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THE LAST IRISHMAN. (Translated from the French of Elie Berthet, by C. M. O'Keeffe, for the Boston Pilot.) CHAPTER XIV.

(Continued.)

Lady Ellen preceded Richard to the staircase, while Angus followed Richard. They found Julia in her bed in her little room—her face and hands white and transparent as wax. Under that satin skin the blood had apparently forgotten to circulate, but a slight tincture of crimson still lingered on the once rosy lips, and a sparkle of guidly on her funeral pillow. feverish fire lighted up occasionally the beautiful eyes with unnatural lustre. The poor girl could move in the bed with a languid motion-slowly and painfully-her mind and her eyes alone retained real vitality. A single taper shed a dim and insufficient light in the room; and darkness seemed to curtain that form which was well nigh ready for the grave. An ivory crucifix, which had belonged to her mother, stood before the dying girl, and sanctified her agony. The nursetender, under the impression that Julia could not be rescued from death, sat in a distant part of the room as if to await the result. When Richard entered, Miss O'Byrne seemed to revive a little; her cheeks were suffused with a hectic blush:-she attempted to extend her transparent hand to him. "Richard"—she murmured—"Is this Richard! thank God. Heaven has heard

my prayers?"
Notwithstanding his strength of mind, her brother found it impossible to restrain his feelings at this death-bed. Distracted with grief, he threw himself on his knees and exclaimed in a heartrending tone-" My poor sister | my dear Julia | will you not forgive me !" His sob hindered him from speaking. The dying girl made a feeble effort to rise, but unable to effect her purpose she extended her hand to take her brother's hand .-Am I not the happiest of women! What would from years of agony by calling me now to him-self!" She stopped to draw breath, exhausted by this short speech. "Richard," she continued,-"I had foreseen this solution, and sought yesterday to anticipate it by the commission of a crime, Heaven be praised I was saved from my own despair, and thus enabled to put into the ed, as she opened her eyes again and fixed them calm port of death. Do not weep for me, my on her friends as if about to utter an adieu; then brother; for my happiness is enviable. I am she closed them a second time: the light breath now at peace with God and my fellow-creatures. which slightly heaved her gentle bosom diminish-In a few moments the gates of eternity will open ed gradually, and she finally expired without any before me. You whom I have loved, and whom effort, struggle, or convulsion whatever. She I still love, will pray for me, and I shall pray for was dead. Lady Ellen and her two companions you, and commiserate you in my turn."

Richard was suffocated with grief-rendered speechless by excessive emotion, and Lady Ellen who knelt beside him, burst into tears. A few steps in the rere, Angus appeared melancholy lessly approached the bed, and inclined her ear and calm. The priest, from the elevation of his to the body. After a moment's pause she raised piety, mastered the passions, and was maccessible her head. to the weakness of men. The dying girl seemed to take a pleasure in contemplating the two heads of the young persons kneeling side by side, so close to one another that their hair mingled.

"O, Richard, be a brother to my dear Ellen, protect her when she needs assistance, and love and uttered a plaintive, sweet, and lugubrious her as you loved me. And you, Ellen, be a sister to Richard; console him when he is afflicted. I shall participate in your feelings as I look down

on you from the skies." With a spontaneous movement the two young people joined hands in compliance with the wish of the dying girl. But Lady Ellen quickly withdrew hers, and, rising suddenly, retired behind the curtain to conceal her emotion. Julia's eyes turned next upon Angus. " Approach, brother," said she, " and accept my last thanks for the good advice and affectionate care which you have bestowed upon my youth. If I have not always enjoyed the sweets of innocence and peace of mind it was not your fault; but I have still a duty to perform." She rose with pain and difficulty on her elbow,-" Richard and Angus," said she, addressing her two brothers : " the clouds that have risen between you must not grow darker when I am dead. Let me see you and myself will have to wash the corpse, and embrace before I die-it is my last wish. I beseech you in the name of our poor mother who loved us all with equal affection."

Richard appeared to hesitate; but Angus advanced to him full of emotion. "Richard," said he, "I have neither gall nor anger against you; Father O'Byrne, more familiar with the ancient if my past conduct has not obtained your approbation, I am ready to humble myself."

"Enough, brother," said Richard, returning at once to his natural generosity. "I would pardon my deadliest enemy, if Julia asked me; -then, why should I not pardon my brother. I, myself, I suppose, ought to ask his pardon."-They embraced with tears.

"Now I shall die in peace," said Julia, sinking anew upon her couch. She closed her eyes and remained for some moments motionless.

tone that she was scarcely audible, "farewell! low me." I feel that my hour is come?"

Angus immediately knelt down, and began to a transport of grief, " let me remain another morecite the "Recommendation for a Departing ment." Soul." All present joined in the prayer, even ment, the antipathies of Creed, and invoked the common Father of all in favor of her dying friend. The prayer had hardly commenced when shouts of joy, the discharge of fire-arms, and wild burras of triumph purst upon the ears and startled the hearts of the mourners Julia moved lan-

"My God! what noise is that?" asked Lady Ellen with involuntary terror.

An old woman, named Betty, the second nurse-tender, made her appearance at the door, and eagerly replied,

"The boys, glory be to God, are afther heating the soldiers at the Gap of the Good Messenger. — The great Count O'Byrne massacred them all; and they say, before the week is out there wont be a soldier left alive in Ireland."

"Silence, woman!" cried Richard, in an angry tone, "curses on the victory which breaks in upon our grief with its discordant shouts of

"And who are you?" cried the old woman, who would hinder the honest neighbors--?" At this moment a gleam of light fell upon the face of Richard O'Byrne.

"Oh, Lord!" cried the old woman, "is it himself that's in it—and is the dear young lady still alive?-Thank God I have come in time to cry the *keen*—"

With an imperious gesture Richard directed the terrified woman to retire to the end of the apartment. Betty hobbled down and seated herself beside Jenny, where both began to cackle with great animation. The prayers continuedprayers in which the two old women hastened to "Why, Richard," said she, while a half smile join. At intervals the cries of triumph, which played about her lips, "Why ask my pardon? were uttered by the villagers, rose again and again from the street, as if to disturb the cerehave become of me, if God had not rescued me mony. But the mourners, including the two old women, groped around the bed-seemed insensible to those discordant clamors. At the moment when the priest pronounced the sacramental words—" Depart, Christian Soul," Julia's person was gently agitated by a slight tremor.

"I am going to see my mother," she murmuranxiously contemplated the calm livid face, of which every muscle was motionless. The soul had quitted its earthly tabernacle: but they still doubted-they still watched. Old Jenny noise-

" All is over!" said she.

The fatal news was received with a burst of anguish. At the same time old Betty, who had shown a little before such odious insensibility, hastened to the window looking into the street, cry which was heard at a great distance. This was the keen, or death-cry, (the ullaloo of the ancients.) The old woman repeated the funereal appeal several times. The moment she ceased the listening village became perfectly silent; the shouts of triumph were no longer heard; 'the boys" were doubtless eagerly inquiring what life was lost, or whose death was announced by this well-known signal. After a moment's nesitation a melancholy cry, responsive to the first, arose in the outskirts of the village; then other voices swelled the chorus, rising here and there at equal distances. Then the whole village seemed to lament; a melancholy concert of mourning and lamentation seemed to arise from the means of braving-" every quarter. Old Betty closed the window and approaceed the two brothers.

"The good neighbors," said she, " will be coming to the wake, please your honors; Jenny light the candles; and sure your honors wont grudge the drop of whiskey to fasten the life in the poor ould nurse-tenders."

Richard could not restrain a gesture of horror as he turned from the old woman in disgust; but customs of the Irish, gave some orders to old Betty, who immediately left the apartment .--Then he approached Richard and Ellen, who stood gazing at the dead, unable apparently to tear themselves away from its melancholy contemplation.

"Brother and you, Lady Ellen, must remain here no longer," said the priest, in a voice of blended authority and sweetness: "the room Lady Ellen with a sigh, "though it is repugnant to my own feelings, I must accept Mr. "Brother and you, Lady Ellen, must remain will be filled in a few moments with strangers.— Bid a last adieu to the terrestial tabernacle of "My friends!" she murmured, in so low a the friend who has ascended to heaven, and fol- diately; but is there any news of Lord Pow-

"Anous," exclaimed Richard, in a tone of

But Angus took them both by the hands, and, after permitting them successively to kiss the forehead of her who had been once Julia Q'-Byrne, led them into a parlor on the ground surrection." floor, and left them to fulfill the many duties which circumstances imposed upon both.

Richard and Lady Ellen threw themselves

carelessly on separate seats at some distance from each other. The young girl continued to sob, and utter words from time to time, suggested by the memory of her friend. Richard on the contrary neither wept nor spoke. With his head down and his eyes fixed on the floor, his grief was the deeper, as it found no relief in expression. A quarter of an hour passed in this way. At last Lady Ellen rose, put aside the ringlets that covered her face like a veil, approached the Colonel, and said in an affectionate tone,-

"Such grief as this may be excusable in a lady, but no family affliction, however calamitous, should overwhelm a brave soldier—a man of enterprise, who cherishes the gigantic project of delivering his country from the yoke of England."

Richard stood up, and his black eyes were fixed for a moment on the humid pupils of the young lady. He remaind silent, but shook his head with a bewildered air.

"Listen," said Lady Ellen, "she who has just died gave us both an advice: you are to give me protection, and I am to give you consolation when I see you overwhelmed with grief and affliction."

"Lady Ellen," interrupted Richard, "the sainted girl who has just died, added to her advice an additional recommendation: she recommended us to love one another, and, in spite of the numerous obstacles that separate us,-she divined the secret sentiments of my heart."

" As to me, Richard," replied the young lady, " the task which she imposed is not very difficult -before you had saved my life I liked you; and when I was abandoned by my relatives-by him to whom I ought to be the dearest object on earth, I was pleased to find in you a protector and a friend. Besides, I have appeciated the noble heroism of your soul-I measured the deep devotion you manifested during the terrible day that has just come to a close; and I am filled with admiration—I have said to myself, in this instance, as in many others, the race of Wingfield has no advantages in generosity and justice over that of O'Byrne-and thus, Richard, a task which Julia imposed on me cannot be very diffi-

cult." "Do I not deceive myself?" said he at last. "Has not sorrow rendered me insane!-is it Lady Ellen who has uttered these words?"

"I have always been an odd creature," interrupted Lady Ellen, " unable to conceal my love or my hatred in conformity with the prescriptions of the world—a spoild child, constantly surrounded with inferiors and flatterers, can seldom learn dissimulation .- But if I speak now with frankness, Richard, it is in conformity with the wishes of your sister, who affianced us on her death-bed and this betrothment is as sacred as if it took place in a temple before a priest of your religion or a minister of mine,—heaven has been witness

The Colonel seized the hand of Lady Ellen, and pressed it against his breast.

"The object of Julia," said he, " was to put an end to the quarrels which, during ages, separated our respective families. May her will be accomplished. I promise you, for my part, to employ all my efforts to produce a reconciliation, so far at least as my duty to my country, my honor, and myself will permit me. Should this reconciliation become impossible, we shall find

"For my part," replied Lady Ellen, "that I shall never accept any other husband than Richard O'Byrne! Sainted shade of Julia O'Byrne, hear and receive this promise."

In the conversation which followed this pledge they forgot the present and the past-the future alone occupied them. When Angus entered the room he did not appear surprised to see the young people sitting beside with their hands interlaced.

"Lady Ellen,', said the priest in a melancholy tone, "my house must make you very sad—the scenes of death and desolation are not suited to a lady of your birth and disposition-let me implore you to accept the proposal of Parson Bruce. He offers you a retreat in the bosom of his family—your own happiness and the gloom that reigns in this house of mourning-"

"I understand you, Mr. O'Byrne," replied Bruce's offer-I shall repair to his house imme-

that, at an early hour this morning, he met two resist, was directed to march on Wicklow. At cavaliers riding in a northern direction, whose appearance corresponds with that of Lord Powappearance corresponds with that of Lord Powpoor Lady Ellen, reared in feelings of antipathy melancholy expostulation, "I shall never see her erscourt and of the individual who accompanies to the Catholic ritual, torgot at this solemn mo- again!" well mounted and going at a rapid pace, they are, in all probability, sheltered in the city by this Richard O'Byrne was aware of the dangers time, and quite safe from the dangers of the in-

"Thank Heaven!" said Lady Ellen with bitterness; the heroic sacrifice of Lord Powershis own safety, has been of some use. As to the other person whom you allude to, his fate is of little importance." After a moment's silence she added-" Do you intend, Colonel, to remain in this village until your sister's funeral?"

"I hope my brother," cried Father Angus, "will assist in waking our beloved sister. I hope revolutionary projects do not occupy his ardor to the handful of peasants and outlaws bosom to the exclusion of the natural affections."

Richard was about to reply, when Jack Gunn, covered with dust and perspiration, rushed into the parlor.

"I am just come from the mountains, yer honor," said the old trumpeter, making the military salute. "Would you please to hear my report?"

Colonel O'Byrne led Gunn into the embrasure of the window; they spoke in a low tone, while Daly, who entered meantime, condoled with the priest on his family misfortune. Richard turned, approached and said-

"Brother Angus, and Lady Ellen, it is impossible for me to spend more time at the obsequies of my sister. I must depart at once—the regular troops, who were beaten to-day, have since rallied and are preparing, under the cover of night, to force their way into the valley. The fate of our cause depends very probably on the first success of our arms. But it would be a crime on my part to abandon those, in the present crisis, whom I myself have urged to take arms. I shall do my best to reconcile the duties of a patriot to those of a brother. On what day will the funeral take place?"

"It would violate the prejudices of my parishioners if the funeral took place in less than

quences be what they may. If I fail in keeping now pray for Julia."

After exchanging some words with Gunn and Daly, he turned to his brother and embraced him. "Farewell, Angus," said he, in a tone of emotion; "let me hope that when we meet again we shall be of one heart and one mind." "May heaven hear the aspiration, Richard," said Angus, shaking him cordially by the hand.

Then ColonelO'Byrne approached Lady Ellen. "Farewell, my sister," he murmured in a tone so low that no one heard it but herself; "farewell, my betrothed | I have received your pro-

"Richard! my Richard!" Lady Ellen replied in a tremor, "your words make me tremble !-Is it possible—is there a chance that we shall never meet again?" "I shall return, Lady Ellen. if possible, to

accomplish the last wishes of my sister." He kissed her hand, saluted Angus, and rushed out of the room.

CHAPTER XV.

During the three days which followed Julia's death, the tide of fortune turned against the cause, of which O'Byrne was one of the chiefs. The rebellion, which commenced so formidably where O'Byrne was present, failed in the neighboring counties where inferior intellects had a command. The vigilance of the English authorities, who were informed of the complet by means of spies, and the hesitation of certain aristocratic conspirators, whose courage failed at the decisive moment;—the loyalty of the Repealers who were devoted to pacific agitation, especially the Catholic priests, had paralyzed the insurrection in every other part of Ireland. In addition to all this, a political fact of great importance disheartened the patriots. The French and English governments, according to the newspapers, were suddenly reconciled; it was difficult for Ireland, garrisoned by Ulster Orangemen, held down by the English army, and perfectly accessible to the English fleet, to resist the British Empire, if unaided by the greatest Catholic power of the continent: Hope expired large blue cloaks which are common in the in-in Irish hearts; and hands which brandished the terior of the country. Besides the twilight was pike or loaded the rifle became paralyzed, and darkening into night, and the last tints of sunset the heads of the patriots were hung in despair. rapidly fading from the sky.

Owing to the absence of a vigorous propagand— In the absence of eye-sight, the power hear-Owing to the absence of a vigorous propagand-ism in the mountain districts, Ireland remained calm, mute, and sullen. As soon as the insurdiately; but is there any news of Lord Powerscourt?"

"Your reverence," murmured Lady Ellen in diately; but a peasant informs me with the government hastened to extinguish it in are welcome!"

"Nothing certain; but a peasant informs me wicklow; an army, which it was impossible to the country generally, stood up—"you are the government hastened to extinguish it in are welcome!"

"Tour reverence," murmured Lady Ellen in "Nothing certain; but a peasant informs me

communicating with foreign countries. Hemmed in on every side, the rebels had no resource but to die in battle or surrender to their oppressors. which surrounded him, yet he continued to struggle with an energy worthy of a better fate.-Though every moment brought him bad news, he still noned that his example would animate his court, who forsook his daughter to provide for fellow-chiefs, and inspire the rebels with courage to strike a vigorous blow. Some event, some accident, some unexpected occurrence, some miracle in short, might save the cause of Ireland. He was determined to hold out to the fast, hoping Providence would finally interpose in behalf of the oppressed. Accordingly, he fought like a lion in the mountains, and communicated his who obeyed him. Every day he disturbed the regular troops by sudden attacks and unexpected skirmishes—a guerilla warfare—which left them no repose; and the deeds of Feach Mac-Hugh were renewed in the same mountains by the lineal descendant of that heroic opponent of Elizabeth; but the government were not content to attack him face to face with the arms of courtesy. They knew that he was the soul of the insurrection; they aimed at the destruction of the man who had produced such effects in so short a time by military stratagems, and intrepidity so audacious. A considerable reward was offered for the capture of O'Byrne, alive or dead; placards were distributed far and wide, copies of which reached the rebel camp. Some of Richard's companions might yield to this temptation. He continued, nevertheless, to act with the utmost fearlessness, and appeared to repose the fullest confidence in all who approached him; he confided in the feeling of religious patriotism, which subsists indestructibly in Irish hearts, even when most degraded by oppression and ground by misery. As to the handful of vile miscreants whom English gold might tempt to violate their oaths, he knew they were cowards, and did not fear them. Nevertheless, white he seemed to multiply himself in face of the enemy, discouragement and despair began to creep into and cow the hearts of his partizans; "Well," replied Richard, in a serious tone, partial successes failed to bring him additional "I shall return in three days, let the conse- recruits. On the contrary, desertions from his ranks were daily increasing. Feeling the mutilmy word I must then be either dead or a pri- ity of compromising themselves any further, the soner; and my friends will pray for me as they peasants, one by one, skulked back to their cabins, hid their arms; and, according to custom, honed to escape the vengeance of power by denying all participation in the abortive rebellion. In this way, none remained around O'Byrne, excent outlaws and criminals, whose normal condition was one of war against government. These were certainly the most daring and the most suited to mountain warfare; but they roined the moral character of the insurrection. Thus, owing to the paucity of his partizans, in spite of prodigies of valor on the part of the rebels, the regular troops fought their way into the valley mise, and shall keep my own to the last moment of Glendalaugh, and broke down the bulwark of the rebellion.

Such was the state of things on the eve of the day appointed for the funeral of Julia O'Byrne; it seemed perfectly impossible that Richard could keen his promise: that very morning he sustained a bloody conflict with an English detachment. at a considerable distance from the village, which reduced O'Byrne to dreadful extremities .-Every one was certain that he would not appear at the funeral, especially as the camp of the soldiers was visible from the town.

The evening of that day, a little after sunset, Daly was seated as usual before the ruins of Lady's Church. In this place, every corner of which was known to him, the blind man had no need of a guide. Accordingly, he had dismissed his little conductor for the evening; and whilst the scamp was playing carelessly with the children of the village, Daly could give himself to the melancholy reflections, suggested to his mind by the subversion of his hopes.

His quick ear caught the sound of a female toot approaching, and immediately afterwards, a female voice exclaimed-" Good evening, Mr. Daly."

He turned his sightless orbs in the direction of the sound, as if expecting to penetrate the cloud which darkened them for years: but if they possessed the faculty of vision, he would not have been able to descry the features of his visitor .-She and her companion—for there were two -were carefully hooded and mantled in those

ing enabled Daly to distinguish his visitor:

"Is this Lady Ellen, then!" he asked, as he stood up-"you are welcome, Lady Ellen-you.

