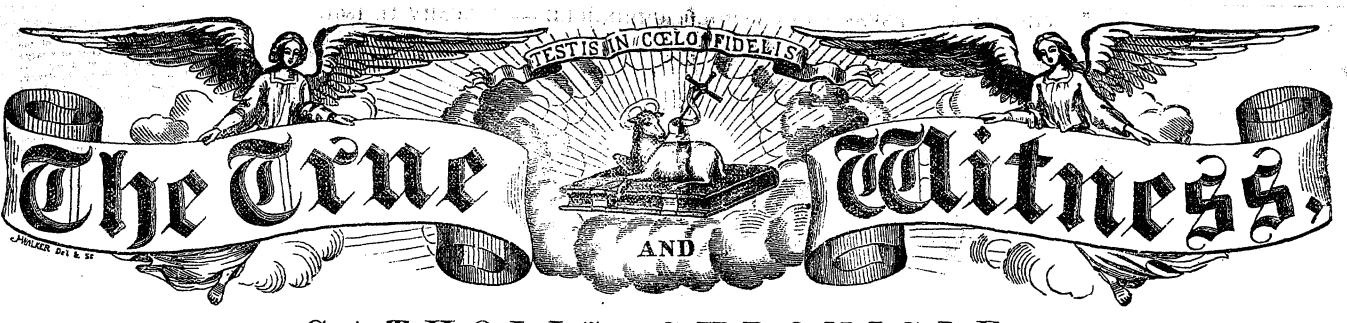
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XI.

THEOBALD;

OR, THE TRIUMPH OF CHARITY. (Written by Madame la Comtesse de la Rochert, and published under the auspices of the Archbishop of Tours.) INTRODUCTION.

THE LADIES OF CHARITY. (Continued.)

CHAPTER II .- THE CORSICANS.

The following morning, I went early to the baroness; the infant was on her lap, and she was giving it some drops of milk.

· I thank you sincerely for your kind and ready assistance,' said she. 'Do you know of a good nurse at this tune? This child requires one immediately.'

'I know just the person to suit you, a very poor but honest young women, who has just lost her own infant, and whose husband, a sailor, is absent on a long voyage, and will not return home for a year or two.

That is fortunate, and will suit us exactly ; tell me where she is to be found, and I will immediately send to engage her. Last night, the Abbe Durand baptised this poor little creature. who is very weak; the doctor assures me she was born prematurely.'

And Theobald, how is he to-day ?'

· My maid sat up with him ; he was in a high fever and delirious all night, but is better now. Would you like to see him ?'

I accepted her offer willingly, for the poor or-phan interested me much. We went to the room where he was in bed.

"Do you know me ?' said 1, approaching bin. He made an affirmative sign, but said nothing -bis forehead was burning, and his large black eyes gleamed with fever.

In his present state we cannot ask him any questions,' said the bareness ; ' and yet it would be very desirable to know the name of his family and the village they inhabit, as well as the place where their father was murdered, so as to be able to put justice on the track of the guilty parties."

'His sister can perhaps give us those details,' I suggested.

'You are right,' said Madame D-, ' let us go to my dressing-room, where I have had a bed placed for her. She has the ague, but fortunately no wanderings; the doctor has prescribed quinine for her.

The little girl told us she was named Clarita She was born at Piovela, where ber Lonciple. great-grandmother and aunt resided; but she could not enlighten us, as to the exact place where her father was murdered. She only remembered it was in the middle of the day, in a maquis (thicket or shrubbery) where they were all reposing, and waiting for the extreme heat to a man. Ah! my aunt Annunciata is a woman those lights and principles that must modify the pass, in order to continue their route. Clarita was asleep, when she was suddenly roused by the piercing cries of her mother, and beheld a dreadful sight; her father was extended on the time, for we were beginning to want aminunigrass, bathed in blood, her mother was calling tion." loudly to him, and imploring him to answer her; but, alas! he was dead. The sound of horses' feet and a second report of fire-arms was heard. Madame Loncini rushed from the fatal spot, dragging her children with her ; they lost themselves in the wood, and walked the whole night, until they found the stable, where they rested, worn out with fatigue. Clarita shuddered while relating this terrible adventure ; we caressed her good, every one loved her. affectionately, and wept with her. She was a pretty little girl notwithstanding her sickly appearance. The nurse arrived, and after making our arrangements, we gave the infant into her charge. The baroness then wrote to the maire of Piovela, requesting him to inform the family of their double loss. A detachment of Corsican volti- to undertake the voyage until next spring; but geurs was sent from Bastia to search for the my aunt wrote to say she was very ill, and my body of Antonio, and to arrest the murderer, if mother determined to set off at once. it was possible to find him. The story of the little girl made us imagine that it was a little led by the church bell, the baroness advised above Furiani that the crime had been commit- | Theobald to attend. ted. We then gave the directions about the funeral of the poor mother, and the Abbe Durand was kind enough to undertake the management and to officiate. Next morning, after having attended the service, I quickly returned to the hotel of the baroness; she was in the garden, where I joined ber. "Theobald is much better,' cried she, on perceiving me; 'he took a little soup last evening, and passed a very good night, sleeping calmly. But have the voltiguers made any disco-

