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THE ROCK OF THE CANDLE.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN. (Concluded.)

There are some spirits which, like the myrtle, require to be bruised and broken by affliction, before their sweetness can be discovered. The young bride of Cormac might now have exhibitdid her manner indicate the degree of self-possession which she promised to maintain, that Cormac yielded without further argument to her entreaty, and resumed his place at the fireside.

Scarcely had he performed this movement tween his foes and the young girl, who seemed his brow."
to be restrained, rather by her deference to his He strong wishes, than by any personal apprehension, from pressing forward to his side.

"Stand back!" said Cormac, levelling his blade at the foremost of the throng. "Before you advance further, say what it is you seek .-The inmates of this house (all but one) are under the protection of the English law, and can only be molested at your great peril."

"If you be the White Knight, as your dress bespeaks you," returned an English officer, " surrender your sword and person into our hands .-It is only him we seek, and no one else shall be disturbed, further than to answer our claim of bonaght bor-rest and refreshment for our small troop until the morning breaks."

"I am not so thirsty of blood for the sake of shedding it merely," returned the pseudo knight, followed by several of the party, into another "that I would destroy a life of Heaven's bestowing in a vain encounter. Here is my sword, although I am well aware that in yielding it without a struggle, I do not add a single one to my chances (if any I had) of safety in the hands of my Lord President."

"It would be dishonorable in me to deceive you," said the Englishman: "your ready, though late, surrender can avail you little. I have here the warrant, which commands that the execution hands across her bosom, and walking slowly to of the rebel captain should not be deferred longer the vacant chair, she sank down in a violent and than six hours after his arrest. I am not dis- hysterical excess of grief. posed, however, to be more rigid than my in-

Cormac turned pale, and thought of Minny; but he dared not look at her. The poor girl endeavored to support herself against the chair which her lover had left vacant, and retired a little, lest he should observe and participate in the horror which she felt in the contemplation, the agitation which this fatal announcement had occasioned.

"I thought it probable," said Cormac, with some hesitation, "that I might have had a day, at all events, to prepare for my fate; but my Lord President is a pious man, and must be better aware than I, how much time a sinner under arms might require to collect his evidence for that last and fearful court-martial, whose decision is irrevocable. A soldier's conscience, sir officer. is too often the only thing about him which he allows to gather rust. If I had been careful to preserve that as unsullied as my sword, I would not esteem your six hours so short a space as they now appear."

"The gift of grace, sir knight," said a so-lemn-looking sergeant, "is not like an earthly plant, which requires much time and toil to bring its blossom forth. Heard ye not of the graceless traveller, who, riding somewhat more than a Sabbath-day's journey on the seventh, was thrown from his horse and killed near a place of worship? The congregation thought his doom was sealed for both worlds, and yet,

"'Between the stirrup and the ground, Mercy he sought and mercy he found."

"Aye," said the captive; "there are some persons who look on this world as mere billeting quarters, and require no more time to prepare for the eternal route than they might to brace up a haversac; but my memory is not so slight of carriage. I remember to have heard at Mungharid, a Latin adage, which might shake the courage of any one who was inclined to rely venturously on his powers of spiritual dispatch: | holy and so dear-to such an one, though brave | to reach the place of rendezvous, he threw aside | sorted to by the conquering party in the subju-

Unus erat-ne desperes : Unus tantum-ne presumas.

attend to your wants while I rest." "She seems as if she would more willingly can meet and defy it, when duty renders such which never failed him in his need, he darted ing aloud to their destroyers. He totfered back

look round upon her for the first time since acquiring a virtue by its subjugation; and the had fled a considerable distance before they be- despair weigh down his energies like cowardice.

should wear a troubled brow. You have dis-turbed her bridal feast." Then taking her hand, and pressing it significantly while he spoke, he added: "Your husband was reckoned a true man, and I know him well enough to be convinced that he would not place his heart in the keeping of an unworthy or a selfish love. I know, therefore, that you could not make him even entertain a thought of any other line of ed an instance of this moral truth. So perfectly happier than by acting on this occasion with that firmness which he expects from you. Tell him, I knew better the value of life than to lament my fate, at least for my own sake; and remember, likewise, Minny (is not that your name?) if ever Cormac should, like me, be hurried off by when a loud knocking was again heard at the an untimely stroke of fate-if ever"-he redoor; and immediately after, as if this slight cenewed the pressure of the hand, which he still remony were only used in mockery, the frail held in his—"if ever you should see him led, as barrier was once more dashed inward on its I must now be, to an early death, remember, my hinges. A crowd of soldiers rushed into the girl, that none but the craven-hearted are shortapartment, and stopped short on seeing the bride-groom habited in the accoutrements of the White Knight, and standing in a posture of defence be-coward would, though every hair were gray upon

CATHOLIC

He strove to withdraw his hand; but Minny, who felt as if he were tearing her heart away from her, held it fast between both hers, and pressed it with the grasp of a drowning person. Cormac felt, by the trembling and moistness of her hand, that she was on the point of placing all in danger by bursting into a passion of grief. He lowered his voice to a tone of grave reproof, and said:

has been deceived in you. That would be a worse stroke than the headman's."

The forlorn girl collected all her strength, and felt the tumult that was rising in her breast subside, like the uproar of the northern tempest, at the voice of the Reimkennar. She let his hand go, and stood erect, while he passed on, room. Strange as sorrow had ever been to her bosom, she could not have anticipated, and was wholly incapable of supporting the dreadful desolation of spirit which came upon her after she was left alone. She remained for some time motionless, in the attitude of one who listens intently, until she heard the door of a small inner apartment, into which he had been conducted, close upon her lover; and then gathering her

structions compel me to be, so that you may call of a briny liquid at the eyes, should enable the the whole six hours your own, if you can find soul to give more tranquil entertainment to a use for so much time in this world." painful thought or feeling; but it is a fact, however, which Minny experienced in common with all who have known what painful feelings are .-She pictured to herself the probable nature of the fate which awaited her betrothed; and from proceeded to devise expedients for its prevention. This, however, appeared now to be a hopeless undertaking. The warrant of the Lord President must needs be executed within the time; and it was improbable that the White Knight could return before the expiration of the six hours. Would it be possible to contrive a scheme for his liberation? His guards were vigilant and numerous, and there was but one way by which he could return from the room, and that was occupied by sentinels. If Mun, or the Kerry thief, his master, were on the spot, of what a load might they relieve her heart! She would have given worlds to be mistress, for one night, of the roguery of the adept in aunt Norry's tale.

We shall leave her for the present, involved, like a bungling dramatist, in a labyrinth of ravelled plots and contrivances, while we shift the scene to the unfortunate hero of the night, who lay in his room, expecting the catastrophe with in safety. no very enviable sensations.

The soldiers had left him to make the necessary preparations for his approaching fate in await me at the stream that runs by the edge of darkness and solitude. He was now on the point the wood. The sentinels will suffer you to proof achieving a character, not without precedent | ceed, and the risk of detection will be lessened. in the history of his country—namely, that of a martyr to his own heroic fidelity-and he was determined to bear his part like a warrior to the last. Still, however, to a lover, conscious of being loved again—to a young man, with prospects so fair and present happiness so nearly perfect—to a bridegroom, snatched from the altar | the satisfaction to see her hurry on, unmolested, to the scaffold, at the very moment when he was about to become doubly bound to life by a tie so posed a sufficient time had elapsed to enable her as a fiery heart and youthful blood could make his mantle, and prepared to take the sentinels by him, it was impossible that death should not wear surprise. The door stood epen, and he could However, I shall be as far wide of the first peril a grim and most unwelcome aspect. Neither is plainly see the two guards pacing to and fro in anxiety, and want of food, Cormac resolved to as I should wish to be of the last. Come, sirs, the man to be envied, whose nature could under- the moonlight. Pausing for a moment, he upyou forget your supper; leave me to my own go so direful a change without emotion. True lifted his clasped hands to Heaven, and breathed thoughts, and pray respect this maiden, who will | bravery consists, not in ignorance of, or insensibility to danger, but in the resolution which resignation. Then summoning the resolution met by a mass of heated vapor, which deprived maiden droops sorely for your misfortune, Knight.' | the other passions of our nature, has been given "Poor girl!" Cormac exclaimed, venturing to us for the purpose of exercising our reason, and nels motionless for some moments, and Cormac on the earth beside her, felt a horrid sense of innocence and charity."

the feeling, is a monster, and not a hero. The truly courageous man is he who has a heart to feel what danger is, and a soul to triumph over that feeling, when it would tempt him to the neglect of any moral or religious obligation .-Such was the temper of Cormac. He believed that he was performing his duty, and did not conduct than that which he was pursuing; but this did not prevent his being deeply and bitterly conscious of the hardness of his fortunes, in this unlooked-for and untimely separation.

Exhausted by the intensity of his sensations, he had dropped for some time into a troubled and uneasy slumber, when the pressure of a soft hand upon his brow made him lift up his eyes, and raise himself upon his elbow. He beheld Minny stooping over him, with a dim rushlight burning in one hand, while with the other she motioned him to express no surprise, and to preserve silence.

"Hush, hush!" she said, in a low whisper, 'Cormac, are you willing to make an effort for liberty?"

He stared strangely upon her, and stood on his feet.

"What is the meaning of this, Minny; how came you here ?"

"The soldiers have been merrier than they intended, and I drugged their drink for them.-Slip off your brogs, and steal out in your trues only. They are now sleeping in the next room, and I have left them in the dark. Fear not their muskets; I have drenched the matchlocks for them. There are only two waking, who are on guard outside the door; and for these, we must even place our hopes in Heaven, and take the chance of their bad marksmanship .-Ah, Cormac!-but there is no time to lose; come with me."

"My glorious heroine!" cried the astonished soldier, "I could not have thought this possi-

"Hush! your raptures will betray us."
"But whither do you intend to fly?"

"To the cavern on the western side of the hill, where Fitzgerald lay on the night of the great massacre at Adare Castle. Keep close to me, and I think it likely we shall pass the sleep-

She extinguished the light; and both crept, with noiseless footsteps, into the adjoining room, ened to sacrifice the first person that should venwhich was the chamber of the heroic maiden ture to place his foot inside the mouth of the re-It is strange that the effusion of a few drops herself. As they endeavored to steal between cess. In a few moments after, the devoted pair the soldiers, who lay locked in slumber on the ground, Minny set her foot on some brittle substance, which cracked beneath her weight with a | ing near the cave. Unable to form any conjecnoise sufficient to awaken one of the soldiers.

> "It is the mirror!" said Minny to herself;-"my aunt Norry's prophecy was but too correct, anxiety, awaiting the issue. and my vanity has ruined everything."

forsake her. The soldier, turning suddenly round, shadows of the party who stood without, in sharp laid hold of Cormac's estaigh or mantle, and arrested his progress.

"Ho!ho!" he exclaimed, "who have we here ?" "Prithee, let go my dress, master soldier." returned the young girl; "this freedom tallies not well with your sermon on grace to the White Knight. I doubt you for a solemn hypocrite."

"I knew you not, wench," replied the sergeant, letting Cormac's mantle fall, " or I would as soon have thought of clapping palms with Beelzebub, as of fingering any part of your Irish

"Even to kindle my rushlight at our hearthstone in the next room. Turn on your pallet, sergeant, and let me go, else you may be troubled with unholy dreams.'

They passed on, and reached the outer room

"Now, Minny," said Cormac, "it is my turn to make a suggestion. Do you pass out, and Nay, never stop to dispute the point: its advantages are unquestionable."

Minny would not even trust herself with a farewell before she obeyed the wishes of her lover. A few passing jests were all she had to encounter from the sentinels, and Cormac had in the direction of the stream. When he sup-

with loud shouts summoned their comrades to assist in the pursuit. The bullets tore up the earth | that they would at least have mercy on his comon either side of Cormac, who could hear, as he panion. But no answer was returned, and the hurried on, the execrations and uproar of the awakened troop at finding their arms rendered incapable of service. He dashed onward toward the word, and had the happiness, while the place. sounds of pursuit yet lingered far behind, to discern the white dress of his betrothed fluttering in distant relief against the dark and shadowy foliage of the elm wood. Snatching her up in his arms with as little difficulty as a mother feels in supporting her infant, he hurried across the of suffering, which made his heart ache more stream, and was quickly buried in the recesses keenly than his own agonies. of the wood.

HRONICLE.

The morning broke before they had reached the appointed place of concealment. It was one of those ancient receptacles for the noble dead, which were hollowed out of the earth in various parts of the country, and were frequently used during the persecutions of foreign invaders, as places of refuge and concealment for the persons and properties of the people. When they found themselves safely sheltered within the bosom of this close retreat, the customary effect of long restrained anxiety and sudden joy was produced upon the lovers. They flung themselves, with broken exclamations of delight and affection, into each other's arms, and remained for a considerable time incapable of acting or speaking with any degree of self-possession. The necessity, however, of providing for their safety during the ensuing day, recalled them to a more distinct perception of the difficulties of their situation, and suggested expedients for their alleviation or removal.

They ventured not beyond the precincts of their Druidical sojourn until the approach of evening, and even then it was but to look upon the sunlight, and hurry back again to their lurking-place in greater anxiety than before. The English had discovered, and were fast approaching the mouth of their retreat.

Cormac, signifying to his bride that she should remain silent in the interior of the cave, drew his sword and stood near the entrance, just as the light became obscured by the persons of the party who were to enter. They paused for some time on hearing the voice of Cormac, who threatwere perplexed to hear the sound of stones and earth thrown together, as if to erect some buildture as to the nature and object of this proceed-

On a sudden, a strong whitish light streamed Still, however, her presence of mind did not into the cavern, casting the dark and lengthened distinctness of outline upon the broken rocks on the opposite.

"Look there, Minny!" exclaimed the youth, it is the moon-rise, and we may shortly look for the return of our chief."

"It cannot be, Cormac. The shadows would fall, in that case, to the westwards, and not to the south. It is a more fatal signal, it is the death light of the Rock!"

Cormac paused for some moments. "Fatal it may be," he replied-" but do you observe, trumpery. Whither do ye travel at this time of Minny, that no part of its ghastly lustre has the night?"

Minny, that no part of its ghastly lustre has fallen upon us? It is shining bright upon our fallen upon us? It is shining bright upon our enemies. There is a promise in that, if there be in reality any supernatural meaning in the appearance."

Minny sighed anxiously, while she hung upon his arm-but made no answer to this cheering suggestion. The party outside continued their labor, and in a little time the light was only discernible, as if penetrating through small crevices at the entrance.

"What can they intend?" said Minny, after a pause of some minutes, during which the party to the stranger. The child tottered across the outside maintained profound silence. "All merciful Heaven!" she continued, starting to her feet in renewed alarm-" we are about to suffer on the glossy ringlets of the little innocent, and the fate of Desmond's Kernes-they are going | blessed him with much fervency. At that moto suffocate us with fire!"

the cavern through the crevices before-mentioned, the persons of the wayfarer and his guileless enconfirmed this terrific conjecture. The practice, | tertainer. The poor mother shrieked aloud, and all barbarous as it was, had been frequently regation of the inland districts of the island.— Feeble as he had been rendered by fatigue, anxiety, and want of food, Cormac resolved to make a desperate effort to escape the horrible and I hope to end it. The evil spirit who posdeath which menaced them, and rushed, sword sesses that fatal signal, is as much under the a short and agitated prayer of mingled hope and in hand, to the mouth of the cave. But he was Astonishment and perplexity kept the senti- to where he had left his bride, and sinking down the fiend may, with utmost security, he defied by his capture. "It is little wonder that she man (if any such ever lived) who is ignorant of came sensible of the nature of the occurrence Again he arose, and attempted to force his way child between him and the Rock, and commenced

which had taken place. Both instantly discharged through the entrance, and again he was comtheir pieces in the direction of the fagitive, and pelled to relinquish the effort. He cried aloud to them-offered to surrender-and entreated dreadful conclusion remained to be deduced, that,

With a sickening heart, eyes swollen and painful, and a reeling brain, Cormac once more resumed his place by the side of his betrothed. She had fallen into a kind of delirium, and extended her arms towards him with an expression

"I want air, Cormac !- oh, Cormac, my love ! take me home with you-take me into the green fields-for I am dying here. Air, Cormac! air, for the love of Heaven!"

"My own love, you shall have it-look up, and bear a good heart for two minutes, and we shall all be happy again."

"This place is horrible—it is like Hell! It is Hell! Are we living yet? I have been a sinner; and yet, I hoped, too, Cormac—I always hoped"—

"Hope yet, Minny, and you shall not hope in vain-keep your face near the earth, where the air is freest. Ha! listen to that. The White Knight is returned, and we are safe!"

A rolling of musketry, succeeded by yells, shouts, and cries of triumph and of anguish, was heard outside the cavern. Cormac and his bride stood erect once more; but poor Minny's strength failed her in the effort, and she sank lifeless into the arms of her lover. In a few moments the mouth of the cavern was cleared; and a flood of the cool sweet air rushed like a welcome to life and happiness, into the bosoms of the sufferers. Recovering new vigor with this draught, Cormac staggered toward the entrance, and passed out into the open air, with his fainting bride on his shoulder and a drawn sword in his right hand -presenting to the troop of liberators, who were gathered outside, a picture not unlike that of Theseus bearing the beautiful queen of Dis from the descent of Avernus. His pale cheeks looking paler in the moonlight, his wild staring eyes, scattered hair, and military attire, contributed to render the resemblance still more strik-

The White Knight received him with open arms; but Cormac would hold no more lengthened communication until his bride was restored to health and consciousness.

In this no great difficulty was encountered; and tradition says, that the White Knight was ing, they clung together, in silence and increased one of the merriest dancers at the bridal feast, which was given at the cottage in a few days after these occurrences.

I learned from a person curious in old legends, an account of the manner in which the "Candle on the Rock" was exorcised,-for it has not been seen for a long lapse of time. About two years after the marriage of Cormac and Minny, they were both scated, on a calm winter evening, in the room which had been the scene of so much tumult and disaster on the occasion abovementioned. Minny was occupied in instructing a little rosy child (whose property it was, my fair readers may perhaps conjecture) in the rudiments of locomotion; while Cormac-(young husbands will play the fool sometimes)-held out his arms to receive the daring adventurer, after his hazardous journey of no less than two yards, on foot, across the floor. The tyro-pedestrian had executed about half his undertaking without meeting without any accident worthy of commemoration, and lo! aunt Norry was bending over him, with a smile and a " Ma gra hu!" of overflowing affection, when an aged man presented himself at the open door, and solicited charity for the love of Heaven!

Minny placed a small cake of griddle bread in the arms of the infant, and bade him take it floor with his burden, and deposited it in the hat of the poor pilgrim, who laid his withered hand ment, the fatal Light of the Rock streamed A dense volume of smoke, which rolled into through the doorway, and bathed in its lustre was about to rush towards the child, when the pilgrim, assuming on a sudden a lofty and majestic attitude, bade her remain where she stood, and suffer him to protect the child.

> control of the Almighty as the feeblest mortal amongst us; and if there be on Earth a being who is exempt from the pernicious influence which the demon is permitted to exercise, surely

Having thus said, he knelt down, with the

infant. Before his prayer was ended, the light was nowhere to be seen!

upon the Rock, although it preserves the name must be made out from authentic testimony, I which it received from that phantom. Cormac and Minny long continued to exercise the virtue will place my assertion and Lord Palmerston's of hospitality to which they owed so much in honor beyond all future cavil: and to demonthis instance; and I am told that the child became a bishop in the course of time. This, &c., in the cases referred to, is a base suppressurely, is good fortune enough to enable one to soon of truth, and an inglorious utterance of an wind up a long story with credit; and I have ignominious falsehood :only to conclude, after aunt Norry's favorite form, by wishing: "If they don't live happy, official letter published in Calcutta, complaining that you and I may."

#### CONCLUSION.

By the time this last tale had drawn to its catastrophe, the narrator (the toothless hag before alluded to) found that she had been for a considerable time the sole admirer of her own romance. Alarmed by the increasing strength and harmony of the chorus with which the sleepers bore burden to her tale, she raised her pulsied head from beneath the covering she had drawn over it, and gazed upon the circle. The bost and hostess sat upright in their lofty chairs, snoring as if it had been for a wager, at the same time that they maintained their attitudes with an unbending dignity that would have struck Cineas mute; while their friends lay scattered about the room in all directions, and some in very queer, comical postures indeed. As it was the tale, beyond all question, which had set them to sleep, so the cessation of the drowsy hum of the old woman's voice produced the contrary effect. The moment that perfect silence reigned around them, all rubbed their eyes, and awoke. The first gray shimmer of a winter dawn stole in upon the revellers—the fowls began to ruffle their feathers upon the roost over the door-and the swinish citizens of a neighboring piggery gave grunting salutation to the morn.