(To be continued.)

ing we sawiland, nothing could remove my op-pressive sickness. I now take the earliest opportunity on this the third day after my arrival to communicate with you; and to commence a series of letters to you which I means to continue every week during my stay on this side of the Atlantic. I have chosen to address you rather than the more fortunate portion of the Irish Catholic community; because you have not even the ordinary security which they possess, that your social position, humble as it is, can escape even one year the rapacious extermination and exputsion, which has already swept from the soil of Treland (see Government Report) threefourths of the cabin poor; and which has heartlessly converted the peopled county into a landlord bullock pasture, an aristocratic sheep walk. Although a large class hostile to the interests of the Trish poor contend that the late national crisis (which has replaced the peasantry with live stock) has advanced the national prosperity, yet the most reckless amongst these deadly foes of our Tace and creed do not attempt to deny that the statements which I have just made are the cruel reality of a policy planned and executed within ten years by the netural guardians of the people, the owners of the soil. It might be supposed that distance from Ire-

land might, in the view of the observer, dimmish the magnitude of her national evils; but experience has proved that the contrary result is the fact; and that remoteness from home serves rather to place the policy of other nations in a more vivid contrast with our hereditary penalties, and thus to render our grievances more palpably convincing. It is the custom, and even the fa-shion, with English writers, opposed to our national advancement, to describe our discontent as a Celtic disease; and to listen to our cries for impartial justice as an irradicable habit of our education. But whoever will choose to remember the sack of our country, in the three successive spoliations of Elizabeth, Cromwell, and William, with their consecutive emaciating results, will long remember with unforgiving just feeling the cruel gibe just referred to. The true statement of the interminable Irish spoliations, under the existing premises, is, that the history of no nation of the civilized world has ever presented a people more pressed down by a more lengthened political exclusion as the Irish race; and yet firm and unshaken, through of ages of pain, in the fearless profession of their religious rights and national claims. In circumstances far vielded, all Germany fell, while Ireland exhausted the rage of the persecutor, and stands before Christian Europe to this day a phenomenon of unswerving moral courage and Catholic perfection. Ireland has been pursued with vengeance for her abhorrence of perjury, and for her love of God; and the names of her living children have been slandered, and the tombs of her marwould have earned merited canonization for the empire of Charlemagne. Writers like me may not move our Rulers to hasten our entire impartial emancipation; but such public men will preserve the Faith of their countrymen up to the mark of their ancestors, and will inspire them with undying resolve to perish, like their fathers, rather than betray the hereditary creed of their

Fellow-countrymen, I have addressed this, my first communication from America, to the small cottiers and laborers, because your position is so precarious; and because your residence on Irish soil is so doubtful, my instructions to you from this country may, therefore, prepare you for the expatriation which, at a given moment, may await you. The famine of a coming year, the epidemic fever of an unwholesome season, the landlord vengeance of a general election, or the sectarian malice of a London Bible Society, may at any time decimate your families, unhouse your children, and banish you to the poorhouse or the emigrant ship. "The foxes have their dens, the birds have their nests," but there is no home in Ireland for you; and hence I have addressed you particularly, because I shall send to you a weekly report of the condition of this country: and shall point out the hopes and probable expectations which you might reasonably realize by your forced emigration to the American Republic .-Your existence in Ireland resembles somewhat the ephemeral life of the Irish flies in the months of July and August. You live for a moment during the sunshine of a good harvest while your labor is wanted; but you fall to the earth and perish in a forgotten grave the moment the first cold blast of adversity enters your cabin door. The puffers at your cattle shows will here contradict me, and they will loudly say, no; but I more loudly still cry, yes; while I again assert that the deduction sought to be established from these cattle exhibitions in Ireland is at once a perfidious fact, and a heartless mockery.

I have, of course, no idea of stultifying myself by decrying these agricultural meetings as useless. Every one knows that the finished specimens of the implements of husbandry, the perfect breeds of cattle, of poultry, &c., the improved kinds of vegetable productions aggregated in these places, tend to elevate. (if I may subjection would be an inconvenience for the Church so speak) the hest at and negetable normation of But that civil unity once broken, it was most suitso speak) the bestial and uegetable population of the country. The deduction is just and legitimate; but when it is asserted that these cattleshows are an exponent of agricultural advancement and prosperity of the peasant farmers, it is a perfidious falsehood. The various specimens of this animal, and regetable, and mechanical

In Scotland there is a universal social and religious sympathy between the Landlord aild: the Tenant which sympathy in all cases secures to the small farmer and the laborenia permanent tes poor man can have always a market for his labor in the coal and iron mines, and in the numerous manufactories of his country. In Englandsalso, every Englishioun who holds land and lives on the soil and pays his rent, is considered to have the soil and pays in rent, is considered to have contributed in which the Church is regularly establisha-right by usage to live there as long as he contributed in which the Church is regularly establisharight by usage to live there as long as he contributed in the contribution of t wishes. The Landlord has a right to sell the gulate the rites and caremonies, of public worship, land, but the Tenant has a right to live there. From a residence of some years in these two and moral teaching. Then there is a varied and countries I have found that such as the establish- evaluminous correspondence, bearing to all parts of ed feeling in these two Kingdoms between Landlord and Tenant. And, again, so extensive is the commerce and trade and factory-labor through every part of England, that no man who wishes to work for good wages need be idle one day in the whole year. But, alas in Ireland. there is no sympathy for the poor man, and there is no commercial labor. Though living next door to his Landlord, their hearts are as separated as if the Atlantic rolled between them; like the desert-stream the poor man's life flows on, unseen, uncared for; and he lives and dies in Ireland as if he did not belong to human society. When expelled from his wretched cabin by malice or bigotry, he has no factory-labor to protect him; and the emaciating poorhouse with its sectarian persecutions is the sad fate that closes his wretched existence. Although I am in this city only three days I have seen enough to make me grieve for the misery of Ireland. The welldressed people, the universal employment of the city, the respect tor laborers and servants; the tone, the voice, the air, the walk of freedom and equality which stamp the manhood of every one you meet or speak with have taken me quite by surprise; and have half Americanized me within one week.

I have not as yet traversed the city and visit ed the localities, or the factories, where the Irish live and work. They have no cabs, or jarrey cars here as in Dublin; they ride here in two horse carriages, at four shillings an hour, so that long drives and visits in this city is rather an expensive item to a stranger. I intend to transmit to you every week an accurate account of the Ravenna. price of all kind of labor here; the price of provisions; the charge for land; the rate of the markets; and the universal knowledge required by our emigrant countrymen. I cannot be too ries of these states have often yielded to the aggrescame apostate, Greece succumbed, Switzerland accurate with you in these details, as the slight- sions of lawless invaders. Sometimes the whole was est mistake would damage me in the opinion of violently wrested from him; and then the enemies of the Americans. Every one is a reader in this country; and they read every thing. You will think it strange when I now assure you, on most aloft, and tossed them above it. When calm was rereliable authority, that there are twenty readers stored, the rock was there still. in this country for the one you have in Ireland. Believe this fact. Hence I must see my way well in all my statements before I can commit engaged in an impious and unprovoked aggression them to paper. But you may rely implicitly on sion of national and Christian virtues, which what I shall say to you. I think I may say without presumption that you have never had in America a real true source of information in reference to you, till I came here. I have been now a the Vicar of Christ. He again dethroned a Sove- the child in consequence of the ill-conduct of its Pope and Palmerston. Otherwise, had they believquarter of century your advocate and your friend: reign Rontiff, imprisoning Pius VII. in Savona. But parents, their priority of claim to the office will be ed that Ireland would be satisfied to give tears to and I shall now be, at least for some years to come, if I live, your faithful correspondent and your devoted fellow-countryman.

The hotel where I now live has five hundred and history sometimes seems to move in a circle. rooms, and upwards of one hundred servants; and I am assured there is another hotel near me hundred servants. All the world of Irishmen are here with me, from eight o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night! Do you know who has been very attentive to me since I came here? Michael Quinn, O'Connell's great triend, from Lower Camden-street. You miss his services at the Dublin registry. My stay here will be till the middle of January; my next station will be New Orleans.

Believe me, beloved fellow-countrymen, your devoted servant and faithful friend,

D. W. CAHILL. D.D. P.S.—I have not as yet recovered from the sickness of my passage or I should make this letter a much more lengthened communication.

Astor House, Broadway, New York, Monday Nov. 28th.

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE RIGHT REV.

DR. MORIARTY, BISHOP OF KERRY. It is not easy to conceive the world Christian, and the Pope representing in himself the great power of the Christian Church, and yet not possessing influ-ence over temporal affairs. We find that Constantine, soon after his conversion, gave to the Pope his Latern Palace, with large possessions and considerable revenues, that he might be enabled to sustain the dignity and bear the burden of so high an office. When the Emperors of the West removed their residence from Rome, the Popes became virtually the chief governors of the city, notwithstanding the presence of an imperial magistrate. This temporal authority they did not seek, they even complained of its embarrassments; but it came to them of itself, independently of their will, and of the will of those

who gave it. As yet, however, this power had not the character of sovereignity. Nor was it necessary that it should, as long as there remained a shadow of that unity of civil government which existed under the Roman Empire. If the Christian world formed but one State, the Pope might be a subject, though, even so, able that he who is the common Father of the Faithful should not be the subject of one. That policy which, in modern language, is called the balance of power, forbids it; above all, the sacred impartiality of the High Priesthood of the New Law, forbids it; or, while the nations of the earth may war one with another, the Sovereign Pontiff like him whom he represents, must be the Father and the friend of all.

British nation, from which he had received no offence. For this refusal Pius VII. was dragged from his palace at midnight by the French soldiery, and was made to endure, find long captivity, the sufferings of a martyr.

The Lemporal possessions of the Holy See are also required in order to carry on the government of the universal Church. For this world-wide administration the Pone and at he was the pone and a pone a pone and a pone and a pone and a pone and a pone a pone a pone and a pone a

tion the Pone needs the aid of many. He must be surrounded by congregations to whom are entrusted different departments of ecolesiastical affairs. One of cupies itself don't the propagation of the Gospel in pagint nations, another takes charge of those countries in which the Charge of these the world the counsels and commands which, emunate from the chair of truth. For all this the Pope needs a revenue, and this revenue it is the duty and the interest of the Catholic Church to provide. For himself he asks but little. Though the so vereign of the oldest monarchy, in Europe, his personal income is less than that of many of your country gentlemen. (Involden time the ; Papal; revenue seems to have come in large measure from the pious offerings of Christian Princes. Old Catholic England sent from every liquie a silver penny to the See of Poter ("It has been deemed better, in modern times to set apart for this purpose as portion, of territory which the Holy See may hold for the common benefit of Christendom.

The Papal States are, then, in reality, the corporation property of the Church. They are your property and mine as much as they are the Pope's. He possesses them only for the usually brief space of his pontificate. The Cathouc Church has preserved them for ten confuries, and will, please God, preserve them still in spite of those who would wrest them from her. They are God's acre in the world

But "my kingdom " said Christ, " is not of this world." Yes my dear brethren; and it is precisely for this reason, in order that the power of his kingdom may not be used for worldly purposes, that the exercise of his authority may be kept free from the complications of worldly politics, that we separate worldly politics, that we separate a small portion of territory, and free it from all vassalage to any earthly power, and offer it for God's service, just as we consecrate and set apart the ground on which we huild church.

As the temporal independence of the Holy See is then so useful for the reasons just stated, we deem it a special providence of God that, in the middle of the eighth century, when Europe was on the eve of a great political transition, Pepin gave, and Charlemagne confirmed to the Pope the sovereignty of those states of which he had previously the possession, adding other provinces with the Exarchate of

. Many efforts have since been made to deprive the Holy Father of those temporalities, and every such effort was deemed sacrilegious, because a robbery of that which was consecrated to God. The boundathe Church clapped their hands, saving the Papacy was no more. Poor fools! The rock seemed for a while invisible, as the tempest whirled the waves

At the close of the last century, when the French Directory was finning the flame of rebellion in Ireland, and sending a fleet to invade our coust, it was on the Papal territory, and was actually consigning Pius VI, to a dangeon, in Valence, where he died in rived at is, to effect that which will be most for the

all in vain. Pius VII. entered the city of Bologna, a free sovereign, the very day the allies entered Paris.

There are strange coincidences in human affairs, Whence does the opposition proceed now? Under what influence has the Romagua revolted against its trines inculcated by the parents are deemed vicious lawful sovereign? Is this rebellion the spontaneous and immortal. Lord Eldon withdrew a child from a lawful sovereign? Is this rebellion the spontaneous with eleven hundred rooms, and I believe two act of a people justly discontented with their govern-. . or is it the result of foreign instiga-

We can never speak positively as to the facts when we have no unbiassed testimony on which to rely.-But we should be very likely to go astray if we supposed that a clamorous and dominant party always represent the popular will. We know how easily a small but violent faction can overawe a whole population, especially when the Government is weak, and the population is unused to political agitation. We could ourselves bear witness, from personal observation, how, eleven years ago, a comparatively small number of wicked and unscrupulous men disturbed all social order in Rome, put to flight, or reduced to silence, inoffensive members of the community, proclaimed themselves the sole exponents of public oninion, finally usurped the power of the sovereign, and forced him to fly to Gaeta. The falsehood of their pretensions, which the silent grief of every household concealed. was made manifest by the exuberant joy of the people on that sovereign's return. We believe the same to be the case now; and, though we cannot make a positive assertion, we can express a positive conviction, that the present revolt is against the wish of the Pope's subjects—that it is the act of those secret societies, which are banded together for evil, and of those unsettled spirits who are to be found everywhere, even in the best govern-

ed States. Whatever may be the will of the population, whether they be hostile or favorable to the Papal authority, it is certain that those who are known as the Mazzini faction are the head and front of the revolt. Are they instigated or supported from without?-They have received: powerful moral support, with hope of physical aid, from the most eminent and esimable statesmen of England. The applause given to rebellion by those who stand on the steps of the throne may be very embarrassing to us who must inculcate, in spite of adverse prejudices, the great duties of submission and allegiance. The hearty approval given to the confiscation of church property in Sardinia, though the clergy belonged to the religion of the people, may be attended with serious inconvenience to another clergy who hold large possessions and revenues, but not by tenure of service. The strong opinions which these enlightened states men express as to the right of a people to assert its independence, and choose its own form of govetnment, could not be safely repeated in the Ionian Isles, or in many parts of our Indian Empire. Yet, they are enforced with all the power of a most brilliant eloquence, by the very men who hold the helm of this great empire. We should be glad to suppose that they utter these sentiments only in their individual capacity; but the suspicion is forced upon us, however unwilling we may be to admit it, that even aggregate, are almost universally the property of Were he a Bishop of the Austrian Empire or of an as members of her Majesty's Government, they ap-

CAN BE STATE OF BUILDING STATE

REV DH CARDING TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE PROBLEM TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASORING TO THE TENANT PARMERS AND LASOR mately to make the Pope a pensioner of the Imperial Crown.

How England can cheer him on in the execution of such a project is not explicable by any sound political theory that we know of. A blind hatred of the Papacy can alone induce her thus to strengthen the arm of one who may become her enemy, and to ostrange from her those who should be her defend-When there was question of persecuting Christ, Pilate and Herod made friends.

There is another question, venerable and dear bre-thren, which, in a spirit of frank and fair dealing, we should ask ourselves before we assume the responsibility of interference. Does there exist for the subjects of the Papal States such a grave cause, of discontent as would justify rebellion? If so, the reproach lies at our doors.

First-We cannot suppose that the want of conrejoice to see all the nations of the earth enjoying a like measure of freedom. But we know that all are not prepared to receive it. We know that the vast majority of the human race do not and cannot enjoy it... We know that where it flourishes it is not the work or the design of man. We glory in our constitution. Who has been its author? Who has designed it? Even now that it is built up, how few comprehend its plan and structure? A neighboring State tried to copy the work. Though enlightened and civilised in the highest degree, yet, after eighteen years of a trial, which seemed not successful, it re-lapsed into a despotism suited only to a nation's infancy or to a nation's dotage. If a despotic form of government is a just cause of rebellion, let our statesmen preach the doctrins to France, to Austria, or to Russia. They will find a wider field for sympathy, but not perhaps so patient a listener as the Pope.

Second-The Holy See is repronched in this coun try with not allowing religious liberty to its sub-

If we were to write fully on this subject, dear brethren, we should have to do so at great length; for much explanation would be required to guard against error. Let it suffice to say, that, whether restrictions or religious freedom are right or wrong, they cannot justify rebellion in a country where all are of one creed. They may be distasteful to strangers, but cannot be a grievance for subjects who are content with the national faith. Let it he also observed, that in Rome there is no persecution for conscience sake, such as you have now in Protestant countries of the north of Europe. But it is ludicrous to hear reproaches of this kind made by a people, who, until thirty years ago, kept the Catholic millions of this land in bondage, and who hesitate at this moment to blot from their statute book the remaining vestige of our religious disabilities. We have heard the Roman Government abused in

every possible form and degree of vituperation, bepersedes, or passes by, those who fulfil that character. In making the appointment, the grand point arneglected, and those who seem most likely to adance with this, Popish recusants were frequently deprived, up to a recent period, of the guardianship of their children. This rule is acted on now, if the docparent's guardianship, because that parent avowed atheistical opinions, and wrote a book deriding Christianity; and, acting in like manner, in unother case, the great Chancellor said, "that, looking to a moral and religious education as the foundation of all that is valuable here, or to be hoped for hereafter he could not put pecuniary considerations into the balance with the imperious duty imposed upon him to take care that these children should have a moral and religious education." (Shelley, v. Westbrooke, and Wellesly v. Beaufort.) The Roman tribunals, believing that the name of Jesus is the only one under heaven whereby man can be saved, believing that a denial of the Saviour and of the Christian faith, is a most vicious doctrine, incompatible with the moral and religious education of a child, considers that it is for the child's benefit to be educated in Christianity, and in a belief in Him in whom "who so believes not shall be condemned." The principle of the English and Roman law appears to be the same. The practice is slightly different. Yet within the last few months we heard two Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland refuse to give up a child to the guardianship of its mother-because she changed her religion and told a lie. It must be observed, however, that Roman jurisprudence will not allow any interference with a childunless brought by baptism within the Church's jurisdiction, and that the law strictly forbids baptism to the children of Jews contrary to the parents' will .-Julius 3d imposed the penalty of suspension, with a fine of a thousand ducats, on any priest who baptised the child of a Jew without the consent of the parent. Benedict XIV renewed the same prohibition, with severe penalties against all who might be guilty of a like offence, adding that whatever savours of injustice is unworthy of Christians. Let this Pontiff, who discusses the whole question with his accustomed depth and learning, holds that, should baptism be conferred, even thus contrary to law, reverence for the Christian character impressed upon it, and for the Saviour's blood in which it is regenerated, demands that it should be instructed in the Christian faith, and not exposed to the danger of apostacy. This opinion, writes the great Pontill, appears harsh to some theologians; but, supposing the Christian religion to be true, and faith to be necessary for salvation, neither he nor we can refuse our consent to it. Third-It is objected that the administration of

the law and of the different departments of the State is bad. A plain answer was given to this by Pius 9th on his accession to the Pontificate. He saw the abuses and shortcomings of the administration of the country, and never did a Sovereign set about the work of reform with a more vigorous hand .-But the very men who now revolt against him did not allow the work to be done. They knew that last session, did declare in the face of the House of wise and liberal reform would be the best defence of Commons, that he not only would not support that

in Secretary, and ordered himself from his he difficulties which have delayed meastire of reform in this country do not certainly fur nistral legitimate a pretext as these with which Pieform in this country do not certainly furas 13. had to contend on the part of the revolution-ists of Italy.

Fourth—It is/said that the Roman people are exists of Italy. these statesmen the chief blame of the mischief, which has been done. They are the abettors of revolt, whether in their individual or ministerial capations, whether in their individual or ministerial capations of the arth, and of all the necessaries of life their condition is far preferable to that of the pearanty of the condition is far preferable to the pearanty of the capation in the condition is far preferable to the pearanty of the capation in the condition is far preferable to the pearanty of the capation in the condition is far preferable to the pearanty of the capation in the pearanty of the capation. The condition is far preferable to the pearanty of the capation in the pearanty of the capation. The condition is far preferable to the pearanty of the capation in the pearanty poor; but in the Roman States we do not hear of death by star-doing he is answerable to Christian Europe. His further of the pearanty poor, but in the Roman States we do not hear of death by star-doing he is answerable to Christian Europe. His further of the pearanty poor, but in the Roman States we do not hear of death by star-doing he is answerable to Christian Europe. His further of the capation is far preferable to the pearanty poor, but in the Roman States we do not hear of death by star-doing he is answerable to Christia Appenines and the Mediterranean, and perhaps ulti-prast with the general aspect and cultivation of our own land.

There is, my dear Brethren, one great fault, or abuse, in the Papal administration. The hand of the Holy Father is seldom raised to strike. His rule is not merely paternal, it is maternal. The wicked are treated with too much lenity, and hence the troubles that are now.

These attacks on the temporal authority of the Pone do not proceed, dear brethren, from a love of liberty. or from anxiety for a people's weal; they are but a shifting scene of the old war of heresy and infidelity. The Jews first accused our Lord before their priests of blasphemy, of teaching false doctrine, of subverting the Law and the Prophets; but as they could not succeed in this way, for they lacked the power of life and death, they accused Him before the civil governor of crimes against the State; they said be was raising sedition and forbidding to pay tribute to Casar. Something similar is happening now. A world indifferent to religious truth or falsebood pays atilitional or representative government will be held sufficient to justify revolt. We believe that this form of government is the best. We hold fast to it as our greatest earthly blessing: We wish that the great principle of liberty, which it embodies, may by wise reforms, be further developed. We would by wise reforms, be further developed. We would by wise reforms, be further developed. We would be seen at the activities of the activities and the forbidding, to pay, tribute to Consar. Something similar is happening now. A world indifferent to religious truth or falsehood pays world indifferent to religious Priests of heresy, are obliged to confess, thanks to the advancing freedom of the human race, that they have not the power to put any one to death; so they turn to accuse Christ's Vicar of crimes of which the world takes cognisance; they say that he excites sedition, that his Government is the cause of that revolutionary spirit which pervades the Continent, and that it is he who forbids the people to pay to Cæsar the tribute of an undivided allegiance.

