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REV. DR. CAHILL'S LETTER FROM AMERICA.

TO THE TENANT FARMERS AND CLASSES OF IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Beloved Fellow-Countrymen. — After a sick passage of thirteen days, I have arrived in this great city of the American Republic. The officers on board "the Packet" did everything that courtesy and even friendship could suggest in order to alleviate the distressing illness which unhappily has ever fallen heavily on me on sea, yet from the hour of my departure till this morning we sailed, nothing could remove my oppressive 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 mean 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 expulsion which has already swept from the soil of Ireland (see Government Report) three-fourths of the cabin poor; and which has heartlessly converted the peopled country into a land of bullock pasture, an aristocratic sheep walk.

Although a large class hostile to the interests of the Irish 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 race 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 natural guardians of the people, the owners of the soil.

It might be supposed that distance from Ireland might, in the view of the observer, diminish 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.

I have not as yet traversed the city and visited the localities, or the factories, where the Irish live and work. They have no cabs, or jarry 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 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 accurate with you in these details, as the slightest mistake would damage me in the opinion 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 reliable authority, that there are twenty readers in this country for the one you have in Ireland.

Believe me, beloved fellow-countrymen, your devoted servant and faithful friend,
D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

...of the peasant men and women and ornaments of Ireland, as to present their horses and their bullocks, and their pigs, and their flocks, as their fair criterion to judge of the growing material advancement of the peasant farmers of Ireland! This deduction has long sought to be established by the enemies of the Catholics of your country, is a treacherous falsehood; and is a mere feat to cover the shame and the cruelty of Landlords, in exterminating two millions of the Irish people.

In Scotland there is a universal social and religious sympathy between the Landlord and the Tenant, which sympathy in all cases secures to the small farmer and the laborer a permanent tenure and a constant employment; besides, the poor man can have always a market for his labor in the coal and iron mines, and in the numerous manufactures of his country. In England also every Englishman who holds land and lives on the soil and pays his rent, is considered to have a right by usage to live there as long as he wishes. The Landlord has a right to sell the land, but the Tenant has a right to live there. From a residence of some years in these two countries I have found that such is the established 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 so many men wish 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 wretched people, the universal employment of the city, the respect for 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.

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

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MEETINGS IN IRELAND TO SYMPATHISE 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 Wednesday last. It was a demonstration remarkable and significant on more accounts than one. Reading over the speeches 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 earnest, 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 we 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 injuries and shocking indignities, and accumulated insults, under which His Holiness agonises at the present hour. No doubt it was owing to a persuasion that an end had come to these innocent demonstrations, where the speakers on Italian affairs concealed even the names of Lord Palmerston and Russell—for certain it was this that kept away from the Killarney meeting some of the leading Whig Catholics of Kerry. They felt that Catholic Ireland could not support at one and the same time, both the Pope and Palmerston. Otherwise, had they believed that Ireland would be satisfied to give tears to the Pope, and the use of its members in Parliament to his greatest and most undoubted persecutors, 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 between the Pope and Palmerston, between the Vicar of Christ and Barrabas. — On the other hand the Catholics of Kerry have chosen and their choice is that of Ireland—as elsewhere should it not? It is in the following 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 that 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 banner 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 Palmerston 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 giving a full and glorious statement. "They 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 civility, when he had heard the fierce rhabdology of Palmerston, Russell, and Gladstone, against the Holy Father during the debate on Lord Elcho's motion, at the close of the last session, did declare in the face of the House of Commons, that he not only would not support that

infamous... that he would be assumed to be... (Unless we take some...)

The Cork Examiner states that in every parish of the diocese of Cloyne, a meeting was held on Sunday...

We (Tablet) did not know, when we wrote last week, of the meetings hitherto held in Ireland to sympathize with the Holy Father...

Many will refuse to share my estimate of His Imperial Majesty; but here is a letter I received a few days ago from a distinguished ecclesiastic in Rome...

Then what says the Primate of All Ireland, the Archbishop of Armagh? Point by point his Grace answers on his audience that there has been one Power in Italy the deadly enemy of truth and justice...

An 'inequality, a sense of wrong, a feeling of shame' was, indeed, perceptible... (Unless we take some...)

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...

The 'CORK EXAMINER' ON IRISH SYMPATHY 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...

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...

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—A FANATIC.—We perceive in a Tipperary paper a letter from Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin, strongly disapproving the views announced by William Smith O'Brien on the subject of slavery...

the clutches of the Mazzini faction and their spies. We and we began, by expressing our wonder that there should be any feeling of gratitude on the part of Irishmen towards the Emperor of the French...

IRLAND AND FRANCE.—The London correspondent of the 'Waterford Citizen' says:—'Your suggestion of a direct communication between Ireland and France engages the attention of the French press...

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...

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...