With hurried and wondering gestures, the guests entered upon the bustle of separation, and the coast was presently left clear of all but the good folks of the house, and their guest, the

obtained of the evening.

Of late years, scenes like this have become rare in Ireland. Before the period of the year arrives when ancient and revered custom reminds the peasant of the domestic jollities of his fathers and of his own childhood, the horn of the Whiteboy, or the yell of the more ferocious Rockite, has startled the keepers of the land, and warned the inhabitants to prepare for "other than dancing measures." Without presuming for an instant to venture an opinion on the causes of the change, we may, at least, calculate on the reader's sympathy in expressing a hope that it may be of brief continuance, and that the time may not be very distant, when the Irish agriculturist may enjoy the domestic comforts which at many periods were known to his progenitors, and which are not denied to other nations in our own day-when

"every man shall cat in safety, Under his own hedge, what he plants, and sang The merry songs of peace to all his neighbors;

when he can have his pit of potatoes, his reek of turi, his Sunday coat and brogues, his "three tiopennies" for the priest at Christmas and Easter; and his family fireside, and his collection of " popular tales" at " Holland-tide."

Prom to Dublin Cetholic Telegraphy

REV. DR. CAHILL

THE ISDIAN GOVERNMENT TOWARDS CA-THOLIC SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Within the last six weeks numerous speethes have been delivered by members of Parliament, at several meetings, in reference to the courage and endurance of the English army in India, during the Sepoy mutiny. Almost in every instance the various speakers acted like so many recruiting sergeants, encouraging their auditors to join the ranks of their friends along the Ganges and the Jumna and to avenge the cruelties which women. In the object of these official speeches, and in sentiments expressed by the speakers, I believe there is only one universal feeling of in the empire. But there was one particular phrase, or rather one idea, put forward by almost ali the orators, to which I beg the impartial attensolely from the lips of Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Prime Minister Lord Palmerston, it acquires particular importance, and must be contradicted, as tarong which it infliets on the brave Irish Cathelic soldiers of India.

" plack: English courage: English bravery: English endurance in India: all of which terms have been used several times in the late speeches fathers, forced into their own consciences, and of Lord Palmerston in different places in England. There is no intention in this letter of ridiculing or undervaluing the true bravery of Englishmen: far from it. The history of Europe: the records of the past centuries bear testimony to the orphan society, the widow's asylum, the sailor's unrivalled, the invincible courage of the English | home, the soldier's refuge, the emigrant's associanation; but it is unfair, it is ungenerous, it is un- tion, the poor house, the poor school, the ladies' just, it is base ingratitude, to substitute a pub- society, the multitudinous relief clubs, the Cribranded Protestantism as a code of sanguinary lic bigoted lie, for the known fact that four-fifths mean fund, the Indian association; let it be any persecution in every country where its pseudo in favor of the noor but noble race of the noor but of the armies of India at the time of the mutiny meeting, association, society, club, morning rein last May were Irish Catholics: and therefore union, midday lunch, evening tea, anything, in

a silent prayer, while his clasped hands rested on that Irish Catholic soldiers were the faithful inthe head of the infant, his long gray hair hung vincible, noble fellows who by Irish Ca holic downsupon his shoulders, and his clear blue eye pluck helped in a major part to have defeated was fixed upon the fatal Candle. As he prayed, the perfidious Sepoy, and to have won victory the anxious parents observed the light grow and fame for England. Let English Parlifainter and fainter, and the shadows of the old amentary majorities restrict our national liberties: man and child become less and less distinct, until let English bigots calumniate our creed: let the at length the sallow hue of the pilgrim's counte- excited times that are past, and the partial hisnance could scarcely be distinguished from the tories that are gone, revile our name and malign bloom that glowed upon the fresh cheeks of the our fathers that are dead: but in the name of common decency in the name of common truth, had disappeared altogether, and the child came in the feeling of common justice and for the horunning into the arms of its enraptured mother. nor of English fair-play, let no foul lie be cast When the first burst of joy had been indulged on the gleaming swords, and on the intrepid in, she looked up to thank the stranger; but he hearts of the faithful Irish soldiers, who have fought and bled and conquered, and died in the The death-light has never since reappeared service of England. As the proof of this case proceed to make such undeniable references as strate that the words " English pluck," &c., &c.,

In the year 1850, Archbishop Carew, in an of the neglect of the Indian Government in providing Catholic chaplains for the army, and refusing to concede an unobjectionable system of education for the children of the native Catholies and of the Catholic European soldiers, states,

"That there were upwards of twenty thousand Catholic European soldiers in the service of the East India Company."

The Madras Examiner, of August, 1856, speaking of the local bigotry of colonels of regiments, and of commandants of stations in reference also to the education of the Catholic soldiers: and to the penalties to which the Catholic parents were subjected from their adherence to the rules of their Church, writes :-

"That upwards of two-thirds, or more accurately, nearly three-fourths of the European

Indian army were Irish Roman Catholies." Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Vicar-Apostolic of

Madras, states that-"The Catholics of the Honorable Company's army equalled all other denominations put toge-

ther." Reverend Stephen Fennelly, Vicar-General of Madras, in a pamphlet written by him in the present year, 1857, states, in page 4-

"In the territories subject to the East India Company, there is a Catholic population of SO1,-\$58 souls, of whom about sixteen thousand are European soldiers; adding these statistics being furnished by the superiors of missions, may be relied on as accurate."

Here we have unimpeachable testimony from several quarters, asserting that at least two thirds of the Indian army in the years 1856 and 1857 were Irish Catholics. When we take into consideration the Catholics which were sent from India to Persia added to the Catholics which were sent to China previously to the Sepoy mutiny, it will be readily admitted that at least twenty-four thousand Irish Catholics were to be found in the present year in the army of the Honorable East India Company: that is to say, the four-fiths of an army of thirty thousand men were Irish Catholics!

Now I appeal to every man of just, impartial, honorable feeling in Great Britain, whether members of Parliament, whether Lord Palmerston can, in the candor felt by the commonest man in the navy and the army describe our victories in India as the result of " English plack!" I leave the public to judge whether this expression, so often repeated within the last few weeks, is the language suited to the honor and the position of the Prime Minister of England : or whether it deserves to be transmitted to posterity with a universal mark of indignation, as the just criterion to measure the unmitigated neglect of our race, the ungenerous slight of our fidelity, even when distinguished before the admiration of all mankind for the most brilliant feats of victorious warfare in the service of England. I am now come to another most painful branch of the sub-ON ENGLISH PLUCK IN INDIA-INJUSTICE OF ject-namely, the insult, or neglect, or the persecution, or the penalties amerced, imposed, and inflicted at every step, and in every department in India, on these noble Catholic soldiers and their children in the service of the East India Company. In my future remarks on this section of my letter I shall refer to the pamphlet written on this subject during the present year by the Vicar-General of Madras.

I believe there cannot be found any man so gradging in our empire as not to rejoice in reading the public thanks offered by Parliament to have been inflicted on their innocent country- the heroic generals who led their triumphant battalions through victory and fame, to the final defeat of the Indian mutineers: and a universal feeling of satisfaction has been felt by the nation hearty concurrence from every enlightened man at the honors and the just reward about to be conferred on the imperishable names of Havelock, Wilson, Neill, Outram, Greathed, and their other companions in arms. But it will be asked. tion of all persons who may read this letter. This is there no mark of favor to be bestowed on the expression might pass unnoticed if it proceeded undannted brave soldiers who stormed the citadel, entered the breach, mounted the ramparts, and Shaltsbury, and some others of little note, who did expelled the foe ? Well, at least, if there be no utter it: but when we hear it announced by the reward, no public thanks, there will, of course, be no insult, no denial of their courage, no penalties on their conscience! It is painful even to much from the ungenerous ungrateful feeling think of the conduct of the Company on this which it contains, as from the gross insulting point: it is grievous to be forced to believe it: it is mendurable to know, from authentic fact, that these brave fellows have to return from The words alluded to are the terms " English | Delhi and Lucknow, to be harrassed with a cruel bigotry; to be persecuted with a penalty (not known in Europe) inflicted on the faith of their poured out in an unceasing rancor in the education of their children. This is the end, the consummation of every plan, scheme, law, and institution in England. Let it be the bazaar, the

any place, where the object is charity, relief, the poor, there can be no loubt whatever that the moment the meeting is assembled, and the funds collected; in that moment bigotry, souncrism, malice, lies against Catholics, will rise up and convert a meeting for the love of God and charity to man into a Pandemonium of religious parallel in any other country in Europe. What This involves what is known in Ireland by the name an incongruous logic! most amiable premises, resulting in conclusions of unappeasable ani-mosity! the professed characteristics of the Gospel resulting in the worst feelings of our nition. fallen nature! Yet so it is in England whereever the name of Catholic is to be received, to be complimented, to be rewarded; and so it will be in India the moment the Fusileers of Delhi will have returned to their quarters. Hear the Vicar-General of Madras:-

"Firstly (page 6)-The Indian Government refuse aid to Catholics in support of their religion, while it makes ample provision for the maintenance of the religion of every other class of its subjects."

"Secondly (pages 9 and 10)-Catholic Bihas been offered to four bishops, on the condihalf year of the number, conduct, and character of their flocks.

"Thirdly (same pages)-The Catholic priest has, in places where a certain number of Catho-

"Fourthly (page 13)-Where such is the salary of four clerk-bishops, and of some few priests, let us see the salary of Protestant chap-

Protestant cha Establishment Sacrament Substitution	plains' yearly pay allowance ditto	£600 56 6	0 0 6 0	0 0 0	
		£716	6	0	

Catholic priest...... 120 0 0 Fifthly (page 14):-

Annual cost of the Protestant bi-

shop, chaplains, and establishment at Madras......£10,742 0 0 Two clergymen of the Church of

2,090 0 0

One Catholic priest...... 

Sixthly-(page 19). The Indian Government orders that no grant shall be made in future for building or repairing Catholic Churches, except on condition, that these buildings shall be resumable as Government property.

Seventhly-(page 22). The Government orders that no grant shall be made to Catholic Orphanages, except on condition that the orphanage shall be under the inspection of Government Inspectors. This, in some cases, is a scheme of open Proselytism.

Eightbly-(page 25). In the Military Orphan Schools, the soldiers' children are excluded practically from them. The education is as Protestant as they can be made. The Priest has no right to enter them. The Books, the Teachers, the Instructors, are essentially Pro-

Ninthly-(page 28). In the Government schools, although not condemned officially by the Catholic Bishops, they are regarded as unsafe places for Catholic children, being only a shade better than the military schools for soldiers' children. And what is most unjust (page 19), there | Can it be denied that the interests of every grade in is a penal law, from an order of the President in society are involved, pre-eminently, in the applica-Council, requiring the compulsory attendance of tion of labor and capital to the soil? Is it not the Catholic children at proselytising schools: an or- case that the State assumes the right of putting the der which is rigorously enforced at Madras!

Tenthly-(page 34). In reference to military promotion, the Catholics, although at least three-fourths of the army, are excluded from their just share in military promotion and reward.

tholics were promoted.

Out of 150 persons raised from the ranks, here were only 23 Catholics.

Out of 166 persons appointed to the garrison stall, there were only 40 Catholics.

Out of 120 staff appointments for sorgeant

majors, only 30 were Catholics.

Out of 80 persons promoted in the corps of ertillery, only 15 were Catholics.

that " English pluck" can execute greater feats of power than scaling the forts of Delhi: it can camp; in the barrack and on parade; in the acquired render you responsible to perform. schoolroom: in the orphan asylum: in the chapel: on the march in the field. Thus "English Pluck" can execute a thing meaner, far more mean than all the rest: it can tell a gross lie in the occupants of the soil on each of these estates, reference to the courage of Catholics; and it dependent for all the elements of existence on their can, in the facts which cannot be denied, claim for itself the honour, and the fidelity, and the bravery, which, one thousand times dear, equally, creased rental or political supremacy, and afterwards and even in a larger share, belongs to their faith to extirpate that population if its existence no longer ful Irish comrades in arms. Shame on the dis- ministers to their revenue, their power, or their pleaingenuous heart that could slight this Irish fidelity: eternal shame on the Indian Government torial domain, by giving or withholding that security that could carry out such an unceasing, galling for the profits of industry by which alone employsystem of mean bigotry and religious rancour ment and production can be promoted, thus infinas appears from the pages of the valuable pamphlet written by the Vicar-General of Madras. Would it not be honourable in Lord Palmerston territorial mismanagement of landlord rapacity; I to reform this heartburning torture of the Ca- ask, can it be argued that the State shall not assume tholic soldiers of India: to lay the foundation of the right to make just regulations for limiting this true Christianity in that country, by restraining irresponsible power which the Statute laws of the the malice of the military Commandants at their the sustainment of this argument I have referred to respective stations: and by conceding to the the practical demonstration derived from the orders Catholics that wise toleration which is the basis which Ireland has lately passed through; but, at the of true military discipline and obedience, and same time, it occurs to my mind to ask, Can Scoteffacing for ever in future that odious Souper ascendancy, which has laid Ireland waste, which small pamphlet, the title of which is denoted in the degrades the name of England, and which has following terms:- Where are the Highlanders ?' by Reformation has been developed. Dec. 10.

SHARMAN CRAWFORD ON TENANT RIGHT: Mr. W. S. Crawford has addressed the following letter to The Caledonian Mercury :-

"HOW TEXANT PARMERS ARE TREATED.

"SIR,-I received a copy of The Calcdonian Mercury, of the 18th of November, in which, to my very great satisfaction, I find an article noticing the case of the unfortunate Manning, evicted in the County of the Tenant Question; with regard to which, I presume, you are aware I took a deep interest when in Parliament, and that I laboured perseveringly, although unsuccessfully, to procure its legal recog-

"The great difficulty I had to encounter was, that neither English nor Scotch Members comprehended the anomalies of the relationship of landlord and tenant in Ireland. They asked, why did tenants place themselves in the position of laying out labor and capital in improvements without making such bargains as would give security? The English and Scotch Members did not understand that, from the first moment landlordism commenced in Ireland, under British confiscation, the landlords declined all expenditure on the premises. The lands were let by competition—the bare sod—and the unfortunate occupiers were compelled by necessity to take the lands on these terms, or to be deprived of the use of land altogether, which was their only means of subshops in India have no salary from Government sistence; indeed, I may say of existence. Under as bishops: but a sum of ten pounds a month these circumstances they were in the landowner's hands, without the power to make conditions of any kind for themselves. From hence arose the custom tion that these bishops will act as clerks to the of 'Tenant right,' which was acknowledged by just Company, and furnish a statistical account every landlords, but which when refused occasionally by unjust landlords, was enforced by the confederation of illegal Associations organised to protect those rights by bloody vengeance, which the State refused to recognise by legal enactment. My object was to secure the improving tenant so circumstanced from lie soldiers are stationed, a salary of ten pounds | the capidity or caprice of landlords by a just mea-

sure of 'Tenant-right.'
"This custom having been acted on for so many years, and extensive improvements having been made under its sanction by many tenants, especially in the Province of Ulster (originally to a great extent Scotch settlers), they cannot now begin de novo to organise a new system, or make conditions with landlords. They are, from the capital already ex-pended, in the landlord's power, and have no resource but to rely on his justice and mercy. They are the slaves of his will, holding their property at his fiat; and, holding as they do a political francise, they become the mouthpiece of aristocratic power, to swamp the institutions of the Empire, if so re-

quired, by landlord dictation. "When I advocated this question in Parliament, the justice of my principle was so irrefutable that I never was refused permission to introduce successive Bills for the remedy of the evil, and I succeeded in extorting, from the different Governments in office for the last twenty years, the proposal of Bills for the same purpose; but there was always a disagreement about the details, and nothing has been done As I have already stated, the English and Scotch Members, not understanding the necessity, did not give a cordial support; therefore, I am glad to preceive the question raised in your journal, and that a case has occurred lately in England which has been taken up warmly by the British press. These manifestations of public feeling lead me to hope that a just measure of Tenant-right may be sought for, as a national question for the United Kingdom. I own I despair of success, so long as the question shall be debated in a Parliament insulated to Irish interests, and, therefore, I would recommend the introduction of such a Bill as would be suitable to every portion of the United Kingdom, generally enacting the principle, avoiding details as much as possible, and giving an equitable jurisdiction to Courts of Jus-

tice, for the decision of tenants' claims.
"One of the main arguments used against me in Parliament was, that any measure such as I proposed was an interference with the rights of property that it would be doing, by legal enactment, that which should be a matter of private contract between the parties. I have referred to the circumstances existing in Iteland, which rendered contract impossible on the part of the tenant; and it appears, by a case which has lately occurred in England (Mr. Everard's case), that even in England tenants of ample means have laid out money, trusting to the justice and generosity of landlords, which, in Mr. Everard's case, has proved a futile reliance. In answer to the foregoing objection. I would ask, firstmanagement of commercial property, and all the dealings between man and man, under such regulations as the public interest requires? Then, if these premises be correct, can any reason be assigned why the ownership of land should not be subjected to the same treatment? There is no want of mankind which is not in some way or other dependent on the occupation, culture, or use of land. Besides, the Out of 570 staff appointments, only 116 Ca- right of property in land, in its original title, was conditioned for the performance of military duties to the State, and for the creation and sustainment of an occupying population suitable to those conditions. Are the aristocrats of the present day to throw aside all duties and responsibilities, and to say, 'We have a right to do what we will with our own?' Are they to be permitted to adhere to the Out of 120 staff appointments for sergeant letter of the Statute law, and to cancel the moral layors, only 30 were Catholics.

In the Euselier Regiment out of 32, only 8 to stop improvements of the soil, to check the progress of cultivation, to limit production, and even to exterminate the industrious worker, as it suits their From these hasty references it will be seen step in and tell the owner of the soil-You hold your rights of ownership derived from, and protected by, the powers of the State, and, in return, you are and r a moral obligation to execute the duties to the persecute its soldiers in the camp and out of the community which the revenue and rank you have s-

When we reflect on the enormous area of territorial possessions vested in the hands of some of the great landed proprietors of the United Kingdom, and the number of human beings who are, or might be, irresponsible will; when we reflect that they hold in their hands the power unduly to multiply population in confined areas, when it suits the objects of insures, and to create the happiness or the wretchedness of the occupants of the soil within their terriencing in so great a degree the national welfare; when we have, within our latest recollection, the aggravated evils of unfortunate Ireland under the realm have conferred on the owners of the soil? In land afford no practical evidence of landlord oppression and extirpation? I have lately met with a tenant-right would be no protection to mountain union."

occupants; that the value of the Highlandman's cottage would be of little avail against the princely revenues of the great lords of the soil. I admit this objection, but I think means could be devised of oreating a responsibility suited even to those circum-

"We know that, in several of the States on the Continent of Europe, the old law of Justinian, called the Roman Civil Law, is in force for the regulation of the claims of tenants, establishing a system of equity corresponding with the enstom of the Irish Tenant-right. The details of this law have been minutely explained in a Parliamentary report by Dr. Phillimore. Is it not strange, in a country boasting of its civil and religious liberty, and of regard for the people's rights and interests, the relation of landlord and tenant is such as might be expected under a despotism; whilst, under the regime of some of the most despotic States of Europe, the tenant should be entitled to all the benefits of the pre-emi-nently just provisions of the Roman law?

" Sir, your article in The Caledonian Mercury has led me to suppose that our Scotch fellow-countrymen feel some interest in the question of the Irish Tenant right, and, under that assumption, I have ventured to submit the foregoing observations to your consideration and disposal, in case you should think them worthy of space in your columns.—I am, Sir, &c., "Wn. Sharman Crawford.

"Crawfordsburn, Nov. 22, 1857.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Thomas Hallinan, C.C., Castleisland, has been appointed parish priest of Glenbeigh, Co. Kerry. On the occasion of the removal of the Rev. Martin

Fortune, C.C., from Lady's Island to Annacurra, a movement was made to present him with a suitable testimonial expressive of the esteem felt for him by his parishioners. A sum of about £60 was collected accordingly and was presented with an address to the Rev. gentleman.