to Theobald, for fear of giving him a false hope.'

The weather was magnificent; we took a few turns round the large garden, entirely surrounded ple, and the inhabitants of all the larger towns by a hedge of aloes, with long thorns. The air was balmy with the perfume of orange and citron of Nebbio, or of Cape Corso, in fact, that portrees, then in full flower. We stood on the terrace and looked at the sea, then so tranquil and transparent ; on the calm surface the fishermen's boats were gliding homeward. Nine o'clock now struck on the town clock, and at the same moment a steamboat shot rapidly before us, leaving a long track of foam on the waves, and a column of smoke in the air, both of which soon disappeared.

'Behold the image of happiness in this life,' said Madame D-, to me.

'Or rather the image of its glories,' I replied. At this moment we heard a stifled sigh close to us, and on turning, found it proceeded from Theobald, who had joined us.

"What is the matter, my dear child ? asked the baroness in her kindest manner.

'Ah! madame, is not that the steamboat that goes each week to France?

' Yes, my child, does it interest you ?'

'It was on that we had engaged our berths,' said the poor boy; 'and it misfortune had not fallen upon us, we should, at this moment, have been all on board. And my poor mother, who so longed for the day of departure !' He fell on his knees, and burst into tears; they were the first he had shed since the terrible catastrophe. We allowed them to flow, for we felt they would relieve him.

'My poor child,' at length said Madame D---; 'imitate your good mother's example, her courage, and resignation. Pray to God fervently. He never abandons us when we invoke His aid with faith.'

* And to think that three days later we should have been sale from their vengeance,' pursued Theohald, following the train of his thoughts.

'Did your father know he ran any danger ?' we asked, making him sit on a garden bench. 'No,' replied the youth. We thought we had nothing more to fear, as the Fabianos had left the island for the last seven years, and we had not heard they were likely to return.

'Who are the Fabianos ?' I asked.

"The enemies of par family for more than a century. There is much blood between us ;--they have killed more than ten of our relations, hope the rising generation, educated on the conbut we have not been behind with them,' added | tinent, will sooner or later lose their naturally he, with fierce pride. 'I was but six years old fierce inclinations. The Corsican soldiers serving when they besieged our house, and remember it in your army, where they invariably distinguish as well as if it had been yesterday. I carried themselves by their bravery, and other brilliant the cartouches to my father; my poor mother and sterling qualities, will there imbibe the spihad fainted; but Annunciata fired the guns like rit of read honor, and bring home to their hearths of courage. Cur house is well fortified with present customs, and, in time, regenerate the bars of iron everywhere ; however, when our shepherds came to our assistance, it was indeed

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1861.

No, a thousand times no, madame, their customs and manuers are as different as the territory they inhabit. The people of Bastia, for exam--I may also add the country people of Balagne, tion of the island which is most laborious and most civilized, do they resemble, think you, the mountaineers of Sartene, of Ajaccio, or Corte ? the Greeks, the Romans, the Aragonese, the Pisans, the Genoese, the English, and the French, have all in turn possessed Corsica, and each nation impressed the mark of its passage on the natives."

"But," said I, "how is it that on so small a surface all these different customs and manners have not melted little by little, as has already happened in France, in England, and many other countries?

"Oh, madame, that is easily explained. Corsica is little more than a chain of mountains exteading the whole length of the island from Cape Corse to that of Bonifacio; these mountains are crossed by the wild and savage gorges and narrow valleys, and up to this day there is very little communication possible. The rivers are not narigable; there are no roads; those from Bastia to Ajaccio and to St. Florent are the only roads where travelling in a carriage is practicable, and those have not yet existed fifty years; everywhere else we must proceed on horseback, across rocks, and through thickets, and at the risk of breaking the traveller's neck. These difficulties, joined to the natural indifference of the Corsican for all that does not concern him personally, cause the inhabitants of places separated only by a hill to remain utter strangers to each other. Many of the people on the mountains rarely descend to the plain; and hundreds of country our towns.'