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...

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 intending emigrants from Ireland...

percentage their unopprobrious brethren at home would scarcely believe. Physically and morally their condition was preferable in the old land...

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...

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...

THE IRISH SWORD OF HONOR.—The Nation announces that the subscription for the McMahon sword now amounts to £310 12s 4d. This sum has been collected chiefly in coppers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—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...

DEPARTURE OF THE VERY REV. ARCHDEACON M'ENCKEN AND THE REV. EDMUND SCULLY.—Our readers will remember that a few months ago the Very Rev. Archdeacon undertook the long voyage from Sydney to Ireland to secure the services of several priests and nuns...

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...

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...

Mr. Saunders: Yes it is. Mr. Roche: Now, Mr. Saunders, is it not a fact that the guardians drank soda water? Mr. Saunders: The sick poor have soda water, and the guardians also drink it. If any guardian asks for soda water, I give it him.

the attempt to compromise the independent exercise of the Pope's spiritual power, of which his temporal sovereignty is the safeguard.—We protest against the rebellion of a portion of his subjects in the Romagna as unjustifiable...

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 law papers dare not print...

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...

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 they will be able to see the bill...

THE SICK POOR AND THE THIRSTY GUARDIANS.—Every one knows how tender Protestant Poor Law Guardians profess to be of their rataplanes' 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 quiet, but for an inquiry which is now being conducted by an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner into the tradesmen's accounts of the City of London Union...

It appeared that Mr. Clifton was dead, and the claim 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 consumption-books, 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 say 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 it 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 1859. 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 examination was subsequently resumed.) I find I can account for all the wine except one quarter-cask charged for on the 6th November, 1856, 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 poor 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 correct? Mr. Saunders: Yes it is. Mr. Roche: Now, Mr. Saunders, is it not a fact that the guardians drank soda water? Mr. Saunders: The sick poor have soda 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 to pay for it? Mr. Saunders: No, Sir, I do not. The Commissioner: I suppose you know it is not yours to give away? Mr. Saunders: 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, 1856, about 197 bottles of port wine and 100 bottles of sherry were consumed by such of the guardians as attended the committees at the workhouse. This appeared from the book to be about the average consumption.

principle of consequence; that, not even the prospects of employment as "political scavenger" under a Brown-Dorion administration would induce an honest man 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—

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 dishonourable concessions on our part.

We have indicated, we say, the secret and the extent of that irreconcilable discrepancy which exists between the TRUE WITNESS and its Catholic cotemporaries of Toronto.

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.

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.

There is, in New York city, a society called "The New York Association 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 acquainting themselves with the extent of pauperism in the State of New York.

the present moment, is found to be an enormous understatement 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!

Table with 3 columns: Country, Population, Paupers. Rows: England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, New York State.

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, 7-4-10 of the population respectively of the countries named. In other words:—New York State has 5 paupers to England's and 3 to Scotland's.

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.

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 best fitted to combat and conquer so terrible an evil.

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 the Revivals, offences, especially against chastity and temperance, had become more rife than ever, as was evident from the Police Court Statistics which it—the Belfast Whig—produced.

What do we think of this explanation? The Witness asks. We think that it is no explanation at all, but simply an impudent falsehood resorted to by the evangelicals, when all their attempts to refute the statistics of the Belfast Whig had failed.

In the meantime we would remind him 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.

WARNING TO DRUNKARDS.—If drunkards could take warning from anything, we would point out to them the fearful consequences of their degrading habits in the fate of those wretched creatures of whom we read in our cotemporaries as having been discovered in this City and at Toronto—"FROZEN TO DEATH."

Whatever difference of opinion there may be 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 Canadian 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.

Brownson's Quarterly for January, an admirable number, received. Will notice it in our next.

St. Patrick's Annual Soiree.—This most agreeable reunion took place on the evening of Wednesday last, under the auspices of the Saint Patrick's Society, and its worthy President, B. Devlin, Esq.

The festivities of the evening were inaugurated by brief, but neat and appropriate addresses from B. Devlin, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, and the Presidents, or representatives of our other National and Charitable Societies.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.—The subjoined remarks upon the duties of the Catholic press are from His Grace the Archbishop 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 recommendation and approbation stamps it as par excellence the Catholic journal of New York.

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.

Like all countries which have been for a long time under systematic spiritual oppression, thoughtless scepticism and indifference, and superstition divide the sway over the minds of the Lombards.—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.

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 before, 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 lose their force, as reason resumes its sway, and 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 spurned.

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.—Orangeism in fact, owes, if not its origin in Canada, at all events, its rapid and formidable extension, 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 alive to this day, would be as innocuous in the Upper Province as it is in the Lower. The

warmest supporters, the leading members, of the Protestant Reform party are Orangemen; and the main strength of the Clear Grits is to be found amongst the worshippers of St. William of Glencoe of pious 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 successful candidate. "We have no doubt that they did"—rejoins the Globe—"because the majority of them are as much opposed to the present Government as are the majority of the people of Upper Canada."

