous tempers. We may, therefore, judge of the propriety of the missionary's proceedings by his previous martial preparations. His revolver explains his religion; his pistol exhibits in the strongest possible light the decency of his catechism. This is perfectly independent of the questions which are re-Missionary Society itself brought to justice for send ing such firebrands as Mr. Goodison abroad through a country like Ireland, where they are under the necessity of going armed in apprehension of assaults, provoked if not justified by their own misbeliariour, As to the folly displayed by the holy man of the pistol, it was too transparent to deserve a remark .-Where is the scriptural authority for the title of " Reverend," which Mr. Goodison himself bears ?-And above all, where is the scriptural authority for the weapon of destruction in the bands of the preacher? The men of whom it is said that their footsteps were "beautiful on the mountains," were not missionaries of the stamp that roam the mountains of Mayo. Another article from the pen of the Count de Montalembert has made Europe ring, and another seizure, another prosecution, has celebrated the anniversary of what he, with some reason, calls his 'confessorship." The contrasts of the case are a little singular. Twelve months back, France, being then professedly friendly towards us, presecuted the Count for an article eulogistic of England, Now, France who is not friendly-France, where England is sculded in official prints, and savagely vituperated without any official animadversion, in the others, prosecutes the Count de Montalembert for his article, and one of the reasons given is, lest England should take offence- the Count having applied to a part of her policy, the epithet "ignoble." We trust our Government will be duly sensible of the prefound re-We trust our Gospect paid to British susceptibilities. The respect is perhaps a little overstrained. England knows the Count, as least as well as she knows any Frenchman: she claims a part in him. Assurelly she would never have quarrelled with France for anything he might say of her. The real cause of the prosecution lies, of course, in the scope of the article, which is first to fasten on the Imperial policy the whole blame of the mischiefs that have taken place and are likely to take place in the Papal dominions; secondly, to assert that with France, and France alone, rests the whole arbitrement, and consequently ; and the whole responsibility of the fate of Italy lastly, to shew that a loyal support to the Holy Father in his present difficulties, is the only course compatible with sound principles of liberal and con-stitutional policy and of public justice and international right. The Italian complications, in the opinion of the Count, prove more strongly than ever, the advantages of Parliamentary government. Had France and Austria or either of them possessed such a constitution, the Italian war of 1859 would never have taken place. Had Piedmont remained true to the principles of Charles Albert, she would never have attacked the Pope, nor perpetrated her invasion of Italian liberties by the establishment of military dictatorships at home and abroad. The Count is himself a staunch constitutionalist, and he does not any more than last year disguise his enmity to the empire, or his regret for the revolution of 1849.-This time he has thrown down the gauntlet more sternly and defied the Emperor a Fourmace. No question that he speaks the mind of Catholic France though there is a lingering reluctance in which we confess we share, to regard the Chief of the foremost Catholic nation of the earth as committed to a course in any sense antogonistic to the interests of the Church. We cannot but own, making all al-lowances for h's position-ap earances a e against him The feeling of English Catholics is like to that of the Count .- Weekly Register.

of two companies, and the Waggon Train of one light company. The division is to be accompanid by 500 sailors. The total effectives of the division, which may be called a corps d'armee, will amount to 20,000 men of all ranks and all arms. They are not expected to arrive in China before the month of April or May.

M. de Montalembert, in the article in the Correspondent (for which that paper has received an avertissement), throws the responsibility of the disturb-ances in the Romagna on France and the Emperor: -"It is France which saved the temporal power of the Pope from destruction in 1849; it is France again who has allowed it to be shaken and diminished in 1859. This is the fact, the truth which blind men only can deny. Assured, France is not alone in this path, but her overwhelming ascendancy places her at the head of the movement, and throws the great and supreme responsibility upon her. We know all the legitimate and crushing reproaches that are due to England and Piedmont; but if France had so willed it, Piedmont would not have dared to undertake anything against the Holy See, and England would have been condemned to her impotent hatred. Let us trace the sources of the evil, the recent evil, the flagrant evil. It may be dated principally from the congress of Paris in 1856, from that diplomatic reunion which, after having solemuly declared that none of the contracting powers had the right of interfering, either collectively or individually, between a Sovereign and his subjects (protocol of March 18th) : after having proclaimed the the principle of the Turkish Sultan against his Christian sub-jects, thought itself justified, by its protocol of April 8th and in the absence of any representative of the august accused, in proclaiming that the situation of the Papal States was abnormal and irregular. This accusation, developed, aggravated and exaggerated in Parliament and elsewhere by Lord Palmerston and Count Cavour, was nevertheless formally put forward under the presidency, and on the initiative of the French Minister for Foreign affairs. Consequently France must be held accountable for it to the Church, and to the rest of Europe. In the very midst of the intoxication of victory, while the Austrian columns, defeated and hamiliated, were in full retreat towards the Adige, appeared the proclamation, dated from Milan, June 8th, which called all the Italians to arms."