He hold his peace and he prays- "Father, forgive and the state of the

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MEETINGS IN THELAND TO STMPATHISE WITH THE POPE. -The Meath People of last Saturday has the following article, which we read with great pleasure :- " We especially regret our inability to give a full report of the proceedings of the Killarney demonstration which came off so gloriously on nesday last. It was a demonstration remarkable and significant on more accounts than one: Reading over the speechess delivered at the meetings hitherto held, for the noble purpose of upholding the Sovereign Pontiff, every man of common sense and the smallest amount of pontifical knowledge, felt perplexed and astonished at the total absence from them of that carnest, practical, energetic character, which the occasion so imperatively demanded. It seemed as though it would be wrong on those occasions, to breathe a word of politics, just as if it were not plain to everybody that it is the bad politics of bad men at home and abroad, that has made this uprising of Catholic Ireland, a duty and a necessity. It seemed as though the scheme of the proceedings demanded that people should forget that Ireland has a share in the advantages of a representative system, or else it seemed as if the actual present Government has not had any share, and is not actually engaged with both hands in heaping upon the head of the Vicar of Christ the wrongs and cruel appointing gnardians for infinits, does not hold itself bound conclusively to confer the office on those who are the guardians at common law but an accumulated insults, under which His Holiness agonises at the present hour. No doubt it was a common law but and the present hour. No doubt it was a common law but and the present hour. strations, where the speakers on Italian affairs concealed even the names of Lord Palmermston and Russell-for certain it was this that kept away from captivity.

benefit of the infant. It presumes that appointing the Killarney meeting some of the leading Whig Buonaparte, become Emperor, enjoyed a second time the fatal glory of laying sacrilegious hands on be proved to have been caused or to be imminent to could not support at one and the same time, both the the Pope, and the use of its members in Parliament vance his true interest will be appointed instead" to his greatest and most undoubted persecutors, Chambers on Infancy, B 1, C 3, S 4). In accord- these, the respectabilities of the Church would have repaired to the meeting at Killarney, with as right good-will as any of their class ever went to enjoy the scenery of Killarney's fair lakes and lone mountains. But feeling that the hour for making a choice had come-a choice hetween the Pope and Palmerston, between the Vicar of Christ and Barrabbas, they have made their choce, crying out—" Give us Barraobas." On the other hand the Catholics of Kerry have chosen and their choice is that of Ireland -as wherefore should it not? It is in the fallowing plain practical light that the case is put by the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, who, we are glad to see, has, like The O'Donoghue, abandoned the Whigs for the sake of the Pope. Speaking of the approaching Congress, his lordship says:—"We have reason to fear that it will deal with the Pope in a hostile spirit: can we bring any influence to bear on its deliberations? Yes. Lord Palmerston will influence the Congress-a Parliamentary majority will influence Lord Palmerston—the members for the county of Kerry and its borough, influence the majority, and you can influence them (loud cries of we will)."-Nothing could be clearer or more cogent than this reasoning of his lordship. But to what follows immediately we most humbly but most earnestly beg to call the attention of the friends of the Pope in Drogheda, in Louth, in Westmeath, and in every county whose representatives have ranged themselves under the banner of Lord Palmerston and Russell; that is, under the bonner of the Pope's deadliest and most implacable enemies. His Lordship lifted up to the full height of the argument, and entirely alive to his own responsibility as well as to that of his people of the Kerry and Tralee constituencies, goes right straight into the question, and says :- "I would never wish to see the representation of Kerry or Tralee change hands in my lifetime. But this is a cardinal question, and if Lord Palmerston's government will consent to take away one rood of the Papal territory, they (the representatives) must give up Palmeraton or we must give up them (cheers.)" Honor to the Bishop of Kerry; he certainly helped to bring Lord Palmerston back again to power, but he now sees what a dreadful game that was, and His Lordship is prompt in making a full and glorious atonement. must give up Palmerston or we must give up them. Let the magic words go forth and disenchant every Whig-ridden county in the land. In the same strain and with still more desperate determination; the O'-Donoghue proceeded to gibbet the Whigs, and to rouse Ireland from her ignominious trance. Our readers ought to bear in mind that although The O'-Donoghue was one of the twenty-one Catholic members who, to the astonishment of Europe, in an evil hour voted back the Whigs to office, while the storm hung black over Italy, Rome, and the Papacy : still he it was, and he alone, who, forgetting party ties, in the spirit of genuine Catholic chivalry, when he had heard the fierce ribaldry of Palmerston, Russell, and Gladstone, against the Holy Father during the debate on Lord Elcho's motion, at the close of the

faith, false to the memory of our forefathers who. But as for public action on the Pope's behalf, there from their graves will scout upon us for our degene- was none. What a difference cow! It seemed as it racy, as traitors to the fame of Ireland. Catholics the political stagnation and indifference of Ireland. of Meath, and Ontholics of Ireland, here the policy could be roused and stirred to notion by no contriv-of common sense, of honor, and of faith, gleams, sence and by no appeal, so often had the generosity out at length upon you. After the clouds and chills, and self-sacrifice of the poor been successfully pracand delusive shadows of the past, it come to you tised on by political adventurers and cheats. But at down from the blue hills of Kerry. The same, the the news that the Pope was wronged, the scene very same policy has been most elequently preached changes as if by magic—the whole population is from beheath the sunnier skies of Oork, through the lips of Pope Hennessy, the able and brilliant young representative of the King's County. Meu of Meath we commend you to the care of a policy, which you have long since made your own, but which it must delight you to find that others are now adopting as the only one that can save the honor of the country, and the dearest interests of that holy faith which proscribes selfishness and canonises disinterestedness and self-sacrificing devotion.

The Cork Examiner states that in every parish of the diocese of Cloyne, a meeting was held on Sunday sen, and "all were characterised by the same spirit of devotion to the Holy Father, the same respect for the solemn decision of the bishops, the same devotion to the material welfare of the tillers of the soil, and the same determination to assist in maintaining the right of a Catholic people to a thorough Catholic education, and to defend the interests of their church, whether insidiously undermined or openly assailed. The meeting of Fermoy, did it stand. alone, would constitute an important expression of public sentiment on the questions which now absorb and agitate the public mind of this country, for each topic was there handled with a power and ability worthy of any community in the empire; but it was only one of many similar meetings, assembled for one and the same purpose. A more striking and impressive declaration of the Catholic and popular feeling of a large district of country, embracing a population of something like 350,000 souls, we cannot imagine. Let those who care to do so sneer at and deride such a simultaneous manifestation of public feeling and opinion; but in their hearts they must acknowledge that it is the expression of feeling and opinion which are deeply impressed upon the mind and community at large. We venture to say, those who are at the head of affairs are too wise or too experienced to regard lightly or treat contemptuously those public declarations of popular conviction, and that they will deliberate gravely before they commit themselves to open opposition to the will of a people. For we anticipate that every other diocese in which the Catholic element predominates will respond as loyally to the appeal of the bishops as Cloyne has already done." Our contemporary gives in its impression of Wednesday sen., fourteen columns of the pro-ceedings at those meetings.

We (Tublet) did not know, when we wrote last week, of the meetings hitherto held in Ireland to sympathise with the Holy Father, that we should have this week to devote so large a portion of our space to the Pastoral Letter of the Right Rev. Bishop of Kerry, to His Lordship's speech at the great meeting of the County of Kerry, or to the speech of His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland, delivered in the Cathedral of Drogheda. We had little hope then that the endeavours which for so many montas we use persevered in making to put before the Catholic public the true state of the case with respect to the Italian question would receive this sudden and authoritative confirmation. And if we now rejoice at it, it is from no miserable feeling of satisfaction that many who thought us wrong may now admit that we were right. Whether we have been right or wrong is a matter of very trifling importance. What is of great importance is, that the truth should be recognised. These are the

words of the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty.
Many will refuse to share my estimate of His Imperial Majesty; but here is a letter I received a fow days ago from a distinguished ecclesiastic in Rome who has the best means of information :- " The Emperor will do nothing to assist in quelling the revolution he has excited. He will allow no intervention in favor of the Pope; and he allows the intervention of all the Mazzinists, Red Republicans, and Socialists of Europe to keep up and consummate this wicked revolt against the Head of the Church" (hear hear.) And yet, Sir, that is the man whom some would advise the Catholics of Ireland to look to as a liberator ! Delivery from what? From freedom to as the literal truth, -namely, that in the reckless despotism. When I think of the lessons of liberty ambition of the King of Surdinia is to be found the we received in our youth from the great O'Connell [A Voice: "Where are the O'Connells to-day?"] Their chief representative is here-The O'Donoghue (loud cheers). I say, Sir, that I cannot understand this infutuation. But, to return to the Congress, we have reason, I said before, to fear that it will deal with the Pope in a Hostile spirit. Can we bring any influence to bear on the deliberations? Yes, and I will prove it by a process of reasoning as simple as that which we find in the history of the "House that Jack built." Lord Palmeraton will influence the Congress (bear, hear.) A Parliamentary majority will influence Lord Palmerston (hear, hear). The members for the county of Kerry and its borough influence the majority, and you can influence them (hear, hear, and cheers, and cries of "We will"). I would never wish to see the representation of Kerry or Tralee change hands in my lifetime (hear, hear). But this is a cardinal question, and if Lord Palmerston's government will consent to take away one rood of the Papal territory, they must give up Lord Palmerston or we must give them up (loud cheers).
Then what says the Primate of All Ireland, the

Archbishop of Armagh? Point by point his Grace enforces on his audience that there has been one Power in Italy the deadly enemy of truth and justice and of the Holy See. That Power is Sardinia. Further, that there was one Power that kept Sardinia in check, and limited its ability to work the mischief it strove to accomplish. That Power was Austria. Furthermore, that the Emperor of the French, as the ally of Sardinia and the enemy of Austria, was responsible for the triumph of Revolution and rebellion in Italy over religion and legitimate authority. But there is no end to the cheering news from Ireland which this week brings. There are the meetings in the Diocese of Cloyne to express sympathy with the Holy Father, and also to support the Pastoral Letter of the Irish Bishops respecting mixed Education, the Godless Colleges, the Catholic University, the Landlord Question, the grievances of Catholic Sailors, and the Rights of the Catholic Inmates of Workhouses. The great meeting at Mallow was the crown and sum of all the rest. Meath, too, Royal Meath, is about to meet; and that that county will prove itself worthy of its ancient fame admits of no question. Also, we are to have a meeting at Kilkenny, and the Kilkenny Journal congratulates Mr. Bryan of Jenkinstown on his signing the requisition. Galway is to meet also, and Limerick, and of Minor meetings there is absolutely no end. Now, how is this to be accounted for? The Times and our public instructors delight in informing their readers that the hold which Rome once had upon the minds and hearts of men is lost-that the influence which the idea of the Church exercised over men is a dream of the pastthat influence which made thousands ready and cager to cross seas and scale mountains, to fight battles and to conquer foes because a Pope appealed to them in the name of Obrist. Progress and enlightenment, they say, have made away with that. Nothing is left of the mighty fabric of Rome's power but the shell. Every day brings it nearer to its fall. Now, how do these writers reconcile this theory with the contrast between the present outbreak of enthusiasm in the Catholic populations at the news that the Pope has suffered wrong, and what happened when two Popes, Pius VI. and Pius VII., at the close of the last, and beginning of the present century, were not only robbed of their territories, but kept bodily in prison? Catholic populations did not stir. France-Catholic France that won back Rome from

infamous party, out that he would be ashamed to be An uneashess, a sense of wishing of shamed the clutches of the Mazzini faction and their drues seen sitting of the same slice of the Mazzini faction and their drues them. We end as we began, by expressing our wonder that them. Unless we take some practicle messiless. It it is missing the description of the same specific was, nodeed perceptible of Even in the deep degradation in saying that we are false to out, there was inconvenience in medding with the Pops.

Of Irishmen towards the Emperor of the Frenchi the news that the Pope was wronged, the scene changes as if by magic—the whole population is afoot, and thousands upon thousands in every part of Ireland repeat the cry that the Pope's cause is theirs, and that his enemies shall be their enemies. And so all over England, Germany, wherever the law allows the manifestation of popular feeling, it becomes clear that there is an European volunteer force at the Pope's command, which is stronger than armies, and more imperative than Emperors. We have been asked what we mean by talking of a Catholic revival, and what it is to do when it comes That is too large a question for the present moment. But let us only indulge in one supposition. Suppose that the children of the Ohurch, the multitude of the Faithful in all parts and of all tongues, were to re-cognise the fact that as members of the Church Catholic, they were members of a great Nation, a Na-tion so great and powerful that the other Nations are made up of its fragments. And suppose they were to tell these fragments it is more reasonable that you should take as your rule the will of the Great Nation in all that concerns its own rights and nterests, than that you should impose your petty will upon the Great Nation even in things that most nearly concernates safety and its peace. What will the Catholic Revival do? It will do what our Kings always promised to do at their Coronation. "In primis liberabo Ecclesiam Dei." It will set the Church free, that she may be free to save the world.

The Catholic Telegraph, which it is to be presumed, speaks with authority, says:—"Connected with and arising from, the proposed 'great aggregate meeting' to which we have referred, there is, we understand, another movement in course of organization, having for its object the representation of the Catholics of Ireland at the approaching Congress. As the movement has, however, not yet been fully matured, we are not enabled to say whether it is suggested that Irish sympathy with the Pope shall be represented at the Congress by memorial, or by nominating a suitable delegate to declare the unani-mous desire and prayer of the Catholic people of this country that the head of their Church should be left in full possession of his temporal power. English journals have hitherto asserted that the meetings which have been held in favor of the Holy Father were merely got up, and attended either by the priesthood or by Catholics of little or no influence; but these gentlemen will now find, to their grievous disappointment, that Catholics of every class—the pigher as well as the lower-all entertain the same enthusiastic feelings of sympathy and veneration for their spiritual head, and the same firm and unchangng devotion to his cause."

THE "CORK EXAMINER" ON IRISH SYMPTHY WITH Louis Napoleon.—It passes our comprehension to understand how the name of the Emperor of France can excite the enthusiasm of any number of our countrymen; and yet we cannot avoid remarking that allusions fluttering to that potentate are received with ardor by a considerable number of those who constitute the popular assemblies of the hour, while allusions of an opposite character are sure to be received coldly, or with expressions of dissent,-The meetings of the moment are held in sustainment of the Holy Father against his multitudinous encmies. They are intended as an expression of spiritual allegiance, and national sympathy with a Sovereign, the repose of whose dominions has been disturbed by partial rebellion. How has that rebellion oven principally beauted? about to discuss the question whether any and what reforms are necessary in the Papal States; but we may fairly assume that certain imperfections are common to the Roman as to all other forms of Government, and that changes, more or less important, are necessary in order to meet the requirements of the time. We desire rather to inquire into the origin of that state of things which has plunged Central Italy into misery and anarchy, and afflicted the heart of Pius IX. with profound sorrow. In one word, we may state that which Europe recognises origin of the present difficulty. This was the open ing of the game, which was thenceforward dex-terously played. Secret agents and well-paid emissaries, provided with gold and inflammatory addresses and proclamations, acted upon the susceptibility of an excitable people, with the natural result—dis-turbance. insurrection, revolution. Had he so pleased, the Emperor Napoleon could have extinguished the flame of rebellion, and, were he really anxious to do so, also induced such reforms as were required. But so far from doing so, he flung all the weight of his resistless influence into the scale against order, against peace, and for Count Cavour and his master. No doubt, France added to her warlike renown; or, more properly speaking, the Third Napoleon exhibited himself as a hero—a magnanimous hero-in the eyes of Europe, and to the Parisians. But what did Italy gain by the deluge of blood, by the holocausts of slaughtered men ?-The Dukes were driven from their Duchies, and the Legations were excited to rebellion. Now Napoleon is not, in heart, the enemy of the Dukes, and yet he mainly assisted in consummating their rule; nor is he the enemy of the Holy Father, and yet he was the backer and protector of that State, whose creatures were the instigators of rebellion and the promoters of treason. If he is to be believed, he desires to have the Dukes brought back, and peace restored to the States of the Church. But the banishment of the Dukes and the revolt of the Legations may be laid, if not directly, at least indirectly at his door. It is therefore clear that, If Irish Catholics be sincere in their devotion to the Holy Father, and if they sympathise heartily with him in his sorrows and tribulations, they cannot afford to be enthusiastic in their gratitude to the Emperor, for crossing the Alps, and thus aggravating the difficulties which had their origin in the mean ambition of Victor Emmanuel Then as to the future, who can say that he will compensate the Holy Father for the sufferings which he has helped materially to embitter? Because it is his interest. The heart of France is sound. Spite of the legacy left to that noble people by the scoffer and the infidel, it is Catholic; and, like all nations and peoples Catholic, it turns with filial devotion to the Chair of Peter. Our readers remember the voice of warning and remonstrance raised by the Bishops of France, who spoke on the part of a Catholic nation to its Sovereign-calling on him to respect, sustain, and defend the common Father of Christendom against the foes of the Church. To that grave and solemn utterance, coming from the bulwarks of his throne, Napoleon could not, dare not, prove insensible; and when the time comes for serious work, it is probable that the Emperor of

the French will be found on the side of Pius IX .-

And yet we can see no reason why Irish Catholics,

who have done nothing to sustain the calumniators

of the Pope, should hail with enthusiasm the name

of him whose armed intervention has only rendered

matters worse than they were. Some, who have

read the history of the past rather to hastily, suppose they ought to be grateful to Louis Napoleon inas-

much as he restored the Pope in 1849. But such is

not the fact. It was the Republic, and not Louis

Napoleon, that came to the assistance of the Pope.

head that commenced operations, -and this was be-

fore Napoleon's Presidency. He certainly did carry

on the operations commenced by others; but it was

It was the Government of which Cavignac was the

Cork Examiner.

IRELAND AND FRANCE.—The London correspondent of the 'Waterford Citizen' says:—"Your suggestion. of a direct steam communication between Ireland and France engages the attention of the French press-and, doubtless, to improve your knowledge of the art of fortification, I perceive that Cherhourg is the favourite port of our consins. It is eight or nine years since the key to this question was expressed in the phrase of an acquaintance of yours- France and Ireland are commercial co-relatives. France is the most self-sustaining country in Europe; but there are at least three articles in which neither the quantity nor the quality of her native supply are equal to the demand, and which you produce better and cheaper than any other country on the globe-these are beef, mutton, and linen. In return you could take French Napoleons, French fashions, and French wine. You lament the decadence of these days, and you invoke the memory of our ancestors. Has it ever occurred to you to inquire what effect its vintage exercises on the spirits of a nation Our grandfathers Irank Bordeaux-we drink bitter beer. Hinc illee acyrymæ l"

BREAKERS AHEAD !- The ' Waterford Cilizen' says : -"We have reason to apprehend that the project of adding enormously to the load of Irish taxation is actually under consideration in London. It seems that ministers, under the idea that Ireland will submit to anything, actually contemplate an extension to Ireland of the assessed taxes! Let us not be understood as stating this for a positive fact: we do not desire to create an unnecessary alarm; but, we repeat, we have good grounds for believing that such project is really under consideration."

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCES .- Two melancholy occurrences took place in Kanturk on Sunday, almost at the same hour, which helped to throw a considerable gloom over the town. A respectable inhabitant named Drew was found in his room in a pool of blood, which flowed from a wound in his throat.— Near him was a razor, also covered with blood. The injury which the unhappy man inflicted on himself is of a very severe character, and it is to be feared will prove fatal. Shortly after the report of this sad oc-currence was spread, the body of a man, who was subsequently recognised as Mr. Patrick Foley, a respectable farmer living outside Kanturk, was found in one of the fields, life being completely extinct. In the former case it is supposed that insanity was the cause of the party attempting self-destruction, and in the latter case it is thought that the decensed, who was a low, stout man, of intemperate habits, died of apoplexy.-- ' Cork Examiner.'

SHIPWRECK IN BALLYCOTTON BAY .- A vessel was driven on shore about eleven o'clock on Thursday morning in Ballycotton Bay in a violent storm blowing from the south. She is named the Merchant of Cork, of and to Kinsale, from Cardiff, laden with coals, Coleman master. She parted both cables, and in a quarter of an hour afterwards struck on the strand. She anchored for shelter in the bay on Saturday, and the master attempted to take advantage of a change of wind on Wednesday afternoon to run her to her destination, but the windlass capsized, and he could not weigh the anchor. She was seen by a man living on the shore where she stranded, who gave immediate notice to the coastguards of her condition. On their arrival they found the master and crew, five in number, safely landed, and the ship going rapidly to pieces. About twenty minutes after the master left her the masts went over her sides, and she broke up instantly and is now a total wreck. Captain Shoveller, chief officer of coastguards, is busily engaged with his men in saving the wreck, sails, gear, &c. The life-hoat were being got eady when the crew found the lives were saved .-Cork Paper.

poor old woman, aged about ninety yours, rossin he at Island Keane, in this county, was returning to her home across some fields adjacent to her house, after assisting at the interment of a relative in a neighborng churchyard, she was assailed by a ram, and there being no one near to render the unfortunate old creature assistance; she fell an easy prey to the ferocity of the animal. An inquest was held the following day on view of the body, by James Delahunty, Esq, coroner, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.—Waterford Citizen.

Making a Traffic .-- Nearly three years ago a steam communication from this city to Waterford and Glasgow was commenced by a small screw steamer, called the Vivandiere, which though very swift, considering her power, had comparatively lit-tle carrying capacity. She was of 60 horse nominal and 90 actual power, and was of about 250 tons burthen. For a very long period after she commenced plying, the truffic was so triffing that she had to employ ballast both to and from Cork. Nevertheless the convenience made the trade, and last year, instead of there being too little for one boat, another somewhat larger, the Killarney, had to be placed upon the line, and these two are now found to be so andequate to meet the requirements that a third will be added next year, the Fuscan, a vessel of between five and six hundred tons, and between two and bree hundred horse power. This, we think, pretty fairly shows what may be done in the way of making a traffic.- 'Cork Examiner.'