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

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 Naylor, Vickers & Co., Sheffield, England, of whom Messrs. Frothingham and Workman have been named agents in Canada.

We have before our eyes upwards of fifty certificates from heads of manufactories, officers of institutions, railroad officials, from clergymen in the United States, all vouching for the excellence and harmonious 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.

The following Commercial Receipt has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

The January thaw has been in full operation since our last, and a great deal of the snow has disappeared. Flour is without material change. There is a moderate consumptive demand going on; No 1 continues firm 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 out down to Superfine) sold without inspection at prices varying from \$5.25 to \$5.30.

Pork.—The demand for Dressed Hogs 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 effect sales to-day, a reduction from our highest quotations of 12 1/2 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.

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, \$5 to \$7. Butter—Fresh, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Salt, 10d to 11d. Eggs 1s to 1s 3d. Potatoes 3s 9d to 4s.

A British officer writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London Times, remarks:—"A Cathartic Pill manufactured by an American Chemist (Dr. J. C. Ayer, 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 discovery which he employs, and thus it is in every country; we do the labor, then the mousing Americans put their mark on it, and take the reward. Doot. Ayer is idolized by the Court and its retainers here which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff box, or diamond hilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Crozeson or Brodia—the great light by which he shines, is known." New York Sunday Paper.

Who are the Miserable.—Let the Dyspeptic, who suffers physically and mentally answer. But though he has drunk the very dregs of suffering, relief exists in the Oxygenated Bitters: they are "a cure for all his woes."

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

M. TEEFY, RICHMOND 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, VICKERS & CO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure, melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the elasticity 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 consequently more easily rung; and owing to the density and also to the well-known strength of the material, it is almost impossible to break them with ordinary usage.

GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

MRS. UNSWORTH has the honor to announce to her friends and the public, that she will give a GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, AT NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC HALL, ON 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. DALBERT, the Celebrated Pianists, and the best Amateur and Professional talent in the city.

- PROGRAMME. PART I. 1. Pianoforte Solo, "La Pluie d'Or," Valse de Concert, Composed and Executed by Gustave Smith. 2. Operatic Aria,—"M. Duclarme, accompanied by L. Duclarme, Jr. 3. Quartette and Chorus, "Shepherds tell me" Mrs. Unsworth, Daughters, Pupils, and M. Jeuloni. 4. Duett, "Tis lone on the waters," Mrs. Unsworth and Pupil, accompanied by Miss Marion. 5. Grand Operatic Scene, "Idol of my heart," An Amateur. 6. Ballad, "The New and old Song," Miss A. Unsworth. 7. Pianoforte Solo, "Love's Magic sounds,"—(Thalberg)—Miss Unsworth. 8. Duett, "Will 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. 10. Pianoforte Solo,—"M. D'Albert. 11. Irish Ballad, (by request) "She is far from the land,"—Miss A. Unsworth. 12. Song, "The Luggar,"—M. Jeuloni. 13. Quintette, "Come where my love lies dreaming,"—(Foster)—Mrs. and Miss Unsworth, Miss A. Unsworth, Pupil, and M. Jeuloni. 14. Pianoforte Solo, "La Rosee," Valse de Concert, Composed and Executed by Gustave Smith. 15. French Song, "La Madritene,"—Miss Unsworth. 16. "The Serenade,"—(Schubert)—Mr. C. B. Williams. 17. Duett, "Dear friends, good night,"—Mrs. and Miss Unsworth. 18. Quartette, "God save the Queen,"—Mrs. Unsworth, Daughters, and an Amateur.

TICKETS 2s 6d each—to be had at the Music Stores, Mr. Sullivan'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. January 12.

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

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 School, there are none whose conduct and application are not satisfactory allowed to remain. For particulars, apply to the Principal at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. Jan. 6, 1860.

ERINA SNOW-SHOE CLUB. THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will meet at the Corner of Dorchester and DeBleny Streets, on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF-PAST SEVEN, precisely. By order, JOHN COX, Secretary. Montreal, Dec. 19, 1859.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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...

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...

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...

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-priests in the 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 characterizes most forcibly the intention of the present enemies of the Holy See as "Jura omnia, divina et humana, funditus delere conantur."

Private letters from Caliz received in Paris state that the plan of the Spaniards is to attack Tetuan on two sides simultaneously—by land from Ceuta, and by sea from the river of Tetuan. The bad state of the roads will render the attempt very difficult.

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 belligerents. It is not easy to form a correct estimate of military operation carried on at a distance.

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 factious 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.