The people of Carrick-on-Suir, anxious to testify the high appreciation they entertained of the zeal and worth of the Rev. P. Byrne, who, for a period of nearly 14 years, was resident amongst them, have subscribed nearly £100 for a testimonial to the Rev. gentleman.

The parishioners of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, have manifested their sentiments of respect and devotion to their late exemplary and excellent curate, the Rev. Timothy O'Keane, on his removal to Croom, by the presentation of an admirable address, accompanied by a purse, beautifully wrought and filled with gold, and a gold watch and massive gold chain of superior

Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, M.P., has contributed £3 to the fund for presenting a testimonial to the Very Rev. Mr. Mr. Bruhan, P.P.

The collection on Sunday Dec. 6, in the several churches in aid of the schools of the Presentation Convent, Limerick, amounted to £150.

The Committee of the Convent of Mercy, Trim, report that there has been expended on the under-taking, up to the present, £1,000; subscriptions received, £1,200, out of £1,500 promised; so that there is in the hands of the treasurers close on £200.

On Sunday, Dec. 6th, a sum of £951 3s was coilected in Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny, for the repairs of the chapel of that town.

The Gort Guardians have sanctioned the admission of the Sisters of Mercy to the workhouse for religious instruction of the paupers .- Galway paper.

On Thursday, Dec. 3rd, a reception or clothing of religiouses took place in Limerick. Miss Mary Ma-grath, late of Cork, and Miss Mary Connor, of Brun, received the white veil at the hands of the Very Rev. Dr. Cussen, P.P., V.G.

The Meath People says that hopes are now entertained that Father Rooney, who was supposed to have been killed by the insurgents in India, has es-

The Banner of Ulster says :- " The retail establishments in every description of business in Belfast, are suffering more or less from the restriction of employ-ment, and the consequently reduced circulation of money among the operative classes, a majority of whom must necessarily deny themselves new clothing and other comforts until better times return. Ever. the middle ranks are more sparing purchasers that they were a few months ago

Mr. Feehan, the Postmaster, formerly an officer in the Army, has been elected Mayor of Waterford.

Mr. Currey bas been re-elected Mayor of Londonderry, being the fourth time in succession he has been chosen to that position.

Mr. Patrick Moran, Solicitor, has been elected Mayor of Kilkenny. Mr. Kenny, the former mayor, would have been re-elected but he declined the of-

Mr. John Hadden has been elected Mayor of Wex-

R. Gradwell, Esq., J.P., Dowth Hall, has been au-pointed high sheriff of Drogheda for next year. Mr. B. Willis Richardson has been elected secre-

ary to the Surgical Society of Ireland, in the place of the late Dr. O'Bryan Bellingham. On the motion of Colonel French, in the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., a writ was ordered to be

issued forthwith for the election of a representative for the county of Mayo, in room of Mr. J. H. Moore. The motion was opposed by Colonel North, but having been supported by Lord Palmerston, was agreed exterminate the industrious worker, as it suits their to without a division. The writ, ordering an imme-purposes of extortion or arrogant assumption of diate election, has been accordingly transmitted to Captain Fitzgerald Higgins, the High Sheriff of the

The Cork and Passage Railway Company have lectured a dividend of Ss. per share, and voted £850 is reminueration to the Directors.

Messrs, Power, and Senior, the two Chief Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland, in receipt of £4000 t year, are, it is stated, making a reduction of the salaries in the establishment, taking care, however, to retain their own.

Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., M.P., has been elected a Vice President of the College Historical Society, Dublin.

The new buildings about to be erected in Dublic for the Courts of Appeal and Incumbered Estates will occupy a site at the rere of the Four Courts, and at the point where Pill-lane unites with Morgan-

The 4lb. baker's loaf, of hest quality, is now seliing in Dublin for Ed.

The barracks at Gork are so crowded that the 14th Depot has been moved to Spike Island.

It is stated that certain disclosures made by Mr. Flint, formerly Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitus Police, respecting preference promotion in the force, are to be brought before l'acliament.

The office of Medical Inspector under the Irish Poor Law Act is to be abolished, returns having been furnished to Parliament by the Commissioners for

The parliamentary constituous; of the county bougford has been very considerably increased. In 1856-7, the voters on the register numbered 2,577for the coming year (1857-8) they number 2,689-being an increase of 112.

In the Board of Guardians of the Mallow Union, it was moved by Mr. Richard Winn, seconded by Mr. Henry Baggs-" That the pauper immates of this union be provided with a good, substantial meat dinin favor of the poor but noble race of the expatriated oner, with its neccessary accompanying vegetables, Highlanders. It may be said that an improvement on next Christmas Day, chargeable, of course, to the

THE REFORM BILL-PRIMET-HUNTING.-The work of reformation and reform in religion and legislation has been going on for the last two or three centuries in England, but if both sides of the question were duly argued, it would not be difficult to prove that the reformers of religion have gone on in their vocation till there is little or no religion left, and that the reformers of the law and the constitution would in nine cases out of ten have conferred quite as much benefit on the community at large, if they had allowed matters to go on as of yore. In our own times law-making and law-breaking have been running races till the latter has left the former at a vast distance behind, and this is perhaps not to be so much wondered at, when we consider that whilst the lawmakers are sitting in parliament one half the year, the law-breakers, including that model class, the ticket-of-leave men, are moving about as peripatetics in their calling all the year round. But ever since Lord John administered his famous 'Russell Purge,' people have been amazingly luke-warm about their ancient hobby, reform. Whether this apathy has arisen from the nausea created by the Russell medicament or from a lack of men honest and powerful enough to effect such reforms as would really benefit the masses, we will not stop to enquire, but that they were for a considerable period excessively indifferent about the matter no one can pretend to deny. Embers will, however, remain a long time after the flames of a vast conflagration have been extinguished-and thus has it been with Reform. The ombers of the flame still retained some slight heat as for instance at Reform Associations, in after-dinner speeches, and maudiin gatherings at general elections. Fortunately for these dying sparks of a once raging fire, the Premier, until the outbreak of the Indian mutiny appeared to be looking out for some popular cry which if responded to by the government would tend to keep him in office; and it so happened, more-over, that the parent of the last Reform Bill had prepared the country for another, which was, of course, intended to reform its predecessor. In brief a new Reform Bill was promised last session, and though the promise awakened no enthusiasm, still some curiosity, a little anxiety, and a vast deal of writing and talking about the matter ensued. But, so far and no farther has the question proceeded, though parliament has met for the despatch of business, and though the Queen's speech did actually glance at it. There for the present, as the wily prompter of the said speech well knew, the matter must end. India if-re-conquered, better governed, and put in a position to pay its tribute to the future Empress of Hindoostan-that trifling affair once arranged to the Premier's satisfaction, the Sovereign will again " call the attention of my lords and gentlemen to the laws which regulate the representation of the people in parliament, with a view to consider what amendment may be safely and beneficially made therein." Meanwhile, the people will have to wait with their wonted patience till the Income Tax has been increased for an indefinite period, and the unreformed parliament has voted away the hard-carned substance of those who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. As to the franchise in its present state, it is the veriest delusion ever practised upon any people. Landlord coercion, and government and every other influence render it a mere nullity. There has, indeed, been some cobbling and patching of what was misnamed Reform in the election system. The Bribery and Corruption Bill has been grafted on the original abortion, but all that it has effected, and all that it was intended to effect, is the arbitrary prosecution of two Catholic priests, the only stumbling blocks in the way of government intrigues, and landlord oppression. This is the sum and substance, the aim, and end of modern reform-Under the plea of freeing the electors from all undue influences their best friends, their most confidential advisers, in Ireland at least, are bound hand and foot by the meshes of the law, and silenced and paralysed at the very time when they are most required. It matters little, therefore, while such men as now guide the helm of state are in power, whether they introduce their measures of delasion now, or never. Come when it may, the country may deem itself fortunate if it should not deprive the people of more than it will ever confer .-Dublin Telegraph.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT .- The sale of the vast estates of the late Marquis of Thomond has been completed, and the gross amount realized each day stood thus:—First day, £56,540; second day, £67,905; third day, £100,831; to which is added the sum produced by the lots sold by private contract, £131,401. Rostellan Castle and desmesne, Cork estates, but the sale was adjourned when the biddings had reached £21,500, or about 21 years' purchase on a valuation of £1,009, a year. The following few particulars in connexion with the sale of subdivision of the estates may not be without interest. They are taken from the Irish Farmers' Gazette:-" One of the greatest proofs that late years have afforded of the increasing prosperity of this country was given during the sale of the estates vested in the trustees of the late Marquis of Thomond. This sale exemplified the truth of a statement often made, that the spirit of providence and anxiety for independence and security of tenure was now the rule among the holders of land in Ireland, and that, were a favorable opportunity offered, the small farmers would, to a considerable extent, become proprietors of the soil on which their labour was expended. With a property circumstanced as this was a division into small lots was worth at least a trial. The trial was given, and the result has proved as beneficial to the seller as, we have no doubt, it will ultimately be found to aid the progress of improved farming. The Clare estates, having an acreage of 18,595s producing a nct rental of £3,914, and valued at £4,985, were divided into 183 lots. Of these, two lots were chief rents, producing £3 8s 10d annually, the valuation being £91. They brought the sum of £91 128 6d. Of the remaining 181 lots six were held under leases and one under an agreement for a lease. At the sale by auction the Clare property realized a sum of £124,445. The portion previously sold, as appears by the figures already published, brought £120,828. The sale of six lots was adjourned. The Cork estates were divided in 77 lots. Of these 35 lots are held under lease; the residue, as in the case of the Clare property, being held by the tenants from year to year, or at will. The contents were given at 8,831 acres; the net rental £4,766; and Griffith's valuation, £8,479. The amount realized by the sale by auction was £100,831; by private offer, £10,573. One of the fancy lots-part of the Rostellan demesne on which the castle is situated, containing 849 acres, valued at £1,009, held under three tenancies at will and from which is derived a net rental of £1,074formed the subject of a spirited competition until the biddings reached £21,500. This sum being held inadequate by Mr. Commissioner Longfield, the sale of this desirable lot was adjourned. It will be thus seen that the total produce of those well-circumstanced estates was £356,537."

In the matter of the estate of Thos. J. Fitzgerald, (owner and petitioner,) the Commissioners have sold the property, which is held in fee simple, and is situate in the barony of East Muskerry, Co. Cork, in the following lots :- Lot 1-Part of Coolflugh, containing 108a lr 18p, statute measure; nett rent £61 16s 8d, sold to Mr. Bindon Scott in trust for £1,500 .-Lot 2-Part of Coolfligh; 304a Ir 13p; not rent, £297 1s 4d. Bought by Mr. Carey in trust at £6,-225. Lot 3—Part of Gortdonaghmore; 264a 3r 5p; nett rent, £146 13s 8d. Mr. Seymour bought in trust for £3,010. Lot 4-Part of Gortdonagmore 310a lr 20p; nett rent £146 4s. Same buyer in trust for £3,000. Lot 5-Killeen; 264a or 30p; nett rent, £163 28 11. Sold to Mr. Corcoran in trust for £3,000. Lot 6—Part of Dromin; 207a 2r 37p; nett rent £171 7s. Rev. Mr. Gallock bought for £3,250.

Mr. W. Clarke, an Irishman, and a native of Limerick, has purchased 300,000 acres of land in Melbourne, for £140,000.

to the Irish Incumbered Estates Court there was one which shows a remarkable disproportion between the extent of the property and the burthens with which it is overladen. The owner of the estate is Mr. Clement W. Sadleir. The rental is estimated at the modest annual value of £72, while the incumbrances stand out in bold relief to the figure of

SEITHPIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW--IRISH PRODUC-TIONS .- Though last not least, will be found in the west gallery the stand of the Royal Dublin Society, which is neatly arranged under the direction of Mr. Corrigan, the curator. The specimens exhibit the capabilities of the land of the sister country under proper culture, and it is firmly believed that through the operations of the society in effecting this object during the last ten years two millions and a half of British capital has been expended in the advancement of agriculture in Ireland. There are specimens of roots, samples of cereals, pulse, wool, butter, &c., not exhibited for trading purposes, but to show the power of production by Ireland, contributed by the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Charlemont, Col. Kane Bunbury, Marquis of Waterford Major Quentin, Dr. Taylor, Lord Talbot de Malabide. the Commissioners from the Board of National Education in Ireland, and other members of the council, and patrous and friends of the society .- Observer.

A large store in Castlelyons, co. Cork, the property of counsellor Barry, of Carrigtwohill, was com-pletely destroyed by fire on the night of the 3rd of

On Monday week the extensive milling concerns at Pilltown, county Waterford, near Youghal, the property of Mr. Peter Fisher, were totally burned

At the prosecution of the Excise, Mr. T. Moran, tobacconist, Thomas street, Dublin, has been convicted in a penalty of £50 for having two and a half pounds of adulterated snuff on his premises, and a quanty of burned oatmest for adulteration purposes.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, a verdict of £75 damages, was had against Mr. Walshe, at suit of Mr. Brady, one of his clerks, for imputing that he had robbed him of a large sum of money.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION .- A King's County correspondent of the Dublin Express states that an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Denis Egan, of Brooklawn, near Dunkerin, on Sunday last, whilst that gentleman was on his way to Dunkerin Chapel. Three men, one of whom presented a pistol, attacked Mr. Egan, who received three cuts on the head, but the wounds are stated not to be of a serious character. A man named Breen has been taken into cus-

Dr. McNice, of Tullyallen, Dungannon, was accidently drowned on Wednesday night, Dec. 2nd, while crossing by a foot-stick over a large stream, after attending professional business.

A man of eccentric habits named John Walsh. aged 70, was found dead, in the cellar of his house, 29 Tighe street, Dublin, on the 3rd of December.

SHIPWRECK OFF CAPE CLEAR,-At break of day on Sunday, the 6th inst., a ship's long boat approached the southern coast of Cape Clear, and was observed by some persons from the island. The crew called piteously for relief, and were directed by signs to the nearest landing place. The sea at the time rolled very high, and with great difficulty the boat was brought near the shore. The crew, consisting of 10 men, were perfectly unable to get on land, and were taken bodily out of the boat by the poor men who came to their rescue. They belonged to the Grecian brig Epaminondas, Captain Guzman, laden with corn from the Sea of Azoff to Cork for orders. The crew consisted of 12 men, and arrived safely to within 120 miles south-west of Cape Clear, when, on Tuesday night, the 1st inst., she sprang a leak, foundered, and went down. At this time six men were on watch, and six below. The bulwarks were carried away and, labouring under a heavy sen, her hold was filled with water. The crew became instantly alarmed and betook themselves to the long boat. So precipitate was their haste that they brought with them no compass, sails, clothes, or money. In launching the long boat from the bridge a part of her keel was taken away, and the few garments they possessed were employed in staunching the leak. They had no food or water on board, and in that condition they floated on the surface of the sea four days and nights at the mercy of Providence and the winds, without General will grant a licence to any divorced person hope of succour and despairing of salvation. When to be married again; and he piously chuckles over at length, on Sunday morning, they were brought on shore by the poor fishermen of the eastern end of Cape Clear, no more melancholy spectacle was ever presented to human view. On the first day after leaving the vessel one of the men died of cold and hunger in the boat. On the second day the captain's brother died from the same causes. When the 10 men remaining were taken out of the boat, with limbs bruised and broken, and, on being moved, uttering the most piercing shricks, it caused a sensation in the minds of those who witnessed the scene which they will never forget. The escape of the crew was most providential, considering the desperate state of the weather during these days. If they had been thrown on any other part of Cape Clear, or if they had reached the shore at night, there could have been no probability of their safety.—Cork Paper.

Perilors Position .- A Russian vessel, laden with corn, was driven into the Bay of Tramore about 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, and has anchored about a quarter of a mile from the shore, opposite the Rabbit-borough. Such is the awful agitation of the sea, that it is as yet quite impossible to hold any communication with her. A pilot boat from Dunmore endeavoured to near her, but found it impossible to do so, such is the tremendous violence of the gale blowing from the south-west. It is feared she will be driven ashore before morning.-Waterford Mail.

Informations have been taken in Cork against Dr. Cæsar, at the suit of the Attorney General, for having corpses in his anatomical establishment, without having given the required notices to the Inspector of the District.

LETTER FROM T. B. McManus .- The following letter from Terence Bellew McManus to J. F. Maguire, Esq., M.P., appears in the Cork Examiner:-

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18th, 1857. My Dear Sir-From the general tone of the Irish press, and from other sources, I perceive that a movement is on foot for the purpose of inducing the British Government to extend to us ("Three of the Irish Traitors to British rule in Ireland,") a pardon--viz., Mitchel, Meagher, and myself.

As far as I am concerned, I beg to be excluded from any participation in that movement. I do so for two reasons-First, I desire to place myself under no obligation, either acknowledged or implied, to a government that I believe to be Foreign to the spirit, the genius, and the Liberty of my native land. Secondly. I am now a Citizen of the United States. and feel the proud confidence, that every Citizen of this Republic feels, that wherever her tlag floats is he sure of protection. In pursuance of this feeling, I shall, at any time it suits my convenience, visit either England, Ircland, France, Germany or Australia, and in the lawful and ordinary pursuits of life feel myself perfectly secure under the protection of the flag to which I have sworn allegiance.

I take the liberty, sir, of addressing this to you, knowing and feeling the warm and manly sympathy you have on all occasions evinced towards us, even in the darkest hour of our adversity, and at the same time, believing you to be one of the truest and most fearless of Ireland's representatives in that place called the British (not Irish) Parliament.

Assuring you, my dear sir, of my warmest esteem and friendship, I subscribe myself, T. B. McManus. Very faithfully yours,

Among the petitions for sales presented last week The town of Athy, Co. Kildare, is now lit with

persons in the county Cavan.

-Wexford Independent.

Threatening notices have been served on several

On Thursday, the 3rd inst., at about eight a.m., a small boat containing six men, was seen making for the west end of the Great Saltee Island. A beavy sea struck and eapsized her, when quite close to the land. On the boat righting, only one of the crew remained, and was soon drifted towards the Ballyteigue beach, where on the following morning was found the stern of a boat, bearing Daniel M'Kinnon, painted on the inside in yellow letters. It is supposed that some vessel foundered off Concybeg, and that her crew, taking to the boat, were thus lost .-During a heavy fog on Sunday morning, the large ship Melbourne, from Quebec for Liverpool, got embayed off Ballyteigue. When quite close to the shore she was boarded by the active crew of the life-boat belonging to Edward Mendows, Esq., and safely piloted it through the sound, for which service the master of the ship handsomely remunerated the boat's crew.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BATHGATE, SCOTLAND .-A new Catholic church was solomnly opened on Sunday, December the 6th, at liathgate, by the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis of Edinburgh. At the conclusion of the Benedictio loci, secundum Rituale Romanum, High Mass-coram Episcopo-whs celebrated by the Rev. Eugene Small, of Glasgow, the Rev. William Smith, of St. Mary's Chapel, Edinburgh, being Deacon, whilst the Rev. John Macdonald, of Falkirk, assisted as Sub-deacon. The Gospel being sung, the Rev. William Smith ascended the steps of the altar, there being as yet no pulpit, and delivered a most eloquent and impressive discourse, taking for his text John. iv. 24-"God is a Spirit," &c. The music was very select, and the execution worthy of the accomplished musicians who kindly gave their valuable services on the occasion. At the conclusion of the Mass, the Right Rev. Prelate addressed a few eloquent words to the congregation, congratulating them and their indefatigable Pastor (the Rev. Andrew Smith) on the success which had that day crowned their selfsacrificing efforts, and inviting them to come regularly to that house of prayer, to pray for themselves their children, and this country, which had once been so Catholic. The church was formerly a Protestant one, but has been greatly extended, with the addition of a handsome chancel and stained-glass windows suited to the simple Gothic, which was the only style that could fit into the former building. The church was well attended, but not so much so in consequence of Sunday being the Sacramental Fast at Bathgate, whereby many Protestants were deterred from being present. The edifice is comfortably scated for 800; the Catholic population, we understand, is upwards of 1,000 .- North Briton.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE NEW DIVORCE LAW .-- There is always something exhibarating in a speech, a charge, or an admonition delivered by the Bishop of Exeter. At the ripe age of four score, his Lordship is really the salt of the Episcopal beach. It seems that the Clergy of five deaneries, through the Archdencon of Barnstaple, recently requested the "opinion and advice" of their diocesan on a subject which "greatly disquiets and distresses them"
—namely, the 58th clause of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, by which "any Clergyman entitled to officiate within any diocese is authorised to intrude into any other parish in the same diocese, for the purpose of performing the marriage service between the parties." The Clergy of several other deaneries having joined in this request, the old Bishop has roused himself, and is once more in his glory. While his Lordship sympathises with his Clergy, he does not in the least share in their ter-rors. No Clergyman, he tells them, could be so wanting in decency and self-respect as to "hire himself out for the express purpose of calling on God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, to bless a union founded on the notorious violation of the marriage vow-a union little better than one continued life-long adultery-a union which implies an utter abnegation of repentance for past sin." Thus, by anticipation, the veteran Prelate has prepared his Clergy for giving a warm reception to the Reverend hireling who may be bold enough to give effect to the new act of parliament. For his own part, neither the Bishop nor his Vicarwhat a woman will be made to feel when "her shame is proclaimed again and again in the house of God, at the time of public worship, and in the hearing of all the people, who are thereby invited to de-clare whether they knew any cause or impediment why she, an adulteress, and her paramor should not be joined together in holy matrimony." Without expressing any opinion here respecting the principle of the Matrimonial Causes Act-and we beg to say that we entertain a very strong one-we strongly protest against the yoke which it imposes upon the consciences of the Clergy of the Established Church We say that it is monstrous that they should be compelled either to celebrate such marriages, or to allow their churches to be used for any such purpose And, therefore, we regard it as most creditable to the Bishop of Exeter that he has the courage to support his Clergy in determining to maintain their freedom of conscience against the arbitrary decision of the Imperial Parliament. If adulterers and adulteresses want to marry, there is the registrar's office open for them. Parliament has already qualified officers to perform such marriages as are of legislative necessity. And such candidates for matrimony will fare none the worse for escaping the committing of a little gratuitous sacrilege. If they escape the wrath of God it will be something for them to feel that they are united in wedlock by the full consent and authority of the three estates of the realm .-Hull Advertiser.