'Can you in any way explain that love of vengeance common to all Corsicans, and which is the distinctive mark of their character ? During the short time I have been at Bastia, the most civilized town on the island, three murders have been committed in the vicinity I inhabit .--Is not this a deplorable state of things?

"I lament it with you, madame, and with all good and enlightened Corsicans, and they, I am happy to say, are very numerous; but let us whole population. However, we must admit the amelioration will be slow, for the spirit of hatred and vengeance in the heart of a Corsican will long survive the march of improvement. The power of prejudice is such, that its triumphs over the repugnauce of the most learned and enlightened men; while the fear of scorn and contempt, which is the portion of those who refuse to revenge themselves (that human respect which unfortunately is stronger than the voice of conscience) has, 1 regret to say, often induced men to commit murder who were naturally disposed to be good and virtuous." "Great Britain !' I exclaimed, "to make murder a point of honor. To erect it into a virtue. This is dreadful, your countrymen must be very "You know they are not,' said the doctor with warmth; for while admitting the baneful effects of 'La Vendetta,' the good man would not listen to a word against the national honor. "The Corsican is full of good qualities; he is courageous, hospitable, and faithful to his word and engagements. Fraud and rapine are unknown to him. You may leave your house open day and night, and travel charged with gold, without fearing the abstraction of the smallest coin robbery, and all crimes suggested by low or sordid passions, are considered a stain, and inspire the most profound contempt in public opinion. La Vendetta never would have taken such a root with us, if the principle did not proceed from a feeling of honor, and from an exaggerated sense of justice.' What, La Vendetta a sense of justice i' I exclaimed, interrupting the doctor; 'you will have some difficulty of persuading me of this?" "Because you are not yet sufficiently acquainted with our history,' replied he, immediately.---'You do not know that the Coisican, oppressed When the culprit could purchase the pardon of his crune by paying a sum of money it was nethe judge.

'La Vendetta might then have been less odious,' said I, ' but not less criminal, for in my eyes nothing can justify murder.'

'La Vendetta, in reality, is no murder,' replied the doctor; it is almost always an open and declared war; it has laws which are always respected. Generally before commencing hostilities, an emissary of the offended party presents himself before the enemy, and warns him by say-It must be borne in mind that the Phoenicians, ing, 'War is declared between us; I give you eight days to apprize your relations and friends, but before the expiration of that time, beware." There is no example that this time of armistice has ever been violated by either party. In all this, madame, there is nothing low or even unjust."

"Do not take so much trouble to defend a bad cause,' said I, laughing at the doctor's warmth of manner. I do not reproach you with base or low motives, for I well know you are all but too susceptible on the point of honor."

Alas ! said the baroness, who till now had listened in silence, 'when will the spirit of cha-rity reign ou earth ? When will men, who recognise God as their common Father, look on each other as brothers ? I hear continued discussions on the best means of civilizing Corsica. Some pretend it is only necessary to make practicable roads in order that the lights of the times and the march of improvement may circulate freely; others assert that the institution of a jury has given a mortal blow to the barbarous prejudice of the 'vendatta,' from which it can never rise, there are some, also, who seriously declare that in destroying the goats, they would do away with the most frequent subject of disputes and subsequent vengeance; others would burn all the maquis, or thickets, and cultivate the untilled land. It appears to me that as secondary causes, all this might contribute towards the great work of civilization; but I firmly believe people die without ever having put loot in one of that the foundation of Corsican regeneration must lie in Christian education, which alone can it was so late, and the place so retired and soliameliorate a whole people, as it improves individuals."