The Constitutionnel, in a second article on the Congress, signed by its principal editor, M. Grandguillot, states that the late Prince Metternich himself was convinced that the conditions agreed upon at the Congress of 1815 could not be lasting, and exhorts the Italians to be practical, and not to endenvor to advance too rapidly, and render the unity of Italy a weak counterfeit of the unity of France. It further states that if they are determined to carry out this union the reforms granted will enable them to do so, if they advance with prudence.

The article terminates by expressing a hope that the Italians will receive with deference the counsels of the Powers of Europe, who will go to the Congress fall of feelings of sympathy for the Italian cause.

M. Louis Veuillot commences a long article in the Univers (the first of a series) on the Papacy with this paragraph :--

"Julian, the Apostate, waged war against the

Bologna has approved by a large majority, the following proposition :- " To accept the resignation of the Governor General of the Romagna, and to trans-

The Prussian Gazette publishes an article of which the following is a summary :---

"'The Allgemeine Zeitung insists on its statement that the interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia had a tendency hostile to England. The same paper pretends that Prussia had entered upon the policy of France and Russia to isolate England, and had promised to maintain an unconditional neutrality in case war should be declared by France against England,-In order to support these absurd insinuations the Allegemeine Zeilung refers to the imaginary statements of some Prussian newspapers which are known to belong to the Opposition press, and which have a self-understood interest to disfigure every step of the Government for the sake of obtaining a basis for attacks against it. The writers of the Allgemeine Zeilung place themselves by their conduct on the same footing with certain French journals, which, in translating the malevolent conjectures of the Prussian Opposition press, transformed them into positive facts. These tactics may be considered ingenious, but are hardly patriotic or useful to the interests of Germany."

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna papers have taken but little notice of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____DECEMBER 2, 1859.

UNITED STATES.

THE UNDER GROUND RAILROAD. The usual reports of the transactions of our public corporations, which or main tained for the accommodation of travellers, do not give the quotations of stock or bonds of the do not give and questions of south or bonds of the company managing the famous route within there, is no question of the right of negroes to ride in the cars. no question of the right of negloes to ride in the cars. Although the stock is in first hands, and the profits are not reported, the people of the South, who ought to know, aver that the under-ground railroad is do-ing au extensive business. The annual convention of abilitionists some times bint at the provide of of abolitionists some times hint at the progress of this great smuggling concern in running off fugitives but they give no information of the modus operandi. The organization must be very complete, and the stations well known to the conductors, if not to travellers. A Virginia slaveholder some fine morning misses a valuable "boy" or a strapping " wench." ing misses a valuable boy or a strapping "wench." How the absent ones get off, no one knows—what route was taken, no one can guess. Handbills are put out and advertisements inserted in the country papers, but they elicit nothing. No one comes for-ward to state a suspicious fact. The means by which the fugitives are spirited away are unknown. It is probable that many persons assisted in the flight.--From station to station the runaways were hurried; they were guarded, fed. clothed, and passed along until they left this territory. They are heard of in Canada: but how did they get there ? For twenty years this system has been in operation. Slaves are spirited away; the end is known, but the means are invisible. The Abolitionists are so keen at the business, that they leave no tracks. The sharpest slaveover cannot discover the management of his loss. The parties concerned in the management of the road keep their secret better than the members of the best keep their secret better than the members of the best secret society. Who they are and how they act, have never been divulged. They form a mysterious, energuic, and peculiar institution, and since the fugitive slave law has been passed they have trans-ferred thousands of slaves to Canada. The existence of this conspiracy, and the faith which the parties keep to each other, together with the extent of their

labors, is one of the most remarkable things connected with the history of the present age. FREE NEGROES UPON RAILWAYS .- A bill has been introduced into the Tennessee Legislature to prevent

free negroes travelling on railroads in that State, which passed at the first reading. The bill provides that the President who shall permit a free negro to travel on any road within the jurisdiction of the State under his supervision, shall pay a fine of five bundred dollars; any Conductor permitting a vio-lation of the act, shall pay a fine of two bundred and fifty dollars; provided such free negro is not under the control and care of a free white citizen of Tennessee, who vouches for the character of said free negro in a penal bond of one thousand dollars .-Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