It has leaked out that the committee conducting Dissenting services at Exeter Hall is composed of 'members of the Church of England, Baptists, Independents, and others:" and to this fact we must attribute the extreme condescension of Messrs. Brock and Allon in retaining the "Liturgical form," used at the first series of services, "under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of London." Lord Shaftesbury we perceive, has not yet succeeded in obtaining a concert-room; but surely there is balm in Gilcad yet. Why not abandon his idea of setting up an opposition-shop, and give in his adhesion to the services conducted by his " Dissenting brethren?"- Union.

Coining at the Royal Mint .- In former times when the coinage was in the hands of the Company of Moneyers, and the machinery of the Mint was worked by them, the production of 1,000,000 sovereigns a-month was considered an extraordinary accomplishment. The late sudden demand for sovereigns has put to the test the capabilities of the catablishment and the efficiency of its machinery under the existing system, and the result has been most creditable to the officers and men employed in this important department. 3,000,000 sovereigns have been coined and forwarded to the Bank of England within five weeks; and in one week not less than 840,000 have been turned out-a feat altogether unexampled in the history of coining .-- Civil Service Gazette.

Friday, in the discussion on the Bank Indemnity Act, that " there is an attraction, a charm, a fuscination about the currency question which drives men mad;" in England as love;" and that he "is not sure whether there ought not to be established a special asylum in which that particular mania could receive the best and most effectual mode of treatment." (" Hear, hear," and laughter.)

In consequence of certain ducal negociations, it is not anticipated that Lord John Russell's Oaths Bill will this session be rejected by the Upper House.-Serious diseatisfaction has been created, howevereven among those who are personally interested in the issue-by Lord Palmerston's abandonment of the principle as a cabinet question .- Leuder.

NEW POWER FOR THE PROPULSION OF VASSELS. An important discovery has just been made with reference to the propulsion of vessels. It is now found that the immense amount of resistance encountered at the head of ships and steamers can be turned into a useful power, instead of being all sustained as dead loss. A method for achieving this has been patented by Mr. Robert Griffiths, engineer, London, (inventor of a screw-propeller bearing his name) which consists in forming the lower part of the head of the ship with a revolving cone, around which are wound spiral flanges. The resisting water, instead of falling on the ordinary bows, impinges [when the ship is in motion] upon the flange screw, and this causes the cone to revolve. The force thus obtained is transmitted by shuffling and multiplying gear to work a screw at the stern of a sailing vessel, or to go in aid of the engine if a steamer. We understand that a series of experiments have been made, in connection with this invention, by a gentleman in Manchester who has an intimate knowledge of shipping combined with a competent acquaintance with mechanics, and he finds that the theory started is fully borne out in practice—that a very large proportion of the resistance can be counteracted by a screw turned by this costless nower. Confidence is entertained that not only will the speed of steamers be greatly increased, but that the invention must lead to the creation of a class of profitable selfacting screw-clippers, whose speed will far exceed that of the best modern-built ships .- Communicated to Glesgow Bulletin.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Rev. Mr. Durand, of St. Mary's (Catholic) Mission, in Kausas, Mr. Patterson, of Nebraska, and s gentleman from Maine, were drowned on the 9th ult., by the upsetting of a skiff ten miles from Kansas city.

WALKER'S EXPEDITION QUASHED .- General William

Walker reached town on the 27th ult. ! He came in the steamship Northern Light, having been forcibly interrupted in filibustering operation in Nicaragua by Commodore Paulding, who sent a force of American sailors on shore and compelled his immediate surrender, with all his men, as prisoners of war .-General Walker complied at once with this 'request,' and was permitted to go free, upon giving his word of honor that he would repair immediately to New York and put himself in custody of the United States Murshall. After breakfast this morning, therefore, the General will walk down to the office of Captain Rynders, and as soon as Mr. McKeon [in default of a successor] can prepare the necessary papers, he will probably be put on trial for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. It is possible, indeed, that he may be remanded for trial to the District within the limits of which his alleged offence was committed. There can be no doubt that this vigorous action of our Government, so far as its results are concerned, will be received with general satisfaction. No special interest was felt in this new expedition of Walker in any part of the country, though news of his triumphant advance would undoubtedly have created on his behalf that public sympathy which always follows success. But the general sentiment of our whole people was against him. It was felt that he was bringing our Government into reproach,-that it was beginning to be universally regarded as either too weak to repress crime, or too dishonest to make the attempt. Paulding's action, if directed or sustained by the Administration, will effectually repel this imputation .-Walker, now that he is in the power of the Government, will probably be tried-but we presume there is very little chance of his conviction or punishment. It is always very difficult to prove the precise offence which constitutes a violation of our neutrality laws -in cases, we mean, where our own citizens are concerned, though it takes little enough to establish it when charged upon the Ministers and Consuls of fo-

may be more willing to take his pills than his balls. -N. Y. Times. Six hundred and thirty-one indigent persons were accommodated with lodgings at the various Station Houses, New York, on the night of Tuesday, the 22d

reign powers. Walker will probably chafe some-what at the loss of time which his trial may involve,

as he will naturally be anxious to enter upon the or-

ganization of a third expedition. It is barely possi-

ble, however, that he may have learned something

by experience, and concluded to devote himself here-after to peaceful and legal pursuits. Perhaps he may

settle in Nicaragua as a physician; the people there

The Wyoming, from Philadelphia, lately, took 250 passengers back to Ireland

Two women were frozen to death recently, near St. Joseph, Missouri, in an old open shanty.

FALL OF A BUILDING .- A building at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-seventh street, New York, occupied by Messrs. Clark & Bogert as a manufactory, came down with a fearful crash early on Wednesday morning last. The accident was owing to the amount of material stowed on the various fluors. Fortunately no person was injured.

The uncertainty of evidence, both direct and circumstantial, is illustrated in the case of Charles E. Sage, a lad some eighteen years old, supposed to have been murdered last winter in Connecticut. Some months after the disappearance of young Sage, a man named Benson stated that one Nugent was the marderer; and he saw the deed done and helped the disclosure. About this time, a hody was found in the Connecticut River, which was identified by certain marks on it, and by the clothing, as that of to foot." Of course he was guilty; and at the courtterm of this month, was to be tried and condemned when, providentially, the murdered lad turned up alive and well in the interior of Pennsylvania. As the finale, Nugent is set at liberty, and Benson confesses to the crime of perjury, which will send aim to State Prison for life. His object was to obtain the reward of \$300.

Senators Stuart, of Michigan, and Broderick, of California, have broken ground pointedly, in the nor of an idolatrous festival! Senate in opposition to President Ruchapan on the Kansas question. Broderick was peculiarly severe and telling in his remarks. He charged on the President and his advisers the entire responsibility of glass hottle, holding a pint; pour into it a gill and a all the troubles in Karsas. The rights of the people half of water; then drop in half a drachm of phosof that Territory had been outraged at every step, | phorous. Then hang up the bottle in such a manner and they had exhibited an astonishing forbearance. If they had seized the Lecompton Convention, cut off as the water is warm, streams of fire will dart from their ears, hung or drowned them, he would have the bottom of the water, resembling sky-rockets; felt obliged to applicad the deed. He had helped to some particles will adhere to the sides of the glass elect the President, and should hold him responsible for his acts.

A SHOOKING SCENE. - Greenbury O. Mullenix was executed at Greencastle, Ind., on Friday, for the murder of his wife. He protested his innocence to the last. When the drop of the gallows fell the rope CURRENCY FASCINATION .- Mr. Gladstone said on broke. Blindfolded and choked, Mullenix still appeared to have reason and presence of mind, and walked in the direction of the steps as if to re ascend the scaffold. A horrid sound, like the rattle of death | again, and the same will be performed over. The that he "really thinks it has made as many lunatics escaped from his mouth In a moment Mullenix was in the arms of men who held him while the sheriff blowing out the lamp a few times. The liquid in the tied the rope together and drew him from the ground, In a moment more the object of the law's vengeance was swinging between earth and heaven .- United

A collision has occurred in the southern part of Kansas, between the Free-State men and pro-Slavery men. Five of the latter were killed. Twenty-three of the former have been saized and confined at Fort Scott. The affray is said to have grown out of the seizure of the Pree-State men for taxes.

An express from the Utah expedition brings intelligence of the concentration of the whole force, with the exception of Col. Cook's command, at Black Fork, from which point they were moving very slowly toward Fort Bridger. The teams were giving out hourly, and it was thought all the animals would perish during the winter. The supply trains were all up, and provisions were plenty.

The Mormons in Utah have assumed an attitude of defiance to the U. S. troops. Accounts to Nov. 6, state that they had destroyed Fort Bridger, on the approach of Col. Johnson.

A young man of Keekuk, Iowa, recently married a young, pretty and modest woman with whom he lived in much happiness till one day, opening a letter, addressed to his wife, he discovered that she had another husband in Ohio. Rushing home to his pretty wife, the enraged husband showed her the letter and asked explanations, when she quietly remarked that she had nothing to say only that she had a third lord in Penusylvania. The victim has sued for a di-

PROTESTANTISM AND IDOLATRY .-- We copy from Blackwood for November last, a few paragraphs of an article on the East Indies, as amusingly illustrative of the consistency of the British Government, in religious matters. Whilst busy persecuting Catholicity at home as "idolatious," it seems that at the same time it was not only encouraging the obscene rites of the lascivious Hindoos, but that its officers were actually taking an active and prominent part in the lewd abominations of Eastern idolatry. It would be impossible to adduce more conclusive testimony to the statement that Protestantism, is far more closely allied to heathenism, than it is to Christianity. Speaking of the encouragement given by the British Protestant Government to idolatry, Blackwood says :-

" It is not to be denied that this has taken place to a :lamentable extent. The details may be found in the appendix to a memorial presented to the Government of Madrus by Bishop Corrie in 1836, and afterwards published in a pamphlet, which is now lying before us.\* It is there stated, and proved by instances—I. That salutes were fired by our troops in honour of heathen and Mohammedan festivals, and that not unfrequently on the Lord's day. ? 2. That Christian soldiers were compelled to attend in procession at such festivals. 3. That in some places the pagodas were actually managed by Government; the revenues and endowments being vested in their hands so that all the ceremonial, including the appointment of priests and dancing girls, the decking of the idol, its procession, &c., was directly ordered and paid for by the European officers of Government. At Madras an idol which had been forgotten by the natives for thirty years, was evoked from its obscurity by the zeal of the European superintendent of police, and its festival re-established in great splendour at the cost of the Government! the admiring Hindoos positively refusing to pay the trifling charge demanded of them for this piece of ancestral worship. 4. Direct acts of worship were publicly performed to the idols by the officers of Government, in the name and on behalf of the British nation. Lord Clive, in person, affered a jewel worth £400 to the idol at Conjeveram, a templo stated to be 'assumed by the Government, and the festival performed by the Honorable Company. The Collector publicly adored the Madeus goddess with the offer of a take (a necklace used fur the same purpose as our ring at a marriage), in the revived festival of 1818. In Canara the Collector customarily ordered Poojah (worship) to the idols in time of droughs, for the protection of the ryots and the coming of rain! "This connection with idolatry appears to have

been carried further in the Madras Presidency than in any other It originated apparently with one Mr. Place, a collector, whose zeal was moved by the peculation of the Brahmins, and the indifference of the ryots to the duties of their religion. The Pagodas being largely endowed with lands and offerings, he found the Brahmins appropriating the revenue and starving the idols. The ryots, on the other hand, whose tenures bound them to attend and drag the cars, preferring their case to their religion, often left the gods in the lurch. The church revenues (us Mr. Place singularly denominated them) were disappearing-the 'clergy and churchwardens' all corrupt-the irreligious peasantry sinking fast into infidelity. In good truth there was some reason to think that, had it been let alone, Hindoo idulatry would have perished, in some places, under its own corruption. But extensive endowments could not be allowed to disappear in this way. British equity demanded the due execution of trusts, and Mr. Place set himself to enforce their obligations on the reluctant trustees. It was impossible, however, to make the Brahmins honest, or to inspire the people with a proper sense of religion; so it ended in 'assuming' the pagodas for Government, taking the revenues into their own administration, appointing the officers, providing for the ceremonies, fetching in the worshippers by gentle messages through the colletors' peons, and such is the excellence of British administration-carrying a very pretty 'surplus' to Nugent to conceal the body; and that he was now the public account, after performing the festival compelled by the loss of his peace of mind to make with a magnificence unknown to the Hindoos. Never was there such an example of the maxim, 'Do as you like, or I will make you." Mr. Place's toleration extended to a pretty active coercion of the 'spirityoung Sage. Of course there could be no doubt of less outcasts, who would not stand up for theke Nugent's guilt. He was seized, confronted with his rights; and, seriously speaking, there is no doubt accuser, denied the charge, but" trembled from head | that an energy was thus infused into the idolatrons system, which was a scandal to the cause of Christinnity."

\* Connection of the East India Company's Government with Idolatry, &c .- Hulchards, 1838.

We shall not easily forget hearing the clergyman's voice drowned the first time we attended the Holy Communion in India, by the thunder of the cannon fired from the neighbouring ramparts in ho-

MINIATURE FIREWORKS .- Procure a clean white that you can place under it a lighted lamp. As soon representing stars, and will display brilliant rays. These appearances will continue till the water begins to simmer, when immediately a beautiful auroraborealis begins, and gradually ascends till it collects to a pointed flame; then blow out the lamp, and the point formed will rush down, forming beautiful clouds of fire, rolling over each other for some time; when disappearing, a beautiful hemisphere of stars presents itself. After waiting a minute or two, light the lamp stars may be increased by alternately lighting and flask will serve for the same experiment several times.

Why is wit like a Chinese lady's foot? Because

brevity is the sole of it.

#### JANUARY 8, 1858. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY J. GILLIE FOR GEORGE E. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

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# The True Witness.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1858.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC VOTER'S GUIDE. RESOLUTIONS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. Passed Unanimously, November 22nd, 1857.

Resolved,-That all secret political societies are dangerous to the state and the well-being of society; ing a man of honor, so unbecoming any Cathoand the Montreal St. Patrick's Society, as lovers of lic, but unbecoming, above all, to a French Ca civil and religious liberty, enter their protest against and express their abhorrence of, all such secret political societies, no matter what name they may as-

Resolved,-That as the spread of Orangeism in Canada is a fact boasted of publicly by its members, we feel it our bounden duty to make use of all the constitutional means in our power to protect ourselves against its baneful influence. Therefore, we pledge ourselves collectively and individually to withhold our support from any government that will countenance said society; and moreover, at the hustings not to give a vote to any man that will not pledge himself to the same course.

Resolved,-That this Society considers the state of the Catholic minority in Upper Canada to be a most unjust one with regard to state schoolism, and that we refuse our support to any government or to any individual at the hustings that will not procure or pledge themselves to grant the same privileges to the Catholic minority in Upper Canada that are possessed by the Protestant minority in Lower Canada.

Resolved,-That we will use all the constitutional means in our power to induce every lover of civil and religious liberty throughout Canada to unite with us in carrying out the objects of the foregoing resolutions for that purpose a sub-committee of five be now appointed to take the necessary steps to accomplish this end, and report progress at the nex regular meeting, and the committee be recommended to put themselves in correspondence with the editors of all such papers as are in a position to give them the necessary assistance and advice.

Resolved,-That at the next regular meeting the Society shall appoint a committee of five, with a chairman, that shall be called the Standing Sub Committee of the St. Patrick's Society, and shall be a Standing Committee for the remainder of the year the duty of which Committee shall be to act in relation to the proceedings of this meeting.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTES OF UPPER CANADA.

Resolved-That the Catholic Institute of Toronto PLEDGES ITSELF TO OPPOSE, BY ALL CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS, THE re-election of the present Ministry, and of any of their supporters, if, at the next session of the Provincial Parliament, Full justice is not done to the | Catholics—the victims for many a generation of Catholics of Western Canada with regard to the free that accursed "Protestant Ascendancy," which working of their separate schools; and that this In- it is the openly avowed object of Orangeism to stitute invokes the sympathy and assistance of their fellow-Catholics in Eastern Canada to promote their

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

brings but little important European news, and it is the design of Orangeism to trample under nothing fresh from India. There had been a severe earthquake in the kingdom of Naples, which had destroyed several villages, and many thousands of persons. The city of Palermo has suffered very severely. Rumors of Ministerial to be called a Canadian; one might well be changes at home were rife; Mr. Vernon Smith ashamed to be deemed fellow-worshippers with was to be succeeded at the Board of Control, by the professors of such a miserable, emasculated that the East India Company has received a for- | Catholicity. Sir C. Wood; and it is now generally understood mal announcement of the intention of the Impe- France in response to the tale of the sufferings rial Government to abolish the double govern- of their co-religionists in the East; not thus did ment of India. All attempts to launch the Le- they treat the spirit-stirring appeals of a St. viathan have hitherto signally failed, but they Peter the Hermit, or a St. Bernard. No : the were to be renewed in the first January spring cry of " Deus Vult"-" It is the will of Godtides. Bread stuffs were reported "quiet," and provisions generally as "dull."

The electioneering war still continues in Canada, and the probable results are summed up as follows by the Montreal Herald of yesterday: "So far as our judgment enables us to classify the Parliamentary returns up to 12 o'clock yesterday the account stands nearly as follows, viz. :-

Opposition. Ministerial. Upper Canada Lower Canada 47

Majority in Upper Canada for the Opposition eleven. Majority in Lower Canada for the Ministry 15. The two independents in Upper Canada are Messrs. C. M. Cameron and Ferguson, both of whom are as likely to go against the Ministry as with thom. On the other hand, it is probable that Messrs. Lemieux, Drummond and Campbell, will virtually count in the ministerial ranks. Upon the whole we do not think the Government can have more than a majority of eight or nine upon the present returns. It must be remembered, however, that there are twenty more elections to come off in Lower Canada, of which probably not more than one will send an opposition member to the House, while there are only six more to come off in Upper Canada. It is probable, therefore, that the majority in the whole house may amount to twenty at the end of the election, with majority probably of twelve to fifteen in opposition in Upper Canada."