AMERICAN SLAVERY .- A FANATIC .- We perceive n a Tipperary paper a letter from Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin, strongly disapproving the views an-nounced by William Smith O'Brien on the subject of slavery, in his recent lecture before the Dublin Mechanics Institute. We notice the matter, because we eel it would be a great misfortune if the principles of Mr. Haughton should find favor to any extent amongst the Irish people at home or abroad. Slavery is an evil. Mr. O'Brien proclaims it, and every just man admits it; but its immediate abolition is an impossibility. We speak from actual experience, when we declare that the worst enemies of the slaves in the United States are the confreres of Mr. Haughtonthe abolitionists of the northern states. Infidels in religion, socialists in politics they would overthrow society and plunge their country into the horrors of civil war for the sake of carrying out their theory We are proud of the fact that our countrymen in America utterly repudiate these fanatics. The views announced by Mr. O'Brien are in accordance with those of every statesman who has examined the subect of American slavery, and better still, are in harmony with the principles which actuate the Ca-tholic Church in America. They are the views of common sense, common honesty, and religion. It is time to put a stop to the fanatical ravings of Mr Haughton .- Waterford Citizen.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA. - The annexed is from a correspondent of the Irishman. :-" I have been through several States lately, and I

have seen nothing to give encouragement to intend-

ing emigrants from Ireland.
"Farming has paid very badly for these couple of years past, consequently there has been an immense falling off in the demand for labourers by this body of employers, and wages have been reduced very low have been informed that in winter able-bodied Irishmen have been glad to work for farmers merely for their food. Wherever I go it pains me to see the condition of my countrymen, in most instances, all over this wide-spread Republic. The avenues to respectable positions are, generally speaking, closed against them, and they are compelled to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water here as at home. While they are laying the foundation of the material greatness of these rising states, erecting their edifiand clearing their forests, they earn, it is true, a few dollars a-year more than they could in Iroland; but at the same time, they are used up and disappear from the effects of climate and reckless living at a

per centage, their, unsophisticated brethren at home would scarcely believe.
It Physically and morally their condition was preferable in the old land. They have to bear and brave all sorts of opposition here; and immeasurabe contempt, as they are looked upon by the Americans as the white niggers of Europe. When labour is scarce however, they are valued to a certain degree, but it is as horses and mules are prized; and deservedly I say, while, they have a country such as Ireland is to improve upon, and at the same time they neglect the opportunities and show themselves unworthy of the position which God and nature has assigned them.

Let not some pious Christians in Ireland console themselves with the flattering idea that their countrymen in emigrating to this country serve as shining lights to spread the benefits of religion by their faith and example. Unfortunately Irishmen in every part af the Union in which I have met them seem to dergo a moral and religious deterioration most deplorable. This is the rule : there are exceptions.

In the name of God let them stay at home for the future, and let them task their energies in establishing in Ireland a free and independent nation, and a new order of things, under which they can live religiously, and happily, and respected, and deserve, instead of the contempt, the esteem and friendship of all the generous nations of the world .- I have the honour to be yours, sir, with the highest esteem,

The reply of the Government to the Irish Bishops has been received. It is dated 28th Nov., 1859; and is from Mr. Cardwell, to the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, the Archbishop of Cashel. After stating at some length the position held by Catholics under the National system, Mr. Cardwell proceeds to declare that the Government have resolved to maintain the system as originally established, and as set forth in Lord Stanley's letter to the Duke of Leinster. No reference is made to the Queen's Colleges, the Catholic University, the Landlord and Tenant question, or the Rights of Catholic Sailors. A few words at the end of the letter, are given to the Poor-law question, but they are quite as unsatisfactory as the portion referring to a Mixed Education.

THE IRISH SWORD OF HONOR. - The Nation announces that the subscription for the M'Mahon sword now amounts to £310 12s 4d. This sum has been collected chicfly in coppers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOF OF WESTMINSSER .-- Intelligence has just reached London that Cardinal Wiseman has arrived in safety at Rome, where he has been cordially received by the other members of the Sacred College, and has been favoured with an interview with his Holiness the Pope. The illness of the Cardinal, although of a serious character, is not, in feel no very high degree of satisfaction at the way the opinion of his physicians, confirmed. Still it is not at all unlikely that he will make the Rternal But still I hesitate to believe a report which is cur-City his residence for the future; but until such time as he may determine upon either returning to England or resigning his see his episcopal, if not his legislative, duties will be administered by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Errington, his coadjutor.

DEPARTURE OF THE VERY REV. ARCHDEACON M'EN-CROE AND THE REV. EDMUND SCULLY .- Our readers will remember that a few months ago the Very Rev. Archdencon undertook the long voyage from Sydney to Ireland to secure the services of several priests and nuns, and to arrange for the education of students in Ireland for the Australian mission. On Thursday the apostolic priest, accompanied by Father Scully and the Rev. Joseph V. Menny of St. Ann's Blackburn, visited Great Britain and closely examined the provisions made for the poor emigrants on board. When it was announced that there would is allow on the other side of the water. be mass in the saloon on Sundays and holydays, joy beamed on every countenance. The Rev. J. V. Meany addressed a few words of comfort and sympathy in the Irish language to some of the poorer Irish ninggoro who numbered about 100, were tha in good spirits, in setting out on their long journey to a new home. - Lancashire Free Press.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the following declaration of the Catholic laity of Great Britain now in the course of signature:-" We, the undersigned Roman Catholics of England and Scotland, mindful of that inviolable fidelity to the Holy Father, and the Apostolic See, which we have inherited from our forefathers, together with a devoted loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and a sincere attachment to the constitution of our country-moved, also, by the wrongs already inflicted on the Holy Fa- the City of London Union, in connection with some ther, and the dangers which still threaten him -see- recent frauds. It often happens that one fraud brings ing that a portion of his subjects have risen in unjustifiable rebellion against his authority, and at the instigation, and by the assistance of foreigners and invaders, have deprived him of certain provinces which are still kept from him - seeing that certain European Governments, by the employment of money and troops, as well as by open encouragement and secret intrigue, have assisted this usurpation; while other governments, through fear or hostility, have witnessed the spoliation of the Holy Father without protest or opposition-seeing that, in our own country, he person, the character, and the acts of the Holy Father have been assailed and calumniated, while his rights have been denied and his government denounced-seeing that these denunciations and hostile manifestations have been so general on the part of the press of many leading statesmen, and of other characters in our country, that our silence night expose us to the imputation of complicity, with uch proceedings, or of indifference to the Holy Father, or of timidity in the exercise of our right to make known to the Government, the Legislature, and the Public, our views and feelings on matters of public concernment-have resolved, in discharge of our duty to the Holy Father, to our Country, and to ourselves, on publishing the following declaration:-Firstly, we declare, that while we have no doubt of the permanency, so long as time shall endure, of the Head of the Catholic Church, as the successor of St. Peter and the Vicar of Christ upon Earth, it is not to be endured by Catholics that the Sovereign Pontiff should be the subject of any temporal potentate; and further, that the preservation of the temporal Sovereignty of the Holy Father is of the highest importance to secure the independent exercise of his Supreme Spiritual Power. Secondly we declare, that the forcible abstraction from the Holy Father of a portion of his dominions, is in principle, an assump-tion of the right to deprive him of the whole, and would afford a pretext and a precedent for the entire abolition of his temporal power. Thirdly, we declare, that, by recognising the discontent and disaffection of a portion of the population of the Romagna, encouraged, as it has been, by foreign influence and aid, as sufficient justification for depriving the Holy Father of those Provinces, a principle is sanctioned, subversive of all order, authority and government and destructive of peace, religion, and society. Fourthly, we declare, that among the cases in which the tyranny, oppression, or misgovernment of any Sovereign have ever, at any time, been deemed to justify his subjects in renouncing their allegiance, nothing can be found on which to base a justification of the present rebellion in the Romagna. Fifthly, we declare, that, on the evidence of facts, and on the testimony of all competent and impartial witnesses, we believe that, among living Sovereigns, there is none who has deserved, more than the Holy Father, the character of a benignant, enlightened and paternal ruler, and that his benevolent endenvours and intentions to promote improvements in the administration of his States have been, and are impeded, by the conduct of those very persons, both within and without his dominions, who attempt to justify the present rebellion by the allegation of misgovernment. Finally, therefore, and for the above

the attempt to compromise the independent exercise of the Pope's spiritual nower, of which his temporal sovereignty is the safeguard,—We protest against the rebellion of a portion of his subjects in the Romagna as unjustifiable; and against the aid given to them by foreign incendiaries; and by invaders from neighbouring states, as well as by European statesmen and rulers, as injurious to religion, and dangerons to the peace of the world and and to the security of all governments. Farther. - We protest against every infraction of the Holy Father's rights as an independent Sovereign,-We protest against any assumption on the part of any other state or ruler, or of any Congress of states to dispose of the Holy Father's territories, or to impose upon him any conditions against his own will, being persuaded that both justice and expediency dictate that any changes in the laws or administration of his dominions should be left to his own unfettered judgment and unquestioned benevolence. Especially,-We protest against the power or influence of our country being used,whether in a Congress of European States or separately, -in favour of the Holy Father's rebel subjects or to despoil him of his dominious; or to interfere with his independent sovereignty, by imposing any conditions upon him. And we hereby make known our determination to resist and resent in the spirit of the Constitution, any such course on the part of the responsible advisers of the Crown, to whatever party in the State they may belong.

There was an uproarious meeting on last Tuesday of the share holders of the Great Eastern steamship, called by one dissatisfied with management, the directors having refused. Statements were made which the papers dare not print " in the present state of the law of libel," and ugiy names were handled freely. The affairs of the company certainly appear in a deplorable condition.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY. - The Globe announces that Mr. Sidney Herbert, intends proposing an increase of 10,000 to our land forces on the ground of the drain which India becomes on that branch of the service. It is believed that this increase will be made by adding twenty men to each of the ten service companies of regiments not on the Indian establishment. We are indebted to the same authority for the hope that by an arrangement between the Home and the Indian Governments these fresh troops will not add to the burdens of England.

NAPOLEON III AND THE LONDON PHESS .- The London Correspondent of the Manchester Examiner writes-"A couple of your London contemporaries have for some time enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being more or less the organs of the French Emperor-although with respect to one, the recent tenor of its articles has led to the conclusion that the 'one base exception' to the general independence of English journalism no longer exists. That his Imperial Majesty, if he over read the other, should rent in some salons in Paris, that he intends to turn newspaper proprietor in London on his own account, and bring out a daily paper, which shall be a regular and-I will not say official, but confidential exponent of his views. After all, it must be remem-bered that he would not be the first continental sovereign who had gone into journalism on his own account, for no one doubts that Le Nord was estabished by the Russian Government. And if they have a paper at Brussels, why not Louis Napoleon in England? His dabbling with our press is at any rate a proof that he or his ministers are sensible of the importance of their views being somehow or other expounded in London. The story is not, there fore so unlikely as it might appear at first sight;but, at present, I can only give it as a rumor which

The London Herald has announced that the draft of a complete and comprehensive Reform Bill will shortly be laid before the public. Lord John Russell tells the memorialists relative to Mexico, that The with two other fonds segleding anothers and pursue.

THE SICK POOR AND THE THIRSTY GUARDIANS. -Every one knows how tender Protestant Poor Law Guardians profess to be of their ratepayers' pockets. and how often is this tenderness pushed to the extent of cruelty, at least to the casual poor. But every one does not know that the Guardians have another weak point; and the fact perhaps would have been kept snug and quiet, but for an inquiry which is now being conducted by an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner into the tradesmen's accounts of others to light; and we leave our renders, when they have perused the following extract from a report of the current inquiry, which appears in the Morning Advertiser of Monday, to say who are the guilty parties.

The case of Clifton and Son, for wine and spirits, amounting to 1627. 18 Gd., was gone into. amount comprised three quarter-casks of port wine, at 24l each, 20 dozen of "fine pale sherry," and various dozens of superior old port."

It appeared that Mr. Clifton was dead, and the

laim was made on behalf of the executrix. Mr. Saunders, the master of the workhouse, was examined, and stated-The nine gallons of brandy charged for were received, and duly entered in my day-books and provision receipt and consumptionbooks, and were consumed by the poor. The first three dozen of "superior old Port" does not appear in the day-book, only half a dozen. I know that I received the three dozen, but I am not prepared to eny that the poor got the whole of it. I did not enter the whole three dozen in one entry in my day-book, though I should have done so. The reason of my not entering it in the proper books was, because t was consumed by the guardians. I find no entry in the day-book or the provision receipt and consumption books of a quarter cask of port which is charged in the account on the 26th January 1856. I could, by looking through the books, be enabled to say if all the wine charged for was received. (The witness retired to go through his books, and his examiuation was subsequently resumed.) I find I can account for all the wine except one quarter-cask charged for on the 6th November, 1956, at which time I had 202 bottles of port wine in stock. I received 190 bottles of port wine in all, exclusive of the quarter-cask named and which was not received. Out of the 190 bottles 78 were consumed by the sick noor and 112 by the guardians. I have invariably entered in my proper books, or the guardians' wine book, all wine and spirits received at the house, and I am certain the quarter-cask charged for on the 7th of November was, not received, by me. Other persons besides Clifton supplied wine.

Mr. Roche: Mr. Saunders, will you now look at Bare's account for soda water, &c., and say if that is

Mr. Snunders : Yes it is. Mr. Roche: Now, Mr. Saunders, is it not a fact that the guardians drank sodn water?

Mr. Saunders: The sick poor have sods water, and the guardians also drink it. If any guardian asks for soda water, I give it him. Mr. Roche: And if he wishes a little brandy in it.

he has that also? Mr. Saunders : Yes.

The Commissioner: Do you not ask the guardians

o pay for it? Mr. Saunders: No, Sir: I do not. The Commissioner: I suppose you know it is not

yours to give away? Mr. Sauuders : Yes ; but I cannot very well refuse to give it when asked.

The guardians' wine book was produced, and it appeared that, during the year, 1858, about 197 bottles of port wine and 100 bottles of sherry were consumreasons - We protest against the wrong done to the ed by such of the guardians as attended the commit-Holy Father by depriving him of his territories, -We | tees at the workhouse. This appeared from the book protest against the wrong dore to all Catholics by to be about the average consumption, and the state of

The True ECliness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the absence of more stirring events, public attention has been directed to an ominous painphlet entitled " THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS" which has just appeared in Paris, and which is, professedly, from the pen of M. de La Guerroniere; the reputed writer of another notorious pamphlet which, under the title of "NAPOLEON III. ET L'ITALIE," heralded the war which soon after broke out betwixt France and Austria. In short, it is generally believed in the diplomatic world that M. De La Guerroniere is but the stalking horse from behind which the Emperor shoots his shafts; that if the former holds the pen, Louis Napoleon is the mind that inspires; and that the oracular utterances of the pamphleteer are the authentic revelations of the divinity who has at his beck some four hundred thousand hayonets. For these reasons, and because looked upon as an index to the policy of France towards Italy and the Pope, at the coming Congress, the brochure first named, has caused uo small stir is the political atmosphere. We find therein the solution which the French ruler intends to apply to the Italian question.

That solution, of which the Times approves. is simple enough; its merit consists in short in a revision of the treaties of 1815, and the spoliation of the Pope. The latter is to be robbed of his territories with the exception of the City of Rome; which, until it shall please the high contracting parties to ordain otherwise, shall remain under the authority of the Pope, as an independent Sovereign. This is the policy which is now announced as the policy of France and her ruler towards Italy, Rome, and the Sovereign Pontiff. However we remember that if man proposes, God disposes,-and that the best laid schemes of mice and men, of devils and of diplomatists are often overruled by a Higher Power; so meditating on these things we venture to indulge the hope that the temporal Sovereignty of the Pope may outlive even the Napoleonic dynasty.

In the meantime, whilst his avowed enemies are conspiring against him, and his treacherous friends are deserting him, the Sovereign Pontiff, resigned to the will of God, retains his health and spirits, and seems prepared to meet with dignity and fortitude whatever may be in store for him. The addresses which have noured in upon hun from the Catholics of the British Emlicanism of the last century.

A terrible calamity is announced as having occurred in the Pemberton Mills, Laurence Mass ... on the 10th inst. About 5 p.m. as some 800 persons were at work, the building-which seems to have been radically defective-gave way, burying bandreds in the rums. A fire then broke out, and the horrors of the scene transcend the powers of description. The number of killed is estimated at several hundreds.

THE POPE AND THE "GAZETTE."-We find in the Montreal Gazette the following paragraph, which, as throwing some light upon the difficulties with which the Pontifical Government has to contend, and as illustrative of the spirit in which, too often, Protestants treat these difficulties and their origin, we transfer to our columns:

"DEBT OF THE ROMAN STATES .- The capital which Rome owes, and which its subjects are destined to pay, amounts at present to very nearly four hundred and sixty millions of francs. If you divide this by the number of the population, you will see that every baby born in the States inherits a debt of a hundred and thirteen francs for the parental blessings that have been rained upon himself and his ancestors."— All The Year Round.

This burden upon its finances would suffice to Pope; but cannot be urged against his Govern- | Mandement? ment as an argument for its suppression, unless it pended. Now in the case of the Roman debt the very acme of impudence.

This complaint however against the temporal

We refer the Gazette to the history of the mo-dern Heliogabalus, George the Magnificent, when Prince of Wales.

who seek to supplant it. That design evidently have cause to complain, there is not in his dois, "repudiation," and the declaration of national bankruptcy-for otherwise what would be gained, in a pecuniary point of view, by secularisation? the acknowledgment of Protestants themse —or how otherwise would the substitution of the rule of Mazzini, for that of Pius IX, tend to relieve the Roman States from their pecuniary National Debt is the avoved aim of the Chart- sovereign de facto et de jure, and denies the ists and ultra-revolutionists at home, and is the themselves upon their national good faith, and who have not words sufficiently strong to express tionists !

We do not of course vouch for the accuracy from the Gazette-but the following facts defy independent temporal power of the Popes-but is brute violence under which the Papal dominions have suffered from the hands of the enemies of conducted as is that of Pius IX.

Whilst upon this subject we may remark that low-worshipper. by the tone of his last article on the temporal power of the Popes, it would appear as if the the late Mandement of His Lordship of Tloa; to the effect that Catholics were therein enjoined to pray for the perpetuation of a tyranny, and that God would be pleased to take despotism he dare not maintain that thesis, then he cannot under his special protection. This charge the Gazette seems to us to have dropped; though he still holds to the old opinion that His Lordship's Mandement is offensive and unjust; though to whom it is unjust it is not easy to say. As however, the language of our cotemporary upon this point is somewhat vague, we will endeavor to be just towards him, by quoting the passage to which we refer, in full :-

" Queen Victoria is the head of the English Church-She possesses certain ecclesiastical functions, yet it were heretical in her sincere Roman Catholic subjects to pray for their continuance and extension; it were most unjust for the temporal authorities in Canada to order them to offer up such prayers."

Certainly it would be most unjust; for as all injustice implies the exercise of usurped authority, and as the "temporal authorities in Ca-Canada," in that they are "temporal," are not spiritual-so the assumption by them, for any purpose whatsoever, of any authority in the spiritual order, would be most "unjust" towards those over whom it was assumed. So tar then we fully concur with the Gazette that it would be "most unjust" for the temporal authorities in Canada to order Catholics to offer up prayers for any purpose whatsoever, because Catholics owe no allegiance in spirituals to any temporal authority. But to the remainder of the Gazette's argument we must be permitted to record our objections. Our cotemporary con-

"So on the other hand do we hold it wrong and unjust for the spiritual authorities of the Romish Church to ask prayers for the perpetuation of the temporal authority the Monarch of Rome, otherwise than as a general prayer for blessing and enlightenment on all Christian princes. We cannot pire have, we learn, much consoled him; and are but regard it with the same aversion or suspicion as a satisfactory proof of the strong Popish ten- our cotemporary would do ordered or enforced praydencies which have displaced the miserable Gal-

Here there seems to us to be a strange confusion in the ideas of our cotemporary. The terms, "wrong and unjust" imply, or necessarily presuppose, some person or persons, who is or are the subject or subjects of wrong or injustice. In the first case suggested by the Gazette-that of the temporal authorities ordering Catholics to pray for the ecclesiastical sway of the Queen-the Catholics so ordered by an in- 4th instant, comments as follows:competent because temporal authority, usurping jurisdiction in matters spiritual, would be the subjects or victims of wrong and injustice; but in the other case—that of Catholics ordered to pray for any purpose whatsoever by their own Bishops or legitimate spiritual authorities-there of the Roman Catholic in Montreal, who should pray can be no injustice to Catholics. For, in the first place, the Bishops so ordering assume no functions but what of right, and in virtue of their office, belong to them; and in the second place, the Catholics so ordered to pray, offer no objections, make no complaints-and, says the proverb, "volenti non fit injuria." Who then are the victims of injustice in the case of the prayers ordered by the Bishops?