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budget for the year 1860 to the Council of State. The expenditure will exceed the receipts by 700,000 crowns. The deficiency is chiefly occasioned by the extraordinary expenses of the War Department. At must be observed that the Minister of Finance has calculated in his budget the expenses and the receipts of the Government of the Romagna, 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 Government is still occupied in increasing its army, 800 young men enlisted in Germany have arrived at Trieste, and Colonel Olaldi, 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.

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AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria - Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Antigua - Rev. J. O. ...

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

DRY GOODS, St. Lawrence House, 93 McGill Street, Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

JOHN PAPE & CO. HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES' CHEMISE HAIR NETS, all colors.

GENTLEMEN, SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre Dame Street, (West). YOU will find a most Fashionable Assortment of Woollens to select from.

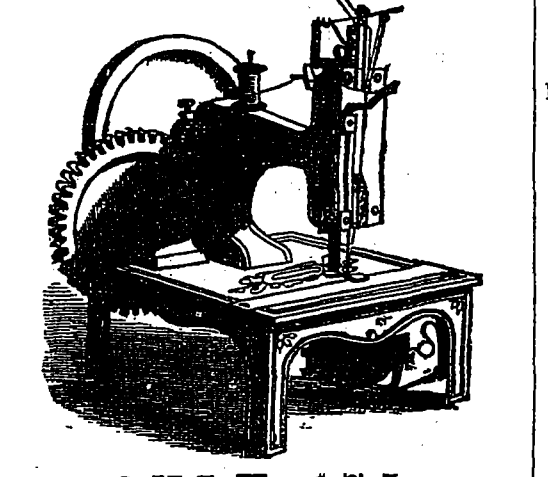
FRANKLIN HOUSE, (Corner of King and William Streets,) MONTREAL, IS NOW OPEN. And under the MANAGEMENT OF JOHN RYAN.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, 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.

CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. PIERRE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER, No. 112, St. Paul Street.

INFORMS the Public that he will receive, per each Steamer, a well selected assortment of NEW GOODS, bought in the European Markets, for CASH.

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 patronage he has received for the last three years.



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.

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

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES WRITTEN BY THE TWO LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA: Montreal, July 23, 1859.

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.

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.

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.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale BELLS, an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-Bells, House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 181, Notre Dame Street, (Nearly opposite the Donegana Hotel.) B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES, No. 59 Little St. James Street.

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

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

CHIEF AGENCY OF SCOVILL AND GOODELL'S \$40 FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, GRAND TRUNK BUILDINGS, 73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

SOMETHING NEW, COMPLETE WITH TABLE, And Sewing with Two Threads From Common Spools. ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE



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

GUARANTEED NO HUMBAG! A FIRST CLASS Family Sewing Machine at this 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 through every fourth stitch by cut.

Having for some time been solicited to open a 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.

ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your residence or at our Establishment. Servants taught at our Rooms. We Hem any width without previous basting; Stitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sew in Cord; likewise Embroider with the lightest or heaviest silk or French working cotton.

Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnished almost upon their own terms. Understand us, we will sew the coarsest Bagging or the finest Silk, Satin, or Lawn upon one and the same Machine. We work from two common spools of Thread or Silk, just as you get them from the shops.

H. BRENNAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End,) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL. September 29.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CITY OF MONTREAL. THE undersigned DIRECTORS, beg to inform the inhabitants of Montreal, that the said Company is NOW IN OPERATION, and ready to insure DWELLING HOUSES and their DEPENDENCIES.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES. COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE, Office - 6 Wall Street, N. Y.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y.

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

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 James, 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, Merchandise, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.

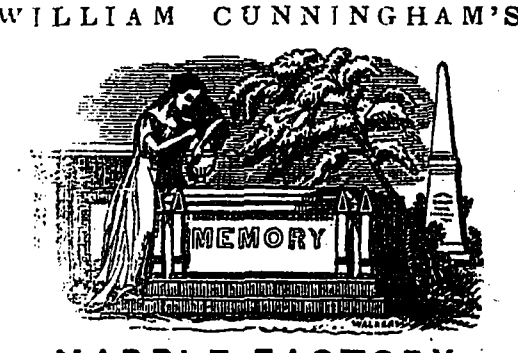
AUSTIN OUVILLIER, General Agent, Sept. 22, 1859.

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



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 87 McGill and No. 27 Reollet Streets, MONTREAL.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c. Also, English, French and German Cloths, Dressings, 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.



WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.) WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.

THOMAS KENNEDY, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GOALS FITTER, No. 52 SAINT PETER STREET, (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, 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 MC CLOSKEY, 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 Montreal, 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.

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

From the worst Scrofula down to the common 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 cancer 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 eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Scabies on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such relief that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

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 SHORE, Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum. ANOTHER. Dear Sir - We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W.