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No. 5.

LORENZO; OR, THE EMPIRE OF RELIGION.

BY A SCOTCH NON-CONFORMIST, A CONVERT TO THE CATHOLIC FAITH. Trunslated from the French by a Lady of Philadelphia. CHAPTER IX.

Lorenzo resumed in these words: "Towards morning, the jailer brought me some nourishment; he remained, with arms folded, standing opposite to me. I took a cup of broth, which he had placed before me, and drank half of it. He presented me a piece of fowl. 'My wife,' said he, 'sends you this; eat, you must preserve your strength.' I kindly thanked him. Taking my hand, he said: 'It seems that the visit you have received, has rendered you more reasonable.'
I have made the sacrifice,' I answered, in a low

voice, and stifling a sigh. "He looked at me in great astonishment, and I can conceive his surprise at the sudden change, believing that the same person was in prison.— My situation was not to be compared with Henry's, devoid as he was of religion, which gives comfort in the midst even of the greatest misfortunes. I declined eating, but finished the cup of broth, and reiterating my thanks to the jailer, said, 'give my thanks to your wife; tell her to pray for me to Him who takes account even of a glass of water offered in His name.'—
He urged me still to partake of the fowl, but seeing me resolved to eat none of it, 'I will leave it with you, said he; 'perhaps, at a later hour, it will be acceptable.' Then, taking my hand, which was burning, 'if you do not eat,' said he, 'you will scarcely be able to bear the punishment, which you have to suffer. Think too,' he exclaimed, with earnestness, 'that you have a soul to save or lose forever.' He then left me. I reflected a long time on his words. I knew that I was to be deprived of sight; but was ignorant of the manner. I had read and heard of criminals baving their eyes torn out, and that they often died during the infliction of the punishment. I would have preferred death to the future which opened before me, and I began to look upon my approaching end as a favor, and I

thousand times more of love than fear. "I was on my knees, buried in my thoughts, when the jailer returned; he held in his hand a light and a book. 'I think,' said he, 'that this abode in prison. I made no reply. He placed a evening your sentence will be executed; here is bandage upon it, and took the greatest care of a book to engage your attention in the interval. I did not bring you a light before, because you were so unreasonable that I feared you would have abused the privilege; but, truly, religion has gained the upper-hand. I wish then to give you this last consolation, whilst you are yet in a condition to receive it.' I took the book, and thanked him; it was the lives of the first martyrs, and a collection of hymns, bound together. Whilst I was looking over the book, he regarded me with an earnestness, which alarmed me, I was afraid that he guessed my secret; but I soon crease by earthly afflictions, the eternal glory discovered that it was through mere curiosity, and that not having until then visited Henry and

prepared myself, with calinness and resignation

for the judgment of God, who made me feel a

have delayed his departure; 1 should endanger afflicted me most. his life, and baffle my undertaking.

"I asked if it were possible to obtain a delay of five or six days. I learned that 1 could not, and that already three days had passed, cution. I blessed, in my heart, the adorable deupon the cross; and faith and love elevating my me a higher idea of religion, to which I owed all. soul, I even longed, ardently, to survive the execution of my sentence, in order to prolong a life of trouble and destitution, which an eternity would crown with so much the more happiness, in proportion to the length of my sufferings.

"Whilst my soul was exalted even to heaven, soundly, and was only awakened by the noise of the door opening. Several persons entered.

my soul to Him, who alone sustained me, and offered no resistance, as two men tied my hands behind my back, and placed me on the bed.

"I understood, in their Spanish tongue, that they were astonished at my youth and resignation. One made the sign of the cross on my forehead, 'Suffer for our Saviour Jesus Christ,' said he, 'you will have a recompense.'

thought, of herbs, and contained something so damp and cold, and so penetrating, that I was unable for a long time to recall my recollection.

ATHOLIC

"At last, my chains, the darkness which surrounded me, made me sensible of my unhappy apper fate. 'O mighty God!' I exclaimed, 'have you abandoned me?' I was alone: six hours, which soul. appeared an age to me, passed.

After this, the jailer entered, and without changing my position, he gave me some broth, mixed with wine. 'I have obtained,' said he, that this means should be employed to deprive you of sight, because neither your life, nor health will be endangered by it. 'I thank you,' I replied; 'for although this life may be burdensome to me, I owe it to you. May heaven recompense you!' 'They have bound you, only that you might not tear away the bandage, which must remain upon your eyes for twenty-four hours.' "If I promise not to remove it, would you trust me?" 'Yes, for after all, you would but expose yourself to a more cruel punishment.' That consideration is not necessary to induce me to keep my word.' He unbound my hands, and left me. It was then about nine o'clock.

"I fell upon my knees, and passed several nours in prayer; consolation and peace took possession of my soul. I, a thousand times, blessed divine Providence, and don Silva, who had been the instrument in guiding me to the knowledge of truth, and to whom I owed my resignation,

and my future and eternal hopes. "Towards evening my jailer and some other persons entered; they untied the bandage. God has placed in the heart of man a ray of hope, which does not abandon him even in the greatest distress; and which he often entertains against the clearest evidence. I felt it, alas! in my frightful state, and without wishing to acknowledge it even to myself, I dared still to hope that my misfortune was not consummated. But as they uncovered my eyes, and I felt the mild warmth of the lights, which they held near, yet nevertheless, found myself involved in total darkness, a cold sweat covered my face, and I became insensible. When I recovered, I was on my bed; the surgeon of the prison near me; for the jailer, having discovered my wound, which I had disregarded, and which was much inflamed, had promptly sent for the surgeon. He asked me if I had been wounded before or since my me. I then occupied myself with the sole desire of completing my sacrifice, by the sanctifica- and assuring myself that we were alone, I fell tion of the remainder of my life. I inquired to at his feet; I made the confession of my life, which I was condemned, perpetual imprisonment, or the galleys? They told me, that it depended on my choice. I did not hesitate. Don Silva had proved to me, and I had myself seen, what good could be effected among the slaves, by one of religious principles. The humiliation of this state was a further motive to determine me, for I had no longer any other ambition, than to intowards which all my thoughts were directed.

" I was then, together with six convicts, sent me, except with a dark lantern, he had not known | to ----. My companions laughed, sung, and our features: 'You are very young,' said he, related the causes of their condemnation; as for me, I kept profoundly silent. Nature did not "I continued reading, but all my thoughts always second grace; I prayed at intervals; at were concentrated on my position. I knew that other times my mind dwelt upon the thought of on demanding to see the Duke of Medina, I | my life but just begun, and yet already lost; my should be saved. But probably Henry was still friendship for Don Silva, and the renunciation of in Spain; the condition of Count Tancredi might | my brother Arthur, which, of all my sacrifices,

-, we were placed in a "Arrived at galley; then conducted, two by two, to the work for which we were destined. My comnanion was to teach me to be useful to him in his since my sentence should have been put in exe- labors. My companion soon became attached to me, as I worked unceasingly, often doing his signs of Providence, who had wished to save task with my own. He had little sense of re-Henry, and I insisted no more. I read, for some | ligion, but his soul was not dead to gratitude. I time, the lives of the martyrs, and my heart be- spoke to him of God, of his goodness, his mercy, came inflamed at the thought of the rewards and love; and I applied myself to confirm within which were promised me. I offered myself, with | my own soul, a settled peace, which rendering my rapture, in sacrifice to Him, who had died for me temper more equal, would give to those around

" A clergyman occasionally visited us. It was with inexpressible happiness that I received the sacraments of penance and the holy eucharist .-To avoid scandal, and all embarrassing questions on the nature of my crimes, I told the chaplain that I had approached the sacraments only twelve | that he would never give Henry any intelligence my body felt fatigued and exhausted. I slept days previously. This was true, for I had communicated in the morning of the day, on which I was attacked in the forest; but he no doubt sup-"Convinced that my hour had arrived, I raised posed that I had received communion since my apprehension; Henry's arrest being much ante-

rior to this period. "By degrees, I became accustomed to my new life; I began even to enjoy myself, in the midst of my misfortunes. God gave me grace, to have Him almost always present to my thoughts; my soul only lived on earth to diffuse the divine peace and love, with which it was and destroyed all idea of suffering. A bandage was bound tightly across my eyes. It was, I has short time after, he fell sick, and died in sen-

timents the most consoling for his eternal salva-tion. I scarcely quitted him for a moment; I that religion makes difference of conditions dis-

"I had been several months at a part of the slaves were about to be sent to Bayonne. The name of this city made my heart palpitate. They were going to occupy that vessel to which Don Silva had conducted me. They would enter the chapel, where, for the first time, I had been present at mass. Perhaps Don Silva was still the consoling angel of the place. I asked to be of the number of those who were going to leave, and obtained permission without difficulty.

"During the journey, we suffered a great deal from the excessive cold of the mountains we had to traverse; my wound opened afresh; it had never been entirely healed, and now caused me great pain. I found an inexhaustible source of consolation in Him, who disposed of me, according to the adorable designs of His providence, and who deigned to sustain my patience and my courage. Arrived at Bayonne, we were soon established in our new abode.

"The following morning, I inquired if Signor Don Silva was still in Bayonne; and upon receiving an affirmative answer, I experienced such violent emotion at the thought of again meeting my friend, the only being in the world to whom I could confide my troubles and open my heart, that I fainted. Alas! I felt but too well that nature was not annihilated in me; and that I still loved Don Silva with all the ardor which had ever been natural to me. On reviving, I felt my hands pressed with affection, and I believed myself the sport of a dream; but, my name. pronounced in a low voice, made me start. I was in the arms of Don Silva. Recovering immediately my presence of mind, 'I pray you,' said I, 'respect my secret, and see in me only the un-fortunate Lorenzo (I had taken this name on quitting my prison), little worthy of being distinguished from the mass of convicts.

"Don Silva was too much affected to reply. We were alone. 'Great God!' he exclaimed hast thou abandoned this soul, redeemed and saved by such multiplied graces! What have you done, dear and unhappy Hidalla?

"I threw my arms around him: 'Don Silva, condemn not your friend, without hearing him,' since our separation, and I concealed from him no circumstance of it. He raised me with emotion; urged me to discover the truth, and return to my family : to this I objected. 'Each day,' said I, 'I renew my sacrifice in the depth of my heart; it is the pledge of an eternity of happiness and giory. I live but for that future life.-Permit me, encourage me to finish my career, as it has been commenced. I have not deserved the unspeakable joy of again meeting you .--Heaven is too kind to me; I know not how to be sufficiently grateful.'

" Don Silva was bound by the secrecy of confession; he acceded to my request. I returned to my task with a soul overflowing with gladness, and replenished with consolations. Don Silva saw me every morning. He said mass; and I often had the happiness of receiving the holy communion. He came daily to read to me, whilst I worked. I had, as it were, received a new existence. This abode of shame and misery became to me a paradise of delight. Yes, Sidney, I was the happiest of men, with a pure conscience; remote from the tumult and agitation of the world; a profound obscurity, and occupations all elevated by supernatural motives; not a sigh, not a step, which may not have been profitable for the future life, and all the charms of a most holy friendship. Ah! Sidney, when shall it be given you to know the ineffable joy of the continual presence of God; and the delight | behold him. which the thought of immortality gives.

"I learned, through Don Silva, what had become of Henry Walsingham, and although I had not named him, for whom I bore captivity, I saw that he was informed of it, when he told me that Henry was converted, and had made his abjuration to him. I obtained from him, a promise of me; and I wrote to him the two notes which he received, by means of a merchant who was going to pass Walsingham castle.

"However, if adversity elevates the soul, strengthens it, and detaches it from passing things; friendship and its delights, how pure soever they may be, enseeble and diminish more or less, our spiritual strength. This, I experienced. Accustomed, with Don Silva, to rise to the contemplation of celestial things, I supposed myself disengaged from the earth, and all its miseries and vain attachments. Alas! the death of my friend showed me what I was, a reed shaken by

HRONICLE.

"Two days passed without my seeing Don Silva; during two years he had rarely missed a day. I learned that he was sick; my prayers were unceasing, but too eager, too little resigned; they were not worthy of being heard.

" My angelic friend had filled the measure of his good works; he was called to an eternal recompense. Feeling his end approach, he obtained permission for me to be led to him; I fell on my knees at his bedside, and burst into tears. He asked to be left alone with me:

"'Hidalla,' said he, 'the moment of our separation draws near; I bless and adore the will of Him, who calls me. I regret life only on your account. I feel all, that the loss of your sole confidant, of the only friend of your misfortunes will cost you; but He, who takes him from you, can give you another. But, perhaps, he wishes to possess your heart without any division. Calm yourself, then, my beloved Hidalla,' he continued, observing me almost suffocated by my sobs; ' my friend, my brother, I leave you but for a very short time, which will pass as a dream, to be followed (I confidently hope) by changing and eternal happiness. You are still free to seek consolation in your family. I do not, however, require it. If God sustain your courage, it will be well for you, who have sacrificed all for Him; Arthur, Silva, and the world. Never forget the grace of your conversion, and all that the infinitely good and merciful being has done for you To Him, I confide you. I could wish to have labored more faithfully in his service. Oh! that I could describe the joy which shall gladden your last hour, when you will be able to produce before his throne of justice sacrifices, nothing less than the total abandonment and renunciation of all the pleasures of this world.'

"Don Silva's words filled my soul with new courage; I pressed his hand to my lips. 'Yes,' I exclaimed, 'I will finish the work which the Most High has begun in me. I resign myself to every suffering. Pray for your friend, that he may obtain strength and perseverance.'

my prayers for the repose of his soul. I re- marquis, and the impossibility of acquainting his mained near his bed during the administration of the sacraments, and whilst the last prayers were said, to which he responded with great recollection.

"At the conclusion, his voice became weak; he pressed my hand, and blessed me, making the sign of the cross on my forehead. 'Adieu,' said he, 'until the day of our eternal reunion. Refeeling his hand cold and icy, and calling without receiving any reply, I was certain of my earthly desolation. My strength forsook me. I remained motionless near him I had lost. The atan exact account of what befel me after the death of Don Silva. Finding their care useless, it was determined to transfer me, with some others, to the maritime town of was one of the number. Change of air restored me by degrees to a calmer state. The continual fever, which I before had, left me. My strength was re-established. I recovered the peace and joy of a soul entirely resigned.

"Nevertheless, when I understood that the Marquis of Rosline was at ----, nature again Arthur would look upon his brother with contempt, indifference, or at most a humiliating com- alone." passion, without knowing him; and whilst his voice would make me leap for joy, I could never

brace Arthur, make myself known, and return to peared above the altar, with a smiling countenance, holding a palm in his hand. He blessed calm and consoled. Again, for an instant, I thought that in discovering myself to Arthur, I should bring him to the truth; but very soon, I reflected that God has need of none in the execution of His designs, much less of so weak a creature as myself.

Here Lorenzo covered his face (which was to sustain. You know what has passed since wet with tears) with his hands. Then, deeply this time. I feared only the presence of the felt his loss as that of a real friend; so true is it, sighing, "There are griefs which time can never | Marchioness of Rosline, the only one of the faweaken, and of which, religion seems pleased to mily who knew me personally; Lord Donovan appear, and supplies, by her unspeakable charms, let us fathom the whole extent, in order to purify having been several years dead, and the Duchess the want of education, delicacy, and grandeur of us, and to serve to the glory of Him who sends of Salisbury, my mother, from whom I have been separated almost since my birth, and who would never have recognized her son in the nerson of Lorenzo."

CHAPTER X.

Lorenzo having closed his narrative, added with a profound sigh, 'I have but one wish upon earth: it is the conversion of my beloved Arthur -and of you." He then remained some time with his head resting upon his hands, and profoundly recollected. I was sensibly affected .-His conversion, the particular graces he had received, his conduct in the trying situations in which he had been placed, all made upon me an impression which I did not wish yet to acknowledge. Agitated and struggling with my various emotions, I arose and walked with rapid strides along the room. I was buried in my reflections, when, raising my eyes, I saw the marquis of Rosline standing before me, leaning upon the mantelpiece. His eyes were steadily fixed upon me. Struck by his unlooked for presence, I was about letting an exclamation escape, when he, by a sign, withheld me.

At the same time, the voice of Lorenzo recalled me to his side. "Do me the kindness to tell me," said he, " if Arthur has spoken to you in private since the other day, on the subject of your reading, and if he has made any prohibi-

"None; but I wish, on my part, to respond to his generosity; without, however, resisting that interior voice which inspires me with esteem for your religion, and with the resolution to search into it. I have disclosed my intention to the marquis."

Lorenzo appeared to feel great satisfaction. Persevere in this just design, my dear Sidney, and request my brother to be present at your spiritual conferences; this will be a mark of your confidence in him; he will feel it, and perhaps heaven will hear my prayer, and grant me the happiness of seeing Arthur open his eyes to the truth. Oh! then I shall have nothing to re-

The whole soul of Hidalla animated his words. "He promised never to forget me, and desired I felt great embarrassment at the presence of the brother of it. A moment after, perhaps through pity for me, or delicacy, he put an end to my trouble by touching the lock of the door, which was open, and pretending only then to enter, he came near Lorenzo and inquired after his health. After some minutes he left the room, making me a sign not to betray him. I kept his secret. In the evening, Lorenzo came to sup with us .member that I shall await you, and that it depends upon yourself to rejoin me.? These were had passed. The marchioness of Rosline and his last words. They left me with him, until Caroline kept up a cheerful conversation. Arthur, Caroline kept up a cheerful conversation. Arthur, absorbed in his reflections, took no part in it. The next day, while seeking Lorenzo, I went to the chapel, thinking to find him there, but what was my astonishment at beholding there, on his tentions of my companions were not able to re- knees, and so profoundly thoughtful that he neistore my disordered mind. I cannot give you ther saw nor heard me, the marquis of Rosline! His example induced me to pray a moment to the God who, my friend said, was present in the sanctuary. I then went to the garden, where, meeting Lorenzo, I apprised him of what I had just seen.

He pressed my hand. "God is all powerful and infinitely good. He will hear me. I feel assured of it.

The marquis called me, but perceiving Lorenzo, he joined us. "Hidalla," he said, "I am going to deprive you, for a moment, of Sidney, disturbed me. I was troubled by the idea that to whom I have something to say; but solitude is not unpleasant to you, for you are never

These words, and the subdued air which accompanied them, added to the astonishment which Arthur's conduct occasioned me. "I have bad "I passed the night in a strange agitation, and news to tell you," said he; "political affairs are shedding many tears, urged by the desire to em- in a grievous state. The queen (Mary Stuart) has numerous partisans. Lord Murray also .my family. Grace, however, triumphed. 1 re- Peace will not be established without trying nounced this enjoyment, and promised myself in events. I have no intelligence from Lord Seyexchange for it, a more solid joy in heaven, as mour, who has left the kingdom. Many are exthe price of my renewed sacrifice. I slept, and patriating themselves, and passing into France dreamed that I saw my brother. I found my- and Spain. You can either do likewise or reself on my knees in a church. Arthur ap- main with us; but this is the moment to decide, whilst yet affairs permit deliberation."

"I do not hesitate," I interrunted, "and unme. 'Your prayers have been heard,' he said, less you are certain of my being either useful or I am a Catholic. Adieu, 'till eternity.' I awoke, necessary to my uncle, I entreat you to let me share your lot, your opinions, and dangers; and still continue over me your mild and valued guardianship."

"My son Edmund is not dearer to me than you, Sidney," affectionately resumed the marquis. "You will ever have a father tenderly attached "Arthur's conduct occasioned me new com- to you, in the members of mine. Henry lives bats. Determined to keep an inviolable silence unconnected with affairs of state. It you lose a But Lord Walsingham and my brother, Hidella will ever be to you safe guides, enlightened, and perhaps more capable of advising well. If you desire to remain in Scotland with us, I consent, and even urge you to continue your examination of the Catholic faith. Apply to Henry and my brother. Mr. Billingham, too, will greatly assist you. Do not lose your precious time. God alone knows what is reserved for us; and as Hidalla has well said, we should not live for this transitory life, but for another which will never end." The marquis hastily left me; I observed that he feared betraying some strong emotion, which he would not; perhaps, have been able to command, had our conversation been prolonged.

I rejoined Lorenzo, whom I found with Henry, to whom he had made himself known, beseeching him earnestly to conceal from Arthur the part which he had had in his sufferings. In the afternoon, the marquis took his brother apart with me. He confessed to him that seeing the door of his room open, he had entered just at the commencement of his recital, and that he was too deeply interested to withdraw, or to make his presence. He promised that he would appear entirely ignorant before Lord Walsingham as to

what personally concerned him. Lorenzo's health was fully re-established. He resumed all his cheerfulness. But few strangers visited Remember Hill since the troubles at the capital, a great many families of which were exiled, or had voluntarily left the country. We were confined to our family circle; and were extremely happy in that agreeable solitude. We entered earnestly into the study of religion, to which we devoted two hours daily. Mr. Billingham presided, in order to resolve our doubts and objections, and to explain obscure or difficult points. Lord Arthur, who was present at all our meetings, maintained an unbroken silence, never venturing either a question or a remark. Sometimes he pretended to read, but he lost not one word of the conversation; and I-such is man and the perverseness of his mind-since I had greater liberty in my search for truth, pursued the inquiry with less ardor, and was disposed

to urge a thousand difficulties. One morning I found the marquis alone in the breakfast room, engaged in reading. He closed his book on seeing me, and laid it on the mantel piece. When all had withdrawn, I had the curiosity to look at the title of this work, which I had already seen several times in his hands. I was not a little surprised on recognizing the title to be " A Treatise on the Contradictions of the Protestant Church;" this was the book which had so much excited his displeasure when he saw me reading it to Lorenzo. I began to think that Lord Arthur was thinking seriously of his

Some weeks passed. We did not allow ourselves to be much alarmed by the civil troubles, but kept our reflections to ourselves. In our little community, opinion was divided. Henry, his wife, and sister, were attached to the queen (Mary Stewart) whose religion was theirs. The marquis of Rosline was of the Protestant party, at the head of which was Lord Murray, natural brother of Mary Stuart, then regent of Scotland, and the active persecutor of that unfortunate queen.