Not the Protestants of the British Empire assuredly, for it is not so much as pretended by the Gazette that they have any interest in the mataccount for any defects which may exist in the account for any defects which may exist in the administration of the temporal dominions of the has wrong or injustice been done by the Bishop's dressed to God."—The Italies are our own.

can be shown that it has been caused by him unless the Gazette can show that the subject against Romanism, and to whose force are owing or his predecessors in the free exercise of their has the right to rise in armed insurrection whenfunctions; that the debt of four hundred and ever he pleases, against his legitimate ruler, and Societies, and other "Swaddling" organisations, tural reason trespassing upon the domain of the sixty millions had been contracted to delray the to transfer his allegiance to another. If the extravagant living of the Pope; and that the Gazette claims this right for the insurgents of money had been dishonorably or unwisely ex- the Romagna, he must, if he has the faintest sic merits do not deserve. For it is evident that ent with the very idea of an all-perfect and pretensions to consistency, accord it to the peo- be who employs it, is not only grossly ignorant therefore unchangeable Being, in Whom there is this can not even be pretended; for the pecu- ple of Ireland. Have the latter the right -we of the meaning of the words which he uses, but no variableness or shadow of turning. How mary embarrassments of the Papal States are ask it in all seriousness of the Gazette-bave the the direct result of the treatment which they latter the right to take up arms against Queen tions with regard to a future life, and the actual is impossible for the human intellect, unenlightenhave experienced from foreign nations. They Victoria, to renounce their allegiance to her, and condition of the Saints living -not dead-and ed by Grace to conceive; how man can be have been pillaged and laid under contribution; transfer it to Napoleon III? If—as we anticipreigning with Christ. their Sovereigns have been dragged into cap- pate—he answers in the negative, we reply: then tivity, and their revenues have been seized upon neither have the insurgents of the Romagna. by-strangers. Not as in England, have the peo- Pius IX is as much their legitimate Sovereign, in heaven, clothed with immortality, and thereple of the Roman States been taxed to pay the as Victoria is the legitimate Sovereign of Ire- fore no longer subject to the infirmities of morpie of the Prince; nor has the public money land; and if misgovernment, if oppression, if tality—and the invoking the prayers of a Pope of the Roman States been squandered upon the abuses justify armed insurrection, and can be whilst cumbered with a mortal body and subject infamous debaucheries of the Sovereign.* For pleaded in behalf of the subjects of the Pope as to all its infirmities—shows that the writer enan Englishman to reproach the Pope with the in justifying their revolt, much more would the misdebtedness of the Papal Government, as if the vices government of Ireland justify the armed insur- as to the condition of the blessed in a future life. and nameless infamies of the predecessors of his rection of the Irish—with far better reason might They are—if our Lord Himself may be believed absurdity and puerility of prayer or supplication and sacrifice of principles, they "could not comand nameress meanines of the predecessors of t be defects in the government of the Papal do- same material or physical laws to which mortals whilst faith, and an intuition above reason, starving laborer employment even as a scavenminions; in that Pius IX has himself labored are subject, and by which they are limited, are teach us that prayer is not only useful, but ab- ger." We, on the other hand, contend that nodiligently to introduce reforms therein, we be- no longer binding, for they are no longer in bond- solutely necessary to creature. Prayer, in short, thing can justify, or palliate the vileness of him lieve that reforms are necessary, and that there- age to the senses; and therefore, whilst it would is the one great mystery of all religion which no who for any conceivable motive, consents to sa-

minions an abuse so flagrant, so monstrous as the Irish Church Establishment-an abuse, which by the acknowledgment of Protestants themselves,

We care not which horn of the dilemma the Gazette accepts. If he asserts the duty of loyembarrassments? To apply the sponge to the alty towards the legitimate sovereign—i.e., the ed the Sadducees "who say there is no resurright of armed rebellion in the case of the Irish, scarcely disgussed object of the Liberals of who have, in the Irish Church Establishment Italy. Yet Englishmen who pretend to pique imposed on them by, good cause for complaint against, the British Government, he must assert the same duty as towards the insurgents of the their abhorrence of Yankee "repudiation," can Ramagna, who have not cited any case of insympathise with the designs of Roman revolu- tolerable cruelty as justifying their rebellion against their legitimate sovereign; and if the latter, have not the right to rebel, then, even of the financial statement which we have clipped in intention, no worong, no injustice, is done them by our prayers, that their rebellion may not contradiction. First, that the indebtedness of be successful. If, on the other hand, he denies the Roman States, whatever it may amount to, the obligation of loyalty, and obedience to legally is not the consequence, direct or indirect, of the constituted authorities, in the case of the insurgents of the Romagna, he must deny it in the the direct consequence of the robberies, and case of the Catholics of Ireland, whom in his columns we often find taunted with want of loyalty towards the British Government, and towards a the Papacy; and secondly, that of no country in sovereign-alien to them in blood, in language, the world is the government so economically and religion, and not, as is the Pope, to all his temporal subjects, a fellow-countryman, and fel-

No. The Gazette dare not sustain the thesis, that the subject has the right to take up arms Gazette had tacitly abandoned the charge against | against his legitimate sovereign, and at pleasure to transfer his allegiance to another; for by so doing he would be proclaiming anarchy, and and invoke are not "dead Saints," but living serves him who prays, natural reason tells sounding the knell of order and society. Yet if the life of the angels of God in heaven. If the us nothing; and it is therefore most arrogant pretend that our prayers for the restoration of the temporal authority of the Pope over his revolted subjects inflict any wrong upon the latter:

-for all wrong implies a right violated. Upon whom then has wrong, upon whom has injustice been inflicted by the Bishop's Mandement enjoining us to pray for the restoration of the Pope's temporal authority? Not upon Catholics so ordered to pray; for the Bishop has the right, in virtue of his office, to enjoin such prayers, and we, Catholics, object not to the exercise of that right. Not upon the Protestants of Canada; for as they have no right to prohibit us from praying for the temporal authority of the Pope, so no wong has been done to them by our prayers. Not upon the insurgents of the Romagna; for we deny the right of the subject to take up arms against his sovereign-whether that sovereign be Pius IX or Queen Victoriaand to transfer his allegiance to another; and where no right is violated, no wrong is inflicted. Whom then has the Bishop's Mandement wronged? And if it has wronged no one, then is the position of the Gazette, that "it is wrong and gelical friend of the Witness. We can only unjust for the spiritual authorities of the Romish | recommend him to purchase, or borrow, an Eng- | ed down; but we do not read that their cotem-Church to ask prayers for the perpetuation of lish dictionary, and therein to look for the meanthe temporal authority of the monarch of Rome" ing of the words "idolatry, omniscience, omni--logically untenable.

To conclude—we ask again, did our Bishops wrong any one by enjoining prayers for the success of Her Majesty's arms in India during the the heavens, he may in time arrive at the con- be removed by divine grace. Yet would we late rebellion? And had not the insurgents of clusion that they who are as the angels before contend that there is nothing absurd in applying Oude as good cause of complaint against the the Throne of God, may know everything that to her through whom we received Christ in the Brilish Government, as have the Papal insurgents | takes place on earth-(though even this trifle we flesh, and, therefore, access to the Kingdom of against the temporal power of the Pope ! We do not attribute to the Saints)-without being Heaven, the title of "Janua Cali." pause for a reply.

THE " MONTREAL WITNESS" ON IDOLATRY. -T'were a good deed to present the editor of ary; so might he learn the meaning of words, and so be spared from falling into the absurdities contained in the subjoined paragraph - wherein the evangelical man again attempts to show that to ask the prayers of the Saints is to give to creature that which belongs exclusively to Creator. Replying to the True Witness of the 30th ult., upon the same subject, the Witness of the

"With respect to the invocation of Saints, of whom the Virgin is avowed to be the chief, the above argument has the merit of ingenuity, though a moment's reflection will show that there is no that any knowledge thereof which they may posparallel between asking the prayers of a living Saint and those of a departed one. What would be thought most earnestly before an image of the now living

write? Either the dead Saints must be omnipresent and omniscient, to hear and know all the invocations which are addressed them, in which case they are invested with the attributes of Deity, and our respondent's own conditions of idolatry are fulfilled, or God must, in some way, convey the invocations to the said Saints, in order that they may be again presented back to himself -- a supposition which seems puerile

As the above is a fair average specimen of the Not on the revolted subjects of the Pope; argument which intelligent Protestants urge the triumphs of French Canadian Missionary we trust that our readers will pardon us, if we honor it with a notice which certainly its intrinentertains most erroneous and anti-Christian no- such a God can be propitiated by prayer it

Thus the comparison which he institutes betwixt the act of invoking the prayers of a Saint
in heaven, clothed with immortality, and therein heaven, clothed with immortality, and thereis not a simple for heaven and the continual tent what they consider principles of consequence, but what the outward world and civilisation may care very
in heaven, clothed with immortality and civilisation may care very
in heaven, clothed with immortality and civilisation may care very
in heaven, clothed with immortality and civilisation may care very
in heaven, clothed with immortality and civilisation may care very
in heaven, clothed with immortality and civilisation may care very
in heaven, clothed with immortality and civilisation may care very
in heaven, clothed with immortality and civilisation may care very
in heaven, clothed with immortality and civilisation may care very
in heaven, clothed with the continual Thus the comparison which he institutes before there exist defects to be remedied; but be absurd to pray before an image of the present human intelligence has fathomed or can fathom; crifice, or hold in abeyance, what he considers a

power of the Popes, reveals the design of those, whatsoever the abuses of which his subjects may. Pope, invoking his prayers with God—there is and it in obedience to the dictates of our limited who seek to supplant it. That design evidently have: cause to complain, there is not in his do no such absurdity involved in the idea of invok- intelligence we were to accept the vague theories ing the prayers of one who is as are the angels with immortality, is no longer subject to the physical restrictions by which mortals are limited. The Witness is in fact guilty of precisely the same error as that wherewith Our Lord reproachrection;" and who in their anxiety to convince Christ of error absurdly assumed that the conditions of immortality and mortality were necessarily the same, and that the same laws obtained under both. We reply therefore as replied Our Lord of old to the Sadducees - " You err, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God," St. Matt. xxii, 29; for the Saints living and reigning with Christ are as the angels in heaven, and are no longer bound by the same material or physical laws, as those to which we mortals are subject, and which limit the range of our facul-

And this brings us to another error of which in common with most evangelical Protestants, the Witness is constantly guilty. He always speaks that the Lord referred them to His servant Job. of the Saints as if they were "dead," whilst in that he should pray for them; for said the Lord, the eyes of the Catholic they are not "dead," "his face I will accept." Now here the I are but really and truly "living," incorruptible and is represented as acting in precisely the same immortal. To the Papist, the day whereon the manner as that which the Witness scouts as Saints nut off this mortal to put on immortality, puerile and absurd," when applied, not to Job. was the day, not of their death, but of their birth but to the Saints of the Christian dispensation. -the day, not when they ceased to exist, but that on which they first really commenced to live .-So the Church celebrates the anniversaries of the martyrdom of her beatified children as their birth-there is nothing more "puerile" or "absurd" days; and so the Saints whom we Papists honor than this. Of how prayer acts, or wherein it latter are not dead, so neither are the for-

But then, argues the Witness, these "dead Saints"-that is to say, these Saints living and reigning with Christ, and therefore no longer subject to the laws or conditions of time and space to which we mortals are subject, and by which we are limited-must either be "omnipresent" or 'omniscient" to hear and know all the requests that are made for the assistance of their prayers; in other words, in order to know what takes the ears, as the "means of stirring up of men's place amongst the faithful on earth—this, in a minds to worship," the Witness remarks in reply material point of view, infinitesimal speck in to ours of the 30th ult., that God has command-God's universe—the Saints must know every thing that occurs, has occurred, and will occur, throughout creation; and if in their glorified immortality we attribute to the Saints a capacity juncts to, worship, or as means of stirring up of intelligence a little higher and more extended than that which they enjoyed on earth, and of the Cherubim and of the brazen serpent whilst cumbered with corruptible bodies, we assign to them the attributes of Deity! It is im- addressed to the eye as adjuncts to divine wornossible to reply seriously to such stuff; it is to ship—thus showing that in their use there is nothe Catholic almost intellectually degrading to thing essentially evil or idolatrous. The ark, have to deal with such an opponent as our evanpresence," before he employs them in controversy. Perhaps by a diligent use of the said honor applied by the Catholic Church to the work, and a careful meditation upon the face of Blessed Mother of God is natural, and only to either "omniscient" or "omnipresent." There without deep meaning are we told in Holy Scripis joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth ture given for our instruction, that, when the upon earth; we conclude therefore that, by some | " wise men from the East" came to seek Jesus. process to us unknown, the inhabitants of heaven " they found the Child with Mary his mother" are aware of, and are not indifferent to, some of |-St. Matt. ii. 2. As with the wise men of old. the events that transpire upon this little globe: and in this belief we rest, without fear of attribut- | " Saviour, who is Christ the Lord," we find Him ing to creature any of the peculiar "attributes of as the shepherds found Him, with " Mary and Deity."

If one horn of the dilemma upon which the proof of the writer's ignorance—the other is the subline mystery of the Incarnation, then be strongly suggestive of his arrogance and presump- will understand the meaning of the Catholic's detion - qualities often found in company with ignorance, and stupidity. That it is not by any | Holy Ghost; then will be perceive how feeble, independent power of their own, that the Saints | how inadequate all human language is, and must are cognisant of what transpires upon earth; and be, to describe the glories of that Virgin Mother sess must in consequence be "in some way" conveyed or communicated to them by God right hand of the Father in heaven. At the Himself, we of course may admit; for He is the contemplation of this great mystery, but fundasource of all their joy, in Him they see all things, mental dogma of Christianity, the brain grows and the Lamb is the light of their eyes. But dizzy; for eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, "Would he not be told, 'you must go to Pope, or though we may admit this, and though we recog- neither hath it entered into the heart of man to write to him, to let him know what you want.' But nise that it is from God alone, that His Saints conceive such a union as that which existed bein the case of a dead Saind, how is he either to go or can have the privilege of knowing something of twixt Mary and her Creaters and though with can have the privilege of knowing something of twixt Mary and her Creator; and though with what transpires upon earth, we deny that there is | faltering lips we may strive to sing her praise, we anything more " puerile" in the supposition that | feel that it is impossible for us, whilst in this morthat we on earth are assisted by their prayers in | tal state, to do justice to our theme. The Soheaven-seeing that it is "in some way" through God that the knowledge of our invoca- | Mary was God, and the Nestorian, who dissolves tion of their prayers is conveyed to the Saintsthan there is in the idea of prayer itself, offered object to the Papist's warmth of devotion to the to an all-wise and unchangeable Being. There is we admit, a mystery that we cannot fathour in the hypothesis suggested by the Witness; but there is nothing "puerile," for the self-same mystery attaches to the very idea of prayer, which by nasupernatural, may be shown to be useless, puerile, derogatory to the dignity of God, and inconsistbenefited by prayer addressed to such a Being it is utterly impossible for natural reason to show; is so, we cannot tell; for God is not as man that He can change, neither can we conceive how He Whom we believe to be immovable, can be that Catholics must unite with some party, tho' moved by our prayers or entreaties. Reason on it is impossible for them to do so without sacrificwhich we give the name of reason-asserts the ples of consequence," since without such union,

of the Watness, we should on the self same prinin heaven; and who, in that he is now clothed ciple logically carried out, reject altogether the duty of prayer, as not only useless, but as actually insulting to God, because implying the possibility of change on the part of Him to Whom our prayers were addressed. When the Witness shall have succeeded in proving the reasonableness of prayer to an unchangeable God, then shall we feel ourselves called upon to establish the reasonableness of our invocation of the Saints; and its perfect compatibility of with the hypothesis that "God must in some way convey the invocation to the said Saints, in order that they may be again presented back to Himself."

Abandoning hypothesis however, for the solid ground of history, let us see how God represents Himself to man; and whether He considers it " puerile" to accept prayers through one channel in preference to another.

We read for instance in the Book of Joh c. xlii., that the wrath of God was kindled against Eliphaz the Themanite and his two friends, and God refers Job's friends to Job, instead of accenting the prayers of the former at once and directly; and even in the hypothesis of the Witness and presumptuous on the part of man, whose reason though sufficient in the natural order, is worthless in the supernatural, to prescribe bounds to Deity, or to sneer at as "puerile," the very process which God Himself-if the Old Testament may be believed-enjoined in the case of the friends of Job.

With respect to images and paintings, and the lawfulness of employing sensible signs addressed to the eyes, as well as sensible signs addressed to ed the one, and forbidden the other. This we deny. God prohibited the use of graven images to the Israelites as the objects of, but not as admen's minds to worship. Nay! as in the case He expressly enjoined the use of sensible signs the tables of the Law, were such sensible signs; before them we read that the faithful of old bowporaries were silly enough, or malicious enough, to tax them with idolatry for so doing.

The aversion of the Witness to the titles of so with all of us to day. When we find the Joseph"-as the Gentiles represented by the "wise men" found Him, "with Mary his Mo-Witness seeks to impale us, affords us conclusive ther." When the Witness shall have grasped votion to her who was found with child of the who in her womb bore Him who was even then as truly God, as He is now when seated at the cinian who denies that the Christ the Son of Christ into two distinct persons, may consistently Blessed Mother; but such objections fall with bad grace from the lips of one who professes to hold the doctrines of the Trinity and the Incarnation—z.e., the hypostatic union of God and man in the Son of Mary.

> THE DIFFERENCE .- The difference betwist the TRUE WITNESS and its Catholic cotemporaries of Toronto is fully explained in the subjoined extract, which we make from the Mirror of the 30th ult. :-

> " This Province of Upper Canada cannot be ruled by Protestant, Presbyterian, or Catholic simply. It is vain for the violent ones of any section to hope for it, and if it could be so it might be unfortunate. They must unite, and, in uniting, sacrifice to some ex-

This is just it. Our cotemporaries contend

".principle:of consequence;" ethati not even the prospects of employment as " political scaven under a Brown-Dorion administration would induce an honest man so to deny his manhood, and not his manhood only but that in virtue whereof he stands in relationship with his God. No! we say, and it is here that we differ with our cotemporaries with those who at the cost of a sacrifice of principle, would unite with the Clear Grits. or "Outs" and with those who would unite with the Orangemen and the " Ins"-No! we say; to such a union we, at all events, no matter what the cousequences, never will be a party; better perish a thousand times than for a moment sacrifice a hair's-breadth even of principle, even tho' by that sacrifice you should rescue yourselves from apparently inevitable destruction. To be a " scavenger," a " political scavenger," if you will, is not the proper end of man, should not certainly be the object of the Catholic. Rather should he so, on all occasions, approve his fidelity Christian knight "all is lost except honor."-Better the death of such a one, than the inglorious, or rather fetid existence of the "scaven-

Not that we desire not a union, and that we pursue not after peace. These things as Christians we are bound to seek after, if haply they may be attained without dishonorable concessions on our part. But gold, says the proverb, may be bought at too dear a rate; and that union, and that peace, which exact the slightest "sacrifice of principle" are unworthy of the Christian, or the honest man.

We have indicated, we say, the secret and the extent of that irreconcilable discrepancy which exists betwixt the TRUE WITNESS and its Catholic cotemporaries of Toronto. That detail, but, an essential a vital principle. " Is it for any consideration whatsoever lawful for the Calholic to sacrifice to some extent what he words, is it lawful for him, for the sake of any material or secular considerations, to become a liar and a renegade? This, we say, is the whole question betwixt the TRUE WITNESS, and those who, for the sake of Ministerial patronage, or political scavengerships, recommend—these a Ministerial, those a Clear-Grit alliance. The latter practically answer the question in the affirmative, we answer it in the negative; we contend that it is not necessary to have political influence, that it is not necessary even for a man to live; but that if he does live, it is necessary for him to live with honor.

And we believe that one great reason why here and in Great Britain the Protestant press so often speaks of Catholics with contempt, and why their demands for justice are so often treated with scorn by British statesmen-is to be found in the want of stubborn inflexible adherence to principle, on the part of those who set themselves up as political leaders of the Catholic community. It is in vain then for Catholics to complain of the contumely heaped upon them by their enemies, and of the want of respect that is paid to them, so long as by their acts they show, or allow it to be suspected even, that they have so little respect for themselves as to be prepared to sacrifice principles to expediency. We must remember that, whatever their position in the supernatural order, Protestants have retained their place in the natural order, with all its virtues; and that he who knowingly sacrifices a principle, falls below the level of the natural, and most justly becomes the object of the contempt and loathing of all honest men, of all who bave retained their place even in the natural or-

PAUPERISM.—Very erroneous ideas prevail amongst all classes of the community, but amongst Protestants especially, as to the nature and amount of pauperism on this Continent; and hence too proceed very erroneous conceptions as to the burdens imposed on our charitable institutions, and the importance of those institutions to society in general.