> "Now do not contradict me doctor,' added she, seeing Mr. Saludo about to interrupt her; 'I know beforehand all you would say. The Corsican is religious without doubt, and would | far more quickly than usual. It approached sacrifice his life if necessary to prove his faith in our blessed Redeemer; but his devotion is not | turned round and perceived at the distance of sufficiently enlightened, he knows the outward | ten steps, a very tall man, between two chestuatpractices of religion, but very little of its moral trees, who contemplated us with eyes, that in tendencies, which are the essence, very little, in] the darkness appeared like those of a lynx. The short of that practical charity and love which | lower part of his face was hidden by a long and Christ's religion enjoins all. If priests, indued with this evangelic spirit were sent everywhere, pelone (or manife) of long hair which covered and the means of gratuitous education increased for poor boys and girls, which has already done so at that hour ; he head was concerled by a longmuch good amongst other people, this, with the pointed cap. A gue on his shoulder, and a carestablishment of good boarding-schools for the Christian education of young ladies-for women, in whatever state of subordination they may be held in this country, nevertheless, exercise an unmense influence on public opinion-if, I say, this plan were carried out you would very soon see wonderful results spring from this Christian fixed with terror. At length recalling all my teaching. 'You are right,' said the doctor, in a grave tone. 'Yes, you are certainly right; how is it that this has never been thought of before ?" 'I know not,' said the baroness, ' but lot us go, if you please and visit your little patient, whom I long to see cured of her fever.' I accompanied them to see Clarita, and perceiving that she was already much better, took my leave, and returned home.

No. 22.

"The wild rocks of Monte Christo and Capraija threw their shadows on the sleeping waves; and the white houses of the Island of Elba appeared clearly, lighted as they were by the oblique rays which gilded them. I long contemplated this isle, celebrated as it is by the remembrance of the great man whose birth-place was Corsica, and who, after having subjugated nearly the whole of Europe, found himself reduced to the possession of this poor little kingdom, where his great soul could not exist. I sighed when I thought of this great reverse of fortune, and looking around, thought myself so happy and fortunate in my middle station, under this pure sky, in the midst of this magnificent vegetation-this perfect solitude-that my heart softened, my eyes filled with tears of gratitude, and, falling on my knees, I gave thanks to the Almighty for showering upon me so many favors.

When I recovered from this kind of eastacy, the sun had disappeared beneath the waves. It was more than time to return home. I called my children, and they ran before me. We hastened on, following the windings of the hill. We socu reached a wood of chestnut-trees, whose yellow leaves strewed the ground, for it was autuma .---Multitudes of little birds were singing in the higher branches. This, with the murimur of a limpid brook falling in mimic cascades over fragments of rock, formed a real, though quite a different scene of enchantment. + Oh (Ind !) said I in my inmost heart, ' how generous art Thou thus to diversify Thy gifts, in order to multiply our pleasures.' And, walking on slowly, plunged in a sweet reverie, 1 was startled by an almost imperceptible rustle. I stopped to listen ; it was like the footfall of a man on the dead leaves which crackled under his weight.

To meet a human being in the neighborhood of a town containing a population of 13,000 souls, may appear a very natural occurrence, but tary, that I trembled involuctarily. The sound at each instant became more distinct. I tried to raise my courage by thinking it was some vdlager returning home, and endeavored to laugh at my lears, although my heart continued to beat nearer and more near, then suddenly crosed; I bristling beard, which reached to his chest ; the him, gave him the appearance of a wild animal touche bag, with a pistol on the left side, completed his accourrements. He held a small horse by the bridle, which was pawing the earth with impatience. I looked long, in spite of myself, at this strange apparition, which 'exercised a kind of fascination upon me, for I was transenergy, I took my children, one in each hand, and began to run as fast as I could on the uneven ground; but all at once I was arrested by the very brook I had so much admired a few minutes before. It was not deep, but much too wide to pass with dry feet; I knew not what to do, for I dured not go back. At this moment I heard a voice crying in the Corsican idiom-'Let me assist you;' and before I knew what plan to pursue, I felt myself raised by two strong nervous arms and safely placed on the other side. I uttered a cry, at which the man with the long beard smiled; he took over the children and nurse in the same manner, and said, as he walked by my side-"You are not a native of this place, signora ?" "No, sir, I replied in a somewind trembling voice. "But you live at Bastia ?"

very?"

They found a spot in the wood, saturated with blood, about four leagues from Bastia ;and have brought a horse and a valise, that Clarita has identified as baving belonged to her futher. As to the boil; it has not been found.?

· Perhaps Antonio may not be dead after all, cried I; ' what happiness for his children, if their father still lived.?

The baroness shook her head. 'We must not expect such good fortune,' said she mournfully. 'At all events, not a word must be said

"What customs! My God, what customs!" exclaimed the baroness.

Theobald looked at her in astonishment.

' You speak like my poor mother,' said he ;she always blamed our habits, which she called barbarous. My aunt Annunciata insisted that her sister-in-law had no more courage than a kid; but my dear mother was so gentle and

"Do all in your power to resemble her, Theobald; but what were you going to do on the Continent?