At breakfast, one morning, Arthur was handed a note. He changed color several times while reading it, and hastily tearing it, he said, "I must repair without delay to Edinburg; do you remain here, and tranquilly await my return, or some intelligence from me. I shall write to recovery or final extinction arising from certain

Mr. Billingham, and to you, if time permit."

He rose and left the room. My grief for this sudden departure was equalled by the surprise which the promised correspondence of the marquis with Mr. Billingham caused me, with whom I had never seen Lord Arthur even converse; and who, until then, I supposed, was least known to him of any resident at Remember Hill.

The marquis' wife and sister were exceedingly alarmed at this hurried journey; but he was so little communicative, that neither ventured to ask any particulars. Lorenzo took it upon himself, and we learned that the condition of the queen was frightful; the number of her friends much diminished; and the capital abandoned to the horrors of civil war.

After dinner, the marquis embraced Matilda and Caroline. Then addressing himself to Henry, he said: "I commit to your charge my dear brother and Sidney; I resign to you all my authority over the latter; I recommend him to you as my own son. And you, dear Walsingham, be cautious; do not take part in affairs for which you are not called. If I should give advice, it would be that you profit by the first opportunity to proceed to the continent-to France or Italy."

"Without you?" interposed Lorenzo, with emotion, throwing himself into his brother's arms.

The marquis, deeply affected, pressed him to his breast; then, seeing our tears flow, he gently disengaged himself, and pressing his hand, said to him: "You have religion; confide in the divine assistance and pray for me." He tore himself, precipitately from our embraces, threw himself into the coach which was waiting for him, waved his adieus and departed.

Ten days passed without bringing any news of Arthur. Political affairs were desperate. The queen was detained at the castle of-, with very little probability of escaping from her numerous enemies. The evening of the eleventh day, Mr. Billingham said he was going to com-municate a letter from the marquis. "It will much afflict you," added he, " but God is there: he will not abandon his own." He requested Henry to read it. It was as follows:

"My Dear and Respected Friend-I converse with you, perhaps for the last time, and without knowing whether this letter will ever reach you. I owe to you the details of my conduct; may it afford you subject for thanks to Divine Providence, and be some consolation to my friends at Remember Hill. I arrived at India, and perhaps the whole commercial inter-Edinburgh after a journey of three days, and repaired to Lord Kilcardy's, one of the most zealous partisans of the queen. I perceived, from still of the opposite party, a Protestant, and go- The advance on the city was made against their hilation. Gentlemanly routine was the para- to be Lord Chief Justice of the vernment minister. I took his hand. 'My lord,' wishes; in spite of their decision. Although the mount concern of Lord Raglan; and the circula- opening of Michaelmas Term.

time of the near crisis, is the effect of the con- the English superiors in command can claim no the Crimean campaign. Her palpable neglect fidence of the illustrious prisoner, who honors me more merit than the gambler who wins a fortune in India needs no proofs in the year 1858. The with the title of her defender. I then informed him that before leaving Remember Hill, I had received a letter from Lord Mailand, the faithful secretary and friend of Queen Mary, in which he retraced our intimate friendship at the university; spoke feelingly of the virtues and misfortunes of our sovereign, of the justice of her cause, and the atrocity of the calumnies invented to destroy her: and there was added to his letter, a little note, containing these few words, written in pencil by the hand of the queen: 'If it be true, as Lord Maitland assures me, that the marquis of Rosline espouses my unfortunate cause, may heaven, the protector of the just, remove far from him all the evils of which I am the victim!' I then told Lord Kilcardy, that Baron Dunbar, my relative, was also of our party; that his assembled vassals were going to make a last attempt to rescue the queen. Lord Kilcardy affectionately embraced me .-We visited Lord Maitland, who received me with transport. We succeeded in seeing, for an instant, the queen. I fell at her feet. I then have friends still,' said she, with all the warmth of her generous soul, 'and the marquis of Ros-line is of the number! Alas! you will perhaps pay with your life this noble devotedness! But there is a God-You are a Protestant,' she added. Here I concealed no longer. 'I am a Roman Catholic,' I exclaimed, with ardor, 'and if I have not made my abjuration on arriving at Edinburgh, it was in the sole fear lest such an action would but further expose the small number of your majesty's faithful servants.' The moments were short. We parted with the queen, never again, probably, to see her in this world. A few days after, several engagements overthrew our feeble hopes. Lord Kilcardy and his friend, the valued Monteith, were taken and delivered up to the worst punishment. They have preceded me, I indulge the sweet hope, into the land of recompense. The partisans of Lord Murray fill the capital. The Catholics are massacred and exiled under a thousand different pretexts. For thirty-six hours I have inhabited the state prison; where so many defenders of the same cause have been enclosed until the moment of going to the scaffold, to seek the price of honor, of religion, and of courage. My soul is tranquil; the queen and her danger alone occupy my mind. I made my abjuration the day on which the last engagement took place, in presence of the army. What have I to regret ?-Faith is my defence, my hope and strength, the pledge of my crown. Adieu; bless me; pray for the queen, instruct Sidney, console my friends. Congratulate yourselves, all, on the fruit of your prayers, of your kind solicitude, and on the hap-

"ARTHUR OF ROSLINE." (To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE LAST TEN YEARS OF ENGLISH POLICY. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Under a given and limited comparison nations are like individuals: their vigour or their decline traceable to natural palpable causes: and their admitted premises, Like individuals, too, nations have their plethoric fits from over-indulgence: their constitutional maladies from dissipation: and they have their idiopathic fevers, which sometimes reduce them to the mere skeleton of their former power. There are some instances, however, but of rare occurrence, where empires have risen from these attacks of national disease into more than their pristine health, standing before mankind in renewed vigour, and even in improved constitutional energy. Poland furnishes an example of the total extinction of a kingdom from its own internal long neglected disorders. Holland, Sweden, Spain and Portugal supply appropriate instances of countries reduced to the mere shadows of their former realities from the causes already referred to: while Austria, Prussia and France present convincing illustrations of the total recovery and the increased strength of kingdoms, once prostrate in national weakness and gasping on the very verge of entire destruction. In all these cases the historian traces their national disasters to their own neglected symptoms of decay: and the chronicler equally proves that in the cases of perfect restoration to power, the happy result has been entirely owing to their own exertions and recuperative legislation.

If England be judged by the warning records of the times that are past, and by the examples of other nations, it will be found that no country of modern Europe has developed within the last half century such alarming symptoms of political and religious disorder: and it is equally true to say that owing to the neglect of her national condition, she has been engaged during the last ten years in a death struggle, which has nearly resulted in the overthrow of her supreme dominion, confining her sway within her island boundary, and reducing her to the humiliation of a minor state. There is no exaggeration in this statement: all who have taken an interest in the war of India must recollect that before the capture of Delhi it had been all put decided that the English troops should retreat to Calcutta: should devote all their power in defending the three presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay: and should call in the aid of France either as an ally or a co-sovereign in subduing and maintaining the entire territories of Central India. There this decision: and hence an unforeseen fortuitous combination of lucky circumstances has sayed to the Crown of England half the empire of ests with China. In the thrilling crisis referred his reserved conversation, that he supposed me | English Commanders which saved the empire.-

said I, you district me, and prudence requires enemy were divided in their plan of defence, and tion of Bibles and impression which pains the garrison comparatively weak, the English martial mind of old Jemmy Simpson, in barracked without suppring me. I have left my family; troops were kept back in an unaccountable de phrase called "old Mrs Simpson". No dolbits and my voluntary arrived in the capital, at the lay: and hence in the success which followed England will never regain her lost prestige in by the lucky turn of the dice. No doubt it was in India that our troops performed prodigies of valour which have never been surpassed: no doubt it was here that Sir Henry Havelock earned and won the immortal name for virtue and gratitude by coming unborn generations .-But it can never be forgotten that he had first to conquer the military authorities which tied his hands and sheathed his sword before he could move on the devoted city; one day more lost to Sir Henry; perhaps even one hour of delay, and Lucknow would have renewed the scenes of Cawnpore. Hence the fame of Have- loss of national same. lock will be covered with additional glory when the impartial historian will publish the fact, that fate of that glorious day, the British army beyond all doubt would have suffered an ignominiwho every day add to the general testimony con-

> past reckless conduct of all governments in England. The topic of conversation in the clubs, at the Horseguards, in all public offices where the affairs of the state are transacted, is one universal condemnation of the presiding authorities, in every department of the public service: and the complaint which is thus made against the insane expenditure of the national treasure, and against the cruel use made of the national blood, will soon make its way amongst the masses, and call forth a democratic movement which must be appeased by palpable reform and perfect material satisfaction. The din of war from the peace shall be proclaimed: the empire restored neighbouring nations by her cherished propathat the Government must listen to and grant the petition of this popular and universal requirement. The public are now perfectly aware that the late Cabinets of England have, through official vanity, personal ambition, and wild caprice, brought the empire to the very brink of rum.-They have exhausted the Exchequer, drained the blood of the army, and made enemies of all the neighbouring nations. The voice of the indignant populace now begins to demand that they shall themselves form all future houses of Commons: and that they shall call upon the Parliaments thus formed by the people, to protect them and now advances in policy, commerce, and in future from the disasters of the late state policy. They are perfectly convinced that a Parliament which is the creature of the aristocracy will never fulfill the expectations of the people: and hence the cry of "vote by ballot" will soon be heard at the future hustings in England as the essential pledge, before receiving the suffrages of the people. Whenever the Tory Government will be ousted from the Administration, it is very probable that "vote by ballot" will be the question on which the trial of strength | history: the Catholic countries are now bound will be made: and there can be no doubt, from together by mutual ties of defence: the people the present aspect of affairs, that any foremost man among the advanced Liberals, can raise this question whenever he pleases, and succeed in it of armed men on the one hand protect their re- stones the entire way to the church by a number of too against all opposition.

With a House of Commons so framed, the Church Establishment cannot last one year in its present flagrant injustice; and it is true to say that when the question of this enormous mass of plunder and sacrilege shall be diverted from its present purposes of pride, extravagance, and infidelity: and applied to education, charity, and the moderate support of the inferior clergy, all men of truth, honor, justice, and religion will rejoice that such a foul stain has been effaced from the character of England, such a libel on the Gospel cancelled, and such a sin of national robbery repented of, before God and man, after three hundred years and upwards of wilful and deliberate commission. Happy will England be if she enter on this new course of reform in Church and State, with a hearty co-operation with the people: the removal of old abuses is like the cutting out of old cancers, giving strength to her frame, and renewed vigour to her constitution. The lessons she has learned in the Crimea, in India, in China, will teach an improved routine in her army and her navy: her reformed Parliament (already anticipated) will give new confidence to the people; while the disengagement of her Gospel from the enormous plunder of her Church revenues will originate a new national morality, a new confidence in her pulpit, which will lead back the people to the true source of national happiness, viz., social peace, national charity, and the extinction of religious

It is now admitted on all sides that the internal disease in the practical government of England had reached from the Cabinet down to the Town-Bailiff, from the Archbishop of Canterbury down to the Parish Gravedigger; and that the entire frame of the Constitution had been for reckless contempt of foreign power and ability, which, while it exposed our official ignorance, found itself in the day of trial completely overcan be no doubt that a mere accident changed matched by the learned discipline and the watchful activity of the very peoples whom we were taught most to despise. Except the battle of the Alma, the whole English part of the Crimean campaign was a series of neglects in our preparations and blunders in action : our comto, it was neither the political wisdom of the missariat was a heap of disorder: and French Governor General, nor the military genius of the promptitude had more than once saved our sleeping or unguarded battalions from total anni-

insolence of her Indian officers towards the native soldiers (now perfectly proved); their absence from their duties for months and years (now admitted); their profligate irreligious example (now universally condemned); their feroand courage which will be hailed with veneration cious bigotry towards the Catholics, on the (now happily corrected;) all these items of disorganisation, of demoralisation, and official mis-

ters, nor the ignorance of Generals, nor the inif English strategy, as exercised by those high solence of Officers, nor the rancorous bigotry if English strategy, as exercised by those high solence of Officers, nor the rancorous bigotry sen. Luxuriant plantations covered the hills, shutin command, were solely to have decided the of the State Church have done perhaps in the ting in the secluded valley, and the current of the aggregate the mischief which the national Eng- majestic river in its equitable flow resembled the yond all doubt would have suffered an ignomini-ous and perhaps a final defeat. These statements are confirmed by the private letters of officers who were present at the assault of the city: and slandering foreign Kings and Queens, belieing foreign Churches, and corrunting their own peolish Press have inflicted on this country. For tinually put forward, of the blundering or the in- ple at home by daily statements in which falsetinually put forward, of the blundering or the incompetency of the past discipline and command of the British army.

Those who are the firmest friends of the throne, in the army and navy, in Parliament, in private life, are every hour becoming more and more combined in their remonstrance against the more combined in their remonstrance against the more combined in their remonstrance against the continuous private family in Eagland. In fact, the entire Government of the country has been for many years, up to the present time, a monstrous deceit, the State Church a living swindle, and the confine the weak against the violence of the strong through whose bigotry truth occasionally gleams, like a ray of sunlight from a cloudy sky:—"Had not these retreats been scattered among the huts of an ignorant peasantry, and the castles of a ferocious aristocracy, European society would have consisted merely of beasts of burthen and beasts of prey." The Catholic communities of Monks and Nuns cast a shield, so to speak, protecting the weak against the violence of the strong through whose bigotry truth occasionally gleams, like a ray of sunlight from a cloudy sky:—"Had not these retreats been scattered among the huts of an ignorant peasantry, and the castles of a ferocious aristocracy, European society would have consisted merely of beasts of prey." The Catholic communities of Monks and Nuns cast a shield, so to speak, protecting the confine through the properties of the castles of a ferocious aristocracy, European society would have consisted merely of beasts of prey." The Catholic communities of the castles of a ferocious aristocracy, European society would have consisted merely of beasts of prey." The Catholic communities of the castles of a ferocious aristocracy, and the castles of a ferocious aristocracy, and the castles of a ferocious aristocracy and the castles of a ferocious aristocracy. entire system an imposition on the public confi-

> Happy will England be if exposure, misfortune, and disgrace will bring her to her right senses, make her retrace her steps; and, improved by the past, take precaution for the proper management of the future. Her altered condition in reference to the surrounding kingdoms is too palpable to be denied; while their erect policy, their independent tone, is too clearly expressed to be misunderstood.

When one compares the state of Europe in the present time with its condition ten years ago, the cause of peace, morality, and religion preand the enemy silenced: there can be no doubt ganding of infidelity and revolution. Her insurrectionary conspiracies, and her anti-Catholic missions have only damaged her own name, while of Ireland, which we infer from the following curious in the end they have neally and in point of fact resulted in the political and religious advancement of the kingdoms they were intended to oppress. France, in place of being a slave, is now the mistress of England. Northern Italy has learned the perfidy Mazzini and Kossuth, and has renewed its allegiance to Austria: Naples is restored to national security against the stratagems of English intrigue: Spain is released parties. The servant, an Englishwoman, being quite from the interested protection of Great Britain, a stranger to the place, was not able to identify any union under the alliance of France; the Catholic Church has resumed her former course of confidence and progressive vigour; while Palmerston, who planned and executed the intrigue a parallel since the death of St Stephen. There was which disturbed the peace and the faith of no doubt as to the source from which the local jour-Southern Europe, is detected as a cheat, and nal received the intelligence. Mr. Curling, one of abandoned by all his former followers in contempt or hatred. The position, therefore, of the Rev. Thomas Willis, another Protestant divine, that it was his sympathising pen which had told the Southern Europe is now far more secure and tale. powerful than at any past recent period of their Fortunately for the ends of truth and justice, the history: the Catholic countries are now bound persecuted and pelted maiden survived to give the spective countries, the standard of the Cross is raised from the Tagus to the Danube, from the Mediterranean to the British Channel in preeminent triumph and imperishable security.-Southern Europe now scoffs at insurrection, and and one son of Dr. Pierce, whose ages are from ten

laughs at the defeat of English infidelity. And when England will have re-established order in her disturbed Colonies, happy will she be if she will retrace her former steps of revolution and bigotry and commence a new era of peace and toleration. How noble will it be, in the altered policy of England, if she will make Ireland an integral part of the Empire by removing the grinding laws of political exclusion, and by silencing for ever the cry of persecution and bigotry which, up to the present time, has made this country a condemned region of religious ani-

mosity and political torture. D. W. C. August 12, 1858.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe, will take place on Sunday, the 5th September.

The Tuam Provincial Synod was brought to a close on Sunday with all the usual forms, and with great solemnity. The solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at the commencement of the ceremonies by the Bishop of Achonry. The ceremonies were terminated with the signing of the Decrees of the Synod, and a Solemn Benediction of the Blessed

The New Catholic Church at Ballinasloe, will be solemnly Consecrated on Wednesday, the 25th inst., with all the splendour of ritual observance befitting the solemn occasion. His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman visits Ireland for the first time to preach on the occasion. No more exalted theme could be selected by this great and eloquent prince of the Church than the vitality and progress of the Faith in Ireland. years engendering that latal apathy, and that His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam will officiate as Prelate Celebrant, assisted by several other Archbishops and Bishops. The Midland Great Western Railway Company will run a special train at moderate fares on the day of the ceremonial for the purpose of giving every facility to those who wish to be present at this great ceremony of the Church.—Dublin Evening Post.

The Jesuits in Ireland have purchased Miltown Park, County of Dublin, the residence of Calvert Stronge, Esq., Police Magistrate, for £4,000.—Dublin

Paper.

to be Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench on the opening of Michaelmas Term.

Clareonomy in Frency There are few towns in Hreland possessing greater attractions than Fermoy presents to the lover of Irish history or scenery; and the devoit Catholic here finds ample food for meditation on the enduring faith of the Holy Catholic Church. Many places in the neighbourhood reveal the stirring events that occurred in bygone years. Tall castles cast deep shadows upon the Blackwater, and though in ruin. Dreserve from oblivion the meand, though in ruin, preserve from oblivion the memory of heroic deeds, when the conflict of war was heard in the land. The scenery of the Blackwater is well known. In the neighbourhood of Fermoy the eye surveys mountains and dales, lofty hills and secluded valleys, the river flowing through the rich woods of famed Castle Hyde, then by the slopes of parade ground, in the schools, on the march, in the very battle, in the very face of the enemy it glides beneath the many arches of Fermoy bridge. Close beside this bridge in a lovely dale, shut on the south by the hill now crowned by a range of Eccleconduct, have generated and encouraged and matured the mutiny weich has cost millions of money, rivers of blood, and the irrecoverable loss of national fame.

But neither the recklessness of Prime Ministers, nor the ignorance of Generals, nor the insiastical buildings, which for size and architectural No more suitable site for a monastery could be chotranquil life of the Cistercian Monks. Like all other confined to very few. How applicable are the words of Lord Macaulay, through whose bigotry truth ocing the weak against the violence of the strong. But the hour was at hand when the powers of evil were to be unchained, and the ruthless minions of that King who never spared man in his anger or women in his lust, came

"In their might, with King Henry's right, To turn church lands into lay, With torch to fire and sword to smite The Monks if they said nay,"

and the dissolution of monasteries was completed, Then the most fiendish persecution that the perver:ed ingenuity of man, prompted by the hate of the arch enemy towards the Church of Christ, could invent, was inflicted upon the Irish. Yet the faith delivered to the Apostles and taught by the Saints proved more than sufficient for victory, and to-day Crimea, and from India, and from China, may for a moment suspend this public voice of appeal from the multitude; but the moment a fixed perhaps that if England had never disturbed the shop of Cloyne, A.D. 1226.—Correspondent of Cork

> THE SONS OF THE IRISH CLERGY .- The demand for Protestant martyrs seems to be brisk in the south story related by the Dublin Evening Post. On the 24th of last month a Limerick newspaper contained the following revolting account of the barba-rous stoning at Newcastle of the maid and child of a clergyman of the Established Church :-

> 'On Sunday evening, while the children's maid of the Rev. George Arden was walking to church with one of his children she was booted and pelted with stones the entire way to the church gate, by a number of persons who were hurried on by well-dressed of her assailants.

> This disgraceful and harrowing tale drew the instant attention of the magistrates of the district, who

following evidence :--

'I have been in Ireland about two months. Havpersons who were hurried on by well-dressed parties. declare that statement to be a lie. I have not made that statement to my master or to any other person. I identify W Crotty and one of three boys now present (two sons of the Rev. Thomas Plummer to twelve) as having been present on that occasion. I was not aware when I mentioned the circumstance casually that I should ever hear anything more of it; when I saw the stones throwing I turned round and told them not to throw stones or they would hear of it to-morrow, and they immediately stopped. I have not otherwise been offered any offence or insult since I came to this country.

William Crotty, by profession an exciseman, was next examined, and thus further confirmed the veracity of Parson Willis :--

'I saw the Rev. Mr. Arden's servant and the little boy coming out of church on that evening; I was in company with Mr. Evans, and I met the boys opposite the church gate, and, as usual, we commenced playing; they shot from their fingers and thumbs a few pebbles in the street, in a friendly manner. Having heard the paragraph in the Limerick Chronicle read, I declare it to be perfectly false. I identify Master John Peirce, Samuel Upton, Francis Peirce, and Charles Plummer, as having been present, who are all Protestants.'

Samuel Upton, aged fourteen, was the next witness:--

'I was present on the occasion; I told the boys not to fire, as Mr. Arden's servant was passing by, and they immediately stopped; I was a party in the play myself; In the Churchyard were Charles Plummer, John Peirce, William Peirce, Francis Peirce, and Robert Peirce, who are all Protestants.