The general opinion we believe is, that there is little or no pauperism in North America; that pauperism may be found, indeed, in some of the Romish parts of the Continent, in Mexico, and in Lower Canada; but that in the Protestant countries, and in the United States especially, pauperism is almost unknown. You will hear it Aristocracy and Romanism. It will, therefore, astonish many to be told, not only that pauper-1sm is as rife in North America-aye, and in the thoroughly Protestant portions thereof-as in any lished prejudice, in favor of republican institumend, therefore, the subjoined article on " Pauperism in the State of New York," from the N. Y. Republican, to the serious attention of the to admit the existence of a fearful amount of pauperism in Canada; and to recognize the fact, "Romanism" or charitable corporations:-

There is, in New York city, a society called "The New York Assocition for improving the Condition of the Poor." It has been in operation a number of years, and its executive and ministerial officers and active members have had good opportunities of acyear has just been made public, and, we confess, reveals a state of things of which we had but a feeble conception. We had supposed the the existence of a good deal of want and suffering, from poverty, in New York, but of its enormous, indeed, astounding, exdrawn to the fact that, three years ago, this Association had pointed out how excessive was the pauperism of New York. Its report then asserted that New York had two paupers where Ireland had one. In the light of fuller disclosures, the result of continued investigation, that assertion, as applicable to next.

the present moment, is found to be an enormous un-derstatement of the painfully mortifying truth. The deplorable truth is, that, poor and miserable as most of the Americans are in the habit of considering Ireland to be, the State of New York, taking ratio of population, has five paupers where Ireland has one! We annex a table of comparative statements:—

	Population.	Paupers.					
England and Wales	9,945,000	885,000					
Scotland	3,035,000	115,213					
Ireland	6,500,000	56,910					
New York State	3,500,000	361,155					
This table shows the Pauperism of England and Wales							
to be 4 6-10 per cent., of Scotland 3 9-10 per cent.,							
of Ireland, nine-tenths of 1 per cent., and of New							
York, 74-10 of the population respectively of the							
countries named. In other words:-							
New York State has 5 paupers to England's and							

Wales s New York State has 2 paupers to Scotland's ...

New York State has 5 paupers to Ireland's ... It is the ordinary impression that almost the whole of the pauperism in New York city is of foreign origin. But this is shown, on evidence which cannot be doubted, to be a mistake. In the city 38 per to principle, as even in defeat and in the hour of death, to be able to exclaim with the brave native born inhabitants. In the interior counties, as might be presumed, the proportion is greatly

> It is impossible to glance over these details without a feeling of astonishment for the melancholy exhibit, and without most serious concern as to the remedy for an evil so stupendous. The report of this most excellent society informs us that the number of paupers supported or relieved in the city during the year 1858, was 130,000, or about one-seventh (!) part of the population. And crime bore a proportion equally fearful. Both these plagues were spreading, and while the suffering and misery were immense the cost of caring for so much of it was attempted to be relieved, threw an oppressive burden on the shoulders of the tax payers.

The statistics have been gathered and compiled with great care, by conscientious and laborious persons, who have been animated to their work by motives of benevolence. The authors of the report, in the light of the facts they have ascertained, seem to be somewhat staggered by the question of what is discrepancy involves, not some mere question of best fitted to combat and conquer so terrible an evil. They are of opinion that the institutions of that State nurture pauperism, since no fact of birth or nationality adequately solves the problem of its the Catholic to sacrifice to some extent what he origin and growth. As a specific remedy-leaving considers principles of consequence?" in other the point of better moral culture out of the question, as only remotely, and not now practically bearing on it—they suggest the necessity of radical reform in the pauper laws. But whether really they have been as successful in pointing out the cure as in discovering and exhibiting the malignity of the disease, is still a question of fearful interest .- N. Y. Republican.

> The Montreal Witness feels it necessary to take notice of the damaging statement made a short time ago by the Belfast Whig (Protestant) to the effect that since the breaking out of and politics in the same journal." the Revivals, offences, especially against chastity and temperance, had become more rife than ever, as was evident from the Police Court Statisties which it-the Belfast Whig-produced .-To this the Witness replies in a manner peculiarly its own. "What," he asks, "does he"the TRUE WITNESS-" think then of the following explanation which we understand has been brought out clearly as the true state of the case. The oftenders before the Police Court were chiefly Roman Catholics."

What do we think of this explanation? the Witness asks. We think that it is no explanation at all, but sumply an impudent falsehood resorted to by the evangelicals, when all their attempts to refute the statistics of the Belfast Whig had failed. Even the Montreal Witness dare not state it as a fact; and contents himself with stammering out that "we understand" it has been "brought out," without assigning upon what grounds his understanding is based. We call upon him for his authority, with which we shall be fully prepared to deal.

In the meantime we would remind hun that all that we have advanced against the Revivals and their moral effects, has been based upon Protestant testimony exclusively; upon the principle that a Protestant paper testifying against a Protestant movement is an unexceptionable witness. But we are not prepared to accept Protestant testimony in favor of a Protestant movement, or against Popery, because no one is a competent judge or witness in his own case, though every man is a good witness against himself. To corroborate therefore the insinuations of the Witness against the Catholics of Belfast, we shall require the testimony of Catholics; just as we feel ourselves bound to admit no facts against the Protestant Revivals, for which we carnot adduce undoubted Protestant evidence.

WARNING TO DRUNKARDS .- If drunkards gravely advanced that, in a new country, free could take warning from anything, we would from all those artificial and class distinctions point out to them the fearful consequences of which are the bane of Europe, there can be no their degrading habits in the fate of those wretchpauperism-which is the product of Monarchy, ed creatures of whom we read in our cotemporaries as having been discovered in this City and at Toronto-" FROZEN TO DEATH." One case -that in Montreal-was that of a woman of about 40 years of age, but of intemperate hapart of Europe, but that it actually exceeds in bits, who was found dead from exposure to the quality and intensity anything hitherto experienced in the Old World. These are facts clearly that of a girl belonging to the class called "unestablished by recent statistics, which we doubt fortunate," who met with a similar fate in Tonot will give a rude shock to many an old estab- ronto. Both had been drinking, and were therefore less able to resist the action of the cold ;tions, and against Monarchy, Aristocracy, Laws and both, with their sins upon their heads, were of Primogeniture, and Romanism. We com- in a moment summoned before the dread tribunal of the everlasting Judge. Should not these things make drunkards tremble?

Whatever difference of opinion there may be reader. After its perusal, he will be more ready as to the use of stimulants under certain conditions, there can be no doubt that their use in cold weather, or by persons exposed to a Canathat pauperism is by no means the product of dian winter, is always dangerous, often fatal .-They give no power of resisting cold; but on the contrary, render him who resorts to them an easier prey to the enemy. The man who should seek to extinguish a fire by pouring thereon spirits of turpentine, would be a rational creature compared with him who seeks in intoxicating liquors, or in the State of New York. Its report for the present stimulants, force to enable him to combat with the inclemency of the weather. Already his system is burning too fast under the influence of our winter atmosphere; and the spirit-drinker, Orangeism in fact, owes, if not its origin in Cawhen he takes his dram, literally adds fuel to the nada, at all events, its rapid and formidable extent we little dreamed. Our attention had not been flames previously consuming him. In short-dangerous always, drain drinking is ruinous in winter.

> Brownson's Quarterly for January, an admirable number, received. Will notice it in our alive to this day, would be as innocuous in the lists in the Oxygenated Bitters: they are "a cure for

Patrick's Society, and its worthy President, B. Devlin, Esq. To say that it proved as successful as its predecessors is to award to it the highest praise; for the Soirees of the St. Patrick's Society have always been distinguished amongst the many festivities which occur at this season of the year. Suffice it then to say that the City Hall, splendidly decorated and illuminated for the occasion, was filled from an early hour of the ful candidate. "We have no doubt that they evening, by the most distinguished amongst our citizens for their social standing, by the most of them are as much opposed to the present Godistinguished amongst our fair citizenesses for grace and beauty.

The festivities of the evening were inaugurated by brief, but neat and appropriate addresses avowed object both of the Orange Lodge and of from B. Devlin, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, and the Presidents, or repre- cause of complaint against Lower Canada is that sentatives of our other National and Charitable its influence, which is Romish-is too strongly Societies. His Honor the Mayor also addressed felt in the affairs of the Province as at present the assembly in his usual happy manner, after administered. which the spirit-stirring notes of Prince's Band provoked the dance, which with unabated energy was prolonged to a late hour. The refreshmentrooms, under the charge of M. Compain, were sumptuously furnished, and full justice was done any money on account of the TRUE WITNESS to the many good things liberally provided by the rulers of the feast; and after a merry night, the party broke up, well pleased with one another, and highly gratified with the excellent arrangements of their entertainers.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS .- The subjoined remarks upon the duties of the Catholic press are from His Grace the Archhishop of New York, and are contained in a highly flattering letter to the editor of the New York Metropolitan Record; wherein His Grace recognises the Record as his official organ, and giving it his hearty recom-mendation and approbation stamps it as par excellence the Catholic journal of New York .-We congratulate our cotemporary upon the high honor conferred upon him, and recognise in the counsels of the Archbishop of New York much that is applicable to the Catholic Press in Canada .- In giving his approbation to the Metropolitan Record, His Grace says:-

"We do this on conditions which it is proper you should all know, namely, that this paper shall not at any time identify itself with any political party in the United States. It is to be a merely Catholic paper. . . . but we deem it inexpedient to blend two elements so essentially disconnected as religion

These conditions are, we believe, essentially requisite to the success and utility of the Catholic journal. It should be always most careful not to identify itself with any political party, and questions of secular politics are altogether beyond its province. This has been the principle upon which the TRUE WITNESS has been conducted; and we feel no small amount of satisfaction in seeing that that principle has been fully ratified by so high and competent authority as the Archbishop of New York; we also again congratulate the Metropolitan Record on the high distinction conferred upon it, and the consequent leading position which it occupies amongst the Catholic periodicals of this Continent.

PROGRESS OF THE PROTESTANT FAITH IN ITALY .- The Times' correspondent keeps the British public well posted up in the affairs of Italy, and more especially in the progress of the anti-Catholic, or Protestant movement which is developing itself. The following facts, with reference to Italian Protestantism, are extracted | The following Commercial Review has been taken from from one of the latest bulletins:-

"Like all countries which have been for a long time under systematic spiritual oppression, thoughtless scepticism and indifference, and superstition ed. In the towns especially, since the Pope has adopted an anti-Italian policy, scepticism and indifference have penetrated deep into the minds of the youth, high as well as low."

So far, this state of things must be accepted as satisfactory. Protestantism-i.e., a disbelief in the teachings, and disregard for the precepts, of the Catholic Church-is spreading in the towns, though the rural districts have as yet for the most part escaped the contagion. But even Italian Protestantism has its blemishes, some of which are thus indicated by the writer in the Times:—

"You must, of course, not imagine that thirst for truth, and serious inquiry, have anything to do with this widely spread spirit (Pr testant spirit) in the towns; it is simply a spirit of revolt against the spiritual pressure, which usually degenerates into in erference in temporal matters.

Besides, as the same authority assures us, this Protestant spirit soon wears itself out by its own excesses, and-

exhausts itself with the elasticity of youth"-so that—"after gambolling about for some time, the unruly sheep return by degrees to the fold, and, in general, more disposed to obedience than befo e, in order to atone for their past unbelief."

Italian Protestantism is, in short, but another chapter in the history of the aberrations of the mind. In the "hey-day" of youth, when the reason is weak, the voice of conscience faint, and the passions strong, there is a general tendency to revolt against the Church, and to cast off her yoke; but with years, as the passions Salt, 10d to 11d. Eggs 1s to 1s 3d. Potatoes 3s 9d lose their force, as reason resumes its sway, and to 4s. conscience is heard speaking in clear and unmistakable accents, faith revives, the discipline, once so loathed, is again willingly submitted to ; and the erring child, gladly returns to the arms of the fond mother whom in his hot youth he had

CLEAR-GRIT AND ORANGE ALLIANCE.-We have always contended that in substance Orangeism and Clear-Gritism were identical; that betwixt the policy of the "Protestant Reformers" of Upper Canada, and that of the "Scarlet Brethren" there was no perceptible difference .tension, to Mr. George Brown of the Globe .-He is, and ever has been, the Patron Saint of the Order in Canada, which but for him, and the "No Popery" howl which he raised and has kept Upper Province as it is in the Lower. The all his woes."

ST. PATRICK'S ANNUAL Soires.—This most warmest supporters, the leading members, of agreeable reunion took place on the evening of the Protestant Reform party are Orangemen; Wednesday last, under the auspices of the Saint | and the main strength of the Clear Grits is to be found amongst the worshippers of St. William of Glencoe of prous and immortal memory.

This the Globe acknowledges, and this is Mr. George Brown's boast. Alluding to the late municipal elections at Toronto, and in reply to the Colonist, he claims the Orangemen as his natural allies, as indeed they are. The Colonist asserted that Orangemen voted for the successdid"-rejoins the Globe-" because the majority vernment as are the majority of the people of Upper Canada." This is indeed but natural, seeing that "Protestant Ascendency" is the the Clear Grit Convention; and that their only

CAUTION.—We would caution our subscribers of Peterborough and its vicinity against paying to Mr. McCabe, as he is no longer agent for that paper, and is not authorised either to receive monies, or to give receipts.

We would also embrace this opportunity of returning our best thanks to Mr. J. B. Dunn of Peterborough, and our other friends in that quarter, for their kind reception of Mr. Gillies of this office; and we would also desire to express our sense of the obligations under which Mr. E. M'-Cormick has laid us, by kindly consenting to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS in Peterborough, and its neighborhood. He is fully authorised to receive all monies due, and to give discharges for the same.

EMILY. Mr. Michael Hennessey of Emily has been so good as to accept the office of agent for this paper in the district of Emily.

Mr. Patrick Dowd is now travelling throughout Upper Canada canvassing for the TRUE WITNESS. We take the liberty of bespeaking for him a kind reception, and the good offices of our Upper Canadian friends.

STEEL BELLS FOR CHURCHES, COLLEGES &c .- We have visited with pleasure the assortment of Steel Bells, of all sizes, from the factories of Naylors, Vickers & Co., Sheffield, England, of whom Messrs. Erothingham and Workman have been named agents in Canada.

We have before our eyes upwards of lifty certificates from heads of manufactories, officers of institutions, railroad officials, from clergymen in the United States, all vouching for the excellence and harmomous tone of these bells, the distance to which they can be heard, their lightness in consequence of the material whereof they are composed, their strength and their cheapness.

Already are they coming into use in Canada, and give great satisfaction. The Parish of St. Antoine, the Rev. M.M. Pilard and Larre, have purchased them. The Bells of the Church of "Notre Dame de Toutes Graces, and of the Fullum Street Chapel were procured from Messrs. Frothingham and Workman, and any one may assure himself of their valuable qualities .-L'Ordre.-See Advertisement.

the Montreal Witness of Wednesd wlast.

The January thaw has been in full operation since our last, and a great deal of the snow has disappear

Flour is without material change. There is a moderate consumptive demand going on; No 1 continues tirm at \$5,20; and for very strong brands of Spring Wheat \$5,25 has been paid for small quantities. The market has been cleared of Fancy at \$5,50 for the Eastern market, as well as of known brands of what would formerly have passed Fancy (but being now cut down to Superfine, is sold without inspection at prices varying from \$5,25 to \$5,30. The Inferior brands are in moderate demand at \$4,95 to \$5,05; the higher grades are nominal at \$5,90 to \$6 for Extra, and for Double Extras \$6,25 to \$6,75. Spring Wheat. - We know of no transactions, and

continue to quote as before, \$1,16. Pease have been sold at 771 cents per 66 lbs., for

fair samples. Pork.—The demand for Dressed Hoge is less brisk than heretofore, principally on account of there being no American demand at present. The thaw also makes holders a little less firm. Good Hogs, averaging about 250 lbs., have been sold at \$6,50; but to effec sales to-day, a reduction from our highest quotations of 12; to 25 cents per 100 lbs would have to be submitted to. Mess Pork has an upward tendency, and is held firmly at \$18. There is no demand for Prime

Mess or Prime. The stock of all kinds are light. Butter .- The views of holders are rather above the ideas of shippers, and therefore the transactions are limited to the actual requirements of the trade. 16c to 161c is paid for good parcels in tennets, but over

15c cannot be got for kegs.

Ashes are in good demand at 28s to 28s 3d for Pots, and 27s 6d for Pearls.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS. Wheat-None. Oats 2s to 2s 1d. Barley 3s to 3s 3d. Peas 3s 9d to 4s. Buckwheat 3s to 3s 4d. Flax Seed 6s to 6s 3d. Timothy Seed 10s 6d to 11s. Flour 15s to 16s 6d. Oatmeal 10s 6d to 11s. Dressed Hogs, \$6 to \$7. Butter—Fresh, 1s 3d to 1s 4d;

A British officer writing from Teheran, Persia, to the 'London Times,' remarks :- " A Carthartic Pill manufactured by 'an American Chemist' (Dr. J. C. AYRR, of Lowell, Mass.) has cured the Shah of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked - Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and thus it is in everything; we do the labor, then the mousing Americans put their mark on it and take the reward. Doot. Ayer is idelized by the Court and its retainers here which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff box, or diamond bilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Christoson or Brodie-the great light by which he shines, is known." New York

Who are the Miserable !—Let the Dyspeptic, who suffers physically and mentally answer. But though he has drunk the very dregs of suffering, relief ex-

Sunday Paper.

Births.

At Quebec, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Daniel Carey, of a daughter. In this city, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Beatty, printer, of a son.

In London, C.W., on the morning of Tuesday, 27th inst., Ann, wife of James G. Harper, Esq. At Coteau Landing, C. E., on the 2nd inst., William Kinsels, aged 13 years and 5 months, oldest son

M. TEEFY,

MICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE, C.W., COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

> AND GENERAL AGENT.

CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.

THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL CHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepared to execute Orders for them to any extent that may be required.

These Bells are made by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICK-ERS & CO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure, melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the clasticity of the metal the sound penetrates to a great

distance.
Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are con-sequently more easily rung; and owing to the density and also to to the well-known strength of the material, it is almost impossible to break them with ordinary usage.
These bells have been successfully introduced in

some of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c.,; and being sold much cheaper than Com-position Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot fail to commend them to public favor.

Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight ind a very material saving in price.

CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper

usage, in any climate.

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GRAND CONCERT

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

MRS. UNSWORTH has the honor to announce to her friends and the public, that she will give a GAND CONCERT

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 17,

On which occasion she will be assisted by her Three Daughters, and several of her Pupils, who have kindly consented to sing; Mr. F. BARNBY, Organist of Christ Church Cathedral, GUSTAVE SMITH, and M. D'ALBERT, the Celebrated Pianists, and the best Amateur and Professional talent in the city.

PROGRAMME.

1. Pianoforte Solo, "La Pluie d'Or," Valse de Concort, Composed and Executed by Gustave Smith.

2. Operatic Aria,-M. Ducharme, accompanied by L. Ducharme, Jr.

3. Quartette and Chorus, "Shepherds tell me" Mrs Unsworth, Daughters, Pupils, and M. Jeu-

4. Duett, "Tis lone on the waters," Mrs. Unsworth

and Pupil, accompanied by Miss Marion. Grand Operatic Scena, "Idol of my heart," Amateur.
6. Ballad, "The New and old Song," Miss A.

Unsworth.

7. Pianoforte Solo, "Love's Magic sounds,"-

(Thalberg)—Miss Unsworth.

8. Duett, "Wilt thou be gone, love"—(Romeo and Juliet)—Miss A. Unsworth and Amateur.

9. Ballad, "Mary May,"—(E. L. Hime)—Mr. C. B. Williams, accompanied by Mr. Frederick

Barnby. PART II

Pianoforte Solo, —M. D'Albert.
 Irish Ballad, (by request) "She is far from the land,"—Miss A. Unsworth.
 Song," The Lugger,"—M. Jeuloni.

Quintette, "Come where my love lies dreaming,"—(Foster) — Mrs. and Miss Unsworth, Miss A. Unsworth, Pupil, and M. Jeuloni.

Pianoforte Solo, "La Rosce," Valse de Concert, Composed and Executed by Gustave

French Song," La Madritene,"-Miss Unsworth. 16. "The Seranade," - (Schubert) - Mr. C. B.

Williams. 17. Duett, "Dear friends, good night,"-Mrs. and

Miss Unsworth. 18. Quartette, "God save the Queen,"-Mrs. Uns-

worth, Daughters, and an Amateur. TICKETS 2s 6d each-to be had at the Music

Stores, Mr. Sadlier's Book Store, and at the Door on the Evening of the Concert. Door open at SEVEN; Concert to commence at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

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

For particulars, apply to the Principal at the

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ERINA SNOW-SHOE CLUB.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will meet at the Corner of Dorchester and Dellerry Streets, on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF-PAST SEVEN, precisely.

By order, JOHN COX,

Montreal, Dec. 19, 1859.

Jan. 6, 1860.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Carer, of a murches Lak to dive ou FRANCE on who shit at

"In an autograph letter of the Pope to the Emperor, his Holiness declares that he is willing to be represented at the Congress, having, full confidence in the loyalty and firmness of the eldest son of the Church, to whom God has entrusted the mission to protect the patrimony of St. Peter against illegal covetousness.

"The health of Prince Jerome continues to improve.

In the "Chronique" of the Revue des Deux Mondes which has just appeared, M. Forcade returns to the subject of the Congress, and the maintenance of friendly relations between France and England.

which he so ably treated in the preceeding number of that periodical. He says:—
"If one could estimate beforehand the results of this coming Congress from the effect produced on the public mind by the simple announcement of the invitations sent to the Powers, we may be permitted to entertain favorable presentiments as to the issue of its deliberations. The influence of that announcement is excellent. At the same time that an impression of an encouraging kind existed, certain facts and rumors, generally credited, dissipated the fears inspired by our relations with England, and gave us to believe that, far from becoming embittered, the feeling of the English and French Governments tended towards mutual goodwill, a good understanding, and concerted action. We are not as yet enabled to establish the extent of these facts, or the foundation of these rumors. Among the facts, we have already indicated as the most notable the circular of the Minister of the Interior, which has moderated the Anti-English zeal of the unofficial press. We may also mention the satisfactory reply of the Emperor's Secretary to the eccentric proceedings of the four Liverpool merchants-very honest persons, and beyond any doubt worthy of figuring among those men of 'good will' to whom peace was promised at the birth of the Redeemer, but whose extraordinary and somewhat ridiculous act is charged with indiscretion and almost with felony by their over-severe countrymen The chapter of rumors would be more curious perhaps, but who would dare, without having the mission to do so, to repeat publicly the verbal protestations attributed to great personages? Above all, we would dare to guarantee the fidelity of the many and successive echoes thro' which they reach the political world? Be this as it may, we believe in the good intelligence between the Governments of France and England. Strong in this faith we patiently await the Congress, without wishing to examine beforehand any of the problems which are to be resolved, and without wishing to an-

ticipate by any conjecture the difficulties of its task.