"To pursue my studies, madatae; my father | bad." was to have placed me at college, after we had visited my aunt Folmost, the only living relation on my mother's side. We did not intend

Divine service being at this moment announc-

" My footman shall conduct you,' said she ;pray the Almighty for your father and conther ; it is now all you can do for them.'

"No, not at all,' replied the youth, moving away.

"Did you hear that ?' said I, to my friend.

"Alas, I did,' she replied ; " a vague desire of vengeance already fills that young heart. I particularly observed him all day yesterday, and am convinced that the only hope for him lies in a truly Christian education; otherwise, one day or

other, his hands will be stained with blood. He is proud, violent, and viadictive like all his race : he also possesses all the great qualities of the national character-courage, honor, the love of and groaning under the domination of the Gefamily and of his country, and knowledge of his noese, finding no tustice or protection, either in own dignity. Ah, he is, indeed, a true Corsican. the laws or with the magistrate, was compelled own digaity. Ah, he is, indeed, a true Corsican. the Dr. Saludo, who at this moment joined us. We turned at his voice.

Bastia, and I liked to teaze him.

CHAPTER HI .--- A MEETING IN THE NEIGHBOR-HOOD OF BASTIA.

On leaving church after vespers, in the afternoon of the same day, my husband informed me he could not accompany me in our usual walk, being eugaged in an affair connected with his post. Annoyed at this disappointment, I took our children and their nurse, directed my steps to the mountain, and, disdaining the beaten tracks, turned to the right among flowering heaths and tufts of myrtle. We soon found ourselves in a deep and narrow ravine, entirely covered with wild lemon-trees, lentiques, and the rose-laurel, so common in the Island. Crossing the little brook that murmured at the bottom, we ascended about half of the hillside, when we reached a kind of platform shaded by oak and olive-trees.

Somewhat tired by the deep ascent, I seated myself on a block of granite covered with moss. A forest of strawberry-trees with their red and flexible stalks, their evergreen foliage, and small | fied." white flowers, shed their scarlet fruit in every direction; the ground was covered; my children | Bastia ?' picked up a great quantity with which they filled their straw-hats; they ate part of them and began playing with the remainder. The setting sun illumined the horizon, not a cloud yelled the pure like infinity, of which it is an image. The transtaut, we distinctly visible.

. For the last six months I have lived in the town."

"Ahl no doubt your husband has a situation under the French government ?'

" Precisely,' I replied, much surprised at the kind of examination I was undergoing, not knowing at that time how curious the Corsican is by nature.

" Has your hashand a good place ?" continued my questioner. 👘

'I can only assure you we are perfectly satis-

Well, and how do you pass the time at

'You should know that better than I, for no doubt you are a native."

'I a native of Bastia !' cried he, in a tone of contempt. 'Ob, no, signora, thank you; I am azure of the heavens, the valley lay at our feet from beyond the mountains; there is, do you 'Yes, the Corsican of the mountains,' said to seek it Linself in the blade of his stiletto. with all its luxuriant vegetation, and the sea pre- see, as much difference between a Corsican of sented itself to our view, majestic and boundless, my country and a Bastiacco, as there is between the blade of my stiletto and a dinner-knife."-1 "Do not all Corsicans resemble each other ! cessary that the courage of the injured party parency of the atmosphere was such, that the And with these words he drew from a dirty mosaid I, somewhat mischievously; for be was of should serve as counterpoise to the iniquity of coast of Tuscany, more than twenty leagues dise rocco case the brightest, and apparently the seenest stile to I had ever, seen. I took care not to

2 -----

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY II, 1861.

our interview.

"Here is a path that will take you straight to pointing out a narrow road winding through the sportation each. thicket of underwood.

Here and a second second second second second

place would have done the same.

any one that I know of; and even were it so, rule to the Jail Journal of Mr. John Mitchel. women and children are always respected. The They will inform us, after perusing it, whether term bandit, which appears to alarm you so they covet a similar treatment. much, does not signify either a thief or a low criminal, but simply an accused man who is out- signy has thought proper to pass over in silence, lawed; and in Italian it means literally a banish- and which we will be excused for dwelling on. ed man. The bandit watches his enemy and that is-the way in which these three condemnakills him, with a certain ann, if he meets him; tions were obtained, as well as all those which. less a woman. He accepts from his triends the cases. Do not these French writers, whom we ammunition necessary for his kind of life-often, now answer, remember (not to speak of anything indeed, the bread and polenta (cakes made of more remote) the famous proceedings against chestnut-meal) for his support ; but far from tak- O'Connell, from November, 1843, until Feb., ing the most triffing article, he would consider it 1844? Are they ignorant of the scandal which a duty to punish in the most exemplary manner the bad faith shown in packing the jury caused, those capable of such baseness, so much would even among the Commons' and Lords' Houses he fear of being confounded with them. Indeed, of Parhament? We desire to emphasise this. the kind of existence which the bandits lead is and to bring it into special prominence; it is not considered dishonorable, and you frequently see very worthy people do them kind offices, and which some attach to the safeguard of a jury, in on terms of friendship with them. For many of the English system. these men re-enter society after having passed the time of their outlawry, and take the place by jury has always been a mockery in Ireland. they formerly accupied there without having It is a sad statement to have to make, but hislost in public opinion."