We read in the Canadien of Quebec of the 30th ult., the following criticism upon the action taken by the Irish Catholic voters of Montreal at the election in this city; and we lay it before our readers, as painfully illustrative of that apa- attention of the Canadian statesman. We of a question in which the people of Upper Canada thy, or indifference to every thing which takes Lower Canada have no interest indeed in these alone are interested.

place beyond the limits of their respective parishes. which unfortunately for the interests of Catholicity, and still more unfortunately for themselves, characterises too many of our French Canadian fellow-citizens, and co-religionists .-Speaking of the late electoral contest, our Quebec cotemporary asks :-

"Meantime, what were the Irish Catholics of Montreal-who have no direct interest whatever in the 'school question' of Upper Canada, nor in the question of Orangeism, which are Upper Canadian questions—doing?"

It is with pain that we find such narrow minded, selfish, and therefore thoroughly un-Catholic sentiments propounded in a journal which professes to be an exponent of the opinions and feelings of our brethren of Lower Canada. Scarcely could we have deemed it possible that amongst them there was one to be found who, even if entertaining, would dare to give utterance to, such cowardly, such ignoble sentiments; so unbecomnadian Catholic, whose highest interests, both as a French Canadian, and as a Catholic, are inseparably united to those of our persecuted fellow-Catholics in the Upper Province. No:though the Canadian may publish them to the world, we will not even yet believe that they are the sentiments generally entertained by the descendants of the gallant soldiers of the Cross. who, in the West as in the East, in the New World as in the Old, have won for themselves renown imperishable; and reflected upon the name of Frank or Frenchman, a lustre which so long as truth, and chivalrous devotion are held in esteem amongst men, shall never pass away.

What! shall we be told that the question o education, in which the moral and religious welfare of thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens and co-religionists are directly involved-a question upon which the Church, speaking by her Pastors in Holy Synod assembled has interfered-and one in which the interference of the Catholics of Lower Canada has been earnestly invoked by their oppressed brethren of the Upper Province-[vide Resolutions of Catholic Institutes of Upper Canada]—is a question in which the Irish Catholics of Montreal "have no direct interest whatever !"-" n'ont ancun interet direct." What! shall we be told that the question of Orangeism-a question which involves the question, whether the principle of Religious Equality, or Protestant Ascendancy, shall reign supreme in the Canadas; and whether secret politico-religious societies-associations abhorred by every lover of rational freedom, and condemned as injurious to the best interests of society, not only by the Catholic Church, but even by the Protestant Government of Great Britain-shall be fostered by the Government of this country, is a question in which Irishmen, and establish in Canada from the Lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence-"have no direct interest whatever!" And shall we be told this by one who calls himself a Catholic-by one, whose dis-THE Atlantic, from Liverpool the 23rd ult., tinctive nationality, as well as his ancestral faith, foot, and to subject to the cruel yoke of "Protestant Ascendancy!" Were the sentiments professed by the Canadian those of the majority of his fellow-countrymen, one might well blush

Not thus of old spoke the brave sons of It is the will of God," proclaimed the generous ardour of the Frenchmen and Catholics of the "Ages of Faith;" whilst the present of the spindle and distaff, " la quenouille et le fuscaux." appropriately sent to those who reasoned then, as does the Canadien of to-day, shows strikingly in what esteem were held by the brave soldiers of the Cross, those mean-spirited and mercenary wretches who argued that the question of ly indulge in public displays in Lower, as it does the Holy places was one in which the Catholics in Upper Canada. Had the Canadien been in of Europe had " no direct interest whatever :" and that Moslem Ascendancy was purely an Eastern question, in which the West had no business to interfere. We may easily imagine what sort of a New Year's Gift, or etrennes. the editor of the Canadien would have been presented with, had it been his fortune to have lived in the days of Godfrey of Bouillon or of of Montreal would have been deluged with

The truth is that the Irish Catholics of Montreal have "no direct pccuniary interest" in the School Question of U. Canada, or in the question of Orangeism; and because this is so, to a certain order of intellects it appears as if has brought ruin to many a peaceful hearth, and they had "no interest whatever" in those great blighted many a happy home in Ireland, are questions—questions which, we hesitate not to ostentatiously paraded in our Lower Canadian affirm, are incomparably the most pressing and cities, with the intent of provoking outrage and the most momentous in their consequences for bloodshed, and when our priests are attacked and good or evil, which present themselves to the beaten, it is idle to prate about Orangeism being

questions, which can be expressed in dollars and cents; and therefore most illogically the editor of the Canadien concludes that we can have " no interest whatever" in them. The affections of the well-fed hog do not of course extend beyond his trough and its immediate contents; when his belly is full, and his supply of straw abundant, he of course cannot conceive why he should trouble himself about matters in which neither his belly nor his back "has any direct interest schatever." But this logic, which is tolerable on the part of the adipose porker, does sound most strange, and most offensive in our ears, when urged by one who calls himself a Catholic, and who, as a public journalist, has some pretensions to be considered as a man of education and discernment. We would therefore try-and this is the object of our remarks-to impress upon the Canadien, that he, and all the Catholics in Lower Canada, whether of French or Irish origin, are deeply and directly interested in the speedy and equitable adjustment both of the Upper Canada School Question, and the question of Orangeism.

In the first place these are both Catholic, and therefore not sectional or national questions .-They are questions in which we of Lower Canada are as directly interested, as are the Catholic minority of the West; because in both, the main question at issue is that of " Religious Equality. or Protestant Ascendancy" for the entire Province. If in the West, "Religious Equality" be subverted by the triumph of our enemies, the fate of the Catholics in the East will not be long doubtful; and the questions, or rather question at issue is an Upper Canadian one in so far only as it is true that U. Canada is the field upon which the battle must be fought, and our common fate irretrievably decided.

To tell us therefore that the great religious questions of the day are exclusively U. Canadian questions, which concern us not, is as if the garrison of a beleaguered fortress were to profess themselves indifferent to the fortunes of their comrades stationed in the outworks of the citadel; as if the men in the main body of the place were to refuse to march to the relief of their sore-pressed fellow soldiers, because the loss or safety of such and such a ravelin, or horn-work. was a question in which the former "had no da rect interest whatever." Now, Upper Canada is the outwork of the Church in this country: upon the success of our defence there, does the security of our religious and national institutions in Lower Canada depend; and it is because our adversaries are keen-sighted enough to perceive this, that for the present, their attack is directed exclusively against the rights and liberties of the Church in the Western section of the Province. Victorious there, they well know that they will have no very formidable obstacles to encounter in the East; and therefore we can easily fancy how they must chuckle over the pusillanimous

But were it otherwise, could we by sacrificing our Catholic brethren of Upper Canada-united to us as they are in some cases by the ties of blood and religion, in all by the sacred bond of religion-could we by abandoning them to the tyranny of a Protestant majority, secure for ourselves full immunity from robbery and persecution, would it be honorable, would it be becoming our character as Catholics, to act such a part? "No, it would not"-is the resnonse which every honest, which every truly Catholic heart will give to such a question. "Such conduct would not only be disgraceful to us in the highest degree, but it would inevitably prove the most imprudent; because there is no surer way of provoking an attack from an enemy, than to exhibit the slightest symptom of fear." In politics, as in war, a bold attack is always the best, the least hazardous, and most prudent mode

of defence. But Orangeism is a question in which the Ca tholics of Lower Canada are directly interested because unfortunately the Orange organisation is spreading as rapidly in this section of the Province, as in the other; though for the present, and for prudential reasons, it does not so frequent-Montreal on the 12th of July last-when a French Canadian priest was attacked and savagely beaten by a lot of Orange ruffians-the worthy confreres of the Attorney General for Canada West-and when but for the influence of our Catholic clergy and the wonderful forbearance of our Irish Catholic laity, the streets blood-he would not we think have ventured to pronounce Orangeism an Upper Canadian question, in which the Catholics of Lower Canada had " no direct interest whatever." When the foul emblems of the accursed Organisation which

lics of this section of Canada should take a lively interest in the progress of Orangeism-and it is this. The tendency of wrong is ever to beget wrong; it is the mevitable result of one order of secret politico-religious societies, to provoke, if not necessitate, the growth of antagonistic secret volitico-religious societies. And thus it is at bodies of the unfortunate victims of the riots, the present moment in Lower Canada; wherejust as in Belfast the insolence of the Orangemen forced the Catholics of that city to enroll themselves in "Gun Clubs" in self-defence-"Ribbon Societies" are, we have but too good reasons to fear, rapidly spreading in all directions. This we know, that, here in Montreal, and within the last few weeks, respectable Catholics, who have confided their names to us in confidence, have been invited to become members of the Ribbon Lodges. And this too we can tell the Canadien, that, so long as the Government continues publicly to foster and encourage Orange secret societies, so long as avowed Orangeman are, as the chief Law Officers of the Crown, entrusted with the administration of justice, and in violation of the principles of the Imperial Government, appointed to the most important offices of honor and emolument in the State, so long will it be impossible to prevent the spread of "Ribbonism" in Lower Canada. It is already in our midst; it has its active emissaries in every direction; and is, we fear, daily enlisting new recruits beneath its banners. Humanly speaking, there is but one way in which it can be checked, and that is by checking Orangeism, the inciting cause of Ribbonism here, as in Ireland. When Government interfered in Belfast to check the audacity of the "OrangeLodges," the "Gun Clubs" immediately dissolved themselves; and so in Canada, when the Government shall cease to encourage and foster · Orangeism," then, but not before, will the nuisance of Ribbonism" begin to abate. Therefore, we say, every Catholic has a "direct interest" in the suppression of Orangeism, because every Catholic has a direct interest in the suppression of Ribbonism; and because until Orangeism be suppressed, Ribbonism will still continue to extend itself in both sections of the Province. This we must all regret, but none can wonder at it: for the Catholics of Ireland know from long and bitter experience that, so long as the administration of the laws is confided to the hands of Orangmen, they have no protection, no justice whatever to expect, from those laws, which in the hands of Orangemen have always and everywhere, and ever will be, used as an instrument for perpetrating injustice upon Papists, and for shielding Protestants from the punishment due to their crimes. We would as soon trust a Tom-cat in the dairy with charge of the milk, as we would an Orange official, with the administration of justice between Catholics and Protestants:we would as willingly confide our wives and

QUEBEC ELECTION .- All parties are agreed that this has been a most disgraceful, as well as a most deplorable piece of business. Far be it from us, at the present stage of the proceedings, and whilst the investigation is still pending, to hazard any opinion as to whom the chief guilt is attributable. But that there has been guiltthat the election for Quebec has been characterised not only by violence and bloodshed, for have been cut off in the prime of life, and several others severely wounded; whilst upwards of 15,000 votes, out of a population of 60,000, and with a constituency not exceeding 6,000, have been polled betwixt the contending parties. -that is, far more than all the legal votes in Quebec-recorded in his favor; and this astoundlearn, without a word of remonstrance from the friends of order and "good principles." Peorascally, were the Returning Officers about to allow such gross, such palpable violations of the law to take place ?-and every one is agreed that the Quebec election shows that representative institutions in Canada are but a farce, so long as the present system of voting is allowed to remain

children to the protection of the Bengal Sepoys,

as entrust our lives and liberties to the honor of

an Orange Magistracy, or an Orange Jury.

The Courier du Canada gives it as his opinion upon these notorious palpable frauds, that side of Mr. Alleyn and his friends. Our cotemporary estimates that of the Quebec constituency, 2,000 did not vote at all, because belonging to the quiet and respectable classes of sobad, or fraudulent. This estimate, even, if an approximation only to the truth, reveals a sad state of public morals at Quebec, and would

"And there is another reason why the Catho- authority, there must have a culpable negligence, if not actual connivance in the above shameful and almost incredible frauds. The Courrier promises however to lay before its readers the results of further researches which he is about to institute; and whilst waiting for these, and the verdict of the jury now sitting upon the we cannot of course do more than acquiesce in the opinion expressed by the Courrier, that there has been much to condemn in the conduct of both parties, and that it would be unjust to lay the whole blame upon either, in particular. As usual, it appears that both before, and during the contest, the Catholic clergy were most zealous in exhorting their people to keep the peace, and most unwearied in their efforts for allaying the angry passions of the combatants. Well would it be if our people, of both origins, were to listen attentively, and faithfully practise the exhortations of theirs pastors; we should not then have to chronicle such melancholy facts as these which have just given to Quebec an unhappy preeminence in the annals of electioneering fraud and

> GLENGARRY ELECTION .- We had been given to understand that Mr. Fraser, one of the candidates, though a Protestant, was a man of liberal principles, a friend to "Freedom of Education," and willing to accord to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, the same measure of justice that has been meted out to the Protestant minority of the Lower Province. In this it seems that we have been misinformed; for we learn from a correspondent of the New Era that on the hustings Mr. Fraser openly declared himself, opposed to allow Catholics the right to control the education of their own little ones-or. in other words, the opponent of separate schools. After this of course the Catholics of Glengarry had but one course open to them; nor did they hesitate for one moment. Though many of them had come to the place of nomination favorably disposed towards Mr. Fraser, they after hearing his open declaration of hostility, at once ranged themselves against him, and went over in a body to his opponent. This was no doubt their duty; for though Mr. Fraser deserves credit for his honesty, though one must always entertain more respect for the man, who openly avows his hostile intentions, than for the smooth spoken hypocritical scoundrel who promises everything, in the determination to fulfil nothing-still it is impossible for the conscientious Catholic to vote for the candidate who publicly declares his intention to restrict him in the exercise of his inalienable rights as a parent, and to throw obstacles in the way of his performance of those duties for which he is responsible to God alone. All honor then, we say, to the honest Catholics of Glengarry.

> Over the signature R. A. Carden, we find a letter in the Montreal Witness of the 26th ult., wherein the writer declines entering into any "newspaper controversy with the editor of the TRUE WITNESS;" but challenges the said editor "to meet him on any Thursday evening he pleases at the Temperance Hall in Quebec," and there to prove from Scripture the truth of the doctrines of the Catholic Church upon the subject of the Invocation of Saints-Purgatory-Transubstantion-The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed-Virgin Mary-The Sacrifice of the Mass, " and others of this class."

We would here remind the writer-if he be, which we have unfortunately only too many pre- as we have every reason to suppose that he is, cedents in other parts of the country, but by an | the same gentleman who, some year or two ago, amount of fraud unparalleled in the annals of "challenged any elergyman or layman to electioneering—is only too certain. Four men stand up against him" upon the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin -which doctrine, he, the Rev. Mr. Carden, bound himself to prove, was " contrary to reason and common sense"-that that challenge was accepted by the TRUE WITNESS in its issue of Mr. Alleyn alone has more than 10,000 votes the 15th August, 1856; and that, until such time as the Rev. Mr. Carden shall have redeemed his pledge to prove the doctrine of the "Iming fraud was perpetrated in so far as we can mrculate Conception" to be "contrary to reason and common sense," we cannot condescend to engage in any controversy with him upon any ple naturally ask, what in the name of all that is other subject whatsoever. It is too often the sustom for Protestants, desirous of making a little reputation amongst the members of their respective sects, to throw out absurd challenges which they have no intention to fulfil; but we can assure the Rev. Mr. Carden that we do not intend to let him slip so easily betwixt our fingers. His thesis which he has pledged himself to prove is-that the 'Immaculate Conception' of the B. Virgin is "contrary to reason and common the greatest amount of fraud has been on the sense; or, in other words, that the Maculate Conception of the B. Virgin can be established by natural reason alone, and that sense which all men hold in common. To that thesis, Mr. Carden must strictly confine himself; and when he ciety; that about 3,000 fraudulent or false votes | shall have redeemed his pledge, then, but not bewere registered for M. Plamondon; but that of fore, will he have the right to expect us to enter 10,000 votes for Mr. Alleyn about 6,000 were into controversy with him upon any other topics connected with the faith or doctrines of the Catholic Church.

And even then he will have no right to expect seem to indicate that amongst some persons in that we shall attempt to prove the truth of any

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JANUARY 8, 1858.

Catholic doctrine from the Scriptures alone, until such time as he shall have proved two things: 1. That the said Scriptures are, as be calls

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them, the "Word of God;" that is, inspired, and of any authority whatsoever in the superna- gion, and his country.

Yours, &c., tural order.

2. That being inspired, and containing some portion of the Divine teachings, they contain the whole thereof; and are the sole medium by Christ Himself appointed for promulgating, and perpetuating, amongst all nations, and to the end of time, the knowledge of those supernatural truths still young in years, has won for himself a high place which God has revealed to man.

The Rev. Mr. Carden is of course able to prove these two propositions, or he is not. If he is, he cannot complain of the task that we have men, and his effective and most spirit-stirring-eloassigned him; if he cannot, he surely does not suppose that we are prepared to admit that which he cannot prove, and which we have strong his- tors after the polls were closed: 'Mr. Devlin stood torical grounds for believing to be false.

For, if history may be believed, and any credit assigned to the earliest records of our religion, it is certain that the peculiar doctrines of Christianity were extensively promulgated, and firmly believed by thousands, many years before the Christian Scriptures were written. It is certain therefore, that there was a time when it was impossible for Christians to prove from those Scriptures, the truth of any Christian doctrine; and it is therefore equally certain that the first Christians did not hold the modern Anglican doctrineas expressed in the " Forty save One"—that nothing is required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the Faith, which may not be proved from Scripture or read therein.—Art. 6. In fact, if from history any one thing concerning Christianity is certain, it is this-That, in its origin, it was not a scriptural but an oral religion; and that the true Church of Christ is older than the Christian Scriptures, and cannot therefore be bound to prove its doctrines from

### B. DEVLIN, ESQ.

We have great pleasure in copying the following extracts; one from the Ottawa Tribune, and the other from the New York Tablet. In their high appreciation of Mr. Devlin's merits, we cordially concur. We have known that gentleman for several years, and have ever seen him, whether at the bar, or in public meetings, the steadfast defeader of Catholic and Irish interests. Many of our charitable institutions are largely indebted to him for professional services gratuitously given from year to year; and when there was not another member of his profession to defend the people on the occasion of the Gavazzi riots, he withstood for six whole weeks the whole power of the Court and the bar pitted against him. Shame befall the Irish Catholic who would shrink from acknowledging a debt of gratitude to Mr. Devlin; we would give little for the head or heart of such a man. If we might be allowed to make a suggestion to our Irish friends, we would tell them to shew their gratitude, not by words, which are idle and empty, but by deeds. When they have lawbusiness to transact, let them remember that one of the ablest advocates at the Canadian bar is their own countryman and co-religionist; a man of whom in his professional capacity they may well be proud, and to whom they are deeply indebted, whether they have the grace to acknowledge it or not. Let their dollars not go to enrich those who would not raise a finger to save the lives of all the Irish Catholics in Canada, unless they were previously well, and very well paid

The Aylmer correspondent of the Ottawa

Tribunc writes as follows:-Sir-You are already aware of a trial in our Courts

that has occupied public attention for some time, viz. : that of Landers, for the murder of an unfortunate man named Donahoe. Two long years has this poor man languished within the walls of a loathsome dungeon. For so long has his poor family been obliged to suffer the pangs of separation from the author of their days, whose daily labor went to furnish them with food and raiment, and what is more, for so long had they to bear the privation of poverty and starvation.

But why have they thus suffered? You may answer it is because he was guilty. No, Mr. Editor, it was because he was an Irish Catholic, it was on account of the hellish bigotry of the Orangemen of this County. At the last session of our Court here this inoffensive man would have been snatched from the grasp of persecution and restored to his unhappy family were it not for the villany of one man. And who is this man? He is a Protestant, and a member of the R. O. L. To gratify his hatred,—and to show how far bigotry can be carried, even when on on oath to do justice between man and man, -this person refused to sanction the acquittal of the prisoner, although the evidence of his innocence was of the clearest kind, and Landers was again remanded to prison where he languished for five months more, all because he had the misfortune to have the name of being a Catholic. But justice has at last been done to this unfortunate man, through the instrumentality of a gentleman from Montreal, who came here without pay or the promise of pay, leaves all his business, to see justice done. He appears in Court and announces that he has come to defend Landers. After our esteemed friend the Queen's Councillor did sufficient justice to the subject, the stranger arose, and having plainly shown the contradictory statements of the witnesses, he delivered a most eloquent and pathetic speech on the injustice done to the innocent man who had acted only in self-defence."

"After a short consultation the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty."

But now let us return to the stranger. Who is he? He is our most esteemed friend, Bernard Devlin, Esq., of Montreal, Barrister at Law, whose public career has often elicted the warmest congratulations of his

friends and the public in general, whose actions are a credit to his religion and his country.