This alleviation, this repose, this quietude, caused

by the certainty of the approaching meeting of the

Congress, and the improvement of our relations with

England, are advantages we desire to possess, and

to enjoy at leisure, and which we would not have

disturbed during the short interval which separates

us from the diplomatic council by unpleasant specu-

lations This sentiment of absorption and confident

concentration at the present moment is so general

that it seems to us the Governments themselves must

have a difficulty not to share it. We are not in their

secrets, but we should not be surprised if, yielding

for a moment to lassitude after a year so passed, and

to the apprehension of difficulties for the future, they

hesitated to sound each other, mutually avoided

raising by any preparatory negotiation questions

which might divide them, and adjourned to the period of the Congress inevitable controversies. To

them also this rest must be grateful. By tacit and general assent a real truce exists on the affairs of Italy. Let us respect it, and guard ourselves against agitating before the meeting of the Congress any Italian topic. "We take advantage of this short respite to reflect on the spirit which ought to animate the Liberal party during the new series of discussions and events into which the affairs of Italy are about to enter. The influence of public opinion on the diplomatic deliberations which are about to commence will be great, as is to be expected, and we should be prepared for them. There are but two ways possible to sanction the decisions of a Congress—by material force or by moral force—by military action or by public opinion. Military action appears to be set aside on principle; the declarations of the Emperor on this point are in accord with the principles announced by the English Ministry. The authority of the Congress can consequently be exercised by moral force alone - that is to say, the decrees of the Gongress can have no force except that afforded them

lic opinion, in a word, will be the real Sovereign. The Moniteur of Friday cantains an account of the ratification of the treaty concluded between France and Japan on the 9th of Oct. 1858, which took place on the 22nd of September last. By this treaty the public practice of the Catholic religion is solemnly re-installed.

by public opinion; that if the Congress wishes that

its work he at all efficacious it must attentively lis-

ten to the inspirations of public opinion; that pub-

AUSTRIA

In the last Cabinet Council presided over by the Emperor it was resolved that in the next budget a reduction of 38,000,000fl. shall be made in the expenses of the War Department.

It is stated that Austria is about to proceed to a complete disarmament.

The report of an intended abdication of the Emperor is totally unfounded.

During the last few days there have been indications of an approaching schism between the Magyar and Slavonic Protestants in Hungary. 380,610 Hungarian Protestants (principally Slaves) have voted an address of thanks to the Emperor for his patent, and the other 324,498 have not yet given expression to their sentiments. On the 13th instant, four Protestant communities in Pesth protested against the Imperial patent, and one, the Slavonic community, thankfully accepted it.

ITALY.

If any one could hitherto have doubted the diabolical animus of Mazzini and his fellow-conspirators. they must draw conviction from his last production, consisting of sinta pages, published at Lugano, and addressed to the "youth of Italy." He looks the self-erected independence of the Central Italian States as a false direction of the movement, and aupeals to those who have enlisted as volunteers to "rally round Garibaldi and wage a holy war." He

reproaches them with confiding too much "in the man (Napoleon III) whose hands are still red with the blood of your best youth, who have fallen during the last ten years, to replace that Vicur of the Genius of Evil (the Pope), whose name is a negation of You have kissed (he.concountry and freedom. tinues) the hem of his usurped garments, saturated with the blood of brave men and the tears of mothers, and you adored him like idolators, disinherited of every ray of truth and justice. His genius is the consciousness of evil, his word a 'lie, his strength treason and contempt of everything which men love and believe in. His soul, balancing like a pendulum in the hands of Satan, between cunning and licentiousness. His works are those of the fox and hyena." In this pamphlet the monster Mazzini openly throws off the mask, and proclaims the war-cry of annihila-tion to religion. If he does not now—as he did before-recommend the "holy dagger" as the "blessed instrument" of freedom, it is because he desires by his demoniac incitations to encompass religion, society, and all in one universal conflagration through-

out Italy. General Dabormida has officially communicated to the French Government that Count Cavour and the Chevalier Desambrois will be the representatives of Sardinia at the approaching Congress.

ROME.—A letter from Rome of the 8th Dec. informs us that the Minister of Finance has presented the

budget for the year 1860 to the Council of State. The Original turb will exceed the receipts by 1700,000 corowns. The deficiency is chiefly soccasioned by the extraordinary expenses of the War Department. It must be observed that the Minister, of Finance, has calculated in his budget the expenses and the receipts of the Government of the Romagnas, as if these provinces were not in a state of insurrection. The separations of the Legations has diminished the receipts by something more than 300,000 crowns monthly, but it has likewise diminished the expense of governing these provinces. The Papal Government is still occupied in increasing its army, 800 young men enlisted in Germany have arrived at Trieste, and Colonel Cialdi, who commands a Papal steam frigate, has been appointed to convey them to Ancona. A battalion of riflemen is to be organized with these Germans. The Holy Father has received letters from the Austrian and French Governments, inviting him to send representatives to the Congress. It is said that Cardinal Savelli will probably resign the Presidency of the Council of State. speech he addressed to the Pope when presenting the report of the Council astonished the members of that body, who had not authorized him to use such strong language, and who regret that he should have compromised wise and just demands by mixing with them complaints against the expenses caused by the army. The Pope said as much when he told the Cardinal that in revolutionary times the army required rather to be increased than diminished.— The new ecclesiastical college for North Americans was opened at Rome on the 7th inst. It is a magnificent building, capable of lodging more than 100 pupils. Cardinal Bernabo, in his quality of Prefect of the Propaganda, inaugurated it with a speech, in which he gave a description of the moral and religious state of North America. He pointed out the advantages the United States would derive from the new college founded in the Eternal City by the munificance of the Sovereign Pontiff. Mr. Stockton, the American Minister to the Holy Sec, was present at the ceremony of the inauguration .-Pius IX. having considered the increase of Catholicity in the United States, where there are already 50 Catholic dioceses, did not hesitate to expend 70,000 crowns on this institution. The Bishops in the United States have already sent 40,000 crowns to Rome to endow the college. The college of the

pupils from the United States. The Roman correspondent of the Univers asserts again, that Cardinal Antonelli will be the Pontifical representative in the Congress; and says it is reported that he will be accompanied by Mgr. Berardi, one of the most learned and able lay-prelates in the

Propaganda will consequently no longer receive

service of the Holy See.

A consistory is shortly to take place.

The correspondent of the *Univers* announces that the regiment of Pontifical dragoons has been dissolved by decree of the Cardinal Secretary of State. In a brief, addressed by the Holy Father to the Bishop of Belley, the Pope characterises most forcibly

the intention of the present enemies of the Holy See as "Jura omnia, divina et humana, funditus delere connituntur."—" Striving to destroy radically all divine and human rights."

FRENCH POLICY IN THE ROMAGNAS .- The following observations have been addressed to the Armonia, from which journal we, London Tablet, translate them, by a citizen of Bologna.

Singular in fact, and, perhaps, without an example in history, is the French policy in the Romagnas .-On one side stands the legitimate sovereign, the Supreme Pontiff of Christianity (towards whom the Emperor expressess so much obsequiousness) who solemnly manifests his determination to preserve his rights intact, and declares that he confides in the sincerity of the promises and protestations of the monarch of France. On the other side are rebels against the Pope, foremost among whom is a relative of Napoleon's, who, before all Europe, in every act of their's, proclaim that they have full confidence in the magnanimity of the French monarch, who is sure to sustain them.

From these two evident and established facts arises this first consideration :- Very dark must be the policy of a "Catholic Prince" in whom, at the same moment, both the Pope, assailed by treason, and the factions traitors against the Pope declare their confidence!

There is more. The Supreme Pontiff, professing in the Consistory his confidence in the loyalty of the Emperor of the French, founded his hopes upon authentic and most explicit words uttered before the world by the Emperor himself, or, what is the same thing, by his Minister. On the other hand, no document, official, or even officious, has indicated to Europe upon what the Romagnese rebels can rest their hope of support from this Catholic Sovereign. Officially then, the Vicar of Christ alone can justify the hope to which he gave expression in his June Allocation. But here cames a puzzle. If the insurgent Romagnese had no ground, official or officious, for reckoning on the support of the Emperor of the French, why has he not repudiated the responsibility which these insurgents have officially, though indirectly, more than once laid upon him? Why has be not, even as a matter of policy, by inserting a notice in the Moniteur, done away with this unpleasant imputation, which dims the brightness of the Imperial glory? If points of much less consequence have been (as is certain) cleared up in the Moniteur, the Imperial organ, why has not a tittle been said about this grave matter? Why?

His French Majesty wishes that all the Catholics in the world should be convinced that he will keep his word. We do not wish it to be called in question; but let him, however, take this mote from our eyes, let him say frankly that the revolutionists of the Romagnas vainly expect protection and help from him; let him assure us, once for all, that this pretended Government has done him an injury, by declaring that they put their trust in him.

Pending this official silence of six month's duration, the rebels may well believe that they are favored at Paris, and the Pope's true subjects, and the Catholics of the universe, may well suspect that under this silence lurks a policy opposed in fact to the policy vaunted in words. From which this curious result would follow: that both the duped "Italian Nationalists" and the peaceful citizens of Italy, would have to lament, at the same moment, that they were humbugged aliter atque aliter. Even now the Italianissimi growl that it it is so. For goodness' sake, do not give honest Italians any solid reason to make the same complaint!

There is another matter which gives much umbrage. On the one side, we are certain that France is in these days omnipotent in Italy, and that her commands are obeyed as the commands of a master. Why has not the Prince of Carignano accepted the Regency? Why has Cipriani cut his stick? Why does Garibaldi repose at his farm? Because the Emperor of the French has "advised" it: the whole press of Paris tells us so. Now, why does he not advise the usurping Government of Bologna to go about its business also, and leave the Pontifical forces to do the rest? Perhaps, because he can't .-But he is omnipotent. Perhaps, it is because he does not wish it? But his pledges to the Pope forbid us to believe that. What then are we to think? Pehaps, we ought to persuade ourselves that the Romagnese rebels would not beed the advice? But Napoleon has an army in Upper Italy. Perhaps, the pledge of non-intervention hinders the use of that army? But French intervention in the Pontifical States has now existed for ten years. And French intervention would be justified, as a duty and a right, even in opposition to a promise subsequently made. For it is France's duty to put an end to disorder of which she has herself been the (perhaps involuntary) cause It is France's right to redeem her solemn pledges to the Pope, even at the cost of Perhaps, they await the decision of the Conforce. gress? Good Heavens i with what face can a Government calling itself Catholic submit to the sanc-

putable rights of the Pope over the Romagnas, already recognised by Muropet 50 And suppose the Congress should disarow those rights, will the French Emperor consider himself, absolved from his engagement on his Imperial word? What need is there to consult a congress on his point? Who is it that has raised this question, which, without the Italian war, would probably never have come on the

diplomatic tapis?
But, let us grant that the coming Congress will not have to discuss the sovereignity, too evident, of the Pope over the Romagnas. Let us grant that these descinted provinces finally obtain the repose they so much need, under the ancient sceptre of their priestly kings. When is the Pope, then, to enter upon the possession of his own? After the Congress? Be-hold, then, secured for a while still to the Popolis, the Farinis, the doctors, the lawyers, the insolvent nobles, that piece of plunder in which they have already revelled for six months! Behold the people miserably doomed to grown under the revolutionary roke for a time which is even now too long!

Now, how can those people bless France? Who will tell the history when their Government is judged? But, what is worse, how will the Emperor of the French acquit himself when he has to render an account to the King of Kings and the Judge of Emperors? We will in charity suspend our final judgment of this incomprehensible policy; we suspend at this moment because we know that there is an Eternal judge, to whom it belongs to reunite the things that have been divided, and to render, sometimes in this world, but always in the next, unicuique suum.

Naples.-The following particulars relative to the attempt to assassinate the Director-General of Police at Palermo have been received :- "It was at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th of November, that the Commander Salvator Maniscalchi, Director of the Sicillian Ministry of Police, alighted from his carriage in front of the Church of St. Rosali. M. Maniscalchi was accompanied by his young wife and his two children. At the moment he was about to enter the church he was stabbed by an assassin. The dagger entered deeply into the lower part of the back, and the shock was so violent that M. Maniscalchi, in order to avoid falling, was forced to lean on the arm of his wife. The wounded man, however, was able to turn round and to obtain a view of the assassin. The latter is a man who does not appear to belong to the operative classess. He was dressed with a certain elegance, and wore a watch chain. M. Maniscalchi had sufficient strength to draw the dagger from his back and to pursue the assassin. His coachman and a police agent followed him, but the wounded man was soon compelled to stop, and the assassin escaped. A search was made in every direction, but without success. It is believed that the assessin relied on the aid of accomplices to save him from detection. It is hoped that the director's wound, though dangerous, is not mortal. It was feared that an insurrection might be the consequence of this attack, but Palermo remained perfectly tranquil. The city, nevertheless, has been placed in a state of siege. It was reported at Naples on the 3d inst., that the Director of Gustoms at Messina had been similarly attacked.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Private letters from Cadiz received in Paris state that the plan of the Spaniards is to attack Tetuan on two sides simultaneously-by land from Couta, and by sea from the river of Tetuan. The bad state of the roads and the defensive measures adopted by the Moors will render the attempt very difficult. It has been ascertained that Tetuan is defended by earthworks and redans, as at Sepastopol, constructed with a decree of skill not to have been expected from the Moors.

Notwithstanding the advantages gained over the Moors, and, if we give credit to the despatch of the 16th from Madrid, the great discouragement of the enemy, we do not find any decisive change in the relative positions of the belligerants. It is not easy to form a correct estimate of military operation carried on at a distance. We make every allowance for a General who may have difficulties to contend with not known to the public; yet, if any wrong be done to O'Donnell and those under him he himself is to blame for having raised hopes which are not yet realised. Our latest News from head-quarters announced that O'Dounell, reinforced as he has been by Ros de Olano's division, and having now the whole of his troops in hand, was on the point of assuming the offensive, whereas, up to the latest date, at all events to the 16th, we find that it is still the the Moors who are the assailants, and that they attack with the same impetuous bravery, and each time in greater number. As for the loss as reported in the Spanish bulletins, though probably less than that of the Moors, we cannot accept it as literally correct, particularly as we find the Commander-in-Uhief of the Spanish army, whose casualties are reported to be so trifling, earnestly calling ou for rein-

forcements. From a French and trustworthy source it seems that the loss by cholera of the French expedition against the Morocco tribes, now terminated, amounted to no less than 4,000 men. This is of evil omen for the Spaniards. It is stated, however, that the cholers is making great ravages among the Moors. If it has broken out among them, their want of proper medical attendance will be likely to render it fatal in a large proportion of cases.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburgh Gazette publishes the following speech from the Emperor Alexander to the nobles of Pakoff on the 22d ult., on the occasion of a general presentation of the nobility :- "I have long been anxious to visit you. The nobility have always promptly responded to the appeal of the Czar, and I have ever addressed them with entire confidence. It was with the same confidence that I appealed to you, gentlemen, on the question of the peasants, and I that you for having responded with sympathy to my application. At present that affair, with God's help, is drawing to a close: I hope you will await its conclusion with the same confidence that I myself have shown in appealing to you, and with the full conviction that this affair will be terminuted to the common advantage of both parties, in such a manner that the interests of the nobles may be, as far as possible, guaranteed, and that the condition of the peasants at the same time will be really improved. I um convinced that you will justify my confidence." The next day, at the moment of leaving Pakoff, when the marshals of the nobility presented themselves before his Majesty to thank him for having been present at a ball given on the previous evening, the Emperor addressed them as follows :-- " I thank you for your cordial reception, and I shall remember with pleasure the agreeable evening I passed with you. Remember, gentlemen, my words of yesterday. I am convinced that you have confidence in me, and I have equal trust in you. Be assured that your interests are always near my heart; I hope that by our common efforts, and by God's help, we shall attain the end desired in this matter, to the advantage of everybody. I pray you to give no credit to reports spread abroad by the evil-disposed, but confide in me alone and in my

The following is an extract of a letter dated St. Petersburgh, the 19th of November, (1st of December), and received yesterday :- " A courier arrived to-day, in forty-two days, from the Amoor, with great news. The Emperor of China has given the Russians notice to quit, as he had never authorised the cession of territory, and had only just heard of the settlement! Meanwhile the Russian Embassy at Pekin is 'sealed up' in its palace."

INDIA.

An Indian Niagara -- The Times' correspondent quotes an account of the Gairsoppa Falls, near Honore. They are six times the depth of Niagara. From the village of Gairsoppa, reached by a river of the same name, the writer of the account was car- evening of a winter's day, in the year 1802, during ground on which the first family erected their buildtion of a congress the sacred, inalienable, and indis- ried for twelve miles up the Mulimuneh Pass, and the short peace, I happened to be shooting on the lings was little better than a swamp. The settlers,

reached the Falls Bungalows bout three and a half bours after laying the top of the Pags 10 mm 1 22 10 10 10 M fi amphilies the of woods, and a tively about 500 yards wild ! This ing and boiling to make certain point; where it is lost in a perpetual mist and in an income of the certain boiling will be the certain boiling with the certain point; where it is lost in a perpetual mist and in an income of the certain the certai unceasing deafening roar, must first be imagined.— Leaving the Bungalow on the Madras side of the Hi ver, and descending to a position below the river level, you work your way up carefully and tediously over slippery rocks, until you reach a point, where a rock about twice the size of a man's body, juts out over a precipice. Resting flat upon this rock, and looking over it, you see directly before you two out of the four principal Falls; these two are called the Great Fall, and the Rocket. The one contains a large body of water, the main body of the river, perhaps 50 yards across, which falls massively and apparently sluggishly into the chasm below, and the other contains a smaller body of water, which shoots out in successive sprays over successive points of rocks, till it falls into the same chasm. This chasm is at least 900 feet in depth, six times the depth of the Niagara Falls, which are about 150 feet, and perhaps a quarter to a half a mile in width. These are the first two falls to be visited. Then move a little below your first position, and you will observe first a turgid boiling body of water of greater volume than the Rocket Fall, rushing and steaming down into the same chasm, this is the third fall the 'Roarer;' add then carrying your eye a little further down you will observe another fall, the loveliest, softest, and most graceful of all, being a broad expanse of shallow water falling like transparent silver lace over a smooth surface of polished rock into this same chasm; this is La Dame Blanche, and the White Lady of Avenel could not have been more graceful and ethereal. But do not confine yourself to any one place in order to viewing these falls, scramble everywhere you can, and get as many views as you can of them, and you will be able to decide upon which is the most beautiful. And do you want to have a faint idea of the depth of the chasm into which these glorious waters fall? Take out your watch, and drop as large a piece of rock as you can hold from your viewing place, it will be several seconds before you even lose sight of the piece of rock, and then even it will not have reached the water at the foot of the chasm, it will only have been lost to human sight; or watch the blue pigeons wheeling and circling in and out the Great Fall within the chasm, and looking like sparrows in size in the depths beneath you. But you have yet only seen one, and that not perhaps the loveliest, and at least not the most comprehensive view of the falls. You must proceed two miles up the river above the falls. and cross over at a ferry, where the waters are still and smooth as glass, and sluggish as a Hollander and proceed to the Mysore side of the falls, walking first to a point where you will see them all at a glance, and then descending as near as you can to the foot of these, to be drenched by the spray, deafened by the noise and awe-struck by the grandeur of the scene and by the visible presence of the Creator of it, in the perpetual rainbow of many and brilliant hues which spans the foot of the chasm."

It is curious that these Falls should have remained hitherto almost unknown.

BEREHAVEN HARBOR AND FRENCH IN-VASION.