So that all that remained of the Rev. Mr. Willis's statement, after the magisterial inquiry, was the fact of the Sunday stone strowing, and throwers, how-ever, not being Papists, but Protestants; nay, two of them sons of a Protestant clergyman, whose sons appear to be brought up after a truly respectable and pious fushion, to judge from their 'usual' mode of spending the Sabbath morning, as deposed to us by their playfellow, Crotty the gauger. It would be highly curious to know the Rev. Thomas Plummer's view of the Sabbatarian question. It would not all surprise us to hear that the reverend gentleman preached that identical Sunday on the observance of the fourth commandment, illustrating the enormity of breaking it by the example of the Roman Catholics of his parish.

Truly edifying is the exhibition of the Rev. Mr. Willis burning his own fingers so severly in his zeal to roast the Roman Catholics of his own neighbourhood. It is plain that this exemplary minister of the gospel rushed into print without taking the least pains to separate the truth from the falsehood of a story which looked so inviting for a fling at the Papists. The magistrates adopted the very proper resolution, that the communication to a newspaper The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser announces that of a statement so utterly without foundation, and so the reports are revived about the retirement of three calculated to disturb the good feeling which has inof the judges, and it is stated that Mr. Whiteside is variably prevailed between the Protestants and Ca-

THE IRIBU THEATH PEAGUE .- A general meeting was held in Dublin on Tuesday, to consider the present position and prospects of the cause. Archdea-con Eitzgerald occupied the chair, Mr. Maguire, M.P., bitterly complained that although Lord Palmerston had been faise to this question, yet that some ersum and of tenant right in the House of Commons had continued to give him their support. His advice, was not to allow an impenitent party into power again until they went down on their knees and beg-again until they went down on their knees and beg-again until they went down on their knees and beg-again until they went down on their knees and beg-again until they went down on their knees and begof the present or the late Government; he would give the present ministry a fair trial, but he would not extend that trial a moment beyond All Fool's Day—the 1st of April, 1850. He would give them a month, or six weeks, or two months, to show what measures they intended to introduce for Ireland; and if he could not sanction these measures he would be their most strenuous opponent. He might say for himself and his friends that, if they did not see such a bill as the Government would have a hope to carry laid on the table of the House of Commons at an early period of the session, the Government would then have the same hostility from them as they now had of their support. Mr. Blake, M.P., concurred in the views of Mr. Maguire, but Mr. G. H. Moore, somewhat dissented from them, not approving of the tone adopted by Mr. Magnire at the recent interview with Lord Derby. After an animated discussion, the meeting was adjourned until the following day, when a vote was passed approving of the course adopted by the Tenant-right members since the last Conference.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTY KILKENNY .- Captain Thomson has been sent down twice to Kilkenny by the police authorities to report on the recent riots. It was expected that our city would have been a scene of strife on Sunday, and upwards of 600 of the military, consisting of the 3rd Light Dragoons and 14th Regiment, occupied our barracks to repress any tumult that might arise; but, fortunately, there was no occasion whatever for their interference, and the day passed off peaceably. The streets were cleared at an early hour on Sunday evening, not by the military, but by torrents of rain! On Monday a report was current through the town that a mob of 1,200 reapers assembled in the streets of Callan, determined on plundering the shops, and threatening destruction to property of every kind. A troop of of dragoons, under Captain Dymond, and about forty infantry, under Captain Barnes, were at once despatched to the scene, and arrived there about ten o'clock, but there was no riot whatever in that peaceable locality. A number of labourers had collected in the streets of the town, and resolved not to accept less than 2s. a day; but, according to our information, there was not the least necessity for a single policeman, much less a troop of terrible dragoons. The cavalry returned on Monday evening, but the infantry are still stationed in Callan, as a matter of prudence, billeted on the good people of that quiet, gossiping town. On Monday a reaping machine, belonging to Mr. Shirley, of Stonyford, was escorted through the city by Sub-Inspector Winslow and a detachment of police. There was some shouting, but no violence, as it passed through the streets, and the party proceeded quietly on their way without any molestation. On Monday also Mr. Vallance, of Grange House, who was defendant in the case of the reapers at the petty sessions court on Friday, was groaned and hooted as he passed through the streets, but no violence was attempted. Parties of police are distributed throughout the county protecting machines wherever they are at work. There is a force at Mr. Howison's, at Eden Hall; Mr. Shirley's, and several other places; but as far as riots are concerned there are none whatever to report, and the country is as peaceable as ever it was. On Monday the remainder of the 14th Regiment arrived here from Waterford, to the number of 236 men, under the command of the following officers :- Major Dwyer, Captain Dodds, Ensigns Lindsay, Lawrence, Butler, and Surgeon Cart; so that we have at present a force of between six and seven hundred men occupying our barracks for the repression of any further violence that may be attempted in the country .- Kilkenny Journal.

RIOT IN CLONMEL .- On Sunday night the neighborhood of the Main street was thrown into the utmost confusion by the riotous conduct of the reapers who were congregated in large numbers on the street waiting to be hired by the farmers. The day being wet, there were very few of them employed, and the weather having become more favorable in the evening, a greater demand for laborers necessarily fol-lowed, and the men demanded a higher rate of wages than the employers were inclined to offer; in consequence the farmers were set upon and assaulted in a violent manner, and had to run for their lives. One gentleman, Mr. John Mulcahy, was knocked down and trampled upon, and only for the assistance rendered to him, the most serious consequences would most likely have resulted. The police, who patrolled the town up to a late hour, under the orders of Alderman Kenny, J.P., (in the absence of the mayor), had returned to their barracks previous to the riot. We regret to add that a similar scene was enacted on the following morning, and the reapers had the town to themselves, but did not commit any further violence than assaulting some farmers who declined to agree to their terms.

SYMPTOMS OF COMBINATION IN THE QUEEN'S. COUN-TY .- At three o'clock on Friday week J. Lyons, Esq., J.P., lodged informations before Captain Whelan, R.M., to the effect that he believed and feared that an attack would be made on him at his farm, Moyanna, near Stradbally, where he had a reaping machine at work. Twelve police with bed and bedding were immediately despatched to Moyanna. Mr. Lyons's fears were that the machine would be smashed before the constabulary would arrive. On this day he will be working the machine under the protection of thirty policemen .- Leinster Express.

It has become necessary to place some parts of Roscommon under the Peace Preservation Act, arising from threatened outbreaks. The riots in Kilkenny have ended in nothing more serious than the destruction of two reaping machines and the sentence of one of the rioters to a month's hard labor in prison. But another riot, having its origin in the same cause, is apprehended in the Queen's County, where a reaping machine was about to be worked. The Kilkenny Moderator says the origin of the outrages is to be traced to a false report spread by some draymen proceeding from the city of Kilkenny through the northern part of the county and into Tipperary. "They are said to have circulated a statement that the harvest wages offered in our city averaged 5s. per day, and that in consequence large numbers of men from the districts through which the draymen had passed crowded into town, and the attack on the machines at Outhruth and Pigeon-park arose from an ebullition of disappointment on their part on finding that from 1s. 6d. to 2s., with diet, were the highest wages to be had here. Be this as it may, it is extraordinary that the Government has offered no reward for the apprehension of the leaders in the out-

FIRE AT THE BELFAST DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM. Tuesday, shortly after two o'clock, an alarm of a fire having broken out in the laundry and kitchen of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum was given. Cockburn, with two fire engines, was immediately despatched to the spot; Mr. Lindsay, chief-constable, and Mr. Vance, inspector of fires, were in attendance. The fire, it appears, originated in a drying loft, while the laundress was at dinner. There were some girls in a making-up room, and, having heard the crackling and burning of sticks, they gave the alarm, but before much assistance could be rendered a good deal of damage was done. - Ulsterman.

THE POTATO CROP .- According to the competent authority of the Banner of Ulster the breadth of land under potatoes this year in the northern counties will be found perhaps to exceed 1,250,000 acres.

:ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—COUNTY DEMONSTRATION. An advertisemen, calling a meeting for next Tuesday in!the County Courthouse, to make immediate ar-rangements for carrying out the projected entertain-ment to the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and other gentlemen connected with the successful laying down of the cable, will be found in our advertising columns. On a subject which has already elicited, we may say, a world-wide enthusition, the important results to civilisation, peace, and general social progress, foreshadowed by the successful issue of the most gigantic experiment which the hand of science has ever essayed. As Irishmen and Kerrymen we ought to feel proud that our county, abounding in so many features of interest, is the first extremity of Europe brought into connection with projected meeting, then, and of the demonstration of which it is the precursor, we shall only say, that we trust both will be worthy of the county Kerry .-Tralec Chronicle.

be made for the county meeting, on the case of the | nel, and M'Gibson was concerned for poor, persecutthose who have signed the requisition is His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly.—Limerick Reporter.

The very Rev. Dr. Spratt, President of the Dublin Temperance Society, has had circulars posted up about the city headed, "No fair at Donnybrook," and calling upon the working people of the city to abstain from visiting that scene of vice and riot, and to consider the danger both to soul and body to which they are exposed by so doing. It is everybody's wish that Donnybrook fair should cease to exist for ever, but notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to effect this object the evil is increasing every year, and unless it is summarily put an end to it will eventually become as formidable as the Donnybrook of old. It is to be hoped Dr. Spratt's circular will be attended to by the class to whom it is addressed.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW .-

At the annual cattle show of the Agricultural Society

of Ireland, at Londonderry, his Excellency the Lord

Lieutenant delivered a speech, of which the following

is an extract :- "I rejoice that I have come here at

so auspicious a time, on an occasion in which there

is no party feeling and no political movement. (Cries of 'Hear, hear.') There is nothing which has

given me greater gratification in the whole course of

my life than the improvement which I found in Ireland since I was last here. The cloud that appeared at one time to have settled permanently over her has been dispersed. Everything now shines over the island. The science—not only the practice, but the science-of agriculture is spreading throughout the country. Your hills and your rich pastures are teeming with sheep—your rents are paid with a punctuality not exceeded elsewhere—your poorhouses are half empty—your labourers are employed—crime has decreased—railways are extending their useful influence over the country-political strife is, I may say, almost in abeyance, and civil and reigious liberty is established on so firm a basis that the man who would advocate a return to bigotry would be set down as insane. (Loud and continued cheering.) There is but one plague-spot left, and that, I trust, has almost ceased to fester. Nothing but secturian animosity stands in the way of Ireland enjoying happiness and prosperity unsurpassed by any nation on earth, and for which her internal rezources, her fertility, and the genius of her people eminently qualify her. (Great cheering.) These animosities have, no doubt, to a great extent departed with customs and enactments, some of which tended to foster them, and some of which ought, perhaps, never to have existed. The bow of peace and safety seems to have arched its fair circle before us, but as yet the form of the rainbow is too harshly defined and the colours too distinct. As the orange and green present too strong a contrast to each other, so do these quarrels and heart-burnings prevent that perfect union and brotherly love which ought to exist among you, and I trust that they will fade ere long, and that they will soon be blended into the harmonious glow of a cloudless and meridian sky. I rejoice to say that the improvement is not only progressive, but that it is rapidly on the increase. Of course, it will be admitted that agriculture is the main interest of Ireland. There is no doubt that the present imwhich has taken place in that interest has been arrived at by great effort and by very great individual suffering. During the period, not of a great many years, land of the value of twenty-one millions has changed hands, and, as new possessors are almost always improving, we may calculate that more than ten per cent. has been laid out upon land. We may, therefore, calculate that considerably more than two millions have been paid out in that way; five millions have been granted by parliament for internal drainage, improvement of rivers, and other things of that sort, and sixteen millions in the way of loan. It is only of late years the results of those great efforts have begun to tell; but they have begun to tell in a manner the most satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) I have said that I would read for you some figures; I have reduced them to so small a number that I think they will not weary you here. The first item which I shall bring before you is the enormous increase of live stock in Ireland since 1852. In round numbers there has been an increase of 85,000 horses, 570,000 cattle, 750,000 sheep, 330,000 pigs. hear.) Calculating them at the moderate price of £8 each for horses, £6 10s for cattle, 22s for sheep, and 25s for pigs, it makes in all the enormous increase in the value of property in Ireland in live stock alone of £5,716,000. (Cheers.) I shall now merely state one fact as regards the increase of acreage that is now under cultivation, notwithstanding the enormous increase of pasture. In 1852 in round numbers the acreage under cultivation was 5,739,000, and in 1857 it was 5,881,000, making an increase of 49,700. (Hear, hear.) There is another matter of the greatest possible importance to Ireland -namely, the decrease of pauperism. I will state a very few figures upon that point. The total number of paupers in 1852 was 590,775; in 1857 they were 190,823, being a decrease of almost one-half .-In the county Derry they were 4,699 in 185?, and they are now 3,269. (Cheers.) The average of poor rates over Ireland is one shilling in the pound; in England it is 1s 9d; and in Scotland, 1s 4d. (Hear, hear.) There is only one other item which I will bring before you, and that is the enormous decrease of crime. The total number of offences reported to the Inspector-General in 1852 was 7,824. In 1857 it was 4,032, being a decrease of nearly one-half. (Hear hear.) Of the homicides there was a decrease of about thirty, in a similar period, from 162. Of crimes entirely of an agrarian nature in 1852 there were 100 cases; in 1857, only twenty-three. (Hear, hear.) Of robberies and burglaries there were, in 1852, 3,426; in 1857 there were 1,272. As regards a most important item—viz., incendiary fires, maining of cattle, and other crimes of that sort, in 1852 there were 1,507 offences; in 1857 there were only 755.— Of threatening notices, in 1852, there were 776; in 1857 only 271. I have only one other item of figures to bring before you, which is, that in cases of ejection for non-payment of rent, in 1852 the number

GALWAY, August 14 .- Wheat and oats are being reaped in many localities, and experienced farmers assure us that they give abundant yield. Within a circuit of six or seven miles from Galway there never was seen more luxuriant crops. There was a load of prime new oats at market to-day, which sold at 10d per stone, which is considered a very favourable opening price. Potatoes are in every part of the country a most luxuriant crop and entirely free from disease. They sold freely to-day at 31d per stone. - Galway Vindicator.

was 6,550; in 1857 it was only 919.

growing defect in his lordship's power of hearing has also had a share in inducing him to bring his long public career to a close. The noble lord, when he shall bid adieu to the excitement of parliamentary life, intends, with Lady Palmerston, to take up his asm, it is unnecessary for us to dilate. No words residence at Cliffonny, near this town; and instructions were might write could enhance, in public estimations have been given, and we believe arrangements are now being made, to erect a suitable mansion there for their reception .- Sligo Chronicle.

COLONEL LEWIS AND JOHN BYRNE AGAIN .- On Friday, the 13th instant, the Courthouse of Carrickmacross presented a scene of excitement rarely witnessed in that quiet locality, and excited an interest rather unusual there. However, the circumstance of the great heart of the transatiantic world. Of the Colonel Lewis and John Byrne again coming before the public sufficiently accounted for the fact, and amply repaid the audience for its attendance. On the bench were Thomas Johnston, of Longfield, Esq., J.P.; and Plunket Kenny, of Moyles, Esq., J.P. The Preparations on a most extensive scale continue to solicitors were-Mr. Swanzey for the gullant (!) colo-Cormacks. There have been meetings of the committee, and the charge against him was that on mittee, and the accounts from all parts of the county the morning of the 8th instant four cows, two heifers, state that the meeting will be one of the largest that and a gout, the property of Byrne, were found treshas been held for many years in Tipperary. Amongst passing on a part of the lands from which he was lately evicted. The colonel's staff, to sustain his case, were two brothers, named John and Edward Clendenning, assisted by a worthy named Roundtree, and the colonel's schoolmaster each and every one of whom swore to finding the cattle on the sanctified farm at the "dead and stilly" hour of two o'clock in the morning of the 8th instant; and Byrne's defence was that the cattle were taken by Roundtree off his present farm, which was taken for him for his cattle, and which is situated in the county Armagb, and intentionally put on the waste farm with the undoubted desire of fining him for trespass. The swearing on each side was diametrically opposite, Byrne distinctly maintaining that at or about the hour stated he heard cows, passing from the direction of his present farm past his door, and upon going from his bed in pursuit he recognised the two Clendennings and Roundtree, each armed with a gun and having cattle on the waste farm, from which he was recently evicted; and upon his asking who had removed his cows, that trespass was demanded. Byrne also stated that he had on the same morning called at the police station and communicated the fact to the men. The magistrates stated that so contradictory swearing they had never heard; but that upon due consideration they came to the conclusion of dismissing the case, a decision which appeared to have at least justice on its side. The colonel has summoned a good many others from the same locality, but the cases were of no public interest. Byrne's trial lasted for upwards of two hours .- Dundulk

 $oldsymbol{D}$ emocra $oldsymbol{t}$. The people of Belfast are already at sixes and sevens with respect to Mr. Spurgeon's visit to the north. The Botanic-gardens were selected as a suitable locality for his ministrations; but the project has been sternly opposed by a Dissenting Minister (the Rev. John Scott Porter), who is one of the proprietors of the Gardens in question. After a brisk denunciation of open air services in general, the rev. gentleman thus deals with the particular case of Mr. Spurgeon: —"I object to make the garden a preaching station for all or for any. I object to make it a preaching station for Mr. Spurgeon on the very same ground on which I should object to granting it to Cardinal Wiseman for the purpose of celebrating High Mass, to the Rabbi Adler for the purpose of holding a synagogue service, or to my friend Dr. Montgomery, for the delivery of a Unitarian sermon. object to one and all of such performances as taking place in the garden, because they are one and all a perversion of the property from its original and only contemplated object. I object, as a proprietor, to the augmentation of the funds from money obtained by letting out Mr. Spurgeon, or any other preacher, at a shilling a head. I oppose the project also, do doubt, on grounds special to myself, because I believe the doctrines preached by Mr. Spurgeon to be highly objectionable; and I do not want to gain money for any concern in which I am embarked from the promulgation of opinions that I look upon as unsound. Of course, I cannot expect persons who agree with Mr. Spurgeon's doctrines to concur in this last specified objection; but I do think that many of them will unite with me in deprecating the conversion of our botanic garden into a conventicle for the

use of any sect, or of all sects." THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP'S VISIT TO IRELAND .-In a few days an illustrious visitor will touch the shores of Ireland, and a people whose hospitality is only one of many virtues peculiarly their ownwhose devotion to Catholicity has been but one of many glorious "crowns of thorns" worn nobly and unfalteringly through ages-will give to that most honoured and welcome guest a greeting which only Prince of the Church could receive from an old and the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster will tread the soil of a country never false to the Faith, and almost upon the spot where its chivalry made a last stand against the foes of God and freedom, will raise that voice so often and victoriously lifted against the enemies of Truth. We cannot call him stranger, for ne is of the "Household of the Faith;" we cannot call him foreigner, for though born beneath a foreign sky, Irish blood flows in his veins; but we do offer His Eminence the warm welcome and the profound and respectful admiration which is the right of his exalted station, his personal character, and his glorious services to Catholicity. Centuries have rolled way since last our island was honoured by a visitor of such distinction. Cardinal Vivian, and, later, Cardinal Paparo, visited Ireland; the former wiled, by English guile, left our shore to support the interests of the invaders and plead at Rome against the "Irishry;" the faith-defending, "turbulent," "vio-lent," "intemperate" Irishry—the O'Shee's and O'Keeffe's of the fifteenth century. A few years later and Rome found the "turbulent" Irishry faithful to death, when the polished deceivers of Cardinal Vivian raised their traitor hands and smite Christ's Spouse across the face. "Turbulent" against the same invaders, but faithful to the same Chair of Peter, the Cardinal Archbishop of West-minster will find the Irishry to-day. How far has that struggle against national extinction been the means by which God has so wonderously preserved the Faith in Ireland? This is a question which cannot fail to strike a mind such as that of the gifted dignitary whose advent carries us back to the days of Vivian and Paparo, and impels us to a view of the important changes which have taken place in the relative positions, religious and political, of Ireland and England in the interval. England has failed to Anglicise Ireland; she has failed to Protestantise Ireland; how far does the one failure account for the other? Would our nationality have survived those centuries of terrific warfare if our Faith had given way? Would our Catholicity have-according to human probabilities — resisted those subtile and persistent efforts to uproot it if our identity as a nation had been surrendered to England? These are reflections sure to strike our illustrious visitor as he looks back through the vista of ages to the days when last a Roman Cardinal touched the shores of Innisfail. Perhaps they may lead him to understand our position all the better, and evoke in his breast, as a Catholic, that sympathy with our national efforts, not to be looked for amongst to the men who surround him every day—the Catholics who love England more than the Church—and make her cause, and her pride, her quarrels, and her intrigues their own, no matter though she may menace the Vatican, or strike at the existence of an old Catholic nation. Counsels in which we have borne no consenting part-counsels which we and those for whom we

perfectly reliable that Lord Palmeraton is about to accustoming it to no more noble manifestation—than retire from public life. He has agreed to do so on a clamour for a judgeship—else our quays would the urgent entreaty of Lady Palmerston; and a give a public reception to a visitor so honoured; the people, ever true at heart, and needing only to be rightly guided, would meet him on the shore, and the Catholic Lord Mayor of the metropolis of this Catholic Kingdom, at the head of a deputation, would present him with an address speaking the words of respectful greeting which now are uttered only through the pages of Catholic journals. But, however uttered, these words still express the na-tional feelings; and it is not too much to say that since the days when the Nunzio Rinuccini brought the benison of the Supreme Pontiss to the banner of Irish Independence, no dignitary of the Church has come amongst us more certain to command our respectful appreciation as Catholics and Irishmen.— We welcome him, independent of every other consideration, because he visits as at the invitation of one of the purest Prelates—one of the best-loved and most revered of the Irish Church—the good and zealous Bishop of Clonfert; and because the great and illustrious Archbishop of the West, the bulwark of public virtue in Ireland, will fitly share with him the holy labours which he comes amongst us to perform. And we are confident that the occasion offer-ed in this event will be seized by Irish Catholics in every corner of our island as an opportunity for manifesting their appreciation of the zeal and picty which have raised this magnificent temple almost beneath the slopes of Aughrim-their affectionate regard for the great Archbishop of Tuam and the good Prelate who wears the mitre of Clonfert-and for tendering their sentiments of respectful admiration of his brilliant attainments and achievements to His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.—Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Protestant agitation against the Protestant Confessional, seems to have flagged of late in the hands of Messrs. Baring, Westerton, and Lord John Russell, but it has been revived this week in a somewhat animated style by a Rector and his parishioners near Windsor. The Curate (it is again a Curate who is the offender) has been supported by his Prelate, who has accepted his and his Rector's denial of the improper questioning, and summarily dismissed the complaint. Such a course is not likely to allay Protestant irritation; and the Times is probably right when it forbodes "great events" (ecclesiastical y speaking) as the no distant sequel. The Prelate too, seems to feel the coming storm, and he attempts to meet in two ways. He devotes a few words to episcopal exhortation, to mutual charity and forbearance, and a great many to a denunciation of the errors of "Romanism." Charity and forbearance, to men who believe, or profess to believe, that their religious liberties are at stake, that the purity of their homes, and all they hold dear as Britons and as Christians, is imperilled by the machinations of Priestcraft! Such a homily seems more like oil on flames than oil on troubled waters. Nor can we anticipate much more success from the Prelate's anti-Romish demonstrations. The sincerity with which we believe them to be made will scarcely tell upon the ultra-Protestant mob. Dr. Samuel Wilberforce long ago identified himself with the Anglican" High-Churchmen" of the revived school,—that school which is now attempting to engraft the Confessional on Protestantism. "High-Churchmen" have, from the Reformation downwards, indulged in unseemly denunciations of Catholic doctrines and practices, and if their violence has not succeeded in warding off the suspicions of "Popish" leanings, it was certainly not for want of vigour in the language they employed. If we wished to collect extreme specimens of heretical malice against Catholic truth, of venomous slander, ingenious falsification, furious invective, and reckless blasphemy, we would refer to those Anglican Prelates and dignituries whose works propounded the highest hierarchical or sacramental doctrines, we would go, not to Dissenters or Presbyterians, or Rationalists, but to men like Cranmer and Bale, Laud, Thorndike, Ken, and Sachevereli. The device seemed promising, but it never answered. It is less likely than ever to answer now with the English layman of 1858, who has read Protestant church history, and whose favourite virtue (as he thinks) is transparent sincerity .- Weekly Register.