I will conclude, Mr. Editor,—as I have already

occupied a great deal of your space,—by presenting are these constant tales of strife and bloodshed; Mr. Devlin with the sincere wish of the Catholics of but what else can we expect where Orangeism is Aylmer, that he may enjoy a long and prosperous career, and we wish before long to be able to salute him in a higher sphere of society than as a Barrister at Law, in which he can be of more benefit to his reli-

A SPECTATOR.

In the Montreal correspondence of the last New York Tablet, we find the following:-

"Of the many friends who mainly contributed to Mr. McGee's return, I think it but fair to mention Mr. Devlin, already known to many of your readers as a distinguished Irish lawyer. This gentleman, though at the Canadian bar, and is admitted, even by his religious and political opponents, to be one of the first criminal lawyers in the British provinces: he has thrown himself heart and soul into this contest, and, by his well-merited influence with his countryquence, has done at least as much as any one man for the advancement of the cause. As Mr. McGee very gracefully observed, while addressing the elecby his side, like a true friend, from beginning to end of the contest."

#### MILITARY CONCERT.

We copy the following from the New Era of yesterday. It is scarcely necessary for us to say a word in favor of the Concert; as, we have no doubt, it will be well got up, and well attend-

"We feel pleasure in stating that Major Devlin's Company (No. 4) will afford their numerous friends an opportunity of meeting them in the City Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant, the time fixed for their Promenand Concert, which, we have no doubt, will be put down as one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. The Herald of yesterday remarks that 'this company has often elicited the admiration of their fellow-citizens, and adds that at their coming concert they will receive another proof of the estimation in which they are held.' For our own part we have no hesitation in saving that the active militia force of this city have deservedly earned the high opinion entertained of them, and are well entitled to the lasting gratitude of their fellow-citizens for the great sacrifices they must necessarily have made in time and money before acquiring so perfect a knowledge of military discipline as that which now distinguishes them. Of No. 4 we will now only say that, in common with our countrymen, we feel proud of the excellent character they bear, as well as of the high position they so creditably maintain in the militia force of Montreal. Let us, then, one and all, prepare to meet our gallant friends in the Concert Hall, and prove to them, by our presence, with what pleasure we accept their invitation.-In our next number full particulars will be given; but in the mean time we presume the ladies will note the fact."

PROTESTANT PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES .- The only sects that seem to be doing a profitable business in these hard times are the Mormons, and the Spiritualists or "Table-Rappers." Of the latter, a writer in the Christian Inquirer, one of the leading Protestant papers of the Northern States remarks that it :-

"Is certainly doing a considerable work in this country. What its effects are ultimately to be, cannot well be forefold. " Two good results it will have. It will liberalize theology, where our own Liberal theology would never penetrate; and it will convince many persons of their immortality, who could not be made to believe it on grounds of Reason or of Revelation.'

Another writer in the same journal proposes a revision of the ecclesiastical calendar, for the use demic which had gathered its victims, expended its of evangelical Christians. He proposes to retain the great festivals of the Church, such as Christmas, Easter, and-Good Friday !-with "perhaps the Feasts of the Apostles and Evangelists." And he would also add thereunto " the great saints of the Church and the world, the founders of religions, the teachers of morals, &c. Under this head would appear the names of 'Confucius, Zoroaster, Socrates, Solon, Abraham, David, Epictetus, Antoninus, Cicero, Augustine, Ambrose, Jerome Gregory, Catharine, Barbara, Ursula, Margaret, Luther, Calvin, George Fox, Wesley, Swedenborg, and Tauler." Strange to say, the name of Joe Smith, certainly not the least amongst Protestant saints, and one who well deserves to be reckoned a second Luther, and to be honored as the Calvin of the XIX century, is omitted from the above list; has thought proper to confer a Commission in the which to us seems a most ungenerous treatment of the greatest Protestant Reformer that has appeared on this Continent.

ORANGE BRUTALITY.-We read in the Upper Canada papers of a brutal and cowardly murder perpetrated upon a Catholic of the name of Farrell, by a man named Miller. It would appear that a small party of Catholics were return-ing from the election in Peel, when they were attacked by a lot of Orangemen, and others of Mr. Aller's supporters. Of the latter, one. named Miller, seized a rifle from a tavern near where the row occurred, and deliberately taking aim at the deceased John Farrell, shot him through the heart. According to the Globe " the unfortunate young man sprang into the air and fell a corpse. Another Catholic, Callaghan, was severely stabled." Of course, with an Orange Attorney-General, Orangemen feel confident that they may take these liberties with mere Papists with impunity; and that, if noticed at all by the legal authorities, they will be represented in the light of sufferers, not in that of aggressors, and cold-blooded murderers, as they are. It would seem however, that in the above mentioned case,

but what else can we expect where Orangeism is triumphant? and an Orange Executive assures immunity from punishment to the black-hearted Hon. L. V. Sicotte, St. Hyacinthe, murderers of their Catholic fellow-citizens?

HARD TIMES FOR THE JUMPERS .- We learn from the Montreal Witness that the receipts of the various "Swaddling" and "Soupering" societies have fallen off during the last six months at least 60 per cent, as compared with the receipts of the corresponding six months of

We have received from Mr. Palsgrave, the enterprising Type Founder of this City, some splendid specimens of metal cuts, suitable for the printing business, manufactured at this gentleman's establishment. From the style of the specimens sent to us, we must say that for artistic skill and taste, they cannot be surpassed, and reflect great credit on the

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Montreal, in presenting his annual report to J. the Fire Committee of the number of Fires and Alarms that took place during the year 1857, feels it to be his duty to congratulate the citizens of Montreal on the power and efficiency of the new Water Works, by means of which many fires have been checked at the commence- | Wallbridge, South Hastings, ment which would not have been done by the inadequate and uncertain supply of the old works. In the course of the year the department have been called out 94 times, for 58 fires in the city and 4 in the county, to which a portion of the Department went, and 32 alarms. Of the number of fires which occurred, 35 were put out by the exertions of the firemen; 15 with water from hydrants; 8 by hydrants and engines; and 12 by engines with water from creeks and wells, &c.; and 32 without the aid of either. The value of real estate destroyed was £14,756 15s, of which £8,776 15s was covered by insurance, and £5-980 not insured. The buildings in which the fires originated were 6 stone, 8 brick, and 11 wood dwellings, also 6 groceries and taverns, 3 dry goods, 9 carriage-makers', coopers', and carpenters' shops, 1 cotton factory; 1 stone, 4 brick, and 9 wood stables and wood sheds .- Herald.

CHOLERA .- We (Montreal Herald) conceive it to be a duty we owe to the public to transfer to our columns the following article from the Montreal Medical Chronicle for December, as there is but too much reason to fear that we may, during this year, be afflicted by another visit of that fell destroyer which, on four previous occasions, has decimated the populations of our cities. It is to be hoped that the warning now so early given will not be passed over with the same indifference as has characterized the intimation of so many other equally important matters by our Government, which can ill afford to part with any of its popularity; and we know of few things that would call down upon their "drooped heads" more merited censures and condemnation of the bitterest kind than the neglecting of those sanitary measures which bave had the effect in so many instances, of pre-Hartman, W. York,

venting the irruption of such dire epidemics :-CHOLERA.—The fell disease has once more made its appearance in England; and there can be no doubt, if it be true to its antecedents, that it will visit the shores of America during the course of the approaching summer. Should it do so, it will again find us unprepared, and the usual mortality and panic will be the result. Six months previous to the outbreak of the cholera of 1854, we warned the authorities of its approach, and urgently advised the adoption of measures calculated to arrest its progress and disarm it, in a measure, of its power. Our warnings, however, were unliceded, and a mourning community were insulted by the solemn mockery enacted by short-sighted and incapable officials, in the great activity displayed to check the progress of an epi-

power, and was already rapidly on the decline. During the week, ending Saturday, October 17th, there were registered in London four deaths from cholera and choleraic diarrhom; whilst in the West Ham district, there occurred seven deaths from the same diseases. During the week ending October 24th, six deaths from cholera and choleraic diarrhoa were registered. It is to be hoped that these cases are merely sporadic, for not a year passes without a few deaths from cholera occurring in London. Some of those recorded, however, appear to bear an epi-

BAD STATE OF QUEBRO .- Ever since the recent election the citizens of Quebec have had to deplore the commission of a series of assaults, some of them of a grave character, and all evincing a spirit of cowardly and revengeful malignity more despicable if not more dangerous than the electioneering license and violence which is used as their pretext and excuse .- Morning Chronicle.

demic character.

PRINCE ALBERT AND HIS "COMPLIMENT."-We observe that the Toronto Colonist has been requested to state that His Royal Highness the Prince Consort Rifle Brigade upon Mr. C. Robinson, son of Chief Justice Robinson, without purchase, as a compliment to the people of Canada, and as an acknowledgment of the liberality of their contributions to the Cri-mean Patriotic Fund. We are at a loss to conceive how the giving of a commission to a young gentle-man so well able to pay for it as Mr. C. Robinson undoubtedly is, can be considered to be a compliment to the people of Canada, and we know of nothing entitling him to be selected as the recipient of this favor in preference to others, his family having always taken care to secure at-least their share of the good things at the disposal of the Government in the days of the family compact now happily long gone by. The selection may perhaps be attributed to the fact that Colonel Lefroy, the Secretary of the Patriotic Fund, is the brother-in-law of W. C. Robinson. If it had been intended really to pay a compliment to the People of Canada, the proper course would have been to place a certain number of commissions (not one only) at the disposal of the Gover-nor General, to be assigned to deserving and well qualified young Canadians who could not otherwise casily obtain admission into Her Majesty's service.— Quebec Mercury.

Cholera .- A 25 cent bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer will seldom fail to cure cholera if resorted to in season. No one should be without it during cholera time. It will cure pains of all kinds.

Offensive Breath .- There is no malady more disthe Catholics defended themselves stoutly in spite subject to mention. All may be positively free from of the odds with which they had to contend; for this offensive malady by using the "Persian Balm" as we read in the Globe that one of their assailants, a dentifrice. One or two drops upon the brush, night named Archibald, "was badly beaten, and was and morning, will insure a sweet breath, healthy not expected to recover." Very melancholy ces of the dentist.

MEMBERS ELECTED. (From the Montreal Herald of the 7th.)

A. T. Galt, Sherbrooke, ... L. S. Morin, Terrebonne, A. Morrison, Simcoe North, Atty-Gen. M'Donald, Kingston, I. Buchanan, Hamilton, Wm. Carling, London, Stirton, South Wellington, Sherwood, Brockville, Scott, Ottawa, S. Smith, West Northumberland, ... W. Notman, North Wentworth, ... Geo. Brown, North Oxford, ... Jno. White, Halton, J. C. Aikins, Peel, A. A. Dorion, Montreal, ... D'Arcy McGee, do, Sol.-Gen. Rose, do, Geo. Brown, Toronto, J. B. Robinson, do, Gee. MacBeth, Elgin West, J. B. Daoust, Two Mountains. Atty.-Gen. Cartier, Vercheres, D. Roblin, Lennox and Addington Ferguson, South Simcoe, Dr. Tasse, Jacques Cartier, W. Powell, Carleton, Clarke, East Northumberland, Short, Peterboro, Wright, East York, Burwell, East Elgin, Loranger, Laprairie, Allan, North Wellington, ... Ferres, Brome,
Jos. Dufresne, Montcalm, ... Benjamin, North Hastings, Bournsen, St. Johns, Laporte, Hochelaga, Drummond, Shefford, (Independent) Holmes, Huron and Bruce, Bell, North Lanark, Pope, Compton, ... Burton, East Durham. Alleyn, Quebec, ... Simard, do., Dubord, do., McKeller, Kent, Christie, E. Brant, Daley, Perth Simpson, Niagara, Scatcherd, N. Middlesex, Talbot, E. Middlesex, . . Gould, N. Ontario, Fellowes, Russel, Lemicux, Levi, doubtful, Gaudet, Nicolet, ... Munro, W. Durham, Foley, N. Waterloo, Whitney, Missisquoi, Playfair, S. Lanark, Desaulniers, St. Maurice, Sincennes, Richelieu. Campbell, Rouville, independent, Fortier, Bellechase, Bureau, Napierville, Webb, Richmond and Wolfe, Caron, L'Islet, Terrill, Stanstead. Chapais, Kamouraska, Dorland, Prince Edward, Church, Leeds and Greenville, Ouimet, Beauharnois, J. S. Macdonald, Cook, Dundas, Piche, Berthier, ... Mowatt, S. Ontario, M'Dougal, Renfrew, Howlend, W. York, Connor, S. Oxford, Patrick, S. Grenville, Coutlee, Soulanges, Merritt, Lincoln, ... Rankin, Essex, Papineau, Ottawa, ... Hogan, Grey, Laframboise, Bagot, Gauvreau, Maskinonge, Dionne, Temiscouata,

A CANADIAN TAKEN IN BY CONFIDENCE MEN. - On Saturday morning Mr. Irwin Moore of Toronto, Canada, was accosted at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he was stopping, by a rather well dressed young man who pretended that he was an old acquaintance. Mr. Moore was somewhat pleased with the fellows address, and forthwith entered into conversation with The new acquaintance seemed well posted up relative to matters in Canada, and succeeded in making Mr. Moore believe that he was well acquainted with his Moore's family. From the front stoop, where the acquaintance was formed, the two repaired to the bar-room to drink each other's health, and that it was his intention to go South and spend the remainder of the Winter there, "I declare," said the stranger, "I am glad I met you for I am going South for the benefit of my health, and we can go together and have such a gay time." "When are you going?" said the stranger, "This afternoon, replied Mr. Moore. "Good, good," said the stranger, "If that ain't good I hope to die. I am going this very afternoon myself." "Have you engaged your passage," asked the stranger? "Not yet," said Mr. Moore, "I am going down to the office presently. "That just the ticket," remarked the stranger. "We'll go down together and mainder of the Winter there, "I declare," said the remarked the stranger, "We'll go down together and engage one state room, and have a fine time by ourselves. Thus the half hour or so was passed in conversation, Mr. Moore becoming more and more pleased with the stranger. Having finished their cigars, the stranger asked Mr. Moore if he would not like a walk down with him as he wanted to settle some little hills before leaving the city. The two then set out and passed through one street and another, until the stranger looking ahead exclaimed, "I'm so glad, here comes the very man whom I was going to see." In a moment or two the man came up, when the stranger asked him if he had his bill ready. The bill was produced, and questioned by the stranger as to its correctness. The man asserted that it was correct, whereupon the stranger pulled from his pocket a \$100 on the City Trust and Banking Company, and tendered it in payment for the bill. The The man said he could not change so large a bill upon which the stranger turned to Mr. Moore, and asked him in the politest manner, to change the \$100 bill. Mr. Moore felt somewhat dubious about the bill but from the frank manner of the stranger, concluded that it was all right, and changed the bill. The account was forthwith settled, and a receipt given in pencil which the stranger said would do. The three then walked some distance, and at length turned into Broadway, when the stranger told Mr. Moore if he had any doubts of the bill he could step into a gusting than an offensive breath. Many persons are store and get it changed Mr. Moore being in need not aware that their breath is bad, and it is a delicate of small bills, stepped into a broker's office, when he subject to mention. All may be positively free from was told that the bill was worthless. He hastened to look after his friend, but he was not to be found, and he soon came to the conclusion that he had been sold. Complaint was made at the Deputy Superin-

Dawson, Three Rivers.

Starnes, Chateauguay,

Dunkin, Artnabaska,

O'Farrell, Lotbimere, Rymal, South Wentworth,

Powell, Norfolk, ... Archambault, L'Assumption,

#### Births.

In this city, on the 1st of January, Mrs. E. Maguire, of a daughter. In this city, on the 4th instant, the wife of F. F. Mullins, Esq., of a daughter.
In this city, on the 4th instant, Mrs. Charles Black-

hall, of a daughter.

Butter, Salt

Fresh Pork,

Ashes-Pors,

Pearls,

be similarly afflicted.

Eggs,

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. đ. Flour, per quintal 13 0 @ 14 12 0 @ 12 per minot Wheat, 5 6 @ 6 1 10 @ 2 Oats. Barley 2 9 @ 3 Buckwheat, 0 @ 2 6 @ 3 Beans, 0 @ 10 Potatoes, 6 @ 3 0 @ 7 Mutton, . per qr. , Lamb. 6 @ 0 @ 10 0 4 @ Lard 0 9 @ Pork. 0 6 @ 0 Butter, Fresh 3 @

#### NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

. per dozen

. per 100 lbs.

Madison, C.H., Va., Oct. 21, 1856. Dr. C. M. Jackson. Dear Sir :- I take pleasure in adding one certificate to your list, and recommending Hoofland's German Bitters to all who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia or Piles. I had been afflicted some four or five months with Dyspepsia, when I commenced taking the Bitters, and they effected a perfect cure. I had also severe pain in my stomach, attended with Piles. I have never had an attack of the same nature since I was cured by the Bitters, and

H. CARVER, late P. M.

9 @

30 0 @ 35

29 0 @ 30

28 0 @ 29

0 10 @

Witness-Jas. M. Floyd. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. It is sold by druggists and store-keepers in every town and village in the United States, West Indies and South America, at 75 c. per bottle.

I very cheerfully recommend them to all who may

For sale by all the druggists in Montreal.

PHILADRIPHIA, June 13, 1857. Messes. Perry Davis & Son .- Gents .- For more than a year I was affected with a troublesome cough, attended with a yellowish frothy expectoration, and great emaciation followed. Whether it was a liver or lung cough I knew not, but there was an incessant tickling sensation in my chest. Calling one day at the office of the United States Journal, of this city, one of the proprietors strongly recommended me to try your Pain Killer. I sent and got the article, and was helped immediately, and am now well. This was last March. I withhold my address as my family and myself are averse to notoriety. That what I have written is solemn truth, is well known to the proprietors of the Journal. I write under the influence of grateful feeling. Yours truly, AMICUS.

Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carter, Kerry & Co. Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience as an English Teacher in a College, is desirous of a TUITION in a Family for One or Two Hours each day. Also, those who may wish to avail themselves of his Course of Instructions adapted for Army, Navy, Civil Engineering, and Commercial

Can apply at this Office.

# GRAND SOIREE!



THE GRAND ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. WILL TAKE PLACE

# CITY CONCERT HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th JAN. NEXT.

REFRESHMENTS, of the choicest description, will

be furnished by Mochine.
The splendid BRASS BAND of the MONTREAL VOLUNTEER RIFLES, and PRINCE'S GRAND ORCHESTRE, have been engaged for the occasion.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock.

TICKETS of ADMISSION-Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies' 3s 9d—including Refreshments. Can be obtained at Messrs. Sadlier & Co.'s, H. Prince's Music Store, G. Mochrie's, E. Gorman & Co.'s, and C. W. Sharpley's, Notre Dame Street; J. Phelan, Dalhousie Square: Patton & Brothers', Mullen & Healy's, and Donnelly & Co.'s, M'Gill Street; N. Shannon's and W. Butler's, opposite St. Anne's Market; P. Mohan's, Foundling Street; R. M'Shane's & C. Pegnem's, Wellington Street; T. M'Gready's, Mountain Street; T. Moore's, Bonaventure Street; J. M'Gready's, St. Antoine Street; A. Shannon's, Hermine Street; W. P. M'Guire, Bleury Street; P. Fogarty's, and J. Maher's, Sanguinet Street; P. Wood's, corner of German and Lagauchetiere Streets; of the Members of the Committee, and at the Door on the Evening of the Soirce.

N.B.-Proceeds to be devoted to charitable pur-

# A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our renders 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 great "Home Luxury."

> S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
> LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL,
> (Wholesale Agents),

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

### REANCE.

congan extraordinary, decrees issued by the French government on Saturday grants the credit; of one mil lion france towards alleviating the sufferings of the workmen of Paris, and finding them in the com-munes means of employment and food.

WARLIEB MOVEMENTS .- The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says a very bad feeling prevails at Constantinople and St. Petersburg, arising from the principalities question. Turkish as well as Russian forces are gradually approaching the Danube.

It is stated that there is no longer any doubt that a French expedition is about to be despatched to China. Letters have been received from De Genoully, the French admiral in the Chinese Seas, in which he describes himself quite unable, with the naval force at his command, to effect anything that would make an impression upon the Chinese, and therefore a land force of 3,000 men is to be despatched for the purpose, as is supposed, of seizing some accessible place on the coast of China.