CRIME IN BATIMORE .- Mr. Whitney, district attorney at Baltimore, having been blamed because violaters of the law are not more promptly brought to trial, publishes a statement of the amount of crime brought before the courts. For the September term of the criminal court he has before him 382 indictments, 7 of which are for murder, 48 for assault with intent to murder, and 68 for assault and riots. As ordinary conducted it will require eight months to try these cases. There are also on hand 200 indict. CONGREGATION OF NOTHE DAME, ments for minor offences, and the present session of the grand jury is expected to add 500 more to the long catalogue of indictments, several of which will be for murder. Mr. Whitney also accuses many of the 'good citizens' of cowardly avoidance of their own duty in the matter.

A Mrs. Miller died suddenly in St. Louis last Thursday. Her husband had eloped with another man's wife, and she died of excessive grief at the circumstances of her desertion.

The women in Minnesota find profitable employment in farming. It is said that the farm work in that State is now performed by about half as many females as males.

THE " PLAYFUL PRANKS OF AMERICAN FREEMEN."-The District Attorney of Baltimore is quoted to bare characterised the election riots of that city as the "playful pranks of freemen." Stabbing and shooting and driving voters away from the poll may be innocent and commendable amusement among Plug Uglies, but in any civilized region, where law is considered superior to brute violence, such innocent recreation would put the parties who indulged in them in fear of their lives or their liberties at the hands of the law. The "freemen" who allow their sportiveness to take this direction are very likely to

conversion. Their last state is worse than their first. Se long as they stand out in their proper characters they are understood and can 'be guarded against ;---but it requires double precaution to avoid being hoodwinked by them when they put on "the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."

It is well known that during the last panic in New York, the John Street Prayer Meetings of the business men were crowded with the merest kite-flyers and legal swindlers in the city. The published confessions of one or two of these gentlemen in regard to their object in attending such gatherings, the consequent good effect it had on their business, are yet in the memory of, and ough. to be a warning to, the public.

One result of these Business Men's Prayer Meetings-though not, from its nature demonstrableseems to be the improvement of trade among special cliques. distinguished by their refigious professions. This is a perversion of piety we submit, or if not, it is certainly an injury to the busiuess community at large, although beneficial to a few. It possesses all the characteristics save one, of a conspiracy, de-fined by statute: it is understood, rather than a matter of stipulation. Its effects are the very ones which the law attempts to guard against, but they are reached by a Prayer Meeting, instead of a contract .- Western Banner.

Р. К.

INDIAN CREEK, Mo., July 3d, 1857. MESSHS. PERRY DAVIS & Son :- Having used your PAIN KILLER for two years, I find it to be the best medicine for what it is recommended for that I have ever used. I feel thankful for the benefit I have received from it. I have been troubled with dyspepsia for ten years, and tried * * * to no bene-fit. But as soon as I got to using your PAIN KULER I found relief, and by the use of it am entirely cured. For chills and fever or congestive chills, it is the best medicine I have ever used. I have used it for a great muny complaints, and it has never yet failed in giv-ing immediate relief. CIIAS. L. GANGII. ing immediate relief.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

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

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a num-ber of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage o defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sules and light profits.

> WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS. E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer,

265 Notre Dame Street. Oct. 20, 1859.

ACADEMY

OF THE

KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competion to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the Same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the asual requisites and accomplishments of Female

Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS :

Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.;

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on and for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to by his sister, Eliza Lyons, at this office. hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the P ovince.

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

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU.

OOLONG. SUGARS.

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Ronsted.

LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. do.

RICE.

INDIAN MEAL.

B. W. FLOUR.

DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.

BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine ; Martel, n hhds, and cases.