It was rather amusing to find the Dublin Evnning Mail, in the following article, pointing out to the French how easily they can now effect a landing at Berehaven, and hold their ground against all odds.— The Mail (sly rogue—for the Papist pretends to be an O.angemen) seems to be directing the attention of the British Government to the place, with advice to fortify it against invaders. But everybody now know that England is too much occupied elsewhere, and cannot spare any money for that barren Irish harbor. There is every reason, therefore, to fear that the "Orange Papist" of the Mail (the wicked rogie) is only using this pretence as an indirect way of calling France's attention to that splendid harbor n which a whole invading navy might ride at anchor. Now is not this very wrong? Shocking:-

At the present day there not two opinions upon Berchaven's pre-eminence as the finest natural harbor in the United Kingdom for ships of war-for a large fleet-besides the remarkable advantage that it possesses in its geographical position; and there is also, at the upper end of Bantry Bay, a station inside of Widdy Island "where a fleet might anchor." these are the words of Captain Geoge Evans, R.N., in his evidence before the Commissioners for inquiring into the ports suitable for an Irish Ttransatlantic Packet Station. For that purpose other harbors might be preferred to Berchaven, but for men-of-war it was considered, by every naval officer who gave evidence, beyond comparison with any other. Captain Ev.ns said, "there is no harbor anywhere in reland equal to it; it has two entrances; when difficulties were thrown in the way of a railway to Berehaven, I proposed that the packets should run up to Bantry, inside of Whiddy Island, where a fleet might anchor. When you get into Bantry Bay there is not a rock all the way up to Whiddy Island anchorage." On this it may be mentioned that, "on the 30th December, 1796, two French 74 gun ships, and two frigates, came to anchor opposite Whiddy Island, on the north side, close to the mainland." It s so stated in a journal kept during the stay of the French fleet in Bantry Bay, published at Cork at that period, and that from the windows of Bantry House all that was doing on board could be distinctly seen." In the report of the Transatlantic Commission there is an interesting letter from the Inte Mr. Puxley, of Dunboy Castle, a gentleman of large fortune in that quarter; it is addressed to Admiral Gordon, "who fortunately," Mr. Pux'ey says, " had an opportunity of judging of Berehaven from experience."

I take it for granted that you do not agree with friend Bright, and the other members of the Peace Congress, that we are never to have war again written in 1851) and if we have one with France. ireland would assuredly be the first point of attack. Numerically, the greatest proportion of the population of Ireland are adverce to the government of Great Britain, and that feeling will not be lessened ov late occurrences. Where could there be a more favorable spot to establish themselver in than Berehaven harbor. Steam navigation has so done away with all that uncertainty occasioned by shift of wind or weather affecting sailing vestels, that a powerful fleet of steamers, with a well-appointed army on board, might run over and fird themselves there, even before it was known to the Government they had left France; and you know how easily (Admiral Gordon had commanded the channel squadron in Berchaven) and in how short a time, they could put it into such a state of defence as to resist almost any force that could be brought against them (unless we should anticipate them, as suggested by the Duke of Wellington.) It is little known how narrow an escape we had in 1786, when the French made an attempt to lard an army there. The Frenchmen mistook the Dursey Head for the Mizen, and, with the wind at south-east, they ran down so far to leeward that it took them three days to beat up as far as the eastern point of Bere Island, between which and the southern shore of Bantry Bay. they were obliged to come to anchor. The gale increased, so that they veered out second cables to each anchor, and after all they were obliged to slip them and go to sea, and that was the reason why the body of the fleet, when returned to the mouth of the bay, made signals to the few ships that got up to Bantry to join them, as they had no cables with which to come to anchor again. With the wind at south-east, as it was at the time, if I had been on board one of their ships, I could have taken the whole fleet through the narrow entrance, and placed them in safety in Berehaven harbor on the first of those three days if I had been so inclined. In the in this region, was at that time a wilderness; the

alifficances when the most and selection and olinis near-stacewes tern an exercise, we can unsave six heavy, ships, ciring, signal guns off the Mizon. Head, and I sent a yacht out for pilot them, in. They proved to be a squadron of six three-deckers detached "from the "Dismael" fleet, under the command of Sir Madrew Mitchell and 121 ylun baselment.

37" The yacht fortunately reached them just as they had determined to stand off the land for the night, as the gale was increasing from the south-east, and the crew brought them in through a narrow entrance, and they were soon at anchor. It saved them a night's encounter with perhaps, the heaviest storm that had been witnessed for that year. I hope the Government will not rue their economy in the defences of both countries. For the accommodation of a large number of vessels there is nothing on the coast of England or Ireland to be put in comparison with Berehaven. The masts might be blown out of a vessel in Berehaven before the anchor would stir."

Mrs. N. Devereux, of Utica, N. Y., made the magnificent donation of \$1000, toward the American College at Rome.

The progress of the Church in the United States during the last ten years has attracted the attention of all Ohristendom, and is the most powerful refutation of the assertion that a republic is unfavourable to the extension of our holy religion. We do not propose to enter into a historical review of the Church in this country, for it would be impossible to do so as fully as we should desire at the present time. Indeed such a task would require whose volumes for its proper performance, and we shall, therefore, merely present a few prominent facts, showing the practical work that has been done. In the year 1830, just 30 years ago, the number of churches in the United States was 230-to-day there are 2,400, while of Stations and Chapels the number is put down at 1,128. fn 1830 there were but 230 priests and ten bishops while the number of priests at present in the country is 2.235, and the number of Bishops 49. Of ecclesiastical institutions we have 48, but in 1830 there were omly 9. Thus in a single generation there has been an increase of 2,155 in the number of churches, an increase of 2,005 in the number of priests; an increase of 39 in the number of Bishops, and an increase of 39 in the number of ecclesiastical institutions. Let us look at the practical evidence of the progress of the church during the last decade. In 1850 there were three Provinces to-day there are 7; In 1850 there were 27 Bishops, to-day there are 49; in 1850 there were 1,081 priests, to-day there are 2,235; in 1850 there were 1,073 churches, to-day there are 2,-385; in 1850 there were 505 stations and chapels, to day there are 1,128; in 1850 there were 29 ecclesiastical institutions, to-day there are 48. Thus we see that the increase has been more than twofold. The progress of Catholic educational institutions has been not less marked, for we find that there are no less than 472 Parish Schools in which about ninetythousand pupils receive instruction which is almost gratuitous. Of the higher class the number is put down as follows :- Colleges and male academies, 89; female academies and boarding schools, 202, making a total of 291, in which about thirty thousand pupils receive instruction. These colleges, academies, &c., are almost all under the charge of religious orders, but there are quite a large number of schools conducted by Catholic lay teachers. In the consideration of these facts it is well to remember that a large proportion of our Catholic population are obliged to pay the quota of the taxes for the support of the public schools in addition to the liberal contribution made to maintain their own. While providing liberally of their means for the increase of the facilities for the diffusion of a sound system of Catholic education our fellow Catholics throughout the country have not been unmindful of the claims of charity, for we find that the number of orphans supported is between eight and nine thousand, the number of asylums being 102. The number of other charitable institutions is 81 including hospitals, houses of the Good Shepherd, houses of industry, &c., &c.—New

York Metropolitan Record.

"Young" America; or the Fruits of "Common Schools."-There is, in almost all our large towns and villages, a species of youth, peculiarly American, which ought to be studied and attended. It consists of those who are old men at twenty-four, and who die of delirium tremens before the age of thirty or thereabouts. These are sometimes called "loafers about town," sometimes " wild young men." sometimes "vagrant boys," according to their pecuniary means or family standing, and the stage of develorment their life has reached. But whatever name they are called, the specific notes of this class of young men are clear and sharp. They exhibit extraordinary acuteness of mind at a very early age. They can "head" their parents and superiors—and boast of it. They cannot avoid a serious occupation. They can go to the theatres and coffee houses, in spite of prohibitions and watching. They can contract degts so dexterously that no unwilling parent can avoid the payment of them. At sixteen they will tell you that "they have smoked since they were boys," and would perish incontinently should they endeavor "to break the habit." They shout at political meetings, and show dirks and pistols in barrooms. They run races on the public roads, and fight with market-wagon drivers and barkeepers .-In short, they can accomplish all the feats of rowdyism their imaginations may conceive. At eighteen they have conquered the world. They have known it and triumph in their knowledge. They can go where they list, and meet acquaintances; nay, they have friends in every circle. The staid citizen and the "worthy Pastor" are their friends, because there seems to be some good in them yet. The politician courts them, because they can talk and fight, and, if need be, put on false whiskers and vote. They are known and liked in other circles, where a knowledge of the world is rapidly communicated, for their animal spirits and recklessness. At twenty they begin to fall into the "sere and yellow leaf." young men-perhaps of their own training-have pushed them off the track of popularity and leadership. They begin to go in debt for buggies, and sponge on others for drink. They hang about drinking saloons, and now and then do an odd job of swindling. Sometimes they get before the Police Court, and escape with slight penalties. They go to public meetings, now, but are watched there as loafers, and are first to be arrested when their neighbors make a row. At twenty-two the practice of impure and sensual excesses has nearly done its work. The almost preternatural "smartness" is gone. He who once delighted in over-reaching others, is now the jest or scorn of those who know him. He is known to the street boys as a common loafer, and he is not ashamed of it. In another year he is in the jail, or lunatic asylum; and shortly after is buried at the expense of the public. This eketch is a truthful description of a character not uncommon in American cities-even among the children of nominally Catholie parents. What is to be done with such young men?-or, rather, what is to be done with the parents, who are responsible, before God, for their rearing .- Cincinatti Telegraph.

DECLINE OF A PROTESTANT SECT .- The New York Independent gives the following details concerning the Stakers, once a very thriving branch of the Protestant Ohurch in the State of New York:-

"SOME FACTS ABOUT SHAKERS .- The Shakers exist only in this country. It is doubtful whether such an independent community, with such peculiar views and practices, would be suffered to continue their institutions without uncomfortable molestation in any other. The first settlement was begun eighty years ago, on the site of the present town of Watervliet, about seven miles east of Troy. The country,

THE TOILET COMPANION-Is the name by which Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co:, at Boston, designate the neat and convenient case in which these famous chemists and perfumers put up their superior preparations for toilet use, viz., "KALLISTON," "COCAINE,"
"ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH" and "FLORIMEL." The Kalliston is an article the ladies already regard as an indispensable preparation for promoting the healthy condition of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. The Cocoaine, containing a large proportion of Cocoa-Nut Oil, imparts to the hair a glossy appearance, invigorates it and gives it a healthy growth. The Oriental Tooth Wash arrests decay of the teeth, cures canker, hardens the gums and imparts fragrance to the breath. Florinel is a delicate and enduring perfume of exquisite odor, and so pure as not to discolor the lightest fabric. Burnett's Toilet Companion will be much in demand as it becomes generally known .- Providence Press.

Mother Ann's .- New York Independent.

Wholesale & Retail, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; S. J. Lyman; Lamplough & Campbell, and by Druggists generally.

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The editor of the ' Flag of Our Union' says in his paper of July 17, 1858:—"The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands who have experienced entire cure from Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Pulmonary Discuse generally by the use of his Balsam. The invalid need not fear to give this preparation a careful trial, as we speak from experience. More than ten years since the editor of this paper tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative for pulmonary disease."

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Gentlemen:—Having experienced the most gratiing results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have also used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence.

Your obedient servant. L. J. RACINE. Buy none without the signature of I. BUTTS.

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INFORMATION WANTED,

OF OWEN CONAUGHTON, who left Ballintubber County Roseommon, Ireland, for New York in 1830 (his wife Mary Dolan, left in 1832 but was cast away on the passage and forced to hand in Canada, where she died of cholera.) Any information of any surviving member, or any vestige of the family is ear-RICK CONAUGHTON. Address in care of the Rev. of the large Spinning Top. J. Hogan, Montreal, O.E.

THE TRUE WINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JUST PUBLISHED.

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tory, &c., for 1860. Recommendation of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Baltimore:

Messrs. MURPHY & CO. having undertaken the publication of the Metropolitun Calholic Almanac, at the instance of the late Provincial Council at Bultimore, I recommend the undertaking to the favor of the Prelates of the United States and of the Clergy and Faithful, that the necessary information may be furnished them in due time, and that the work may furnished them in _____ meet with patronage. † FRANCIS PATRICK, Archbishop of Baltimore.

The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac and Luity's Directory, is an authorized Catholic Annual, and as such is recommended to the Faithful of the United States. It contains reliable information concerning the state of Religion and its progress in our country, together with the most ample details of the Ecclesiasticalaffairs of the several Dioceses of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, prepared and furnished for this work by the respective Prelates. The General Information is as full as is consistent with its character, rendering it a valuable book of reference for every Catholic family. The Ordo has been prepared with the greatest care, and will be found so complete as to present to the Clergy not only the various Offices, but also the principal

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A SCHOOL TEACHER, for the Parish of St. Colombian, for the Catholic School on the Front Concession. A salary of Forty-five Pounds Currency will be given, with a free house and firewood.

Apply to Mr. George Welsh of the same place.

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Lessons from Seven to Nine each Evening, for five nights each week.

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copying the above.

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INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK LYONS who left Montreal for New York about nine years' ago, and has not since been heard of. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, Eliza Lyons, at this office. United States papers will confer a favor by

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HAS REMOVED TO 178 NOTRE DAME STREET,

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BUSINESS DEVICE :

Quick Sales and Light Profit. Nov. 17, 1859.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

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

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

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

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is com-bined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affecarise from it and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Enysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DIGOTSY, DYSPETSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS AMSING FROM VITATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveare so composed that disease within the range of

containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausca, Indigistion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite. Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, which is from a low state of the body or obstruction

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Courhs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Brouchitis, Incipient Consumpa tion, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

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

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

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

Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of their children. The Religious instruction will be under the direction of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a-week in French and English.

Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of English will procured. Nine A. M , on MONDAY next, 22d current. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the

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

Ludgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Bill Books, Pass Books, Copy Books, Maps, Diaries, Portemonnaies, Wallets, &c. The National Series, and a good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools. Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Cate. chisms of all denominations.

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

Scottish American Musical World Weekly Mercury Musical Friend Frank Leslie Staats Zeitung Harper's Weekly Picayune Police Gazette Clipper Brother Jonathan Tablet

Atlantische Blatter Herald Tribune Times Frank Leslie's Magazine Irish News Phoenix

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

Independent,
And all the Montreal Daily and Weekly papers. Additions from time to time will be made to this department as the public demand may require. The undersigned will also receive orders for every description of PRINTING and BOOKBINDING, which he will execute with taste and despatch and

at reasonable rates. Subscribers to the various Illuminated Works and Periodicals of the day can have them Bound in a style of excellence appropriate to the work. Par-

ticular attention will also be paid to the Binding of Music. Postage Stamps for Sale. The undersigned hopes by unremitting attention in all departments of his business, equitable dealing

and moderate charges, to receive, and respectfully solicits, a share of the public patronage.

W. DALTON,

No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street.

September 22.

Chamoly—J. HECKETT.
Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships—P. Hacket. Erinsville-P. Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossit Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersell—Rev. R. Keleher. London-Rev. E. Bayard.

Kemptville—M. Heaphy. Kingston—M. M'Namara Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle—W. Harty. Merrickville—M. Kelly. Millbrooke—P. Maguire. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn.

Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond—A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Fulvay.

St. Raphael-A. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Thorold-John Heenan. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-P. Doyle. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. Windsor-C. A. M'Intyre. York Grand River-A. Lamond.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE RISKS taken for this Old Established Office, on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class Companies.

M. H. GAULT, Agent.

October 13.

DRY GOODS.

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

JOHN PAPE & CO.

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

GENTLEMEN,

SEND YOUR ORDERS

THE CLOTH HALL,

292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

YOU will find a most Fashionable Assortment of Woollens to select from. A perfect Fit guaranteed. The charges are exceedingly moderate, and the system is strictly one Price.

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

(Corner of King and William Streets,)

MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN,

Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-

ers, will be unchanged.
Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it



box.

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

A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarsh-

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York.

**Effectual in removing Hourseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.,

Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

. Wesleyan Minister.

SYOCHEAR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL **DRYSTGOODSIC AND AGROCERIES of a service of the control of the c

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER,

INFORMS the Public that he will receive, per each Steamer, a well selected assortment of NEW GOODS, bought in the European Markets, for CASH. He will OPEN, in the beginning of September, a Store, near the New Market,

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

next door to Thomas Tiffin, Esq., where he will have constantly on hand a large assortment of French and English DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., at very Low Prices.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

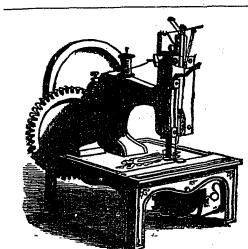
P.S .- Mr. OMER ALLARD'S friends will be glad to learn that he is with Mr. Fauteux, both so well known to the trade. Sept. 23

ROBERT PATTON.

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

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

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



ONLY \$75

FOR ONE OF SINGER'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES, WARRANTED TO BE THE SAME,

In every respect, as those sold by I. M. Singer & Co. in the States for \$110.

THIS PRICE INCLUDES an IRON STAND such as Singer sells for \$10. I have made an improvement on Singer's large sized Machine, by which patent leather can be stitched without oil. Shoemakers had a great objection to use these Machines before, owing to the oil continually working off the leather on the lastings and cloths of ladies gaiters. The necessity of applying oil to patent leather is entirely obviated by this new improvement.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

CALL AND EXAMINET All intending purchasers are invited to call and examine the BEST and CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINES ever offered for sale in Canada.

			PRICES:		
No.	1	Machine		\$75	00
No.					
No.			large and improved	95	00
1101	_			c	70 4

have received numerous testimonials from Boot and Shoe manufacturers, Tailors, Dress-makers, Seamstresses, and others, who are using my Machines -all unite in recommending them for general use.

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

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

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

which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES. Montreal, 26th July, 1859. The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satisfied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have

used up to the present time. A. LAPIERRE & SON. If you want a Machine, making a Stitch which cannot be either ravelled or pulled out, call at

E. J. NAGLE'S Sewing Machine Establishment,

No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265. It is the only place in Canada where you can buy a Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt Bosom to a Horse Collar. All Machines bought of me are warranted for

Twelve months. E. J. NAGLE, OFFICE AND SALE ROOM, JE 265 Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL. FACTORÝ, Over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin. N.B.—Needles 80 cent per dozen.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

November 16, 1859.

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

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

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL'R

B. DEVLIN,

Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

RYAN & VALLIÈRES DE ST. REAL,

No. 59 Little St. James. Street.

ADVOCATE,

No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. GRAND TRUNK BUILDINGS.

73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

COMPLETE WITH TABLE, And Sewing with Two Threads

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE



equal to the high-priced Machines. OBSERVE .- We invite all to bring any garment, coarse or fine, heavy or light, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our machines -- the only low-priced Machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

reduced price, is something heretofore unheard of, yet we warrant them to be constructed of the best metals that money will buy, and the facilities of our manufactory are equal to the furnishing of one hundred machines per day.

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

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

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

We Hem any width without previous basting Stitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Saw in Cord; likewise Embroider with the lightest or heaviest silk or French working cotton. You may complete your entire Fall and Winter Sewing in a few days by taking a few lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines.

Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnishcd almost upon their own terms.

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

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

H. BRENNAN,

No. 3 Craig Street, (West End.) - NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTERAL.

FIRE, INURANCE COMPANY

HTTP: CITY OF MONTREAL COLOR OF YEAR CALLS

THE undersigned DIRECTORS, beg to inform the inhabitants of Montreal, that the said Company is NOW in OPERATION, and ready, to insure DWELL-ING HOUSES and their DEPENDENCIES. They invite those who have such properties to insure, to apply forthwith at the Company's Office, No. 1, Saint Sacrament Street, where every necessary information shall be given.

The rates are from one to four dollars per hundred pound for three years.

BENJ. COMPT, President.

J L Beaudry J Bte Homier Galbraith Ward Hubert Pare François Benoit G L Rolland P B Badeaux

Eugene Lamoureux P L LE TOURNEUX, Secretary. Montreal, Nov. 17, 1859.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE, Office-6 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL....\$250,000 SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000 MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, 65 Wall Street, N. Y. OASH OAPITAL,.....\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER..... 50,000

Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office, 33 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL,.....\$150,000 NETT SURPLUS..... 32,587

REFERENCES: Wm. Workman, Esq.

B H Lemoine, Esq. Wm. Sache, Esq. Edwin Atwater, Esq. Henry Lyman, Esq. . Ira Gould, Esq. H Joseph, Esq.

E Hudon, Esq.
T Doucet, N P, Esq.
Canfield Dorwin, Esq. N S Whitney, Esq. D P Janes, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq. Messrs. Leslie & Co. Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J & H Mathewson.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandize, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates. All losses promptly and liberally paid.

OFFICE-38 St. PETER STREET, Lyman's New AUSTIN CUVILLIER,

General Agent. Sept. 22, 1859.

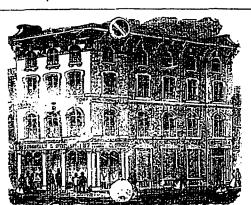
PATTON & BROTHER.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

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



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 87 M'Gill and No. 27 Recollet Streets, MONTREAL.

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

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

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

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

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

ded seaTHOMAS MIKENNA, "" PRACTICAL PLUMBER

ban gobares 1.921 Totand -92 Stat GOA: Stort F.H. T. T. E.R. No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, (Between" Notre: Dame and St. James Streets.)

MONTREAL. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER OLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner.

Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN M'CLOSKY

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, 38. Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Mon. treal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engage-

ments with punctuality.

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 Tar' Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

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

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all 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 erruption of the skin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 short time are full of yellow matter; some

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

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

ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Boston:--ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

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

scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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

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

And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN

to their advantage to try the Franklin. COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per

181 Notre Dame Street 17 12191/ (Nearly opposite the Donegana, Hotel.)

ADVOCATE,

ADVOCATES,

HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL.

WM. PRICE,

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

CHIEF AGENCY OF SCOVEL AND GOODELL'S **\$40**

SOMETHING NEW.

From Common Spools.



2,000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE. These Machines are warranted First Class, and fully

GUARANTEED NO. HUMBUG! A FIRST CLASS Family Sewing Machine at this

Having for some time been solicited to open a

Rooms.