A correspondent of the Independence Belge, a paper

thoroughly hostile to Catholicity, says :--'Scarcely a week passes without a new monastery being opened in some part of France. The old abbeys the revolution dissolved and converted into national property, and which then passed into private hands, have been gradually almost all bought back and restored to their original destination. Normandy, which formerly possessed so many abbeys, is once as it were, sown with them. At Caen a convent of Capuchins (Recollets) has lately been established. In Lower Normandy they are expecting a body of Premonstratenses from Belgium. They are thinking of purchasing the Abbey of Mondayn, which was for a short time occupied by the Trappistenes who, after the death of Mgre. de Chateaubriand were compelled to sell it for want of means. The church of the abbey is one of the most splendid pieces of architecture in Normandy—a truly historic

#### PRUSSIA.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.-In the course of the last session of the Prussian Diet a bill was introduced for diminishing the facilities of divorce in Prussie, just about the same time as our own legislature was occupied with a measure of an exactly opposite tendency. In the liberalising latitudinarian spirit of the age, when the Prussian general code was promulgated, every possible and conceivable facility had been given therein for the disruption of the matrimonial tie; while in England that tie was held to be indissoluble by law, and requiring in each specific case an act of parliament to give it validity. The said bill was thrown out in the Prussian Diet by the opposition of the Catholics, who, while perfectly satisfied with the tendency of the bill as likely to diminish divorce, required that their Clergy should first be consulted as to the provisions of the measure affecting the Catholic population. The rejection of this bill, which had been very carefully prepared by the law officers of the government, and most amply discussed in the two houses of the Prussian legislature, left not only all the evils unmitigated that had accrued to social life from the baneful effects of the too great laxity of the legislation on this subject, but it also left a fruitful source of disorder in the Church still in full activity-viz., the conscientious refusal of various Clergymer to remarry persons whose former marriage at the hands of the Church had been dissolved by courts of law. This had led to repeated conflicts between the government, represented by the Minister of Public Worship, calling upon the various Clergymen to perform the Clerical offices sanctioned by the law of the land, and the consciences of the Clergy, who professed to be deterred from this by the superior obedience due to the law of God. As there was very little apparent probability of a measure, such as the above-mentioned bill passing the present Houses of the Diet, the King proceeded shortly after the close of the session to make arrangements for allaying the excitement among the Clergy on the subject, and by a Cubinetsordre of June 8th, 1857, he ordered the Ober-kirchenrath to issue a circular instruction to the various provincial consistories to the following effect :- That in all cases in which parties whose former marriage had been dissolved by courts of law should make application for the blessing of the Church on a new marriage about to be contracted by either of them, the Clergy should give notice of the same to the Consistory, and this latter body should be required to pronounce upon the admissibility of such application according to the fundamental principles of Christian wedlock, as the same are laid down in the Word of God. Either party feeling himself or herself aggrieved by the decision of the Provincial Consistory should be at liberty to appeal to the Ober-kirchenrath or Supreme Consistory. For one class of cases, however, the King proceeded to pronounce in limine, as had been already contemplated in the bill; the party whose adultery had been the ground of the divorce was to be refused all permission to contract a marriage with the partner of his adultery.

In compliance with these instructions from the Oberkirchenrath the various Provincial Consistories have issued circulars to the Clergy of their respective provinces, which, while varying in different unessential particulars, all agree in the following :-All applications from persons divorced on account of adultery for the solemnization of a fresh marriage with the cartners of their adultery are to be rejected at once, without any reference to any superior au-In all other cases where parties divorced apply to be married to others, such applications are to be brought by the Clergyman before the Provincial Consistory accompanied by a statement of the case made by himself. Of the numerous divorced persons desirous of remarrying many have adopted the expedient of withdrawing from the communion of the Evangelical Church, which they do by a for-mal declaration before a judicial court, then affirming themselves henceforth to belong to no recognised religious community, and proceeding in conformity there to get married by civil process; after which, at the first convenient opportunity, the married couple signifies its intention of re-entering the Church which its two members had left individually.

# ITALY.

NAPLES .- THE ENGINEERS OF THE CAGLIARI .- The Naples correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the 6th December, states that "Mr. Acting-Consul Barber had again visited the English engineers, and found them tolerably cheerful. They still complained of the treatment which they had received, and begged, so it is said, Mr. Barber to visit the room in which they were first imprisoned. It is a wretched apartment, with scarcely space enough for them to walk up and down at the bottom of their beds. The room had no door, nothing but a curtain, through which the wind rushed from a long corridor. A room close by it was occupied by the guard, who

were singing and smoking all night."
ROME.—The arrest of the Marquis Campana, director of the Mont de Piete at Rome, on a charge of making away with the funds entrusted to his care, is the subject of much conversation. The Marquis who is married to an English lady, is well known for his profuse expenditure, also as an archæologist, and for his scientific and artistic tastes. A letter from Rome estimate the deficit at nearly 4,000,000f.

# BELGIUM.

THE ELECTIONS. -The result of all the elections is known. The number of Liberal deputies, which was forty-four in the last Chamber, is now increased to sixty-nine. The Liberal majority is thirty. In all the important towns-Brussels, Antwerp, Chent, Liege, Bruges, Mons, Tournai, Charleroi, Verviers, and Nivelles-the Catholic party has been unable to clect a single candidate. MM. Dumon and Mercier, both ex-ministers, were defeated, the one at Tournai threatened visitation of the Gwalior mutineers. But and the other at Nivelles M. Delchaye, the late of these presently. They are not yet, and may never

President of the Chamber, was percated at Ghens. Two infidential members of the Uatholic party, MM. Osy and Deschamps, have been thrown out at Antwerp and Charletol. M. Rogier, the Prime Minister, has been elected both at Brussels and Antwerp.

#### TURKEY.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post states that the governments of England and France have come to a uniform understanding concerning the Principalities question. The main object is that the representatives of the interested powers should be furnished with uniform instructions before the meeting of the conferences. This announcement coincides with a statement in La Nord, which adds that the negociations now pending have already had the result of causing orders to be sent to the English and French commissioners in the Principalities to notify to the Divans that the powers will not admit the nomination of a foreign prince.

A despatch from Vienna states that news had been received there from Constantinople, to the effect that "the Porte, acting with the consent of the powers which signed the treaty of Paris, has issued a firman for the dissolution of the Divans in the Danubian Principalities." At present this news stands in much need of confirmation.

A letter from Jerusalem, of the 20th ult., states that great agitation prevailed in that city and the neighborhood. A conflict had taken place between the inhabitants of Bethlehem and those of Tamar, in which one man was killed and several wounded Caravans of pilgrims were beginning to arrive in the country.

#### INDIA.

The London Times Bombay correspondent writes as follows :--"Bombay, Nov. 17 .- I have but little to narrate

to you by this mail; but that little is all of an en-

couraging nature. In three several respects it is sa-

tisfactory; districts lately the most disturbed, now purged of mutineers, are rapidly settling down; districts lately threatened by the movements of large bodies of the rebels are, for the present at least, safe for the anticipated visitation; and further, and especially, the insurrection is more and more centering itself in Oude and about the capital of that province, where we shall be able to deal it such a blow as must be fatal to its vitality. Add to this, that English reinforcements are pouring into Calcutta by thousands, and that in the two smaller Presidencies and in the Nizam's country all is perfectly quiet, while in Rajpootana alone has there occurred any fresh outbreak, and we arrive at an aggregate of intelligence sufficiently encouraging and of itself comparatively uneventful, yet plainly presaging great events. Of Lucknow itself, now again, and as much perhaps as ever, the object of our hopes and aspirations-for again there is a garrison to relieve, or at least to reinforce-very little intelligence has reached us since I last wrote. This is easily accounted for. Between the Residency and its vicinity, where Ontram and Havelock are intrenched, and the fortified post of Alumbagh, on the Cawnpore road, there is a distance, you will remember, of some three miles. While from the Ganges to Alumbagh the road is, for a party of moderate strength, per fectly clear, the remaining three miles are beset with difficulties formidable even to an army. Here are congregated in masses mutineers of the Oude Irregular force and of the regular Bengal army, armed retainers of rebel Pathan or Rajpoot zemindars, and the lease ferocious population that swarms in the bazaars of a Mussulman city; and their position, though we have no exact details of its nature, is clearly a strong one, inasmuch as it consists of a portion of the city, thus involving an attack by our troops in narrow streets and upon houses and walls held by the enemy, a mode of fighting in which, and in which alone, as we know from old Delhi experience, the mutineers show to advantage. Through such a barrier as that constituted by this formidable position it is not surprising that but little correspondence has been able to force its way. Enough, however, has by one means and another reached Cawapore to show that Outram and Havelock were well holding their own at the beginning of the present month. You may remember that in a postscript to my letter of a month back I told you, as the latest news from Lucknow up to the later days of September (the garrison having been relieved on the 25th), that the greater part of the city was by that time in our possession. This came by letter from Cawapore, nevertheless it appears to have given too favorable a view of the state of affairs at canital of Oude, for as late as the 16th of only read in the report of a spy, or 'man of the intelligence department,' that half the city was in our power. It was probably against the remaining half, and in the attempt to cut a passage to the party at Alumbagh, that the efforts of the force were directed in the engagement or series of engagements that ensued. Of the result of this hard fighting we know nothing save that Alumbagh was not attained, and as we hear of no further actions, we conclude that Sir James Outram and his colleague having experienced an obstinate resistance, determined on remaining quietly in their entrenchments till the force at Alumbugh should be so strongly reinforced as to be able to force its way through, or to attack the enemy's rear, while they again assaulted his front.—And, happily, they would not have long to wait. Indeed. I cannot doubt that while I write the great battle is already some days old; for on the 30th of last month the Delhi column, lately known as Col. Greathead's, and now commanded by Col. Grant, of the 9th Lancers, as Brigadier, crossed into Oude from Cawapore, and on the following morning marched for Alumbagh. It mustered 3,500 men, its losses on the march and in action having been supplied by about 400 of the 93rd Highlanders, and details of the 5th Fusileers and the Royal Artillery .-The column reached Alumbagh unmolested, when last heard of, about the 8th instant, was halted there awaiting the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell from Cawapore. The Commander-in-Chief reached that station a few days after the departure of Grant's force, and crossed the river on the 9th. We do not know what number of troops he took with him in person. Indeed, the fact of his crossing into Oude is as yet only known from Sir Robert Hamilton's brief telegram to Lord Elphinstone from Madras, alluded to above; but, what with the 53rd, the re-maining wing of the 93rd, and artillery, he may have added to the Brigadier's column no fewer than 1.500 men, raising the amount of the reinforcements to 5,000, with a numerous arullery. At Alumbagh itself he would find 1,000 effectives, with large supplies of provisions and of ammunition conveyed thither shortly before by Major Burnston and 500

"At the head of so compact and well equipped a force, Sir Colin would doubtless proceed at once against the enemy, and, accordingly, it is, as I have

said, probable that already the blow has been dealt and a second central fire of insurrection been trodden out. "But it will of course be long ere the province is tranquillized, though the capital may be now wholly in our power. Oude may be expected to be for a time one great battle-field. Indeed, the more it becomes so the better it will be for us. The more of the mutineers we can get across the Ganges the less difficulty and delay there will be in tranquillizing the North-West, and the less danger for Central India. And the river once crossed there would be little fear of a return in force, for those who escaped the sword in Oude would be intercepted by the English troops who by that time would be pouring up the great roads to the North-West. We need not, be alarmed because Oude has proved so attractive to the main body of mutinous soldiery still at large .-On the contrary, I should, for the sake of Malwa, and even of the Deccan, be inclined to fear that the capture of Lucknow might avert from Oude the threatened visitation of the Gwalior mutineers. But

besint questy the Dinapord regiments, however, with Koor Bingh and his retainers, who have long binen quier at Bands, uncertain, probably, whither to betake themselves when Delhi fell, have been making their way to the Ganges in detached parties cand baye for the most part, I suppose, joined the rebels at Lucknew. One body of them was fallen in with on the Grand Trunk Road, just upon Futtehpore, between Allahabad and Cawapore, by a detachment of 500 men and two guns, under Colonel Powell, of the 53rd; and Captain Peel, who were on their way to Campore. The enemy were strongly posted near a village called Kudpore, but, as usual, their position was carried, their camp plundered, and two out of their three guns captured: Our loss, however, is described by Captain Peel as severe, the list of killed including Colonel Powell, the leader of the detachment.

"Having got so far to the southward of Lucknow the great point of interest, as Futtehpore and Allahabad, I will glance at the aspect of affairs in Behar and Bengal Proper before returning to the North West. But there is little to tell, save of the upward march of the British reinforcements from Calcutta Seven hundred a-week is the average number of men expected at Allahabad. It would be endless to write the names of all the ships that have arrived in the Hooghly. It may suffice to mention that the Alma, with the English mail of ten days ago, passed off the Sand Hends and in the river no fewer than 36 transports under sail or steam, and that it is thought there are at this moment in Calcutta fully 12,000 Europeans. The arrivals include some of the earlier departures, such as the 88th and 3d battalion Rifle Brigade, and some of the corps which, leaving later were despatched in swift screw steamers. I observe in the Friend of India a happy suggestion, that before this large body of troops is broken up from Calcutta a review of them should be held upon the fort esplanade, that the low Mahomedan population may have ocular demonstration that their masters are come. When the troops are despatched up the Great Trunk Road to Benares they will find the path-clear before them. We hear nothing of the movements of the Ramghur mutineers since their defeat by Major English, and Oomer Singh and his rabble are still, we suppose,-if, indeed, they are yet holding together,—in the neighborhood of Rotasghur. The mutinied companies of the 32d are wandering. about somewhere between Sheergotty and the Sone where a party of them narrowly missed surprising and capturing no less a person than the Commander in-Chief of India.

"Benares is the point where the reinforcements reach the Ganges and turn westward for Allahabad. This important station is now held in sufficient strength, and at our latest dates was about to send a small force of Europeans to co-operate with the Ghoorka auxiliaries of Jung Bahadoor at Jaunpore. These gallant little soldiers have had a second opportunity of distinguished themselves. On the 19th of last month they engaged a body of Oude rebels at a village to the westward of Jaunpore, called Koodwall, and routed them with loss. Their brethren at Azimghur have also done good service, and have recovered captured boats on the Gogra, collecting them on the right or southern bank of the river against the day when their united forces, aided by Europeans from Benares, shall cross the stream and advance to wrest Goruckpore from the Mussuiman rebel who now holds it. Mirzapore, lying as it does on the Ganges, between Benares and Allahabad, has also been strengthened, I imagine, by Europeans. At any rate, it is strong enough to spare from its garrison a considerable portion of the Madras column which has marched down to the bills that border the territory of the Rajah of Rewah, to guard the passes, and to hold in check the ill-affected Jageerdars, for whom their Rajah is no match unassisted.

"Avoiding for the present Bundelcund, I come back to Jaunpore, and must no longer delay to trace the march upon that station of Colonel Greathed's column, which my last letter left at Agra, after the brilliant action of the 10th of October. Of this action I have read further accounts in letters of officers present, but they add little to what I gave you in my last. The surprise on the part of the enemy was complete, and upon troops less inured to war than the men of the storm of Delhi it might have operated very unfavorably. But the veterans, English and Sikhs, readily recovered themselves .-A desperate charge of a party of the Lancers, and a rolling fire from the 75th and 2nd Punjabees in squares, checked and repelled the enemy's horse, and then the troops formed in line and attacked his infantry. So complete was the rout that the muti neers of Indore and Mhow have ceased to resist as a body. For a time a party of them held together, and occupied some buildings at Futtehpore Sikri but when a small force moved against them from Agra, under Colonel Cotton, all fled and dispersed but a few desperate men, who were cut to pieces .-'How many of the enemy were wounded?' asked an engineer officer at Agra of a soldier, when the force came back. 'There were none wounded,' replied the man, with a look that could not be mistaken. But to return to Greathed's-now become Grant'scolumn. On the 14th it crossed the Jumna, and marched for Mynpoorie. The petty chief of that place made his submission to the brigadier and was graciously received, but his little fort was blown up, and his three or four gans destroyed. Thence the column proceeded towards Ferruckabad. In my last, you remember, I anticipated that the punishment of the Nawab of Futtyghur in that neighborhood would be a primary object of the force; and so it was, but the calls from Lucknow for di were still more pressing, so Futtyghur stands over for a time. and the column went on down the Ganges for Cawnpore. Near Kanorije it fell in with some 300 Delbi fugitives, making for Oude, and destroyed two-thirds of them, capturing their five guns. This was on the 23rd. Five days later, on the 28th, the Brigadier entered Cawnpore, and on the 30th, as I have written, crossed into Oude for Lucknow. Meanwhile, the other Delhi column, under Brigadier Showers, has been circling about in the districts to the west and south of the capital with the most re-assuring and settling effect. When I last wrote this little force—composed of portions of the Carabineers, Hodson's and the Guide Cavalry, a field battery, two or three heavy guns and mortars, the 2nd Bengal Fusileers, Ghoorkas, and Punjab Rifles-after pacifying the Rewaree district, was moving upon Jhughur.— The Nawab of that ilk was captured at his huntingbox (shikargah) and was sent into Delhi to stand his trial, which, as he has (so writes an officer from Agra) 'been against us from first to last,' can, we may hope, only end one way. Thus the town and fort of Jhughur was occupied with its stores and ammunition, and a further movement upon the strong fort of Kunqud was equally successful.— There the Brigadier halted for a while, preparatory to a sweep back towards Delhi in another direction. His last service is the arrest of the Nawab of Furrucknuggur. Nor is Agra idle in the work of pacification. Of its small garrison of the 3rd Europeans and one battery, one detachment holds Muttra and another Alighur, with its excellent little fort. The restoration of tranquillity is accelerated by the attitude of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who had the prudence to repulse a party of the Delhi fugitives, and whose capital is again a safe residence for British officers. Indeed, of the whole country between Delhi and Agra I may say, upon the authority of a most intelligent officer of long experience in the Upper Provinces, that 'the subsidence of the revolt has been even more rapid than its rise;' that the crops are everywhere excellent, and that, aimost incredible as it may appear, this year's revenue is likely to be almost entirely saved to the State. The peasants during all the commotions have, for the most part, gone about their ordinary labor, and when the time comes for making their accustomed payments they will make them as of old. This is a very note-wor-

thy feature of the insurrection.
"Thus happily is the country settling down in the

neighbourhood of the fall distip of the Great Mogni of putrid Delhi, as a wounded officer who had been moved from it to the cool breezes of his old cantonment at Meerut (he is of the Carabineers) wrote the other day. Nor is there much to attract our attention to the northward in the Punjab, or down the valley of the Indus-to Scinde. Between Mooltan and Lahore, indeed, a force is still in the field, and the rebel hordes are troublesome, because it is so difficult to get hold of them. But the conta gion does not spread, and, though aunoying, the danger caused is not great. Nor is Rohilcund semously threatening the hill stations on its frontier. Where, then, except in Oude do we look for wars or rumors of wars? Central India and Rajpootana, with the movement of Bombay and of Madras troops must answer this question. And, first, of that for midable body of men, the Gwalior Contingentheld them in check at their cantonment of Moorar with his own troops (such at least is the version we accept of the Maharajah's behaviour) Then you recollect my writing of Nana Sahib's agent, Soonteea Soopay, being at work in their camp, of their intention to move, and, finally, of their actual move, to the eastward. The direction of their march immediately became a question of great interest. What we had to dread was their turning to the southward into Bundelcund. Accordingly, when we heard that they had moved in this direction towards Jhansi those who gave the subject the attention which it deserved became not a little anxious. A glance at the map and a slight knowledge of the positions and numbers of the English garrisons will suffice to show what a grand game Nana Sahib might have played had he been a man as bold and able as he is cruel and treacherous. Placing himself at the heart of these Gwalior mutineers, he might have moved through Bundelcund, swelling his numbers by any quantity of marauding Bundelas, upon the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. These districts could not have been held against him, the small Madras column, abandoning Saugor and Jubbulpore, must have fallen back across the Nerbudda, the Nana with ever increasing forces might have followed in pursuit, and, proclaiming the restoration of the Peishwa's rule, might have entered the Deccan with 50,000 men at his heels, with no European regiment to oppose him nearer than at Hyderabad. Does this scheme read a wild one? Hyder Ali would not have thought so, nor any man who having sinned against us so deeply as the Nana has done, possessed even an average amount of determination and ingenuity with which to back his hatred of the English name. Nor did the danger, so far as the districts under his orders are concerned, seem a visionary one to Major Erskine, Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudds territories. Cut off from aid from Calcutta, and aware that the Madras Government had done its utmost in the despatch of the column from Kamptee, he turned in his need to Bombay, and Lord Elphinstone, recognizing his critical position, directed the Aurungabad force, then on its way to It is not to cross the Nerbudda at present, it is too squadron of the 14th Dragoons, the 3d Bombay Europeans, the 24th Native Infantry, a troop of Horse Artillery, and some Sappers. There it will remain at Hoshungabad, unless very urgently called across eastward movement of the Gwalior mutineers, who, when last heard of, had turned, and were making slowly and heavily for Calpee, on the Jumna, and eventually, as it would appear, for Oude.