It is said that Mr. Cunard has offered to place vessels on the line, which will bring British Columbia within thirty-five days' steam from Liverpool.

Popery meeting held in England last week, the notorious Dr. Cumming was obliged to confess the gigantic strides which the Catholic Church is making in that country:—" The Protestant Alliance," he said, " was not at present in a very prosperous state. It was proposed to raise a sum of money; they had had two meetings at Stroud, and thought they would have another at no great distance, and, therefore, had selected the city of Worcester. The Catholic Church faithful Catholic nation. In a few days His Eminence | was very quiet at present, but this change was only a change in her tactics; she was more dangerous in her silence than she was in her noise; the Duchess of Buccleugh had become a Catholic, the Dowager Duchess of Argyll had done the same the other day, and laboured in the cause with a zeal which would be worthy of all praise if the purpose was a different one, and he verily believed all the old Scotch nobility would go over to Romanism. In England not less than two hundred Clergy had gone over owing to the doctrines of Poole, Liddel, and others of the Dr. Pusey school. Cardinal Wiseman had recently stated that in the district of Belgravia they had as many as two hundred converts." Such is the testimony even of our enemies.

The result of the recent competitive examination of candidates for admission into Woolwich has furnished a theme for the Dublin journals, and great satisfaction is naturally expressed at the continued success of Trinity College. The Evening Post and Freeman's Journal have both articles upon the subiect. The latter thus summarises the issue :--" The number of admissions at the recent examinations were 29, but we are not informed how many were the candidates. Of the admissions, within a fraction of one-third were educated in Ireland."

MORAL ENGLAND .- The Times of Saturday says that Mr. Justice Hill had been engaged all day in hearing cases too indecent for publication.

PIETY AND PROFITS .- A gentleman who employs a great number of hands in a manufactory in the west of England, in order to encourage his workpeople in a due attendance at church on a late fast day, told them that if they went to church they should receive their wages for that day in the same manner as if they had been at work. Upon which a deputation was appointed to acquaint the employer that if he would pay them for over hours, they would attend likewise the Methodist chapel in the evening!

No IRISH NEED APPLY. - So says Lord Mayor Carden, following in the wake of advertisements from ladies of delicate nerves, who once read sketches of Irish character out of a Magazine of the past century. These last would be content to send the buxom and vigorous Hibernian, who should be so ill-advised as to neglect the warning, about her business. The Lord Mayor thinks, no doubt, that it would be inconsistent with the dignity of his position to do so little. Accordingly, when an Irishwoman comes before him, he adds to the floggee of twenty-one days' hard labour, a preachee, in which he insults an entire On Wednesday, Mary Horrigan was brought before him for smashing an earthen jug over the head of Mary Cohen. Such things are done, we are sorry to say, in most countries, and it would be somewhat rash to draw national deductions from such fragmentary evidence. The broken pitcher, however, elicits from that soundest of all earthen vessels, Sir W. Carden, the following remarks:—"I wish," speak, have manfully withstood—have made of Oa- Sir W. Carden, the following remarks:—"I wish," invasion tholic feeling, in this city, a thing of Castle back- he exclaims, "that I had the power to send all the Tablet.

We are enabled to state from an authority that is atairs life — prompting it to no more lofty aim, and I lrish who come here back to their own equatry. It is the most beautiful country in the world, they say, and I wish they'd think so, and stop there. It would save a great deal of my time half of which in this court is taken up with Irish quarrels." Certainly a great inducement is here offered to the Irish to stay at home, inasmuch as by so doing they will " save a great deal" of Alderman Carden's time. The good use to which he, no doubt, puts it, renders this an object of more than ordinary importance. The only cause for hesitation lies in the fact. We have looked over the reports of the Mansion House, and really do not see that Irish quarrels occupy much time either of the Lord Mayor or of any one else. When they do occur, which is by no means more often than those of other people, they are disposed of summarily enough, as was the case in the instance in question. Something like half of the valuable time spent in disposing of it was occupied in simple abuse of the Irish nation. The Lord Mayor would do well to consult the Commander-in-Chief or, if that personage is inaccessible to him, the first recruiting sergeant he meets before he reiterates the wish that all the Irish would remain in their own beautiful country. If they did, it would seriously diminish British triumplis abroad, whatever might be the effect on Sir W. Carden's leisure moments at home. -- Morning Chronicle.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Joseph Locke, M. P., who

has been for some time engaged as principal engineer on the line between Cherbourg and Paris, laid the foundation-stone of some new Poor schools at Barnsley. The hon, gentleman, who came direct from Cherbourg to take part in the ceremony, in an afterdinner speech made some interesting observations with regard to Cherbourg and its relation to England Speaking as an M.P., he said it was the habit of members of his cloth to give their opinions on matters in which they were conversant, and this being an important epoch in history, he felt no hesitation, as a practical man, in giving his opinion of the important work recently completed at Cherbourg. Having known France for the last twenty years, and being well acquainted with the port of Cherbourg, which Her Majesty had just visited, he thought that they would consider he was well fitted to give an opinion with regard to that and its relation with regard to this country. Public feeling in France could not be gathered from the tone of the French press; for, in fact, there might be said to be no such thing as a French press, for it was entirely and completely under the control of Government. Still, to those acquainted with France it was well known that there was a feeling against Englishmen and English institutions entertained by the French people, and this might occasionally be seen striking out in various ways. The great work of forming the important port of Cherbourg, with all its adjuncts, had been completed after great labour and time had been expended on it, and the event was of a national character. He believed that the present Emperor had not the slightest intention of wishing Cherbourg to be looked upon as a menace to England, still be must be a foolish man, indeed, who could not see that Cherbourg, placed in the hands of an ambitious ruler, would be a very powerful weapon. The question was, whether the Emperor's intentions were good or bad? If he meant war, in Cherbourg he had a most powerful weapon. But believing that Louis Napoleon meant peace, they in that case had nothing to fear. Still, so long as human nature re mained as it was, England could not see the establishment of so great a work, evidently intended for a war-like purpose, without at once taking steps to place the country in a position to counteract its probable effects. As he had before said, nobody knew what the French opinion really was, and a time might come when the Emperor himself would not be able to control the exuberance of feeling of his people; so that it was the duty of England to see that everything was done to place the country in such a state as to be able to meet anything that might occur. Mr. Locke stated his belief that the Emperor was favorably inclined towards this country, and was for the maintenance of the alliance; but the time might come when he might be impelled forward, so that Cherbourg would be a most powerful place in case of war; and it was, therefore, the duty of our statesmen to take steps to place England in such a state as to be able to successfully guard against so dangerous a neighbour, and to maintain our proud supremacy. The hon, gentleman concluded an able address, in the course of which he dissented from Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay, amid load and long continued cheering.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE ULTRAMONTANE PRESS. aniest journals in the interests of the Catholic body ever published in Ireland. has turned out a failure in a commercial point of view. In this day's number it is notified that it is to be transferred to London, in the hope of bettering its prospects under a change of proprietary. This result was predicted even while Mr. Fredrick Lucas lingered at this side of the grave, there being but one opinion as to the impracticability of finding a fit successor to that zealous and accomplished champion of the Roman Church. Nevertheless, since his death and the transference of the paper to a fresh hand, the Tablet, in an editorial sense, has scarcely suffered by the change, and under the skilful pilotage of the new proprietor it was thought that it could not but maintain its position as the mouthpiece of the more educated Roman Catholics of England and Ireland. By the less informed of that creed, and by many of their clergy, the Tublet seemed either not to have been rightly understood or properly appreciated.

France seems to require some half million of men for ordinary purposes, and independently of the invasion of England. If she is only able to repress the criminal designs of a section of her own people, and to keep a respectable force on her frontiers, by maintaining such an army in time of peace, how can she reasonably look to invade successfully a country peopled by some twenty-one millions of inhabitants? Why, if Englishmen fight only half as well as Arabs, the invading army must be numbered in higher denominations than hundreds of thousands. We have nothing to fear from Cherhourg; let us rather applaud the Emperor of a great people for providing them with a better guarantee for peace with England than they have previously enjoyed .-The dangers of England do not lie in the direction of Cherbourg or of French invasion—they lie nearer home. No nation was ever yet conquered by invasion. Internal discord, the war of class against class, religious dissensions, the inroads of corruption, luxury, and sloth, are the only really useful pioneers of the foreigner. The mortal disease of the body politic must precede dissolution. A nation cannot die like an individual of the thrust of a lance. Let English statesmen avert their eyes from Cherbourg and look at home. We have spoken of a French invasion as directed against a population of twentyone millions-why have we not included the more than six millions of Irishmen? In Spain, in the Crimes, and now in India, the power and honour of England are maintained by soldiers recruited from Irish soil, and one-third of the Canadian regiment lately raised is made up of Irishmen. It is no exaggeration to say that nearly one-half of the military force of England is made up of the members of an oppressed creed, and that fully one-third is drawn from a country whose population have shown the devotion of martyrs to a religion which has been robbed and insulted by England. If English statesmen are concerned in maintaining the power of England let them apply themselves to strengthening that power at home, not by channel fleets, or fortified break waters, or enrolled militias, but by doing justice. Contentment will arise from justice, patriotism from contentment. Let them heal internal discord, discourage the war of class against class, and supply no fuel to keep alive the flames of religious discord. Let them apply themselves to stemming the inroads of corruption, luxury, and sloth, and the danger of invasion by a foreign enemy will be an idle dream .-

WITNESS TRUE

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRISTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE E. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, three pence; can be had at Messrs. Sadliers Book Store, Notre Dame Street-Flynn's

M'Gill Street. 13- All communications to be addressed to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATROLIC CHRONICLE, post

CAlitness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Asia from Liverpool, 28th ult., has been telegraphed, but her political news is quite devoid of interest. Breadstuffs are quoted generally firm, provisions steady.

THE ELECTIONS - WHAT THEY MEAN.-The elections which are now nearly over, leave but little cause for triumph or glorification to either party. The "Ins" have no gains to boast of, the "Outs" no losses to deplore; and in so far as numbers in the Legislature are concerned, the relative strength of the two great the Catholic Clergy of Canada, not interlopers in parties remains as it was before the Ministerial politics, but the natural and best leaders of the crisis occurred. If M. M. Brown and Dorion people; the true aristocracy of the land, the have been returned by the two largest constitu- very salt of society, which alone prevents the enencies in Canada, they have merely regained the tire mass from becoming corrupt and stinking. seats which, by their acceptance of office a few weeks ago, they had forfeited; nor is there in the result of either of those two elections anything to indicate a change of principle on the part of the constituencies, or to warrant the ex-

what is called the Irish Catholic vote, in Montreal and elsewhere. From the fact that that vote has been cast in favor of M. Dorion, it has never so far degrade themselves as to put on been rashly assumed that the Irish Catholics as | that of the Canadian Spooner. a body have already adopted "Rouges" or "Clear-Grit" principles; and are prepared to Irish Catholic vote was cast in favor of M. follow in the wake of Mr. Brown's chariot, and Dorion? Very simply indeed; for that vote was to grace his triumph. If we know anything of | given, not because of the Brown-Dorion alliance, our Irish Catholic friends, we think that we may as it is called, but in spite of it. Not because confidently assure those who indulge in these an- | M. Dorion was a Rouge, but because by his votes withdraw support from individuals who have the confidence generously reposed in them; another, and quite a different thing, to give our support to a political party, which from its antece- the Bill-introduced by a friend of the Ministry, "Jack-in-Office." name—we are certainly not Ministerialists; but autonomy of Lower Canada, the interests of re-" Orange." We are Catholics, and as Catholies determined to stand by our Church, by our Bishops, and by our Clergy. We are not ashamed of the name Papist, neither do we blush at being called a "priest party" or "parti pretre." We say this in order at once, and efficaciously, to disabuse the minds of those who fancy that the Irish Catholics of Canada—than whom "Rouges" properly so called. We tell these late election, cheerfully and almost unanimously gentry then, once and for all, that we scorn their anti-social principles; and that so far from being lesson. ready to coalesce with them, we are, and ever will be so long as they maintain their distinctive mising opponents.

justice compels us to admit that amongst those so-called, there are many to whom the name is most absurdly and most unjustly applied; who are as good and loyal citizens, as obedient and devout Catholics, as any in Canada; and whose forget an injury or an insult-and that they will Rougeism consists solely in this-that they do not believe the individual members of the present Ministry to be either honest or capable; and that they do not think that the interests of religion and of the country are safe in the hands of men who, on more than one occasion, have manifested a readiness to sacrifice those interests to the exigencies of office. It is not to these gentlemen, to these good citizens and good Catholics-strongly anti-Ministerial though they may when we proclaim our implacable hostility to the "Rouges" and to "Rouges" principles. To them it is as absurd to apply the nick-name, as it is to assume that every man who at the present moment is in the receipt of a fat official salary, and is eager to retain it, is a person of good principles-" bons principes"-and ipso facto, a friend of religion and order!

But there is it must be admitted, a very nu-

merous, if not a very formidable party in Canada to whom the odious name of "Rouges" is very justly applied; who by their writings, speeches and actions, approve themselves the apt disciples of their infamous French name-sakes; and who seek, not to overthrow a Ministry or to change a Cabinet, but to bring about important organic revolutions in our constitution; to impose upon us their monstrous social crudities-of which crudities even the "philosophes" and the more respectable "philosopherlings" in the Old World are fast becoming ashamed; and who above all, seek to destroy the influence of religion amongst the public-knowing that the Catholic Church is ever the friend of order as well as of rational liberty; and that until her hold on the affections of the people be loosened, until the precepts of that sublime morality which she inculcates be forgotten, and those means of grace which in her sacraments she dispenses to all her children, be despised—it is in vain to expect that 'Rouges" doctrines, or "Rouge" morality shall ever find general acceptance amongst the people of Lower Canada. We on the contrary -if we may again be permitted to speak in the name of our Irish Catholic friends-we are Papists, heart and soul; Papists by affection as well as by rational conviction. Our object is not to limit or to weaken the influence of the Church, and the authority of the Episcopacy; but on the contrary, by every means in our power, by the exercise of every faculty, natural and political with which we are invested, to extend the one, and to consolidate the other. We recognise in Holding then these views, M. M. " Les Rouges" may judge for themselves what prospects there are of such an alliance as that of which some weak-minded persons already boast, as un fait accompli; what probability there is that the Irish due to themselves and to their Church, as to be-We say this more especially with regard to come the tools of either the "Browns" or the "Reds." No! the men who are too proud and too honest to wear the livery of a Cartier, will

How then are we to explain the fact that the friend of good principles. He voted against lents we have but too good reasons to look upon and supported by the MacDonald-Cartier Cabiof their gratitude for his past, as a tribute of ac-

characteristics, amongst their most uncompro- him the support of the Irish Catholic vote, that any Member of Parliament need expect to ob-We said Rouges "properly so-called;" for tain that vote again, when he again presents himself before his constituents. That the Irish Catholics of Canada never forget a good turn, never forsake a faithful friend; and that therefore it may confidently be expected that they will never never forgive a traitor. By his votes upon the Representation Question, on the School and Orange Questions, during the last session, M. by strictly and unflinchingly pursuing the same course in the luture-by approving himself, in good repute and in evil repute, the stern uncompromising supporter of French Canadian Nabe-that we are to be understood as referring, tionality, and of the "separate," as distinguished from the "common" or "mixed" system of education - only by steadily exerting himself to reism in particular—need he ever think to carry that vote again. The traitor, he who in one instance plays us false, shall find that our vengeance is as implacable, as our gratitude is substantial.

Toronto Colonist of the 2nd inst.:-

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir,-Will you be so good as inform me, through your widely circulated paper, whether there be anything in the act dividing the surplus of the Clergy Reserve Fund among the different townships, which excludes Roman Catholic Separate Schools from receiving a share of it, when the township has set apart its proportion for educational purposes?

A. PROTESTANT.

North York, 31st August, 1858. In answer to our respected correspondent, we have simply to express the opinion that, under the circumstances stated, Roman Catholic Schools could not legally share in the appropriation. This is one of the Catholic grievances which Mr. M'Gee has bargained with the Dorion Ministry to rectify .- Toronto We believe that the opinion expressed by the

Colonist, as to the exclusion of Catholic separate schools from all share in the funds accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves, is correct; and we know that it was the openly avowed intention of the men who framed the Secularisation Act to confine those funds to Protestant school purposes. This, during the debates, we insisted upon as a reason why Catholics should oppose the Bill; but other counsels prevailed, and we are now reaping the fruits of our miserable servility to Ministerial influences in the days when Hincks ruled over us, and Catholics tainely submitted themselves to his scentre. We have therefore no right to complain of Protestant illiberality, in this instance at least; for it was by our own act, and by the unparalleled treachery and baseness of our own Catholic representatives-the friends of order and of good principles," as they hypocritically call themselves-that a measure so ruinous to our Catholic schools in Upper Canada, and so fatal to our religious endowments in the Lower Province, as the Secularisation Bill, was ultimately carried. It was not without an ulterior design that in the preamble to that Bill the principle was laid down that it is desirable to abolish "all semblance even of connection between Church and State." The object of Hincks and the other framers of the Bill, was to prepare travagant assumptions of some of our sucking | Catholics of Montreal will so far forget what is | the way for the total abolition of tithes in Lower Canada. In this they were admirably seconded by the servile "government hacks" of the day who now, as then, are ever ready to sacrifice the best interests of the Church to their own sordid love of office and salary. Tithes in Lower Canada-as every one not a natural fool knowsare irrevocably doomed; and their abolition which is but a question of time, as well as the gross injustice perpetrated upon the Catholic separate schools of Upper Canada, will be the work, not of the Rouges fanatics, or the Clear Grits, but of those miserable time-serving " Kawticipations that they will ere long find themselves | during the past session, he showed himself the | tholic hacks" who gave their aid to carry the most egregiously mistaken. It is one thing to enemy of "Rouges" measures, and the true Bill for the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves of Upper Canada. Let us then be just; repeatedly played us false, and foully betrayed "Representation by Population;" he voted and do not let us attribute to our enemies that against the motion for doing away with Separate | which is the immediate result of our own want Schools in Upper Canada; and he voted against of honor, and our contemptible servility to

as the inveterate enemy of that which we mostly net-for Incorporating the Orange Lodges of that the injustice inflicted upon the Catholic honor and most deeply cherish. We are-if the Canada. By these votes upon the three great | Separate Schools of Upper Canada by the Irish Catholics will allow us to speak in their questions of the day - questions in which the "Kawtholic hacks" of 1854, "is one of the Catholic grievances which Mr. McGec had neither are we "Red," or "Brown," or ligion and morality, are deeply interested—he bargained with the Dorion Ministry to rectiestablished a claim upon our gratitude, and the fy," we have no means of knowing. But this favorable consideration of all true patriots; of all we say, that if the Colonist speaks truly, Mr. who desire that "Freedom of Education" should McGee and the Dorion Ministry are as well enbe maintained and extended, and that " Secret | titled to our gratitude, as the wretched Catho-Politico-Religious" Societies should be dis- lies who by their votes aided in imposing the couraged and suppressed. It was then as a mark | grievance upon us, are certainly entitled to our scorn and hatred. We fear however that the knowledgment of the services rendered by M. cvil inflicted in 1854 upon the cause of the Church has no more loyal or devoted child- Dorion during the last Session to the cause "Freedom of Education" is now as irreparable have felt ourselves compelled to denounce the ren-are ready to contract an alliance with the which Irish Catholics support-that they, at the las the injury then done to the religious endowments of Lower Canada. What a man sows, gave him their votes. From these facts, friends that must be reap; and we must just be conalliance; that we detest their anti-Catholic and and foes, may learn a great and very valuable tent to bear meekly the inevitable consequences is devoted. If some journals, as the Minerve, of our own vileness. Those consequences we That it is only by sidelity, strict and undeviat- repeatedly pointed out in the TRUE WITNESS ing fidelity, to the policy which first procured for during the summer of '54; and we regret to say that in every particular, every one of our predictions has been fully accomplished.