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal

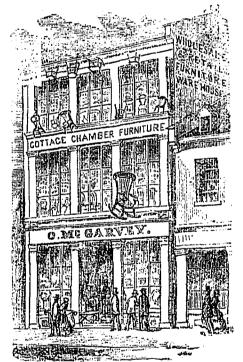
Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c., -Pickies, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-rants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do. ; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

STARCH-Gleufield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

and Shos Brushes. SPICES, &c.-Figs, Pranes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronic, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Caudies, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sar-dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet: Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;--tone Converts; Salthar, Barback, Barback Alum, Copperas, Salphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold

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WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS? INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK LYONS, who left Montreal for New York about nine years 17 United States papers will confer a favor by

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EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S Select English, Commercial and Mathematical EVENING SCHOOL, No. 109, WEL-LINGTON STREET. Number of young men or pupils limited to 12. Lessons from Seven to Nine each Evening, for five

nights each week Moutreal, October 13, 1859.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be Resumed or THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the chool. W. DORAN, Principal. School.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

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

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

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

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Envertye and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FILE, ROSE, OF ERTSIPPLAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DIS-EASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITAA-TED ON IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in " impurity of the blood " is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY 0F

CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL;

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. U. R. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

MR. P. GARNOT, Professor of French. MR. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English.

The Course of Education will embrace a Period of Five Years' Study.

FIRST YEAR: TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

Preparatory Class:

Religion ; English and French Reading ; Calligraphy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English ; Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion ; French and English Reading ; Etymology; Calligraphy; The Elements of Prench and English Grammar; The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English ; Vocal Music.

THIRD YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading with ex-planations; Etymology; Catligraphy; Arithmetic, (with all the rules of Commerce); English and Prench Syntax; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English ; Vocal Music.

FOURTH YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTE. Religion ; French and English Reading, with reasonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Gram-mar (French and English); all the Rates of Arith-metic; Geography; History of Ganada, under the dominion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry ; Natural History, ancient and modern listory ; Object Lessons in French and English ;-Book-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music.

FIFTH YEAR :

TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion ; Elocution, English and French ; French and English Literature; Califgraphy; Baok-Keeping, by Double Entry: Commercial Economy; Geogra-phy; History of Canada under the rule of the Engish; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Geometry; Algebra; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry ; Vocal Music.

N.B .- As the most important lessons are the first of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of these lessons.

Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of their children.

The Religious instruction will be under the direction of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a-week in French and English. Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of English will procured. 17 The duties of the School will be Resumed at

Nine A. M., on MONDAY next, 22d current, For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School,

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal. A NEW CANDIDATE

FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

PRO BONO PUBLICON

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the general public, that he has OPENED the Premises No. 3, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, (Dr. Nelson's Buildings,) with a large and well selected STOCK of FANCY GOODS, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., &c. &c. and that he is now prepared to Sell the same at nOW PRICES, for CASH ONLY. His Stock of Fancy Goods, &c., comprises everything usually found in an establishment of the kind, including also Catlery, Jewellery, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy Soaps, Carriages of imported Willow, Cala, do., Baskets, do., and a great variety of Toys. This Stock having been selected by a gentleman of more than twenty years experience in the trade, the style and quality of the Goods may be relied on. The STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will be found eplete with everything essential to a First Class Stationery House, consisting of Writing Papers, from the lowest to the highest grades ; Packet, Commercial, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instands, Pens, Penholders, Shates, Shate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Leads, Rulers, Scaling Wax, Wafers, Wafer Stamps, Rubber, &c. &c. &c. Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Bill Books, Pass Books, Copy Books, Maps, Diaries, Portemonnaies, Wallets, &c. The National Series, and a good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools.

at the lowest prices. March 3, 1859.

and Shoe Brushes.

lose the rights of freemen, by proving that they not know how to use them with honor to themselves or safety to their political institutions.

The sale of California wines in San Francisco this year will amount to about half a million of dollars. One of the San Francisco papers gives a list of twenty-six various brands, the owner of which has a stock of one hundred thousand gallons, another eighty thousand gallons, and a third, thirty thousand gallons

SENTENCED AT LAST .- Deputy United States Marshal Tyler has been sentenced to six years imprisonment in the State Prison, for the shooting of Capt. Jones.

IGNORANCE IN TENNESSEE. - A Tennessee paper states that the census of 1850 reported upwards of 27,000 native free white pursons in the State, who had acknowledged to the census takers that they were unable to read, which is about one-fourth of the real number.

MORALITY AT A DISCOUNT .--- It is stated that 25 gambling houses are established and doing a flour-ishing trade in one little circuit of the business portion of Chicago.

TOUCHING A TENDER SUBJECT. - A correspondent of the New York Observer, who appropriately signs himself "Boyle," touches with a probe one of the sore places in Webster's Dictionary as follows, under the head "Beauty of Defining" :-- "Being sorely afflicted with one of Job's comforters, a boil, I was tempted to look into a dictionary, to learn something of the nature of the thing. I deemed Webster's Un-abridged, the great work of the great Lexicographer, and said to be the best defining dictionary in the world. Turning up the word, the following proved to be the luminous, simple, satisfactory, beautiful explanation. I give a verbatim and the whole of

tion, characterized by a pointed postular tumor, and supparating with a central core; a peruncutus.'