"The course of the other Bombay force in Central India, long known as the Mhow column, under Colonel Steuart, who succeeded Brigadier Woodburn. has been and is to the northward since the occupation of the fort of Dhar, mentioned in my last. The point which it desired to attain was Mundesore where, as you know, there has for some time been collected an armed rabble against which the Neemuch force made that unfortunate move of which ] wrote a fortnight ago. But in marching north Col Steuart found work to do at Mehidpore. There, on the 8th, the infantry and artillery of the contingent (the cavalry mutinied long ago, killing their officers) were attacked by some 4,000 mercenaries and scoundrels of all kinds. After a gallant fight the guns were captured, when, we are told, the Mussulmans among the contingent joined the insurgents. Captain Mills, Dr. Carv. and two sergeant-majors were killed. Major Timmins escaped to the Malwa field force (Colonel Steuart's), and a sergeant-major, with a few faithful men of the contingent, to Indore, where Holkar received them with all kindness. Brigadier Steuart's force, however, fell in with the victorious rebels on the 13th, and inflicted severe loss on them. The cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, under Major Orr, performed this service. The party of the rebels attacked were a strong rear-guard. valry detachments of the 1st, 3d, and 4th Regiments, Hyderabad Contingent, charged on both flanks and doubled them up, capturing all the guns and stores taken from the contingent at Mihidpore, together with two of their own guns. One officer, Lieutenant Samuel, was dangerously wounded in this excellent piece of service.

"This column of Brigadier Stenart is to be reinforced by the 38th, which corps is being sent round to us from Calcutta, and may be daily expected. It will also receive two more companies of the 86th from Belgaum, where they are relieved by the rest of the 2d Europeans from Kurrachee. The force in Guzerat and Rajpootana is to be at once strengthened by a wing of the 95th from Bombay, with a battery of artillery and a company of Royal Engineers who arrived from Endand by last mail. Thus, in three several directions is the Western Presidence penetrating, or preparing to penetrate, Central India. I have no fear but that full justice will be done at home to the formight and energy of the Government of Bombay when the time comes for taking a general review of the insurrection.

'The Presidency is quite quiet, except where the vexatious little Bheels are up in the hills, not doing much damage it is true, but doing all they can and keeping out of the way of retribution. A dozen or so have been caught near Ahmedabad, and are to be hanged at once. Their chief amusement now is cutting the telegraph wires. This they have done re-peatedly in the same locality, and it has been as regularly repaired by the stationmaster at Akbarpore. on the Nerbudda, with his own hands. At last, finding the service a hazardous one, he applied to Government for a revolver, requesting that the price might be stopped out of his pay. The Government thereupon made him a present of the requisite wea-

"The 3d Dragoon Guards, four troops at least, have arrived, and are gone up to Kirkee. The horse market is busier, and the prices higher than ever. The Roman Emperor, with draughts of the 64st on board, was taken in tow for Kurrachee off the harbor two days ago. The Scotia, with part of the 72nd, and other ships are daily expected. Madras also has its arrivals of troops. The Royals go to Masulipatam for Secunderabad. Part of the 3d barration of the 60th have arrived, and two companies of artillery-Major Godby's and Captain Palmer's.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW .- The following is an French physician, in the service of Mussur Rajah, and published in Le Pays (Paris paper) under the date of Calcutta, Oct. 8:-"I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party: - On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill

pore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield; and were fully persuaded that in 24 hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage cach other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. suppose 7,000 strong, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, with a siege train and abundance of field guns —vou remember that for a long time Sciudia cleverly ing. She fell at length into a profound alumber, motionless and, apparently breathless, her head rosting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Buddenly I was aroused by a wild naearthly scream close to my car; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, 'Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin', it's the slogan o' the Highlanders! We're saved, we're saved!' Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervour. I felt atterly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving; but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, 'Courage! conrage! bark to the slogan,—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them a'. Here's help at last!' To describe the effect of those words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like ananense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line-'Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'? D'ye hear, d'ye hear!' At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the Sappers. No, is was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagnipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succour Mhow, to move to the north-east upon Hoshungabad. to their friends in need. Never surely was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart weak for that: but when reinforced it will muster a in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout the river, until a large column is formed, as it will of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new be for service in Central India. Meanwhile, at that vigour to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of point the danger is for the present averted by the "God save the Queen," they replied by the wellknown strain that moves every Scot to tears, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c. After that, nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more, the familiar air of 'Auld lang sync.'"—Jersey Times of Dec. 10.

CALGUTTA .- The troops are arriving fast. The Alma spoke 36 ships near the mouth of the river, and we have already had the Sydney, with 320 mon of the Royal Artillery; Ulysses and Surrey, with 652 men of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment; Australian, with 306 men of Her Majesty's 42d Regiment; Lady Jocelyn, with 766 of Her Majesty's 54th Rifle Brigade, and Royal Artillery; Candia, with 692 of Her Majesty's 19th, 20th, and 34th Regiments; Sutlei. with 281 of the Rifle Brigade and Her Majesty's 97th Regiment; Adelaide, with 238 of the Hon. East India Company's recruits. Scotland and United Kingdom, not known yet.

"The men as they land are sent to Barrackpore Raueegunge, Chinsurah, or Dumdum, or lodged in Calcutta till carriage can be procured. The arrangements for carriage are improving. Two hundred men a-day will soon be forwarded in bullock trains and horsed carriages, and the six little flats now building will, if they succeed, take up 2,000. I say, 'if they succeed,' for the Government lacking ma-chinery have put locomotive engines into them. If they prove strong enough to stem the tide they will have solved a problem. I am also told that the Government of Bengal is about to give up its scruples about compulsion, and take carriage where it can.

"It would appear probable that the amount of actual treasure lost in the revolt has been greatly overrated. I am told that the treasure stolen in the North-west was not more than a million and a-quarter, and that the revenue of Bengal Proper, Bombay, Madras, and half the North-west Provinces is coming in as usual. The opium revenue has indeed increased the panic in Behar inducing buyers to give higher prices; at one sale 50 and 60 per cent. The difficult question of Sepoy pensions will also, I believe, be speedily settled. The majority of the pensioners it is certain have borne arms against us. It is intended therefore, I believe, to stop all pensions payable to men who have at any time belonged to the mutinous regiments. The fate of those who belonged to the disarmed regiments is still undecided .- Cor. Times.

## CHINA.

Номякомя, Ост. 30тп.—A great change has come over the spirit of our offairs. The army destined for operations in China having been diverted, and proceeded to India, the plan of operations has been changed. The hody having proceeded to India, the head is now about to follow; and General Ashburnham will leave about the middle of the month of November for Calcutta, taking his staff with him .-The commissariat staff will leave next month, leaving the whole arrangements for the war in the hands of the naval authorities. English and French ships of war continue to arrive, augmenting the allied fleets. The steam transport "Imperador," with 500 Royal Marines, has arrived, and the "Imperatrix," with a similar number, is near at hand, so that, with the exception of the marines on board the Adelaide and what are expected from Calcutta, it may be said that nearly the whole force is here. To-merrow, or the following day, the naval force will move to-wards Canton, and I hear that the 15th proximo the day fixed upon for the attack on Canton, which place, when carried—about which no great difficulty is auticipated-will be retained by as until the Emperor expresses a wish to open negociations .- Letter in the Daily News.

THE NEW ZEALAND GOLDFIELDS .- The reports from the Nelson goldfields continue as satisfactory as ever. The gold is evidently scattered over a large district, extract from a letter written by M. de Banneroi, a and although difficult to be worked is obtained in large quantities, while its quality is highly spoken of. The influence of the diggings was beginning to make itself felt in the other provinces, and the number of persons flocking to them from all quarters in the colony was largely on the increase, much to the annovance of the employers of labour and to the percould avert it any longer. We saw the moment ap- plexity of those provinces which had voted large proach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet with-out feeling that unutterable horror which must have their money should have been devoted only to swell been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawn- the numbers at the goldfields. Still, as the crowd

IF MR. THOMAS DUGGAN, of Mapletown, near Bt. Thomas in the London district, Canada West, will put himself in communication with this office, he will hear of something to his advantage. Upper Ganada papers are respectfully requested to copy. Montreal, Dec. 10, 1857.

#### TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the BLEMENTARY SCHOOL, in District No. 4 of the Municipality of Lacorne, County of Terrebonne.

Applications-addressed to the School Commissioners of Lacorne, New Glasgow; or to the undermigned-will be punctually attended to. WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

New Glasgow, 27th July, 1857.

#### TO LET,

Sec. Tressurer.

A FARM of 130 ACRES, in superficies, adjoining the Village of VARENNES. Apply to the undersigned on the premises. JOSEPH ST. GEORGES.

Varennes, July 29th, 1857.

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GIVE THEM A TRIAL, THEY WILL CURE YOU. For sale at 75 cents per bottle, by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America. For sale by all the druggists in Montreal.

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All Orders from the Country punctually attended to. As their Stock is all new, and having been got up under first class Cutters, and in the best style, they would respectfully invite the public generally, and Country Merchants in particular, to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. May 4, 1857.

# CHURCH ARTICLES.

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INFORMATION WANTED OF STEPHEN FERGUSON, as native of Ireland, some time in Ganade, when heard from last spring, he was employed at Chattel Canal, near Ottawa City.

Any communication as to his whereaboute, addressed to his brother, PATRICK FERGUSON, care of Mr. HOWLEY, Corner of Anne and Wellington Streets, Montreal, C.B., will be thankfully received.

#### INFORMATION WANTED

OF FATRICK, THOMAS, and MARGARET KIN-NAN, formerly of the Parish of Killidesey, County Clare, Iroland; but now supposed to be residing in New York. Any communication respecting them, addressed to their sister, MAEY KINNAN, care of the TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C. E., will be thankfully received.

#### M. MORLEY,

St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburès, (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PLEECE),

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the support which he has received for the last twenty-three years; and as he intends to RETIRE from businces, he begs to inform them that he is SELLING OFF his large and well assorted STOCK of DRY GOODS, without Reserve, at Cost price for CASH. Montreal, Nov. 5, 1857.

#### WANTED,

IN School District No 3, in the Parish of St. Alphonse, County of Joliette, a FEMALE TRACKER (having a Diploma) competent to teach French and

Applications addressed to the undersigned, will be punctually attended to.
LUKE CORCORAN, Sec. Tre.

of School Commissioners. St. Alphonse, 15th August, 1857.

> M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 59. Little St. James Street, Montreal.

# FOREIGN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, several cases of Books from London and Dublin ; Mores Catholici; or, Ages of Faith, 3 vols, Oardinal Wiseman's Besays, 3 vols., Cardinal Wiseman on Science and Revealed 7 00

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Moehler's Symbolism, 2 vols.,
The Pope. By De Maistre,
Audin's Life of Luther, 1 vol.,
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He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as The Paint Oil Grange Ivon Mould Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould,

Wine Stains, Szc., carefully extracted.

13 N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, showing the Lots, Concessious, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for SALE in a few days, at the principal Book Stores in Montreal.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of Five Shillings each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

Address,

DENNIS & BOULTON.

DENNIS & BOULTON. Toronto, August 6, 1856.

PATRICK DOYLE. "BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"

"THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO,

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.

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY OFFICE, AND FEMALE SERVANTS HOME,

No. 40 Alexander Street, NEAR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

J. FLYNN has the pleasure to inform his old Sub-scribers and the Public, that he has RE-OPENED his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, in which will be found a choice collection from the best authors of Works on History, Voyages, and Travels, Religion, Biographical Notices, Tales and Novels, to which he will be constantly adding new works (particulary Gerald Griffin's), for which he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

# INFORMATION WANTED

OF JULIA ANNE WHITE, a native of Ireland, who lately resided with the Rev. Mr. Brethour, a Protestant clergyman in Godmanchester, and suddenly disappeared about the middle of last July, and has not since been heard of. Her children are anxious to find out her place of residence, if she be still in the land of the living, and should this advertisement meet her eye, she is earnestly requested to communi-

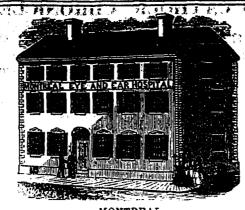
All Christian persons, having the management of public journals, are respectfully requested to copy this notice, as an act of charity. September 22nd, 1857.

OF DENIS LENIHAN, who is said to be residing in Upper Canada. He is a native of the Parish of Tulla, county Clare, Ireland. Any tidings respecting him, directed to the office of this paper, will be gratefully received by his nephew,

JAMES LENIHAM.

W. F. SMYTH,

ADVOCATE, Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.



MONTREAL

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL. CONDUCTED BY

DR. HOWARD,

Oculist and Aurist to St. Patrick's Hospital. AND TO THE

MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION.

THIS fine Hospital is for the reception of DR. HOW-ARD'S PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been spared to make it in every way suited to accommodate them.

A careful and experienced Matroness, Nurses and Servants have been engaged; new and appropriate Furniture and Hospital Comforts have been procured; and all the modern improvements requisite for a sanitary establishment have been introduced. HOT and

COLD BATHS, &c., &c.
The Hospital being situated in the same building with DR. HOWARD'S Office and the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, secures to Patients the advantages of a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy, at the same time, the comforts of a private residence; an arrangement which can only be effected in a Private Hospital.

For Terms, apply to DR. HOWARD. At the Hospital in Juror Street, between Bleury and George Streets. Montreal, Oct. 13, 1857.

FALL 1856.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY RECEIVE

NEW GOODS

BY EVERY CANADIAN STEAMER; ALSO, PER MAIL STEAMERS, VIA BOSTON.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS AT ALL TIMES

# COMPLETE.

OUR GOODS ENTIRELY NEW.

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SALES MADE FOR READY-MONEY ONLY.

As we open no Accounts, we can afford to Sell at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS Just Marked Off,

### EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF NEW FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FROM THE MARKETS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY; an inspection of which is respectfully solicited by our

numerous Customers. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, September 26, 1856.

Will be ready on the 20th of March,

(NEW AND REVISED EDITION.) THE LIFE OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, by the Count de Montalembert. The Life, trans-

lated by Mary Hacket, and the Introduction, by Mrs. Sadlier. 12 mo., of 427 pages, with a fine steel engraving. Cloth, 5s; cloth gilt, 7s 6d. The first edition of Three Thousand having all been sold, and there being many calls for the work, we have put to press a New Edition. The translation has been read over with the French copy and

carefully corrected. Of the merits of the work, we can safely say, that no biography ever issued from the American Press equals it—it's as interesting as a romance.

The Press have been unanimous in praise of the first edition. We give extracts from a few of them: "The book is one of the most interesting, instructive, and edifying that have been produced in our times, and every Catholic will read it with devout thankfulness to the Almighty God, that he has been pleased to raise up, in this faithless age, c. layman who can write so edifying a work. It is marked by rare learning, fine artistic skill, and correct taste; and breathes the firmest faith and the most tender piety. His work is as refreshing as springs of water in a sandy desert....Let every one who can read purchase and read this beautiful Life of one of the most lovely and most favored Saints that have ever been vouchsafed to hallow our earthly ilgrimage." Brownson's Review.

"The whole introduction shows the hand of a master, and it loses nothing in Mrs. Sadlier's racy and elegant English. It enhances the merit of the work, which, in the Dublin edition, was published without this essential preface. Of the Life itself, we cannot speak too highly. The exquisite character of 'the dear St. Elizabeth,' (as the good Germans have at all times styled her), is brought out with a clearness, a tenderness, and a vigor, which bring tears from the heart. We do not think there is any book of the kind in English, at all to be compared to this 'Life of Saint Elizabeth.'"—American Celt.

"We might say much in praise of the narrative and Life of St. Elizabeth, attending which, from the beginning to the end, is a charm which cannot fail to attract and secure the attention of the reader, did not the well known abilities of this distinguished author render it unnecessary.... We cheerfully re-commend the work to our readers."—Pittsburg Ca-

"This magnificent work of the great French Tribune of true liberty, has at last been translated into English. The name of its Author is a sufficient guarantee for the value of the work. Montalembert is one of the lights of the age—a man who combines rare power of intellect, with unswerving devotion to the cause of liberty and the Church. Let every one who desires to study the spirit of the Middle Ages, read this book."—Catholic Telegraph.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.



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

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never has now inhis possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pim

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 ervsipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in

the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and

running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst

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

desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scro-

fula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, 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 Scroiula.

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

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the imp-

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 convenient.

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

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a shorttime are full of vellow matter; some are on

in a shorttime 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 withscales, itches intolerably, sometimes torming 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 Contment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren 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 Superiorof the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.

MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his AFTERNOON CLASSES are now open for the reception of Medical, Law, and Commercial Students. A special hour is set apart for the instruction of young gentlemen desirous of entering

In testimony of his zeal and abilities as a Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, Mr. A. is permitted to refer to Rev. Canon Leach, McGill College; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces; Col. Pritchard; Captain Galway; the Rev. the Clergy, St. Patrick's Church; the Hon. John Molson; Dr. Hingston, and Rector Howe, High School.

Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class room, No. 95, St. Lawrence Street.
N. B.—Mr. A.'s NIGHT SCHOOL will be re-opened First Week in September next.

# DR. YOUNG.

SURGEON DENTIST. WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has OPENED an Office over the METROPOLITAN SALOON, 158 NOTRE

DAME STREET. Teeth in Whole Sets or partial ones, or single teeth of every variety of color, properly manufactured to

Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Plugging, Setting, and Extracting of Teeth without pain, and performs Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms.

Setting Teeth from 7s 6s to 15s; Plugging do. from 2s 6d to 7s 6d; Extracting do. 1s 3d. Montreal, May 28, 1857.

# ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is For Students not learning Greek or Latin, Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, Music, per annum,

Music, per annum,

Use of Piano, per annum,

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges. charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and faree pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c. REv. P. REILLY, President.

# AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MIASS., 20th Dec., 1855.
DR. J. C. ATER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have over found for Coughs, Hourseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Urica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Pecronal myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold. I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Inhuelize.

Springfeld, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

Beother Ater: I will cheerfully certify your Pectoral is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Gough, Group, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Monterer, Ia., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weekstook many nedicines without relief; finally tried your Pecrosal by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved theoreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottlemade me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we steem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor mun's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis. ASTHMA OF FIRENISC, MRU DECHETIES.

VEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIE: Four CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous curse in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms-of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Albion, Moneoz Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1865: "During may practice of many years I have found bothing equal to your Charry Pretoral for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ASDOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITT, March 5, 1856.

IDOTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleusure to inform you what your CERRET PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much rollef. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for the has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours, with gratitude and regard.

CRANDO SHELBY, of SEELITYLLES.

Consumptions, do not despair till you have tried Aven's Chenar Prognal. It is made by one of the best medical chessists in the world, and its curse all round us bespeak the high merits of its virues. — Philadelphia Ledger.

# Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Title sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedencedly apon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purgo out the foul humors which breed and grow disteneer, stimulate eluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and import healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. Whils they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and beet physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the susplicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilions Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indiges TIME sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed

cates of their cures of the following complaints:—
Costiveness, Blitons Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart burn, Hoadache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausca, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's. Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neurulgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Eddawys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be nut off by unprincipled dealers with some other rule.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pilithey make more profit on. Ask for AYE'S PILIS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

BOLD BY All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere. WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

Practical and Analytical Chem'st, Lowell, Mass.

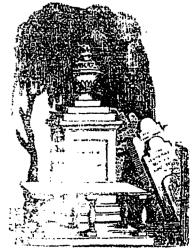
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[Established in 1826.] BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full RELLS. BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-BELLS. BELLS.

ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address A. MENĘELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

# WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHUMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any

person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.