> VIEW OF THE SITUATION .- The Toronto Colonist, perhaps the ablest and most fairly conducted journal in the Upper Province, thus delivers himself as to the present state, and future prospects of political parties. His comments upon the "hard swearing" of the Ministry, are severe; but not more so than their rank offence against religion and morality deserves. Tam-Dorion earned for himself the Irish Catholic vote pering with oaths, and trifling with the Name of Protestants, as with Papists:-

of parties, as to numbers, in the next session of Parliament, will be nearly the same as when the House met in February last. The elections which have just been held leave matters as they were. Mr. Mowat comes back, as he did in December last to sit in Opposition until the fates are propitious and bring him into power. Mr. Foley returns from Waterloo, as he did before, to play precisely the same tune, and achieve, if possible, supremacy over Her Majesty's mail bags. Mr. Sanfield Macdonald, like-General for one section of the Province. And, peradventure, Dr. Connor may once more take his former place—a martyr to his convictions of duty—the scapegoat of his countrymen—a good-hearted, able, and withal sincere man, snubbed and snuffed into

The following correspondence appears in the Advocate. Such will be the state of matters in the session of 1859; and, no doubt, a great many people are sorry at the prospect, which is, unquestionably, in some of its phases anything but agreeable. Still it is the natural and necessary consequence of certain facts which the blindest of us need not overlook. To those who can read Mr. Henry Smith's Independence of Parliament Act, with legal eyes, that hocus-pocus business by which Mr. Cartier's colleagues found themselves nearly all back in their old places, without any other ceremony than the farce of taking certain oaths, the concern as it is may appear perfectly constitutional and proper. But to the four or five hundred thousand voters who never read law—who, in short, know nothing about law, except from being periodically sued in the Division Court-the Cartier arrangement appears to be all wrong, all one-sided, all tyrannical and unjust .-They say :-- 'Here is one class of men summoned to advise the Crown, and they are all sent to the country for re-election; and here is another class of men, and they are summoned to advise the Crown, and not one of them, except one gentleman, entirely new to the business, goes near the country.

Any one can see what would be the effect of this upon unsophisticated people. Public sympathy has s strong leaning towards anything like martyrdom. No matter if the martyrs are arrant knaves all—as we freely confess the majority of them in this instance are—it is all the same thing. It is such a jolly good thing to be a martyr, that the crowd like it inordinately. Need anything more be said to show the whole rationale of these elections? We think not. The error may be too far gone to be remedied. It began when the present Ministers, instead of going manfully to their constituents, went hopping from one office to another, like so many Circus performers, at each hop taking a solemn oath on the Evangelists.

The Canadian Presbyter, a paper—as its name implies—published in the interests of the Presbyterian denomination, has likewise some very severe remarks upon the same foul transaction. We would however remind the Presbyter, and our Protestant friends generally, that they can find therein no support for their favorite charge against the Catholic Church-viz., that she inculcates but a very lax morality respecting the binding force of oaths, and the obligations of that, which according to the Protestant arrangement, ranks as the Third of the Ten Commandments. All Catholics, we can assure our Protestant cotemporary—all at least who are worthy of the name-will join with him in denouncing the act by means of which the members of the present Ministry were enabled to resume their places in the Cabinet, without undergoing the trouble, expense, and risk of a re-election, as an act unworthy of the gentleman or the Christian; as an outrage upon the Divine Majesty, and as a most impious and blasphemous mockery of the Holy Name of Him before Whom the Thrones and Principalities of heaven tremble-Whom Angels and Archangels, the Cherubim and Seraphim adore with veiled faces. If our cotemporary will but refer to the Courrier Du of the nature of the chameleon. At one mo-Canada, he will see that this sacrilegious profanation of the Name of God is there unequivocally condemned; and if he will do us the honor of referring to our columns, he will have ample proof that the TRUE WITNESS has not refrained from warmly denouncing it; and the more warmly, the more vehemently, because some of the most ithings to all men; one thing in Upper Canada, prominent actors therein were, or professed to be, another in Lower. There he is for "Represen-Catholics—for whom therefore there is no sha- tion by Population" and "No Sectarian Schools;" dow of excuse; because, nurtured in the bosom here again, he is all for the independence and How far the Colonist is correct in assuming of the Church, and duly instructed in the principautonomy of Lower Canada, and magnificent in ples of her sublime and inflexible morality, they his display of hostility to mixed education. A were fully aware of the heinousness of their of- rare monster, faith, he is, a most delicate monfence; and how repugnant to all her teachings | ster; with Lord knows how many legs, or was the act in which they were engaged. Had planks to his platform, and an unlimited supply they been Protestants, or our avowed enemies, of voices. His forward or Lower Canada voice, we might have held our peace; because from the acts of Protestants, and of our avowed enemies. no conclusions derogatory to the honor of our Holy Mother can be drawn. But being Catholies, or nominally Catholics, being looked upon as champions of the cause of religion and morality, we, in the interests of religion and morality, and as jealous for the honor of our Spiritual Mother, sacrilege, and to disclaim its perpetrators as in any sense our representatives, or as the defenders of that holy cause to which the TRUE WITNESS have not yet spoken out, if they have tamely allowed to pass unnoticed an offence of the deepest dye against religion and morality, their apathy, their silence, must not be attributed to the influence of Catholic teaching; neither must the Christian | pulation.' I am decidedly in favor of Repre-Guardian, the Montreal Witness, or the Canadian Presbyter appeal to the conduct of some of our Catholic statesmen as a proof that the Catholic Church countenances profane invocations of God's Holy Name; or that she incul-

We are thus particular, because we well know how prompt the Protestant world is to hold the Church responsible for the acts of her children, of Montreal at the election just concluded; only the Holy One, can find as little favor with honest especially if the latter appear to occupy a respectable position in her communion. We know As far as Upper Canada is concerned, the state from experience that there is no prejudice so prevalent amongst our separated brethren -none that operates so powerfully to repel them from the portals of the Church—as the belief that she tolerates, or does not severely condemn, tampering with oaths, and the violation of solemn engagements. It is not Catholic doctrine, but Catholic vigor. morality to which well disposed Protestants generally object. They can accept the "Real Presence" and the " Immaculate Conception;" but believing that the Church holds-that oaths may be lightly set aside, and that " no faith is to be kept with heretics"—they are repelled by her communication received, but unfortunately too the demi-semi-quasi ministerial position of Queen's ethical, or assumed ethical teaching. How im- late for usertion this week.

portant then is it, that the Catholic journalist should be most severe in condemning the faults and shortcomings of his own co-religionists!

(From the Canadian Presbyter.) "It is not exactly our province to discuss questions of political concern. * Nevertheless, circumstances may arise in the progress of public and national transactions which demand the serious attention of the professedly religious press of the

"We think we do find implety in the proceed. ings of our governors in the political movements of the past month. We find, for instance, our Government, in the execution of a political manœuvre, playing fast and loose with the holy name of Godtaking solemn oaths in His presence to discharge duties they do not intend to undertake. In these circumstances we feel constrained to mark and protest against such impiety. The plain English of the matter is that, to escape a political inconvenience, our rulers have taken the name of the Lord in vain Besides twisting an Act of Parliament in a way that every straightforward man must say is a perversion of judgment, and which if applied to criminal or civil jurisprudence would render law a mockery; besides this, the majority of the present Cabinet have insulted the Majesty of Heaven by taking a deceitful oath. The law provides that a Cabinet minister may vacate one office, and within thirty days assume another in the same Government, without the necessity of resigning his seat in the Assembly or appearing before his constituents for re-election. But how this has any bearing upon the resignation of an entire ministry, or the formation of a new Government, we fail to see. Yet, with an ingenuity more than human, we find this statute twisted in such a way as to screen the new Cabinet from the inconvenient ordeal of appearing before their constituents. The device has the merit of perfect novelty. To comply with the letter of their own interpretation of the law, the Ministry, except three, assumed for the nonce other offices than those they intended to fill, and solemnly took oath before God faithfully to discharge their duties; yet the very next morning these offices are resigned, new ones accepted, and new oaths taken. In sober judgment, was not this, we ask, a mockery of the name of God? Was it not a violation of the third Commandment, which says: 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain?" We cannot conceive of any man, whose moral sense is not vitiated, acting such a part as this, or stamping such a proceeding with his approval. From some of the actors we had expected better things. Their position and antecedents led us to believe that they would not thus have wantonly profuned the sacred name of Jehovah. But the old word seems in this instance to be true, which says that 'evil communientions corrupt good manners.

"The example which has been set before us in our high places may, if it be not rebaked, have a most pernicious influence on the country : we cannot therefore but wish that God would, in some signal way in his providence, stamp this act of implety with his

What is a Liberal Conservative? what are his principles, and his views on the great politico-religious topics of the day? To these question it would be difficult to give any very decided answer. Your "Liberal Conservative" is ment you would swear the creature was deep Blue; but before the oath was well out of your teeth, you would be as ready to make affidavit that he was a vivid Red. There is no ascertaining the true complexion of the animal, perhaps because he is of no one complexion. He is all is now to speak well of Papists and French Canadians; his backward, or Upper Canada voice, is to uttler foul speeches and to detract. Truly a very delicate monster.

The last specimen of the creature we have met with is marked George Crawford, who presents himself as a candidate to the Electors of the St. Lawrence Division, for a seat in the Legislative Council. He is a " Liberal Conservative" but of Upper Canadian breed; "a liberal and progressive conservative," as he himself assures us in his Address. Now let us try and make out the creature's color. Is he "Red," or

"One of the principal questions now before the country," he says in the document above referred to-" is that of 'Representation by Posentation on the basis of Population and territory, without any reference to a dividing line between Canada West and East."

On the "School Question" he says:-

"I have ever been the friend of civil and recates a lax morality upon the obligations of an ligious liberty to the fullest extent-of equal rights to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and feel it to be my duty on all occasions to promote harmony and good feeling among religious bodies of every denomination. 1 consider that such harmony and good feeling as regards educational interests, would be best promoted by a Common School system, strictly non-sectarian; but at the same time already established by law." He is of opinion also " that the present state of things should not be disturbed;" but that the injustice perpetrated upon the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, should be maintained in full

> This is an Upper Canada " Liberal Conservative;" and we ask again-is the creature "Red" or is it "Blue?"

To Correspondens .- Our Shellord friend's

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY. We are pleased to see that our old friend, Mr. Flynn, has renounced his intention of selling his Library. He has been so long associated with it in our thoughts, that we should not like to see it pass into strange hands. Mr. Flynn has many claims on our consideration and respect; and we should be sorry to see his name disappear from amongst us. Why do not our young men patronise Mr. Flynn's Library, where they can have good reading all the year round for the merely nominal charge of one dollar? The sum would be a mere trifle to any of them; but when multiplied many times, it would be something bandsome for our old friend. We hope to hear soon that a great many names have been added to Mr. Flynn's subscription list. Let a few of our patriotic and public-spirited young men take the initiative, and their example will induce others. Let them speak of the matter, too, to their friends; and we shall soon have a good report of a work which interests us much.

A writer in the London Times insists that the spiritual destitution and religious ignorance of the Protestant masses in England are not the result of want of churches, or church accomodation; but of the utter indifference of the people to all religious teaching, and obligations. He

As the incumbent of a poor, populous London district, I have read your digest with attention. My first impression is a fear lest many should be misled by the term "spiritual destitution," and the evidence on which the fact of its existence is made to depend. Destitution is want; but those who are so ill provided with church room and spiritual ministration cannot be said to desire them. Generally a demand precedes a supply; in this case, however, there is no demand; the appetite has to be first created before we can talk of its satisfaction. When we hear of a population of 20,000 poor, and church accomodation for only 1,000, we must not picture the 19,000 bewailing their exclusion. They do not ask to be admitted. They steadily refuse to enter; it is not that they cannot, but that they will not come to church.

Nor is this to be wondered at-for what is there in a Protestant Church to induce any one to set foot therein? what is there which the Protestant cannot as well find at home, or in his own lodgings? There is no altar, no sacrifice, and no Divine Presence. The Jewish Temple of old had its Shekinah; the Catholic Church has in the Blessed Sacrament on her Altars, a Presence more glorious still, and more consoling; but the Protestant-meeting house what has it, that men should go up to worship therein? An ungainly table, a reading desk like that which decorates the ordinary lecture-room, and a gentleman in a black coat and "white-choker" who on Sundays does the praying and preaching for a dozing congregation. In the name of all that is wonderful, why should men go up to a Protestant meeting-house?

Not to be taught, or to hear the Bible explained; for according to Protestant principles, the Bible is so clear that the way-faring man cannot advance the slightest shadow of divine authority to expound the Word of God-and as the ",prithat Word is just as good as his " private judgment"-it is clear that there can be no obligation making it incumbent upon any one, to submit himself to the teachings of another who has not the most remote appearance of any commission to teach. A Protestant Minister, and a Protestant sermon, have always seemed to us, from our childhood, as a most ridiculous anomaly, and as a standing Protest against Protestantism. Either the Bible, and the Bible alone-without sufficient to make all men wise unto salvation-or it is not. If it is, then there can be no need of to Ireland. a preacher; if it is not, then the fundamental axiom of Protestantism is a lie; and, as it must be assumed that God is just, and has given to man all that is necessary for his salvation, it must be conceded that He has also appointed or commissioned preachers or teachers to expound and explain His holy Word. But under either hypothesis, a Protestant meeting-house is a useless machine, and a Protestant Minister a palpable humbug.

"The promulgation of the Orange Penalty of Expulsion from the Order for voting for George Brown is a fearful blow upon the liberty of the Franchise .-An Orangeman is not to be allowed to vote as his conscience may dictate. He must vote as his Superiors bid him! What is this but the very worst kind of political tyranny?-Kingston British Whig.

The Whag will now perhaps appreciate one of the reasons why the Catholic Church condemns ALI. "secret societies" indiscriminately; and why she strictly prohibits her children from aniting themselves upon any pretence, with any of those most dangerous organisations. God has endowed man with a free-will; and to make abnegation of that freedom of will, to submit oneself to the behests of a secret, and because secret, an irresponsible society, is an act of moral suicide, against which reason and revelation alike revolt. The man who becomes a member of a secret society, ceases thereby to be a free agent, and is unworthy of the name or drivileges of a freeman. He is no longer his own master; no longer at liberty to follow the dic-

mit himself, his reason, and his will, to the imperious commands of an irresponsible master.-This is the "very worst kind of tyranny;" and it is as the friend of rational freedom that the Catholic Church has placed her ban upon all secrct societies whatsoever.

If there still be any amongst us silly enough to believe that the Catholics of Upper Canada have anything to hope from the present Ministry upon the School Question, we will not lose time in arguing with them; but will recommend to their attentive perusal the following, which we clip from an editorial of the Toronto Colonist of the 7th instant. The writer, professedly writing under Ministerial inspiration, as the exponent of Ministerial intentions, but—(and this is the important point)—addressing himself to the Protestants of Upper Canada, and not to the Catholics of Lower, expressly repudiates in the strongest terms any intention on the part of these in whose name he speaks, to modify the existing School Laws in favor of the Catholic minority; and takes the Montreal Pilot to task, roundly, for its dishonesty in holding up the Cartier Cabinet as prepared to take into consideration the long neglected complaints of that minority, and to do tardy justice to our co-religionists of the West. We have marked one or two passages in Italics :-

In the Montreal Pilot we find the following specimen of organship, "communicated"—as the editorial type has it-by one of those Ministerial Thugs who are always found hanging round newspaper offices: "The True Witness notes a recent declaration by

the Toronto Colonist (made in view of early Ministerial changes consequent on Mr. Brown's triumph in Toronto) thus-' every attack, no matter how insidious, made on public education, must be repelled; and our contemporary accepts this as the view of the Ministerial party in Upper Canada, and further assures his readers that, 'the contest being over, Mr. Cameron's friends throw off the mask, and openly avow their determination to uphold the Common School system in its integrity.' We shall not stop to consider the fairness of making the Ministry answer able for the words of a newspaper which is notori ously not in their interest."

It was this sort of thing that ruined Mr. Macdonald's Ministry; and it is precisely this sort of thing -if it is not put a stop to-that will ruin the Cartier coalition. Why should the Ministerial press keep itself alive by deceiving the public? In order to cate a few strong Catholic voters in Montreal, this Pilot gives the people there to understand, by implication, that the present Government will accouse to the Catholic demand; that the Colonist misinterprets the Ministerial mind; or, in other words, "is notoriously not in their interest"-the meaning of all which is that Mr. Cartier and his colleagues are prepared to modify the School law, and instead of repelling the attacks made on public education during Mr. Macdonald's leadership, are willing to give the Dogans all they ask. And, because the Colonist denies all this -because it argues that, unlike the McGee party, the present Ministry will not send the School system to Ireland to be remodelled—this Ministerial represcutative is put forward to read us out of the ranks of the Moderate party, and proclaim the subserviency of his masters, sensible men like Mr. Cartier and Mr. Rose keep such an organ in Montreal? Do they want the public to believe that they are several degrees worse than they really are? Do they wish it circulated throughout Upper Canada, where the people generally are more afraid of sectarian encroachments on the school law than of any other political evil, that the True Witness is to get all it asks? Or do they wish that the thing should be promised, even if they have no intention to grant it? In either case, we respectfully submit, Mr. Cartier and Mr. Rose are doing the most toolish of foolish things.

It is no doubt true enough that the Dogan policy, since the futile attempts of the party at Cabinet-making in July, has been to make it appear that unerr therein, and stands, therefore, in no need of | der the Dorion dynasty, every thing the Catholics being explained or "pounded" as the old ladies ask for will be granted. This is, no doubt, true enough; but it is equally true that no Ministry, even call it. Besides, as no Protestant Minister can attempting to open up the sectarian avenues of the Canada. On this ground, and on this graund alone, was it announced in these columns that the Modevate judgment" of every individual member of his rate party would have to watch the school system audience as to the true intent and meaning of derate party have to watch the school system more closely than ever? Simply because the Irish Roman Catholic vote in this city—and we doubt not the same was the case in Montreal-had been purchased by the Clear Grits, in consideration of promises of school concessions which have been demanded for years. In this city the emissaries of Church street have made it satisfactory to nearly half the Roman Catholic population that the mission to Ireland will be the prelude to educational changes, which will embrace every wish of the apostolic mind. To imitate this style of tactics, therefore, cannot be the desire of the present Ministry; because, in the first place, we are willing to believe them to be alto-gether above such deception; and because, in the next place, the majority of the present Government note or comment, written or spoken, is amply are really auxious to let the school system have a longer trial, in spite of such enterprising politicians as the gentlemen who are to undertake the mission

> We thank the Colonist for its frank declaration of the intention of the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry on the School Question. They are determined, it seems: to make no concessions "which have been demanded for years' by the Catholic Clergy and Catholic laity; they are determined to maintain in its integrity the actual, and to Catholics, most unjust system of State-Schoolism; and if their friends and organs in the Lower Province represent them as favorably disposed towords us, it is, as the Colonist assures us, merely for the sake of catching here and there a stray Catholic vote, because they have no design to redeem their pledges.

Doing ample justice therefore to our Toronto cotemporary's honesty, and plain speaking, we must confess that we should be still better pleased were he to be equally explicit upon the merits of the question at issue betwixt the TRUE WITNESS, and the Protestant majority of Upper Canada. All that the TRUE WITNESS asks is this-That no man-Catholic or Protestant-be compelled, directly or indirectly, to pay for the support of a school or of a church against which he entertains conscientions objections; and that every man, Protestant as well as Catholic, be left perfectly free, in so far as the action of the State is concerned, to worship God and educate his children as he pleases. What is there-we ask the Colonist -what is there in these demands that can be construed into a desire to infringe upon the rights of the people of Upper Canada?-and that is not in perfect harmony with the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty?

Orchard robberies are becoming very frequent in the neighborhood, more especially in the vicivity of Sherbrooke Street. The Police should civity of Sherbrooke Street. The Police should which was reputed to have in its normy a number of past twelve. She has on board 22 cabin and 60 be on the alert, and try and capture some of the nn-Catholic books,—books which had been inscribed steerage passengers, and carries a full cargo, mainly entry engaged in these depredations. tates of his own conscience; but is bound to sub- gentry engaged in these depredations.

FACTS ver. THEORIES. - The efficacy of secular education to repress crime, and to promote morality, is admirably illustrated in an article published by the British Standard upon "Crime and its Phases." The writer deals largely in statistics, and shows that the sole perceptible effect of education without religion, is to increase the amount of crime and the number of criminals. The British Standard thus comments upon the facts elicited by jail statistics :-

"Some tell us that education is the grand panacea. Now, although we would be the last either to deny or underrate the benefits of instruction, however meagre or imperfect, still we must demur to this conclusion. In the case of Edinburgh Gaol, experience proves that the number of recommitments of those who can read and write well is greater than the number of those who cannot write at all! The mere fact of being skilled in two mechanical processes gives no guarrantee for honesty of any description; and we would, for our own part, as soon trust, if we knew neither, the man who could not write as the individual who could. No education will avail for the prevention of crime which does not produce the fear of God."