· All this does not prevent the eyes of my adventurer with the long beard from being very extraordinary eyes,' said I, laughing ; ' but really, my dear doctor, all the Corsican bandits should these two pillars of English liberty. unite in bestawing upou you a lancet of honor False or "packed?" juries condemned the re-for the warm manner in which you take up their bel journalists of 1798, of 1813, and of 1848. cause.

(To be continued.).

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE IRISH.

We translate the following very important article from La Constitutionnel, the semi-official journal of the French Government, which has come to hand :---

In the recent discussions upon laws concerning the press, several papers have appeared to feel scandalized at the blow which the circular of minister of the Interior gave to the liberality of the English Government. They reproached Count de Persigny with attributing to effete laws a present vitality. According to them, if English, legislation employed rigorous measures against the press, at different periods, such measures, at present, are dead and of no effect. And then, passing over the facts of 1848 mentioned by his Excellency, they cited as an example of unrounished license of the press amongst our neighbours, the Irish journals and their daily diatribes against the crown and Parliament of Lagland. We think it our duty, were it only for history's sake, to reduce this example to its proper value, and to show that the Minister of the Interior, has rather extenuated than exaggerated, in what he said of the liberty of the press in

John Mitchel, was sentenced for fourteen years; the other two, Messrs John Martin and the town, as it is there you wish to go,' said he, O'Doherty, were condemned to ten years tran-

Mr. Mitchel's paper, the United Irishman, 'Thank you,' said I, bowing to him, 'I will did not survive four months, Mr. Martin's, the immediately take it, as I am anxious to return Irish Felon. and Mr. O'Doherty's, the Irish bome.' He watched me for some time, still Tribune, which succeeded to the first named, order, right, are just now down. Rome shows still holding his horse by the bridle; then I heard were suppressed after about five weeks of exist- for the right, and the Holy Father stands like a pyhim turn away, humming an old song. When I ence. To sell copies of these papers in the reached home I found several friends waiting for streets had been, at first forbidden; then, the reached home I found several friends waiting for streets and been, at min to been, at misrule or no rule is ready to built in every all that me; I immediately related my adventure. They police entered the printing offices, one day, and it may quickly confound and almost destroy all that it may quickly confound and almost destroy all that confiscated all the materials employed in the pub-is good and true; then the end looms in the offing taken the man for a bandit and any one in my lication of the incriminated papers. Concern-

ing the manner in which the seatence was car-And if it had been a handit.' said Dr. Salu- ried out, under which these three writers suffered

But there is one thing which Count de Perbut he would not touch an inoffensive man, fas in Ireland, have been pronounced in political essential to do so, on account of the importance

Whenever employed in political cases, trial tory witnesses that, in order that the British habeas corpus and the jury, legally constituted-

A false or " packed" jury declared O'Connell and his companions guilty, in 1844.

We say that a jury is a false one (packed) when, contrary to the law which demands "a jury impartially chosen," the jury is composed in such a way that the accused has for judges, not his peers, but his natural enemies. Thus, in O'Connell's case, on the first choice of fortyeight jurymen there were but eleven Catholics, feed my sheen"-John xxi 15. Thus the whole flock whilst Catholics formed an immense majority upon the general list. Besides this, the crown prosecutor, who possesses an unlimited right of challenge, eliminated these suspected persons, and had no difficulty in finding, amongst the remainder, twelve devoted consciences.