"Was anything ever more intelligible ! How easy for a child to learn | I could not but regret that this definition had not met the eyes of the Baptist newversion people before they translated the book of Job. It would have been so beautiful to say instead of boils, 'And Satan smote Job with circumscribed subcatancous inflammations, characterized by pointed postular tumors, and supporting with central cores.' Or, if that is too long, it would be in harmony with the principles of the new version to say, 'Satan smole Job with sore Peruncutuses.' But scriously, it not worth while, Messrs. Editors, to ask the publishers of that book to employ some competent person to define the definition, and give it to us with a pictorial illustration in the next edition? It is not an offence and a farce to use words in defining that are more unintelligible than the word to be explained? Peruncutus will be looked for in vain in the dictionary, except as a definition of a simple word.'

BUSINESS MEN'S PRAYER MEETINGS. - We beg to warn our readers in advance against the class of men who frequent what are called Business Meu's Prayer Meetings. Some few well disposed persons, from the excess of their Sunday piety, attend; the majority belong to those who, having lost their rerutation by very sharp or even disreputable prac-tices in busines, desire to recover their position in public estimation by an affectution of repentance and

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages: A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payab hal yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septemer, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORNESS or any affection of the Thront CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTIMA, CATAREN, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for Cougus, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGKLOW, Euston.

" Have proved extremely serviceable for HOANSE. NESS.

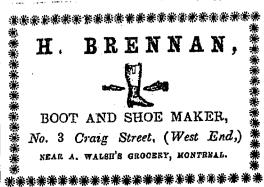
Rev. HENRY WARD BRECHER. " I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPRAKERS."

Rev. E H. ONAPIN, New York. "Effectual in removing Hourseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. "Two or three times I have been attacked by Buonchiris so as to make me four that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

Rev. E. B. RYCEMAN, A.B., Montreal. Wesleyan Minister.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box.



WAR IS DECLARED!

AND TO OPEN

ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST,

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

NO TERMS OF PEACE,

Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

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

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

OWEN M'GARVEY Wholesale and Retail, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

August 28.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organ-ism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring

ism, correcting its discased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Alumnae, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costice-ness, Hearthurn, Headache arising from disordered ness, Hearthurn, Headache arising from disordered ness, Hearthurn, Headache arieng from disbrarrea Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatheney, Loss of Appe-tile, Jacudice, and other kindred complaints, ariging from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Couchs. Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so nu-merons are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons pub-licly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer besitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afficient by can never forget, and pro-duced curve too numerous and too remarkable to a furzoiten. e forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AVER & CO. LOWELL. MASS.

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells.

JUST RECEIVED, ex SS, "North American," a Consignment of "CAST STEEL" BELLS, a very superior article, and much cheaper than Bell Metal. For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Catechisms of all denominations.

Childrens' Books in great variety.

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

N. Y. Ledger	Scottish American			
Weekly	Musical World			
Mercury	Musical Friend			
Frank Leslie	Staats Zeitung			
Harper's Weekly	Atlantische Blatter			
Picayuno	Herald			
Police Gazette	Tribune			
Clipper	Times			
Brother Jonathan	Frank Leslie's Magazine			
Tablet	Irish News			
Phœnix				
Metropolitan Record, (Catholic.)				
Youth's Magazine, Do.				
Church Journal,				
Christian Inquirer,				
Independent,				
And all the Montreal Dai	ly and Weekly papers			
Additions from time to time will be made to this				
department as the public demand may require.				

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

Periodicals of the day can have them Bound in a style of excellence appropriate to the work. Particular attention will also be paid to the Binding of Music.

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

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



Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

DRY GOODS,

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

JOHN PAPE & CO.

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

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

GENERAL DRAPERY,

HOSIERY AND GLOVE

WAREHOUSE,

THE CLOTH HALL,

292 Notre Dame Street, (West), (Fourth door from M'Gill Street,)

ALSO.