At the usual meeting of the Montreal Section of the Bar of Lower Canada, held on Monday last, Pierce Ryan, Esq., passed a severe and brilliant examination, before the board of examiners, and was admitted to the practice of the law. Mr. Ryan studied under Messrs. Cherrier, Dorion and Dorion, and he certainly reflects great credit alike on his preceptors, and himself. We wish Mr. R. a large

The Geography of Canada seems to be but very imperfectly studied by the public men of England, if we may judge from an article in the London News of the World; wherein the editor gravely informs his readers, that the City of Ottawa, selected by Her Majesty as the political capital of Canada, " is a rising port on Lake Ontario," conveniently situated near the mouth of the Ottawa.

We are not of those who refuse to see anything good in the existing French Government; and if the following be a fair specimen of the results of "Absolutism," we must confess that we should be well content to borrow a little of that commodity from our Gallican friends:-

"DEPORTMENT IN A RAILWAY CAR. - A trial took place a month ago at Rouen in France, that affords a good precedent for judicial action the world over. Two fellows, pretending to be gentlemen, were pleased to talk indecently in a railway car, even after an angry remonstrance of a worthy farmer, who happened to be with his daughter in an oposite seat. He denounced them to the public prosecutor; they were tried by the Correctional Court; the sentence passed on each was imprisonment for two months and a fine of 200 francs."

Yellow Fever is, we regret to learn by our exchanges, committing great ravages at New Orleans. As usual in seasons of epidemic, or other general calamity, the Catholic Clergy and Religious Orders are honorably and conspicuously distinguishing themselves by their zeal for the relief of the victims, and by their total disregard of death in its most hideous forms.

"DISCOMFITURE OF THE PRIESTS AT THE MONTREAL ELECTION."-Under this title we read yesterday in our evangelical contemporary, the Montreal Witness, an article which excited within us much curiosity and interest. Our contemporary says :-

"On the last Sunday previous to the election, a pastoral letter was read by order, in all the Roman Catholic Churches in Montreal to guide the electors in their choice; and although neither of the rival candidates were called by name, yet the man of the priests was indicated to the people in the most unmistakeable manner; they were ordered to vote for him alone, and the penalties of the church and of the last judgment threatened upon those who would give their vote to any else."

"Then as to the choice of candidate :-"'It is for all of us (says the Bishop) an obligation to vote, and, moreover, always to vote in the good direction and for the party which you believe in your soul and conscience, and after mature reflection, to be the best; for it is evident that if the good abandon the election to the bad, great misfortunes must ensue. You have great duties to discharge in your double capacity of Catholics and citizens; your representatives must be such as have the capacity and the good will to uphold your religious and civil interests. You will be judged some day for all you have done at elections, and then you will find yourselves made to account for the sins of those you have elected to such important trusts, knowing they had not the canacity or the will, from weakness or interest, malice or ignorance, to vote as they should have.

"This last sentence is a very direct hit at Mr. Dorion, who alone of the two candidates had been in Parliament, and alone could be accused by bigots of not voting as a good Catholic on the questions of sectorian schools and representation by population. But it some electors could be frightened by the fear of answering for the sins of Mr. Dorion at the last judgment, they would also in all likelihood be unwilling to be accountable for the future trespasses of Mr. Beaudry; and hence probably the cause why so many good Catholics abstained altogether from the polls .- Montreal Witness.

We must confess that we are not quite so smart as our neighbor, and cannot see "the very direct hit at Mr. Dorion" so plainly as he seems to do. On the contrary, from what we have gathered, the said "hit" would strike in a quite opposite direction. The Bishop says nothing whatever about votes already given in Parliament, as our contemporary seems to fancy. Mr. Dorion, too, did vote all right, according to the Bishop, on "sectarian schools" and " representation by population." Our neighbor is astray on these points. We learnt during the election at the corners of all the streets, that Mr. Beaudry was "uppopular with his own countrymen," that "he was not a good Catholic," that "he was separated from his wife," that "he did not pay his pew rent." that "he had to be sued for it," and then treated the Church with indignity, in a manner we shall not relate, but which we are sure our neighbor must have heard. As we said before, we do not know that there is any truth in all this. We simply say that such was the kind of warfare carried on against him. Now let us look on the other side. We learn that Mr. Dorion was a member of the Institut Canadien, which was reputed to have in its library a number of

read. Our neighbor is well aware, for it exercised him much, that the R. C. Bishon had issued a Pastoral Letter against that institution, and called upon all good Catholics to leave it, under apiritual pains and penalties; and what was the result? The good children of the Church did leave it, including we are informed Mr. Dorion, (if this is denied we will at once make correction,) and none but stubborn and and unyielding Rouges remained,-young men who took it upon themselves to assert by resolution that the Bishop had no right to dictate to them what books they should read or keep in their library .-Again our neighbor ought to have a lively remembrance of that Grey Nun's Sale of Lands Bill, in which he took so much interest and denounced so strongly in articles both original and select. None other than the Rouge Dorion was the author of that. We could cite divers act and votes of the same gentleman which would prove irreffragably that in introducing the bill above alluded to, he was but acting according to his settled conviction and principles. He was warmly supported, too, at the recent election, by Messrs. Sodlier and Darcy McGee, the most ultra-montane of Romanists, with whom our evangelical contemporary seemed to act in admirable accord. Perhaps our contemporary will consider this more than a set off for La Minerve having very naturally during the election called Mr. Beaudry the "good candidate." For our part we have always condemned the introduction of religious cries into election contests, and we wish they could be banished from politics altogether; but we do desire our evangelical neighbor the Witness (which pretends to be of no party, but which we have been sorry to notice at different times, has done quite an extensive party business in the way of insinuation,) to tell us if, in the face of the facts we have stated, there may not be some mistake in Mr. Reaudry being considered the "good candidate" instead of Mr. Dorion ? - Montreal Guzette (Ministerial.)

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lowell, U.S., Rev Mr Carroll, £1 5s; Six Mile Bridge, Co. Clare, Iroland, Rev Mr Clune, 10s; Markham, P Dowd, 5s; Rawdon, J Carroll, 7s 6d; Elgin, A Dwyer, 12s 6d; Sacarruppa, U.S., J Hay, 5s; Matilda, W Burke, 15s; Beauharnois, J. Quig, 11s 3d; Gore of Charlottenburgh, J Hay, 10s; Alexandria, L M'Cormack, 5s; Bath, F. M'Mullin, £3; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. Mr. Allaire, 10s, Rt Rev. Dr. Prince, 10s; Dalhousie Mills, W. Chisholm, 5s; St. Johns, C.E., J. Brennan, 10s; St. Urban, H. Fitz-patrick, 5s; Dr. C. Delinelle, 10s; Sorel, Rev. Mr. Leomoge, £1 2s 6d.

Per Rev E J Dunphy, Carleton-Right Rev Dr Connolly, 12s 6d; Rev Mr McDevitt, £1; Rev Mr Lafranc, 12s 6d; Rev Mr Molloy, 12s 6d; Rev Mr Pelletier, 12s 6d : Rev Mr McManus, 12s 6d ; Quaco. Rev W Aylward, 12s 6d; Shediac, Rev A Gosselin, 12s 6d; St Andrews, Rev E Doyle, 12s 6d; Sizsex Vale, Rev J Verrekre, 12s 6d.

Per M M'Namara, Kingston-J. M'Hale, 12s 6d; E M'Cahy, 6s 3d; J. M'Renty, 10s; N. Cartmell, 12s 6d; T. Baker, 12s 6d; J. King, 12s 6d; Sergt, J. Murphy, 5s 3d; T. Keenan, 12s 6d; D. M'Pherson, 10s.
Per M O'Leary, Quebec—W Quinn, £1 10s; T McGreevy, 15s; Hon. Judge Daval, 15s; T. Baby, 15s;
J T Taschereau, 15s; J Beaky, 15s; W. Johnson, 7s 6d: A Haughey, 15s; J Archer, 15s; J Burns,

15s; J Leonard, 15s; The Seminary, 15s; Rev Mr Bnilliarge, 15s; Rev Mr Forgues, 15s; Mrs Buckle 7s 6d; J Mayne, 15s; J Poley, 15s; Des Trois Maisons, Rev Mr Picart, 12s 6d. Per Hon J Davidson, Alnwick, NE—Self, 12s 6d; P Morrison, 12s 6d; Chatham, Rev R Verreker, 12s 6d: Nignos C Robinberg, 12s, Rev Reverted. 6d; Nignac, I. Robiehaux, 12s 6d; Bathurst, J. Read, M.P. P., 12s 6d; Launtaez, W. Davidson, 12s 6d. Per D. G. M'Donald, Summerstown—A M'Donald,

12s 6d; D M'Donald, 10s. Per D. M'Donald, Alexandria-A. Williams, 10s;

Capt. A. B. M'Donald, 6s 3d.

Per J. Doran, Perth-T. Devlin, 10s. Per J Cantillon, St Columban—F Bailey, 7s 6d. Per J Ford, Prescott—P Moran, 10s: D Horan, 5s;

Per F Hamilton, Hamilton-L O'Sullivan, 53. Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews-J J M'Donell. 12s Gd.

Per Rev Mr Lalor, Greenbush-J Power, 5s. Per P Kearns, Osgoode-self, 10s; Metcalfe, J Corcoran, bs; J Casserly, 5s.

Per C Furlong, Brockville-J Tighe, 55; H Walk-Per W J Maedonell, Toronto - Self, 10s; Brock-

ville, Mrs H Jones, 10s.
Per J Heenan, Thorold-J Boyle, 3s; J Simpson,

Per T Donegan, Tingwich-Mr Synnot, 12s 6d; D

Coakley, 12s 6d; D Maloney, 12s 6d.

Per Rev J Walsh, Toronto—Capt F G Hibbert, 5s

Per A Lacoste, Oshawa—Rev Mr Proulx, 10s; Mr Lenard, 10s; D Dallea, 10s.
Per Rev J S O'Connor, St Raphaels—D M'Pher-

son, £1 10s; D Phelan, 10s; D A M'Donell, 10s. Per P Hackett, Granby—self, 10s; New York U S. J Nugent, 10s. Per J J Chisholm, Alexandria-self, 10s; G O'-Brien, 12s 6d.

Per Mr Fallon, Worcester-J Melanefy, £1 5s.

Per Rev Mr Quinn, Rawdon-T Rowan, 5s. Per C McFaull, Elgin-J Carrigan, £1 152.

MONUMENT IN THE NEW CATHOLIC CEMETERY .-There is at present, in the course of erection in the new Catholic Cemetery, at the Mountain, a monument to the memory of the French Capadians who fell in '37 and '38. The monument is of octagonal form, 60 feet in height, and 60 feet in circumference at the base. Four vaults are built at the bottom and run into the middle of the foundation. The pedestal will be formed of four large panels, four feet seven inches in width, by seven feet six inches high. It is intended to place the inscription on these panels, which are highly polished for the purpose. monument will be erected of lime stone taken from the quarries in the vicinity of the city. The monument, when finished, will have a fine effect, and can be observed from a great distance; it occupies a commanding position, as it is situated on an eminence fully thirty feet from the level of the road leading to the cemetery. It is designed and super-intended by Mr. T. Fabrland, architect, and ancien elevo de l'ecole de beaux arts a Paris.—Montreal

ARBIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- Sir Edmund Head arrived in this city on Tuesday night; and, very fortunately succeeded in avoiding the bore of a public reception by the lateness of the hour. When we say public reception we do not exactly mean a complimentary one;—there are many sorts of receptions, some agreeable, others quite the reverse. Late as it was there was an unmistakeable demonstration in the shape of hisses and divers other unnatural noises in the streets through which the vice regal carriage passed .- Quebec Herald.

South Oxford.-The following, we learn, was the state of the poll at the close: Connor 1244; Richards 959—majority for Connor 285.

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP "LADY EGLINTON,"-.The steamship "Lady Eglinton," Captain Bishop, sailed for Galway on Saturday afternoon, at half-

We learn from our contemporary, the Quebec Chronicle, that a "complimentary Ball given on Friday evening, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's So-ciety of Quebec, in the Music Hall, to Captain Bishop and the officers of the Galway and St. Lawrence Steamship Lady Eglinton, was really a very grand and agreeable demonstration." Our contemporary contains a long account of the proceedings and speeches, and makes the following comments on the event:--

"There are innumerable reasons for all loyal hearted Canadians and patriotic Irishmen cordially wishing success to the important enterprise of establishing a regular line of steamers betwern the western coast of Ireland and the two principal ports of the St. Lawrence; and, we are sure that perseverence alone is required, not only to insure eminent success to the undertaking as a mere speculation, but to induce immense reciprocal advantages to the two countries. every year becoming more closely united. It was, therefore, a well timed and a well merited compliment on the part of the members of St. Patrick's Society, to hail, with a hearty welcome, the pioneers of the Galway line, and to invite them to one of the most hospitable and friendly re-unions, that we have ever seen in Quebec.'

Married.

By special licence, at the Parish Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Mr. Prevost, Patrick Hacket, Esq., J. P., of Granby, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late

Mr. Edward Morrissy, of Chambly.

At Trenton, on Tuesday, the 7th inst, by the Rev.

Mr. Bretargh, Thomas Keenan, Esq., of Lindsay, C.

W., to Bridget Macaulay, daughter of Denis Macaulay, Esq., of Trenton, C.W.

Died.

At the Clarendon House, Quebec, on the 1st inst., Mrs. C. Defosses, eldest daughter of Mr. H. O'Neil, eged 21 years and 6 months.

At Quebec, on the 6th instant, after a long and painful illness, in the 60th year of her age, Bridget Waters, wife of Mr. Edward Morgan, Sen.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. Sentember 7, 1858

	moer		
Flour, per quintal	\$2,40	to	\$2,50
Outmeal, per do	2,30	٠.	2,40
Wheat, per minot	90		1,00
Outs, do	40		42
Barley, do	50		55
Barley, do.,		٠.	90
Benns, do	1,60		1,70
Buckwheat, do., Onions, do.,	50		60
Onions, do.,			00
Potatoes, per bag,			55
Beef, per lb.,	7		15
Mutton, per quarter,			1,75
Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).	6,00		7,00
Butter, Fresh, per 1b.,	20		22
" Salt, per lb.,	12		15
Eggs, per dox.,	124		13
Cheese, per lb.,	10		13
Turkeys, per couple,	1,40		1,50
Geese, do.,	90		1.00
Fowls, do.,	50		60
Hay, per 100 bdls.,	5,00		6,50
Straw, do	4,00		6,00
Ashes—Pots, per cwt	6,65		6,70
" Pearls, per do.,	6,35		6,40
			.,

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

I have used the medicine known as Perry Davis's Pain Killer in my family for the last twelve months, and have great pleasure in testifying in favor of its very valuable properties. I would not on any account be without it. During the existence of the cholera last year, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, although myself and several members of my family were attacked by it severely, and I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was equal to every emergency-it was both a preventive and a certain cure. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much,were attacked by the cholera to-day the Pain Killer should be the only remedy I would use. I have thoroughly tested it and know it can be relied on. F. E. BERGINCEND, Galena, Ill. Lyman, Savage, & Co., and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents.

GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

THE British and Irish Steam-Packet Company's First-Class Powerful Steamer,

LADY EGLINTON. WILLIAM BISHOP, COMMANDER.

Will SAIL on her Second Voyage from QUEBEC on 16th OCTOBER.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin, \$50 to \$60, according to To Galway, Dub-accommodation.

Steerage, \$28 \ \lin, or Liverpool.

Fare to Glasgow, \$2 additional in the Cabin, and

Si in the Steerage.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

Montreal and Quebec

SENECAL & RYAN, ADVOCATES.

September 9.

No. 23, St. Vincent Street, Montreal. D. H. SENECAL, PIERCE RYAN.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Mn. KEEGAN wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal that his EVENING SCHOOL (under the Patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien) is NOW OPEN in the Male School-house at ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFINTOWN, for Young Men and Mechanics ;where they will receive Instruction in any of the various branches of English Education, for five nights each week.

Hours of attendance-from 7 to 91 o'clock, r.m. Terms very moderate. Apply to
ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher. St. Anne's Male School Griffintown.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

THE DEAF AND DUMB MALE SHOOL will be RE-OPENED at COTE AU ST. LOUIS, Mile End, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 15th inst.

F. T. LAHAYE, Ptre., S. V., Pres.

J. A. DUHAUT, Ptre., Director. Cote au St. Louis, Sept. 8, 1858.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

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

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

Try this geat " Home Luxury."
S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. (Wholesale Agents),

PORET GRITHT ELLIGENCE. ស្នាន់ នេះបាន មាន មាន<mark>រាជនា</mark> ស្វាន់ il claim il er thatt FRANCE, or consult the

Pans, Aug. 18: Bickering emer be an exciting pastime for certain elderly: ladies, but it is surely an undignified occupation for two great nations. Nevertheless, it beens to be that of England and France at the very moment when the chiefs of their respective Governments have been exchanging friendly greetings, and when, it was understood, a renewal of amity, momentarily and slightly ruffled, between the two nations was to be the agreeable event of the day. The Sovereigns have scarcely separated, the amicable assurances that passed between them have hardly been published to the world at large, when a brisk skirmish commences, the weapons employed being irritating newspaper articles, offensive pamphlets, and satirical speeches. Unless there exists an intention—which we well know there does not that this bloodless warfare of words and paper should be followed by a serious conflict with powder and ball, it is hard to imagine what either party expects to gain by this vexations hostility. Cherbourg is no novelty; we knew that the works were commenced long ago; it was natural to suppose they would one day be completed, and for some time past we have been aware that the day was fast approaching. It is certainly vexatious to be forced to keep uplarge and expensive forces merely because it pleases one man in France to arm, in profound peace, as if he were preparing for a great war: but we cannot deny his right to do so, and it seems impossible to devise peaceable means of preventing him. It is certainly not such speeches as those of Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay that will have that effect. Cherbourg's walls will not fall before their railings. Members of Parliament and other gentlemen addicted to addressing meetings would do well to consider, before giving the rein to their humor and sarcasm, how very differently their discourse will be viewed and even understood by Englishmen and by Frenchmen. The French are a vain and highly susceptible people, and do not know how to pardon a joke at their expense for the sake of the humor or wit of its expression .-(if such there be) disappears; whatever is barsh remains and is even magnified, and the Frenchman gets very angry. Moreover, the great fuss that has been made about Cherbourg in England causes the French to think us afraid of them, which most asauredly we are not. The speeches of Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay have given opportunity to the haters of England for a great deal of irritating declamation, calculated to inflame the minds of the unreflecting, who are certainly a majority in this country. They are a godsend to those political partisans and factions who hold in horror a good understanding between the two great Western Powers. Even some of the papers that pass for semi-official have indulged in blundering and petulant effusions unde-serving of serious notice. Other journals have been more moderate than was to be expected; and some, it must be admitted, have shown a wish to avoid adding to the amount of irritation already abroad .-I may cite the Moniteur de l'Armee. After running over the reasons lately given in your columns to prove the almost impossibility of transporting a large army from France to England in a few hours, and without England having some days' previous knowledge of the intention, it proceeds as follows : Our cotemporary has omitted one essential re-

flection. It is, that to undertake an enterprise so serious as a direct attack against England there must be motives of irritation much more powerful than the senseless clamors of a few mischiefmakers, and that two great States which pride themselves on being in the first rank among the countries most advanced in civilization do not thus unexpectedly rush one upon the other without diplomacy having pre-viously exhausted all means of conciliation. These wild clamors—these accusations of perfidious designs on the part of France towards England, and of imminent danger-are therefore not only unjust and devoid of foundation, but they are also excessively absurd. What shall we say of the speech of Mr. Lindsay, who, to restore confidence to his colleague, found no better means than to ridicule our brave sailors? He would make us believe that they cannot climb the shrouds and yards without trembling, while the English sailors display the most marvellous agility, balancing themselves, as it were, in the air. Hitherto we had thought that the English m we willingly admit to be the best sailors in the world, were especially remarkable for their coolness and solidity, like the intrepid infantry who fought by our side at Alma and Inkerman; but we did not give them credit for that ropedancing agility which, were we to believe their ill-advised panegyrist, would reduce them to the merit of mon-keys and squirrels."

The writer then recalls various occasions during the Russian war and in China, when the French sailors had proved themselves in no way inferior, in intrepidity or agility, to their English allies, and concludes with an intimate belief that in agility they are usually found superior. There is no doubt about the solidity (to use the word in a sense adopted from the French) of our sailors, but the Moniteur de l'Armee is mistaken in supposing that their activity is not equally remarkable, or is surpassed by any sailors in the world. It can only be taken as a bad joke of Mr. Lindsay's to say that the French sailors are afraid to climb above the yards and dare not risk themselves at the masthead; just as it was very questionable taste on the part of Mr. Roebuck, the moment after being courteously and hospitably received in France, to come home and sneer in public at ugly Frenchwomen and "peg-top" trousers. His reputation for smart and humorous speeches is sufficiently well established; and it was surely unnecessary, in order to raise a laugh at a Mechanics' Insti-tute meeting, to indulge in jokes which Punch has worn threadbare long ago, and which he cannot but have known were likely to give offence to the susceptible neighbors with whom it is our interest and our wish to remain friends. His satire was not very keen, but his offensive intention is not doubted here: and the Gallic blood gets so heated by this system of baiting and badgering that I have heard Frenchmen say-what they perhaps would not repeat in a cooler moment-that they would prefer war at once to the continuance of the wrangling and jarring that has lately gone on .- Times' Cor.

The Pairie, in reflecting on the part which the electric telegraph might play in the event of some future war, inquiries :-

Would an English squadron respect the communications between France and Algeria, or a French squadron those between England and Canada?— Ought the commerce of other countries to suffer by the quarrels of two rival nations? Would not a new conquest be achieved by the cause of peace were the neutrality of telegraphic communications -to be proclaimed?"