Hearken, also, to what was said on this occasion, in the House of Commons :--" Nominally, the two countries (England and Ireland) posses the same laws. Trial by jury, for instance, exists in the one as in the other ; but is it administered here and there in the same manner? It is the custom of the Crown, triminal cases, to set aside all Catholics and liberal Protestants .---This is so well known and so general that citizens looked upon as liberal, whether Catholic or Protestant, have ceased to go to the courts m order not to expose themselves to these public insults. Now, I ask, is this a proof of the xiii book, Ecclesiast. History), sent Augustin, and equality of laws and of the equality of their administration." The statesman who spoke thus in 1S44. was himself compelled to get convictions against the Irish rebels, by means of packed juries, also ! This was Lord John Russell, Prime Minister of England in 1848. Another liberal orator during the same session of parliament (19th February, 1844) expressed himself in similar terms-we mean Mr. Macaulay, a future member of the noble Lord's Ministry. What was done for O'Connell in 1844, was still more rigorously carried out in the cases of Messrs Mitchel, Martin, and O'Doherty. In the case of the first-named writer, not only was no Catholic allowed upon the jury, but the Crown lawyer challenged even eighteen Protestants, and did not stop until he had found twelve jurymen, whose opinions and interests gave him quired from what country they came. The answer a sure guarantee of obtaining a condemnatory judgment. Amongst them were English shopkeepers settled in Dublin, and several tradesmen to his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenaut."

contradict him, being very anxious to terminate condemned in 1848, of whom-one only, Mr. | quires time to work out everything. How much | this you have scasonably effected, as you declare, by can be done in " a very short time no one could believe, until the the thing is done. How long the closing events of time may take in their doing, past events show nothing. It has taken 2,000 years in evangelising Europe, but China, and India, and what other peoples who have as yet the Gospel to be preached to them, may have the light rushing in upon them like a summer's sun, because no word is impossible to God. In Italy all principles of justice, ramid, high over the surrounding wagte. God strengthen him l

and, that all may not be lost, the Son of Man will come.

These thoughts rise over the auxious mind, and one knows not what may be close upon us of terrido, ' what then ? You would have had nothing during five or six years, at Berinuda, or in Van ble changes. God's will be done. The Pope is to fear, for your husband is not in vendetta with Dieman's land, we refer the admirers of English seated in the very midst of the most astounding difficulties, and yet the end may be notwithstanding far off.

The Count of Maistre says : "What amazes me is this-the old Pope always come back." Very true; the old Pope always returns-though not always the same one, because Popes, like other men, die. Powerful Kings and Emperors, as had as powerful have often leaned against the Pope. Twenty-seven Popes have been put to death-more than forty have been compelled to leave Rome; the serpent and the lion have gone against them, craft and power have confronted them-still the Pope always returns. The enemies of Pope Pius IX. hail with delight his probable departure from Rome. Well, you may drive him away, but the old Pope always returns. John XII was expelled from Rome by the Emperor Otho; Benedict V was confined in Bamberg by the same Emperor; Benedict VIII was compelled to fly away to Germany from the Lombards; John XIII, John XV, and Gregory V were forced to leave Rome; Gregory VII, of whom Napoleon I said, "If I were not Napoleon, I should wish to be Gregory VII." died in exile; Pascal II was shut up in a fortress; Gelasius fled to Gaeta; Eugene III fled from the Roman Republicans; Innocent II and Adrian IV were compelled to leave Rome-yet the old Pope always returns ! Alexander III, the oppressed by Barbarossa, was driven from Rome ; the centenarian Gregory IX, Lucius III, Innocent IV, Urban IV, Boniface IX Innocent VII, John XXII, Eugene IV, and Clement VII, had all to retire from Rome-yet the old Pope Government should triumph in Ireland, it has always returns. Pius VI., and Pius VII. were been found necessary to suppress both the act of forced from Rome by Nupoleon I., and Pius bahens commus and the jury, legally constituted. IX. had to fly to Gaeta-yet the old Pope

always return. Pope Leo the Great dared to face Attila, called the Scourge of God, and Genseric the Ferocious; Boniface withstood Philip the Fair; Julius stood for Italy against Louis XII; the Pope never feared to face the crowned tyrants of the earth. You may exile them, rout them out, burn them in elligy-do what you will-do away with them-kill them-still back comes the Pope. St. Peter was the first Pope-the Papa or Father of the Faithful-the Emperor Nero killed him. Twentyseven of his successors were put to death-still back comes the Pope. St. Peter is always to have a successor, do what you will. "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these? Feed my lambsor the whole Church is charged on Simon. 1 John 42 Thou art Simon, son of Jona ; thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation a stone." Matt. xvi 13, "Thou art Peter (Cephas), and upon this rock (Cephas) I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Who is Cephas? Simon, the son of Jona. Who is Peter? Cephas. Then the Church is built on Simon, the son of Joua, whose name Jesus changed into Cephas, which in Latin is Petra, and in English a stone or rock. The old and new Popes have done good things for England. Pope Elutherius, a holy man, (says the Venerable Bede, who died an. 735. cap. iv) was Pope under the Roman Emperors Marcus and Commodus. Lucius, King of the Britons, sent a letter to him, entreating that he (Lucius) might be made a Christian, and soon obtained the effect of his pious request, and the Britons preserved the faith they had received, uncorrupted and entire, in peace till the time of the Emperor Diocletian. The Holy Pope lived an. 156. and was put to death by the Pagan Emperors. Pope Gregory the Great, an. 582 (Venerable Bede, cap.