GENTLEMEN'S GENERAL OUTFITTING AND

MERCHANT TAILORING.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

Best West of England BLACK CLOTHS. Brown Drab Oxford, Brown Drab Oxford, Moscow and Beaver Cloths, &c. Cassimeres, Heather Tweeds, Doeskins, &c. Gent's fancy Flannel Shirts, Gent's L. wool Vests and Pants, Gent's Walking, Driving and Dress GLOVES. Gent's Shirts Collars, Scarfs. Gent's Couts, Pants and Vests, Fashionably got up for immediate demand. A vory Select Assortment of Ladies' Mantle Cloths. Ladies' Scarfs and Polkas. Ladies' Hosiery and Gloves. Ladies' Dress Goods, Newest Styles. Worked Muslin, Sleeves and Collars in sets. Balmoral Skirts, Corsets. Linens, Long Cloths, Muslins. Table Linens, Towellings Napkins. French Cambric, and Silk Handkfs. Childrens Hosiery, Gloves, Bootees, &c. Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, Gent's Scotsh Scarfs, Wrappers, &c. The entire stock is marked off with the selling price in plain figures on each article. J. IVERS, Proprietor. Montreal, October 13, 1859.

PATTON & BROTHER. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street. MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shovest notice at reasonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856.

No. 2 " arge and improved..... 90 00 I have received numerous testimonials from Boot and Shoe manufacturers. Tailors, Dress-makers, Seamstresses, and others, who are using my Machines -all unite in recommending them for general use.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES WRITTEN BY THE TWO LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-ERS IN CANADA :--

Montreal, July 23, 1859. We take pleasure in hearing testimony to the comple working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. B. J. Nagle, having had two in use for the last two months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.

BROWN & CHILDS.

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

Montreal, 26th July, 1859. The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines

of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring are well satis-fied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have used up to the present time. A. LAPIERRE & SON.

If you want a Machine, making a Stitch which cannot be either ravelled or pulled out, call at

E. J. NAGLE'S

Sewing Machine Establishment, No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265.

It is the only place in Canada where you can buy a Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt Bosom to a Horse Collar. All Machines bought of me are warranted for

Twelve months.

N. J. NAGLE, TOFFICE AND SALE ROOM, ET 265 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

FACTORY,

Over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Bosin. N.B .- Needles 80 cent per dozen.

November 16, 1859.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale BELLS. an assortigent of Church, Factory, Steam- of the large Spinning Top. boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School- September 22. House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. BELLS. BELLS. BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address

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

dred machines



We here present an accurate diagram of the double lock stitch as taken by this Machine. The stitch being magnified to show the direction of the two threads more accurately, it will be seen that the threads are firmly twisted and interlocked with each other, making it impossible to rip though every fourth stitch be cut. Clothing sewed with this stitch can never give out. Having for some time been solicited to open a

branch in Montreal, we have now complied by tak-ing the elegant and spacious Store under the Grand Trank Offices, opposite the Ottawa Hotel. In opening so extensive an establishment here, we but repeat the requirements of our business in other cities, and we trust we may be encouraged to place in the household of every family one of our Sewing Ma-chines. We know by actual experience that no family can afford to be without one. The difficulty of managing other and more complicated Sewing Ma-chines has heretofore prevented their general use in Canada : WE GUARANTEE the Management of this Machine as simple as the common Coffee Mill. Three thousand Families in the States who have purchased and used our invention during the past year, attest to the truth of all we here assert, for not one machine has been reurned to us, yet we wish it, and will return the money if it does not give entire satis-

faction. ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your residence or at our Establishment. Servants taught at our

Rooms. We Hem any width without previous basting; Stitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sew in Cord ; likewise Embroider with the lightest or heaviest silk or French working cotton. You may complete your entire Fall and Winter Sewing in a few days by taking a few lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines. Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnishcd almost upon their own terms.

Understand us, we will sew the coarsest Bagging or the finest Silk, Satan, or Lawn upon one and the same Machine. We work from two common spools of Thread or Silk, just as you get them from the shops.

Agents wanted throughout the Canadas. SCOVELL & GOODELL. September 29.

REGISTRY OFFICE

YOR

SERVANTS.

MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign

> MRS. MUIR, 283 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SHOW ROOM OPEN THIS DAY (THURSDAY) with a splendid Assortment of the FINEST and **CHEAPEST GOODS in MILLINERY.** Oct. 6.



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

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

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

Nov. 17.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST COOKING STOVE That can be got for money, ask for the

"QUEEN'S CHOICE,

FIRST PRIZE COOKING STOVE, Manufactured by

WILLIAM RODDEN & CO.. 91 William Street. Montreal, Nov. 10.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RÀCE.)

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

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

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

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

ent.

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

For Scubs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so

than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass.

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

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Boston :---

Sr. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER.

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W.