GERMANY.

The government of Baden baving called attention to the fact that the head of the revolutionary party are endeavoring to introduce into Germany granades of a particular form for attempts at assassination, the Minister of Police has assued an order recommending a stricter watch to be kept over all travellers, and especially those coming from England. France, and Switzerland.

The Elbergeld Gazette alludes to a report, credited at Berlin, that the King will resume the reins of government on the 1st of October; but that on the 15th he will solemnly abdicate in favor of the Prince. Her Majesty is still in Germany, in the enjoyment of excellent health. She has visited Berlin, and

been received most warmly.

HOLLAND.

The Moniteur contradicts the report of the abdication of the King of Holland, and says that such a step has never been contemplated.

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Letters from Genoa of the 12th of August states that Mazzini having issued a fresh proclamation, precautionary military measures had been taken to prevent an expected Mazzinian landing.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the re-

sumption of diplomatic relations with Naples has not been announced officially in one of the late con-

The St. Petersburgh Journal of the 25th July (August 6th) publishes an ukase, dated the 20th June, addressed by the Emperor Alexander to the Minister of the Imperial Household, with reference to the enfranchisement of the peasantry belonging to the imperial appendages, and granting them the same immunities of person and property as are enjoyed by the other free peasants.

SWEDEN. Some of our contemporaries have given currency to a rumour that the six Catholic exiles of Sweden, had received from the Regent a complete and spontaneous pardon. We had reason to doubt the correctness of this statement, and the Univers of Thursday mentions that the intelligence from Stockholm does not confirm this boasted, and even if true, now worthless concession. An amnesty would only have been valuable before these Confessors of the Faith quitted Sweden, and an opportunity offered itself about two months ago, on the occasion of the public rejoicings for the birth of the Duke of Wermeland, son of Prince Oscar, when a pardon would have been deemed a graceful act. The poor exiles (thanks to the charity of their brethren in France who have subscribed abour £2,000 for their neceseities) are now residing in Copenhagen with their families, and although torn away from their native land they carry with them the consolation of knowing that throughout the Catholic world they will be remembered with pious interest, and that many and frequent will be the prayers for their welfare. In Norway an appeal has been lodged by the Catholic Curate of Christiania, against the verdict which recently condemned him to a heavy fine and costs, for What is said or written in England is placed before them often in a very free—that is to say, incorrect or exaggerated—translation; the good-humored fun the public minister has also appealed against the verdict, which he contends should not have consisted of a fine, but should have condemned the poor Priest to be deposed from his office. Verily there is no satisfying the Protestant bigots. At home and abroad their intolerance is ever the same. - Weckly Register.

TURKEY.

"The Sultan is seriously ill. Letters from Constantinople, mentioning the fact, state that the population are deeply moved. The mosques are crowded with the faithful, who offer up prayers for his recovery. Abdul Medjid is more beloved by the people than were any of his ancestors; even the political errors of which he is accused by the old Turkish party are attributed to his goodness of heart. The difficulties which now surround Turkey cannot but be aggravated by the Sultan's illness."

The unsettled state of the Turkish Empire is a topic of earnest conversation in political circles. Property and life are said to be unsafe, every in Constantinople; and accounts from the provinces represent everything as in disorder. It is alleged that emissaries from the insurgents in the East Indies had arrived at the Turkish capital with the intention of exciting Mussulman fanaticism against the Christians. their power to inflict injury will, however, we suspect, be greatly held in check by their knowledge of the signal vengeance which the English bave taken upon Jeddah, which has been bombarded by the Cyclops. The particulars of this transaction seem to be, that on the 23rd of July, Captain Pullen, who arrived from Suez, where he had received his instructions from Lord Malmesbury, sent in peremptory demands for satisfaction, and threatened extreme measures in case his request was not complied with within thirty-six hours. After forty hours, their being no reply, the bombardment was commenced and continued during three days. On the 28th, the Turkish Governor, who had been absent from Jeddah, arrived and went on board the Cyclons, stating that those who had been proved to have taken part in or instigated the massacre of the Christians, were condemued to death, but that without further instructions he had no power to carry that sentence into effect. Their immediate punishment was insisted upday, Ismail Pasha arrived with full powers from Constantinople, and accompanied by some Egyptian soldiers. Eleven of the condemned men were publicly hung in sight of the port and the remainder forwarded for execution to Constantinople. Having thus compelled the Turkish officials to punish with promptness and vigour the authors of the massacre, the Cyclops left Jeddah, doubtless to the great relief of the inhabitants, who must have suffered severely by the prolonged bombardment of the place. Meanwhile there are rumours at home of dissensions in the Cabinet on the topic of Turkey. It is stated that Lord Derby espouses the views of France and Russia which are also upheld by our Minister at Constantinople, Sir Henry Bulwer, while, on the other hand, Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Disraeli are in accord with Austria, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe now at Constantinople, in a non-official capacity being still powerful enough to induce the Sultan to side with the English Foreign Minister .- Weekly Register.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails brings but scanty intelligence from India, but what there is, may be pronounced on the whole most satisfactory, as confirming in every respect the favourable news furnished by the telegrams. The Gwalior rebels, after a second de-feat by General Napier, are pursued in their flight the huge block of buildings, into a smaller square, by General Roberts, who, doubtless, calculates upon obtaining some portion of the immense treasure in their possession consisting, it is said, of some three or four millions, and an enormous quantity of jewels, including the crown jewels of the Maharajah. Gen. Napier, it should be remarked, succeeded in seizing 25 guns and some treasure, on the occasion of his victory. Indore is still comparatively quiet, the threatened rise being a false alarm. The correspondence between the rebels and Jung Bahadoor is interesting, as showing that the wily chieftain disregarded the appeal made to him to unite in the common cause from a conviction, that the side he had chosen at the commencement of the outbreak was the winning one, and that it was his best policy to aid the English, from whom he will, doubtless, expect to receive something more substantial than the ibbon with which he has been decorated .- Weekly

Register.
"Your readers must not imagine that because Oude is the last province left to conquer the other provinces of the North-West are at peace. Except in Robilcund and the Delhi division there is no peace anywhere. In Delhi the wonderful organizing faculty of Sir John Lawrence has re-established regular government, and there is as much order as in the Punjab. In Robilcund the landholders have submitted, and are hunting the Senoys. Everywhere the Dewan Khoss is built, and looking in through else order is maintained only by the sabre's edge, and the revenue is collected by military force. A wide amnesty is, however, to be issued in a few days in Bundelcund, and that province will he closed against intrigue. In the remaining districts we are slowly organizing bands of horse, chiefly Sikh, and with re-conquest of Oude the last hope of the Pindarees will be taken away. We shall then have ing aspect—namely, in its undress, and in its wash-leisure for that reorganisation which has become so ing and purely domestic hours. From pillar to pillar indispensable.

"We have bad news from Behar. After his successes at Judgespore, Sir E. Lugard's force was broken up, Brigadier Douglas moving to Benares, and he himself to Judgespore. The enemy, who had retreated towards Benares, immediately doubled against the columns -pouches, belts, and bayonets the strangers informed us that the King was not

about 90 Europeans fit for duty. The rebels near Sherghotty encountered a body of 150 prisoners, sent under escort to Sasseram. The Nugeeb guard of 50 men, recently levied, immediately fraternized, murdered the Barogah, and released the prisoners. The rebels then divided. Ameer Singh proceeded to Judgespore, while a detachment invaded Gya... The former compelled Captain Rattray, with his Sikhs, who had been left by Sir E. Lugard to watch the jungle, to retreat, and began murdering the coolies who were cutting roads. They mutilated a number, and the remainder fied. One unhappy wretch was seen by a European—I can prove this—buried up to his neck, for the kites to pick out his eyes. He was quite dead. All natives serving with Government are threatened with the same treatment, till there has been a general panic among employes. The latter body marched to Gya, bribed the gaol guard, re-leased the prisoners, and left the town, which they were afraid to attack. They are now near Tikaree, apparently besieging the Rance, an old lady of enormous wealth. The people are not by any means disposed to side with them, but they seemed cowed, and in the last four months 9,000 of them have arrived in Calcutta on their way to the Nauritius .-They bring their women, a thing they never would do before, and will probably settle in the island .-The colonial Government are still crying for more, and what with our own troops, Ameer Singh, and emigration, society in Bhojpore will be as much changed as society in Connaught.

"The necessity of defending Bengal seems at last to be recognised. We have now 2,600 men in Calcutta, 1,700 in Dumdum, 900 in Barrackpore, and 1,200 sailors scattered over some 13 stations. These men have been just attached to the Indian navy, thereby coming under martial law, and are to be increased to 2,000. A force of European policemen are also, it is said, to be organised in each division. the divisional battalions being abandoned as uneafe instruments. It is still necessary, however, to organise a native force for Behar, where we have obviously not sufficient strength to keep down the arm ed classes .- Times' Correspondent.

A VISIT TO THE PALACE OF THE GRAND MOGUL. A grand face of rich red sandstone, darkened by time, crenellated in two rows, rises to a hight of 50 or 60 feet above us, and sweeps to the right and left in melancholy grandeur, slightly broken in outline by turrets and flanking towers. The gems of which the casket is so grand ought, indeed, to be rich and precious. The portal is worthy of the enclosure. Except the Victoria gate of our new Palace of Westminister I have seen no gateway so fine in proportion and of such lofty elevation. The massive iron and brass embossed doors open into a magnificent vestibule in a great tower, which rises high above the level of the walls, and is surmounted by turrets and four cupolas of elegant design. On passing the gates we find ourselves in a sort of arcade, vaulted and running for the length of the tower, in the midst of which there is a very small court, richly ornamented with sculptured stonework. The arcade conducts us to an open courtyard, surrounded by houses of excessively poor aspect. At one side there, in the turreted gateway, Mr. Saunders points out to us the room below a cupola where two of our countrywomen were brutally murdered. But in the courtyard before us a more terrible scene was enacted. There is a dry stone well, in which there once played a fountain, in the centre of the court. Above it a venerable and decaying tree casts an imperfect shadow over the stone seats on which in former times those who came hither to enjoy the play of the waters and their refreshing music were wont to repose. It was at this spot, beneath this tree, and round the fountain, that the Christian captives, women and children, after several days of painful respite and anxiety, worse than the fate they dreaded, were hacked to pieces by the swords of the ferocious and cowardly miscreants, who in their bloody work forgot that even Mahommed has ordered women and children to be saved from death. There is as yet no other memorial of the tragedy, but lo! "ex ossibus ultor!" the dungeon of the captive monarch who permitted the defilement of his palace by such deeds is close at hand—the house of Timour, the descendants of Baber, Shahjehan, and Aurungzebe have fallen never to rise; smitten in the very palace of their power, which has become their dungeon. Around the very place where that innocent blood ran like water, as grim monuments of retribution, are ranged, row after row, the guns taken from our enemy; our on, and not being granted, the bombardment was guards are in the gates; and of the many who took again resumed on the 5th instant. On the following | part in the murders, it is probable few live to dread ne nunishment wh b, sooner or later, w them. The mouldering walls of the palace buildings, broken lattices, crumbling stone-work, and doors and wood-work split, decayed, and paintless, the silence only broken by the tread of the sentry. or our own voices, rendered the whole place inexpressibly sad and desolate. But sadder still when one thought of the voices, of the cries which resounded within these walls one short year ago. It was with a sense of relief—a deep long drawn breath that we proceeded towards another grand gateway, leading by a long vaulted arcade into a courtyard paved like the former, but kept in trimmer order, and surrounded by continuous edifices, some in white marble, all of rich decorations in arbesque, the most conspicuous of which, notwithstanding the attractions of a beautiful mosque, is the Hall of Audience -the "Dewan Khoss!" How am I to describe it? As it appeared in times past, as it has been celebrated by travellers and poets, as it has been world-famous in story and song and history, or as I saw it with my own eyes; The former I could do if I had the books and the references; but, as I have them not, I must content myself with endeavouring to say

> We drove, as I have said, from the outer square surrounded by fine edifices, connected by corridors and colonnades. The gates of this passage are remarkable for massive construction and for rich ornamentation in brass and metal. The walls on each side of it have been selected by our soldiery for the exercise of their graphic talents, and portraits of the ex-King, with a prodigious nose and beard, ornament more than one of the compartments. On emerging into the square we saw facing us a long low building, white and clean looking, flat-roofed, and raised above the level of the court, on an esplanade or terrace of the same material as the building itself, which on approaching it we discovered to be marble. This is the Dewan Khoss. It is 150 feet long and 40 feet in breadth, and the flatness of the roof, and the lowness of the front elevation, produced a feeling of disappointment, notwithstanding the elegance of the workmanship in the arches and pediments, and the fineness of the marble. At each angle there is a graceful cupola, which in some degree relieves the impression of meanness caused by the flatness of the building. There was a babble of voices in the English tongue resounding from the inside, and oddly enough, one of them, from stentorian lungs, was assuring us that the owner "dreamt that he dwelt in marble halls." On ascending by a flight of steps four or five feet in height, to the terrace on which the wide arched doorways, or rather between the rows of pillars on which the roof rests, we saw anything but the dazzling magnificence for which our little reading had prepared us. In fact, the hall was filled, not with turbaned and bejewelled rajshs, Mogal guards, and Oriental magnificence, but with British Infantry in its least imposing and prepossessing and purely domestic hours. From pillar to pillar and column to column extended the graceful arches of the clothes-line, and shirts, and socks, and drawers flaunted the air in lieu of silken banner. Long lines of charpoys, or bedsteads, stretched from one end of the hall to the other — arms were piled.

what I myself heheld.

Throne treclined a private of Her Majesty's slattief mond, and of gold, and officen of state, music a very Milesian type of counterance, who, with brawby arms bared to the shoulders, as if he were engaged in a matten requiring onogordinary lexertion of musoular strength, was occupied in writing a letter for the edification of some humble residence West of the Shannon! The hall was so obscure that the richness of the decorations and, the great beauty of the interior were not visible till the eye became accustomed to the darkness, and penetrated through the accidents of the place to its permanent and more pleasing characteristics. Then, indeed, one could form some notion of the extent to which the praises of travellers and poets had been justified in times gone by, and could hear without a smile the scrolled hieroglyphs over the three entrances, in precious stones and metals, translated into the hackneyed and pompous boast, "Oh! if there be a Paradise on earth, it is this! it is this! it is this!" As one of the soldiers said, "Begorra, the chap that put up that had a droll notion of Paradise anyhow. Wid the hate and the flies 1 think it must be more like the other place." But, notwithstanding such drawbacks in the mind of a resident, there was much for the visitor to admire. The magnificent pavement has, indeed, been taken up and destroyed, and the hand of the spoiler has been busy on the columns and walls of the Divan; but still above and around one sees the solid marble worked as though it had been wax, and its surface inlaid with the richest, most profuse, and fanciful, and exquisite designs in foliage and arabesque, the fruits and flowers being represented by sections of gems such as amethysis, cornelian, bloodstone, garnet, topaz, and various colored crystals, set in the brasswork of the decorations. Every one of the columns are thus decorated and covered with inscriptions from the Koran, and the walls have the appearance of some rich work from the loom in which a brilliant pattern is woven on a pure white ground, the tracery of rare and cunning artists. When the hall was clean and lighted up, and when its greatest ornament, the Takt Taons, or Peacock Throne, and the Crystal Chair of State were in the midst, the coup d'ail must have been exceedingly rich and magnificent .-The Crystal Chair is still in existence, but I know not whether the Peacock Throne, which cost one million and a quarter sterling, fell into the hands of Nadir Shah or of some smaller robber. I do know, however, what became of the bath cut out of a single block of agate and beautifully carved, which was talked of all over Hindostan. Our soldiers broke it into pieces. They were also very clever in picking out the stones from the embellishments of the Dewani Khass with their bayonets, but that exercise of their talents is now forbidden. The Crystal Chair still remains intact, and is, I hope, intended to grace one of our palaces in England. An old conqueror. with steam and rail at his command, would have carried off the whole Dewani Khass piecemeal to his own Windsor Park, or St. James's. The larger, more dirty, less remarkable hall of public audience is near at hand, and the small and graceful mosque of which I have already spoken-which has plainly been decorated by the hand of an artist from Europe, who has actually infringed upon the Koran and introduced figures of Bacchus and of animals in the mosaics. The garden, once so celebrated in India, is now in ruins, and the river has receded from the walls of the palace-emblem of the departed greatness of the house. Laborers are busily engaged in pulling down one of the colonnades and breaking through the court, to open a passage which shall render the promenade of one of our officials less lengthy whenever he wishes to visit the court. We are an eminently practical people, but I wish we did not find such admirable excuses for the destruction of the beautiful.

In a dingy, dark passage leading from the open court or terrace in which we stood to a darker room beyond there sat, crouched on his haunches, a diminutive, attenuated old man, dressed in an ordinary and rather dirty muslin tunic, his small lean fect bare, his head covered by a small thin cambric skull The moment of our visit was not propitious, certainly it was not calculated to invest the descendant of Timour the Tartar with any factitious interest, or to throw a halo of romance around the infirm creature who was the symbol of extinguished empire. In fact, the ex-King was sick; with bent body he seemed nearly prostrate over a brass basin, into which he was retching violently. So for the time we turned our backs on the doorway, and looking round the small court, which was not more than 30 feet square. In one corner, stretched on a charnov.lar a young man of slight figure and small who sat up at the sound of our voices and salaamed respectfully. He was dressed in fine white muslin, and had a gay yellow and blue silk sash round his waist; his head was bare, exhibited the curious tonsure from the forehead to the top of the head usual among many classes in the East; his face, oval and well shaped, was disfigured by a very coarse mouth and skin, but his eyes were quick and bright, if not very pleasant in expression. By the the side of his charpoy stood four white tunicked and turbaned attendants, with folded arms, watching every motion of the young gentleman with absequious anxiety. One of them said "He is sick," and the Commissioner gave direction that he should lie down again, and so, with another salaam, Jumma Bukht— for it was that scion of the House of Delhi in whose presence we stood-threw himself on his back with a sigh, and turning his head towards us drew up the chudder, or sheet of his bed, to his face, as if to relieve himself from our presence. At the head of his bed there was a heavy-looking, thick-set lad of 13 or 14 years of age, who was, we were told, the latest born of the house—by no means "a sweet young prince," and whose claims to the blood royal the Commissioner considered more or less doubtful, considering the age of the ex-King and the character borne by the particular lady who had presented the monarch with a pledge so late in his life; but I am bound to add that, at all events, "he has his father's nose," and his lips are like those of Jumma Bukht.

The qualms of the King at last abated, and we went into the passage; not but that we might have gone in before at any time, for all he cared. He was still gasping for breath, and replied by a wave of the hand and a monosyllable to the Commissioner. That dim-wandering-eyed, dreamy old man, with feeble hanging netherlip and toothless gums, was he indeed one who had conceived that vast plan of restoring a great empire, who had fomented the most gigantic mutiny in the history of the world, and who from the walls of his ancient palace had hurled defiance and shot ridicule upon the race that held every throne in India in the hollow of their palms? He broke silence. Alas! it was to inform us that he had been very sick, and that he had retched so vio-lently that he had filled 12 basins. This statement, which was, it must be admitted, distressingly matter of fact and unromantic, could not, I think, have been strictly true, and probably was in the matter of numeration tinctured by the spirit of Oriental exaggeration aided by the poetic imagination of His Majesty. He is a poet—rather erratic and warm in his choice of subject and treatment, but nevertheless, or may be, therefore, the esteemed author of no less than four stout volumes of meritorious verses, and is not yet satiated with the muse, for a day or two ago he composed some next lines on the wall of his prison by the aid of a burnt stick. Who could look on him without pity? Yes, for one instant "pity," till the rush of blood in that pitiless courtyard swept it from the heart! The passage in which he sat contained nothing that I could see but a charpoy such as those used by the poorest Indians. The old man cowered on the floor on his crossed legs, with his back against a mat which was suspended from doorway to doorway, so as to form a passage about twelve feet wide by twenty-four in length. Inside the mat we heard whispering, and some curious eyes glinted through the mat at back and made for Judgespore. Colonel Douglas depended from the walls, and in the place where quite alone. I tried in vain to let my imagination Mexic was recalled, but was unable to move, having only once blazed the fabulous glories of the Peacock find out Timour in him. Had it been assisted by dia-rica.

and cannon, and herald and glittering cavalcade and ambroidered elephantry, perhaps I might have suc ceeded but he still was I found I say it with regret but with honesty and truth—I found only Holywell street. The foreneed is very broad indeed, and comes out sharply over the brows, but it recedes at comes out snarpty, over the strows have a tecedes at once; into an ignoble. Thereites like, skull; in the eyes were only visible the weakness of extreme old eyes were only visible the weakness of extreme old age—the dim, hazy, filmy light which seems about te guide to the great darkness; the nose, a noble Judaic aquiline, was deprived of dignity and power by the loose-lipped, nerveless, quivering, and gaping mouth, filled with a flaccid tongue; but from chin and upper lip there streamed a venerable, long, was not provided to the conditions of t which again all but retrieved his aspect. Recalling youth to that decrepit frame, restoring its freshness to that sunken cheek, one might see the King glow. ing with all the beauty of the warrior David; but as he sat before us I was only reminded of the poorest form of the Israelitish type as exhibited in decay and penurious greed in its poorest haunts among us. His hands and feet were delicate and fine, his garments scanty and foul. And this is the descendant of him who "on the 12th of August, 1765, conferred on the East India Company the Dewance (or Lordship) of the Provinces of Bengal, of Behar, and Oris. sa, and confirmed divers other possessions held by the Hon. Company under inferior grants from the Soobadhars of Bengal, the Deccan, and Carnatie !"-Well may he now say with his ancestor, Shah Alum, in his celebrated poem—the great Moguls were their own laurestes—"The tempest of misfortune has risen and overwhelmed me. It has scattered my glory to the winds and dispersed my throne in the air." Well for him if he can add, "While I am sunk in an abyss of darkness, let me be comforted with the assurance that out of this affliction I shall yet arise, purified by misfortune and illuminated by the mercy of the Almighty." I could not help thinking. as I looked on the old man, that our rulers were somewhat to blame for the crimes he had committed in so far as their conduct may have led him to im. agine that success in his designs was feasible. In what way did the Majesty of Britain present itself before the last of the house of Timour the Tartar?-With all the grandeur of a protecting Power and the dignity of an Imperial conquering State !-No. At least with the honest independence of an honorable equality? No. Our representative, with "bated breath and whispering humbleness;" aye, with bare feet and bowed head, came into the presence of our puppet King. More than that, the English captain of the palace guard, if summoned to the King, as he frequently was, had not only to uncovered his feet but was not permitted to have an umbrella carried over his head, or to bear one in his own hand, while proceeding through the courtyards, a privilege permitted to every officer of the Royal staff. This was the case in the time of the last Resident up to the moment of the revolt, and in the time of the last captain of the guard up to the moment of his assassination. In such degrading subservience we recognize the instincts of a commercial corporation-quocunque modo rem. But to the King the representative of the East India Company was the representative of the British empire.

Although the guilt of the King in the encourage ment afforded by him to the mutinous and murderous Sepoys was great and undoubted, there is some reason to suppose that he was not so much responsible for the atrocious massacre within the walls of his palace as has been supposed. From the very first he had little power over the Sepoys and their leadershis age and infirmity forbade all physical exertion. It is certain that for several days he protected the unfortunate ladies who fled to the palace, and resisted the clamorous demands for their blood which were made by the monsters around him; but it is true, too, that he did not take the step which would have saved their lives. He did not put them into his zenana. It is said that he was afraid of his own begums and the women of the zenana, who would have resented such a step. At all events he did not do so. Our countrywomen were murdered in his palace, and we have assumed that he could have saved their lives. It may be that we are to some extent punishing in the father the sins of the children. He seemed but little inclined for conversation, and when Brigadier Stisted asked him how it was he had not saved the lives of our women he made an impatient gesture with his hand, as if commanding silence, and said, "I know nothing of it—I had nothing to say to it." His grandchild, an infant a few months old, w יות פו some one or two women of the zezana showed themselves at the end of the passage while the Commissioner was engaged in conversation with one of the begums, the latest who remained inside her curtain, and did not let us see her face.

Here was this Begum, a lady of some 35, very aggravating to the ex-Great Mogul, who was both in pain and anguish, and very anxious to get away from him. "Why," said she, "the old" (Yes, I believe the correlative word in English is) "fool goes on as if he was a King; he's no King now. I want to go away from him. He's a troublesome, nasty, cross old fellow, and I'm quite tired of him." Bowstrings and sacks |-was not this dreadful language? But the ex-Mogul is a philosopher; he merely asked one of his attendants for a piece of coffee-cake or chocolate, put a small piece in his mouth, mumbled it, smiled, and, pointing with his thumbs over his shoul-der in the direction from which the shrill and angre accents of queenly wrath were coming, said, with all the shrug and bonhomie of a withered little French marquis of the old school, Mon dieu !- I mean, " Allah! listen to her!" And so we left him alone in his misery. He numbers upwards of 82 yers, but they are said to be only of lunar months, and that his real age is 78. It is needles to say he will never, if sent, reach Caffraria alive.

UNITED STATES.

At St. John's (Catholic) Church, a striking spectacle was presented yesterday (Sunday), in the confirmation of more than four hundred of the children and young people of the parish—the candidates appearing in white veils,—and the rite being administered by Right Rev. Bishop Bacon of the Diocese of Maine, assisted by Rev. Mr. Papst, Rev. Mr. Vetromile, Rev. Mr. Murphy, and another clergyman from Portland. The ceremonies attracted a large crowd to the church.-Bangor Whig.

The potato disease is affecting the crop very ensibly in Western Massachusetts. One farmer says that he has lost one bushel out of every four.

A NEW ROUTE FOR A SUBMARINE CARLE.-A COIrespondent of the National Intelligencer suggests the practicability of laying a submarine cable between Europe and America by the way of the Azores and the Bermudas. The advantages in favor of such a route are claimed to be the smoothness of the ses over a great part of it, owing to its lying to the south of the Gulf Stream, and out of the influence of the cold water currents of the North, and therefore the increased probability of laying the cable successfully, and also the fact that the distance between any two points is less than between Newfoundland and Ireland. The writer says:-"The distance from Bermuda to Fayal is less than from Iroland to News foundland. These islands stand invitingly off the coasts of Europe and America. They stand as herculean pillars on which to rest the cable. If a wire was laid between them, shorter ones could be carried to the shores of the Old and New World. One wire between these islands, would serve all practical purposes for a long time to come. The route by Fayal would accommodate England with one wire, France with one, Spain and Portugal with one, and Madeirs and Africa with one. On our side the Bermuda routs would be convenient for one wire to New England, one for the middle States and the West, one for the Southern States and California, one for Cuba and Mexico, and one for the West Indies and South Ame-

WHO INVENTED THE TELEGRAPH ?- To say that Mr. Morse is the inventor of the electro-magnetic telegraph, as many papers do say, is about addidiculous is it would be to call Mr. Hoe the ofiginal inventor of the modern brinting machine, or Peter Schoffer instead of Guttenberg, the inventor of the printing press. Patriotism is all very well, but to falsify historical facts for the gratification of national vanity is not so well: "Mr. Morse has improved an invention which, before him, existed not only in theory, but had been successfully put in operation. The Dane Oersted is the discoverer of electro-magnetism, or he at least was the first to find its scientific laws, (1819.) Its application for telegraphic purposes was first suggested by Protessors Lichtenberg and Gauss, the celebrated mathematician, at Gottingen. An electromagnetic telegraph connecting the observatory at Gottingen with I believe, the university or some other public building, was constructed by them as early as 1833, that is to say, at a time when Mr. Morse had scarcely begun to think of telegraphing, and nearly ten years before his invention was tried. These are facts, and about facts there can be, or at least ought to be, no dispute, all national feelings or national egotism notwithstanding. The inventions of Wheatstone in England, and Steinheil at Munich were simultaneous with, and independent of the invention of Mr. Morse.—N. Y. Tribune. A TELEGRAPH SERMON.-We have been wonder-

ing who would touch the extreme of cable rhetoric. So far as we have yet seen, we think the palm must be awarded to a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Grigg, in the Memorial Church, New York, and en-"The Telegraphic Cable between Earth and Heaven," We have not seen the production ourselves, but according to the Providence Journal, one of its figures opens thus:—" When the sulphuric acid of true repentence corrodes the contaminating zinc of innate depravity and actual sinfulness, and the fervent electrical force of prayerful entreaty," &c .-Again he says, "Go to the telegraphic office of the atoning cross," and "touch the wire of penitential prayer.

> DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILAD'A, PA. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseuses of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Seen as Constipation, Inward Piles Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-para, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Eurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of

These Bitters are sold at 75 cents per bottle, by druggists and dealers in Medicines, everywhere. For Sale by all the druggists in Montreal.

CONVENT OF ST. MARGARET, (Under the Direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross,)

ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY, C.W.

THIS INSTITUTION, situated in a healthy and agreeable locality, is now OPEN for the admission of EOARDERS and DAY-SCHOLARS.

The Course of Education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for young Ladies. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the House.

Board and Tuition, per Quarter, in advance, £4 10 instrumental Music, 1 10
French, and Needle-work, taught to Boarders thee of Charge.

COSTUME:

Dark, or Royal Blue Dress, with Cape or Mantilla of the same; Summer Bonnet, Straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon; Winter Bonnet, Black, trimmed

like the Summer one.
Pupils are permitted to wear any color or manner

of Dress during week days.

For further particulars, apply to the Lady Superior, Convent St. Margaret, Alexandria, Glengarry, C.W. The Montreal Transcript, and the Cornwall Freefolder, will please to give each four weekly insertions. Alexandria, September 4, 1858.

CHAMBLY MODEL SCHOOL.

THE COURSE of INSTRUCTION will include Complete CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL EDU-CATION; Mathematics in a Collegiate Course.
T. O. TREVOR, Principal. Chambly, 4th September, 1858.

WANTED,

TO CONDUCT the MALE Department of the Separate School at ALEXANDRIA, Glengarry, C.W., a TEACHER, with a First-Class Certificate. A perfor capable of Teaching the Branches usually taught is a Grammar School, will be preferred, provided be an produce satisfactory Testimonials as to moral character, and Capacity to Teach. A liberal Salary

For further information, apply to the undersigned, G. HARRISON, L. M'DUGALD, J. A. WILLIAMS,

THE SISTERS of CHARITY of the PROVIDENCE ASYLUM have the honor of announcing to the Public, that the DEAF and DUMB INSTITUE, hitherto held at Long Point, has been TRANSFERRED to an Establishment, agreeably situated on MIGNONNE

STREET, near the Providence.
The Classes will OPEN on the 13th of SEPTEM-Providence, August 27th, 1858.

CHAMBLY COLLEGE.

THE SCHOLASTIC TERM for the Students of CHAMBLY COLLEGE, will COMMENCE on TUES-DAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1858.

Rev. P. M. MIGNAULT,

Procurator-General. Chambly, August 28th, 1858. N.B.—United States papers, please copy.

CONGREGATION CONVENT, SHERBROOKE.

THE Ladies of the CONGREGATION CONVENT at SHERBROOKE, C. E., will RE-OPEN their CLASSES on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.

TERMS: Board and Tuition Quarterly, (payable in

August 24th, 1858.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE

DIVISION OF ALMA. GENTLEMEN-

AS you will soon be called upon to exercise the Elective Franchise, in selecting a person to represent you in the Legislative Council, and having been honored with the urgent solicitations of a very large and influential number of the Electors of this Division, requesting me that I would allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate—I have consented; and trusting to your intelligence and independence, now

appear hefore you, formally soliciting your support.
Should I consult my own private interests alone, I should certainly decline accepting the candidature; but the reasons which have been urged, and the re-cognised necessity which exists for practical representatives of the commercial interests of the country, in our Legislative bodies, render it imperative upon me to lay aside all private considerations, and yield myself to the guidance of the dictates of my

convictions of duty.

Born and educated amongst you, my sympathies, sentiments, associations, and interests, are identified with yours, and are a guarantee to a large extent, that your interests and opinions will be faithfully represented by me, should I be elected your Representative. But when a man comes before his fellowcitizens, or suffers himself to be brought forward by others, claiming their suffrages, it is justly expected that his principles and views should be made known as fully as possible, in order that the electors may be guided in their choice, by principles, and not personal considerations. Holding these views, and also in obedience to custom, I have now to lay before you my reasons for asking your suffrages, at the approaching election, to represent you in the Legislative Council.

My name has, for some months past, been before you as a probable Candidate, and there are very few amongst you who have not been cognisant of the fact. There has been ample opportunity therefore to make yourselves acquainted with my antecedents, character, &c., and thus prepare the way for action on your part, in reference to the more formal course now taken by me, either to pronounce in favor or against my pretensions. My reasons for appearing before you and asking your suffrages may be expressed by the comprehensive term "Commercial." Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce are inseparably connected in their bearing upon the material prosperity of the country; but the two first named occupy the most important position, inasmuch as without production no commerce would exist. It is believed, and I coincide with those who entertain that opinion, that there is a deficiency of practical representation of the above-named interests. We have had a large share of experimentalizing legislation, (if I may so term it) bearing upon our sources of material prosperity; and it is much to be regretted that no definite policy has prevailed, as nothing so retards the placement of capital, so necessary to the erection of large manufactories, and the engagement in large commercial transactions, as uncertainty in regard to the fiscal policy of the country. If the subjects of "Free Trade" and "Protection" were to be fully discussed, not as abstract theories, but as applicable to the circumstances of the country and a definite policy decided upon, there is no doubt that much good would result. I do not besitate to announce it as my settled conviction that "Free Trade," being the normal condition of Commerce, is better calculated to develope the resources of the various countries of the world, than the imposition of restrictions involved in a protective theory—provided such a policy were adopted throughout the world. But it is conceded by the advocates of both theories, that our position, in reference to revenue and other countries, is such as to render our adoption of the "Free Trade" policy in its integrity impossible; and a compromise between the two opposite theories, called "Incidental Protection," has hitherto received approval; but that policy is so uncertain in its duration, and variable in its details, that it has given rise to many evils which might, perhaps, have been avoided. My opinion is, that our position in reference to other countries, more particularly the neighboring Republic, eminently a commercial country, and with which the large majority of our commercial transactions are undoubtedly occurring, is such as to render it advisable to adopt a system of reciprocity of duties; or, in other words, assimilate our Customs Tariff to that of the United States, in so far as it affects such articles as are, or can be, advantageously produced in Canada: such reciprocity of duties, or assimilation of Tariff, to be the well understood fiscal policy of the country, extending even to perfect Free Trade, whenever the United States chooses to adopt such a policy. I do not stop here to enquire how far such a policy on our part would meet the approval of the Imperial Government, or how far our Constitution would allow us to proceed in such a direction; fully believing that any difficulties which may possibly exist, could be overcome. My political position is one strictly independent of either party of the parties known as Ministerialists and Oppositionists; and should I be elected, I shall occupy an independent position; prepared to do my duty to my constituents and the country, without reference to whatever party may occupy the Treasury benches, not lending my vote or influence to factious movements of any kind. There is one great question before the country, upon which it is incumbent on me to declare my viewsviz., the question of "Representation based upon Population." On looking back from the Union of Upper and Lower Canada to the passage of the Act changing the Constitution of the Legislative Council in 1854, we find that the principle of Federalism, or perfect equality of the two Provinces, has been the basis of the Constitution and all political changes and arrangements which have been made; hence the question of Representation based upon Population, involves a total change of the Constitution; and however correct in the abstract that mode of Representation may be, it certainly is not applicable to our

circumstances and political position. I am in favor of the most perfect equality of rights, privileges, and immunities of all classes, in reference to Educational and Religious convictions; and pledge myself to use my influence and vote, if elected, in favor of any class who may be found not in the full enjoyment of such equality of rights. I am opposed to all Secret-Politico-Religious Societies. You are aware of the prominent part which I have taken in reference to the Extension of the Harbor in Montreal, and the erection of Docks by means of a Canal debouching at Hochelaga Bay; and in opposition to the plan locating such works at Pointe St. Charles. I shall continue my exertions to that end, and spare no pains to accomplish the object in view.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, ASHLEY HIBBARD.

WANTED.

A TEACHER who has had four years' experience under the Board of Education, in Ireland, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above capacity.

Address "G.," True Witness.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and op-posite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices JOHN PHELAN.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OF ALMA.

Having been requested by a great many of you to olicit the mandate of the Electors of the flourishing Electoral Division of Alma, I consider that to de cline would be a lack of patriotism on my part, and that it is my duty to try and make myself useful to my countrymen: I therefore demand your suffrages with that confidence which arises from the intimate acquaintance I have of the patriotism which animates a great many among you-confidence which is enhanced by the circumstance that my interests are identical with yours; for besides being a proprietor in the country, I am possessed likewise of extensive property situate at the City in the Wards interested

in the contest engaged. I do not come forward as a party man, but as a man entirely independent. I am altogether free. I do not want to solicit any favor from Government, and have nothing to expect from any administration

I might abstain presently from expounding political principles, as they are known to the majority of you, nevertheless I feel bound to set forth my views

on the most important measures. Being a farmer myself, I shall do all in my power for the improvement and encouragement of agriculture which is the source of the prosperity of this

country.

Trade is in a prosperous condition. Owing to the works executed in the Gulf and Lake St. Peter, and hose projected at Hochelaga, it cannot fail to attract all the product of the West: such a great

cause of prosperity will obtain my attention. Need I tell you that our national industry will be the object of my assiduous care? I shall endeavour to favour our home manufactures and industrial enterprise : for no one derives more benefit therefrom

than the farmer. The colonisation of our secular forest, colonisation destined to stay the tide of emigration of our youth towards foreign countries, shall not be the

least object of my Legislative duties.

To the cause of education I shall devote my constant solicitude. Useless to say that I am opposed and will ever be strongly opposed to the mixed school system.

I shall ever be an indefatigable adversary of Representation based on the respective Population of the two sections of this Province.

Such are, Fellow-Countrymen, my views on those important measures of public interest-questions of considerable moment on the solution of which greatly depends the prosperity of our common country.

I have the honor to be, Jos. F. ARMAND. Riviere des Prairies, July 20, 1856.

PROSPECTUS.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, SAULT AU RECOLLET,

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.

THIS Institution embraces in its plan of education every means requisite for forming young persons to virtue and to the knowledge of those branches of sci-ence becoming their sex. The food is wholesome and abundant. Nothing is neglected that can contribute to the acquisition of habits of neatness, order, politeness, and propriety of deportment.

TFRMS: Board and tuition for the scholastic year. \$100 Drawing and Painting...... 24 Italian (All payable quarterly, in advance.)

Each pupil will pay, on entrance, for use of desk and bed, \$5, Should bedding, &c., be furnished by the Academy, the charge will then be \$10 per annum. Physicians' fees, postage, &c., are charged to the

Should a pupil be withdrawn before the close of a

quarter, unless for some very urgent reasons, no deduction, will be made. Thursday is the only day upon which the pupils

will be permitted to receive visits. The annual vacation is of six weeks. There will be a charge of \$15 for those pupils who remain at the Academy during that time.

Each pupil should be provided with one black and one white uniform dress; one white and one black plain bobbinet veil; six toilet and six table napkins; one straw bed, one hair mattress, one pillow, three pairs of sheets; knife and fork; a large and small spoon; a goblet; work-box; and dressing-box.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL. THE LADIES of this CONVENT will RESUME the duties of their BOARDING-SCHOOL on the 1st of September.

August 20, 1857.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W.; 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 education 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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance \ Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

> MONTREAL EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL,

DR. HOWARD, Oculist and Aurist,

132 CRAIG STREET, AND 39 FORTIFICATION LANE. Dr. Howard's Private Surgery in the same building. Hours of consultation Every Day from TEN A.M. to

Montreal, June 24, 1858.



229 Notre Dame Street,

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

nopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

13 R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

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

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

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

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure : unning of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sult

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

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

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 hed.

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

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

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface: in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For 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 beir to. Price, 2s od 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:—

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrotula, 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 SHORE. Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER,

DARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to

any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS By the Subscribers,

SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS MEDALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC-TURES, &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, PRINTS, &c. 15,00 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers, Journals, Day, Cash, and Letter Books.

500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper. 50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils. 100 Do Slate Pencils.
5 Cases of Hard Wood Slates. 10,000 Religious and Fanby Prints.

280 Gross Steel Pens, CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Choir Book; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, oblong 4to., \$2 00 The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses,
Hymns, &c., half bound 38 cents.

We have also, on hand, a good assortment of Pocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen Holders, &c., &c. D. &. J. SADLIER & Co., Ccr. Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,

Montreal.

PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT

Sept. 16.

BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"

"THE METROPOLITAN,"

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

TORONTO,

Cathartic Pills.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SIGE.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues, FOR THE CURE OF

FOR THE CURE OF Headache, Stormach. Sick Headache, Foul Stormach. Pritsurae, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Da. J. C. Ayea. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your bale. It seems to arise from a foul stonach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth lactwing.

Yours with great respect,

ED. W. PREBLE, Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Belious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Belious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Belious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Siz: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hestate to say they are it has best exthactic we compley. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for decangements of that organ. Indeed, I have reiden found a case of hiliars diseases of estimate that it did not reachly yield to them.

Fraternally yours,

ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

ALONZO BALL. M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax; and Worms.

Post Office, Hartland, Liv. Co., Mion., Nov. 16, 1855.

10. Ayen: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it had, and my wife cured him with two dose of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely oven then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here. GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Patmanter.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes. Pustor of Advent Church, Boston.

Prom Rev. 1 have used your Pils with extraordinary success
in my family and smoong those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the wrams of digestion and purify the blood they are the very lest remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wromng Co., N. Y. Oct. 24, 1855.
Dean Sie: I am using your Cathartic Pilis in my practice, and find them an excellent purpative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula. King's Evil, Tetter,
Tumors, and Salt Rheum.
From a Forwarding Mechant of S. Louis, Fib. 4, 1856.
Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in mobine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incumble for years. Her mother has been long gricewasty afflicted with blotches and phaples on her kim and in her had. After our child was cured, the airs tried your Pilis, and they have enred her. the also tried your Pills, and they have cared her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuraigia, and Gont.

From the Rev. Dr. Howles, of the Method Pepel Courch.
PULSET Howse, Sevenney, Ann. Jan. 6, 1856.

Henneb En; I should be ungraneous for the rellet your skill has brought me if I did not repert my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on exercitating neuralide pains, which ended in cheonic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your exceitent agent in Battimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but some. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

Sentre Caramon, Palery Barge, La J. Box, 1855.

SENATE CHAMBOL, BAINT BOUGT, LAS. 5 Sec., 1855.
DE. AVER: I have been entirely unted by your risk of Rheumatic Gout — a painful disease that had affire a me for years.
VYNCENT SLIBELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Com-plaints, requiring an active pure, they are an excellent remedy. For Costiveness or Constitution, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and office and.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and oven Dearness, and Paralysis, Inflammation, and oven Dearness, and Paralysis, Inflammation, and oven Dearness, and Paralysis, Inflammation, and the alterative action of these Phils.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incantions use. These contain no mercury or minerals substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

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CONSUMPTION. and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

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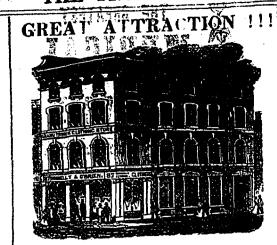
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