publishing the sacred writings in the language of our country, suitable to everyone's capacity, espe-cially when you show and set forth that you have added explanatory notes, which, being extracted from the Holy Fathers, preclude every possible danger of abuse. We therefore applaud your eminent learning, joined with your extraordinary piety, and we return you our due acknowledgments."

The Popes were always the enemies of slavery - over the friends and defenders of the poor slave; and chiefly through their exertions slavery was hunted out of Europe. Here are the names of some of these great benefactors to the human race :- Pope Gregory the Great (year 597) Adrian I. (772) Gelasuus (1119) Pius II. (1482) Paul III. (1537) Urban VIII (1639) Benedict XIV (1741) Pius VII. Gregory XVI. (1839). The Popes have at all times been the great outrons of learning. Under them rose all the old Universities of Europe. In England-Oxford, 895; Cambridge, 1280. In Spain-Salamanca, 1200;-Prague, 1358 ; Louvain, 1425 ; Vienna, 1365 ; Leip-Bic, 1408; and Alcala, 1517; not to speak of the ancient Universities of Paris, Bologna, and Ferrara.-The Popes were at all times the great protoctors of the poor hunted Jews, and especially during the frightful executions of the Spanish Inquisition, anno 1498 (Balmes.) Rome, the city of the Popes, was a sunctuary for the Jews in the worst times; to the Popes they fied in crowds for protection, and found it Europe owes its civilization and the Christian religion to the Popes. The early Christian mission went out from them to all parts of Eu rope. St. Kilian to Franconia, St. Willehad to Saxony, St. Willibrord and others to Friesland, St. Boniface to Germany, St. Columba to Sweden, Saint Paladius to Scotland, Saint Patrick to Ireland, the Christian mission of St. Pope Eleutherius to England; and afterwards St. Augustin and his monks, sent by Pope Gregory the Great.

South America, Japan, China - where there are hun-dreds or thousands of Catholics ; and what Christians there are in India, all are indebted to the Popes for their knowledge of the Unity and Trinity of God ; the Incarnation, Death, and Resurrection of our Redeemer; the Ten Commandments and the Sacraments and the Christian Religion. Don't talk of other Christian missionaries in India and China .-What have England and America done for the conversion of these people? The real truth is, that Europe owes its faith to Rome and the Popes, and

its civilization too. Read history. Whatever may be, one thing is certain, that St-Peter will have always a successor, do what they

will to prevent it. In the meanwhile the Holy Father requires all our support, and we are all ready to do whatever we can for so good and fearless a chief. Gelasius II. was worse treated thau Pius IX, and St. Peter worse than either. Never mind, this world and the wicked on it pass away-and so doth just men-all pass, but not all to the triumphant Church above. Prayer and alms deeds are powerful before God for the suffering Church on earth. We can, the poorest among us, do something in this way-this Christmas 1860.

I have received £1 for the Pope, from a young man in the East, and £5 from another in the Southwest, and something, I trust, from the West, and something from the North, and something from all the winds of Heaven 1 hope.

You have done something yourself for the Holy Father-do something now for our poor of St George's. The cold and want, and no coals, and no warm things, are dreadful this nose-drop weather. Next week we must have a Christmas-tree and all manner of things. Poke the fire, denr, and send your old shoes, gowns, coats, hats, and cast offs, with postage-stamps and half-crowns, to the poor. You would give £5 to the poor, but you don't know where they are! Let me have your money, and you shall know where the poor are. flappy Christmas THOMAS DOYLE. to everybody! P.S.-Pray remember the poor.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE PAPAL BRIGADE FUND-LETTER FROM THE Most Rev. DR. CULLEN .- The following letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, acknowledging contributions of this Diocese to the Papal knightly-may we not say his princely ?-word with Brigade Fund, will be read with gratification, as well as advantage, at this juncture in Catholic af- mas and a happy new year. - Cork Paper. fairs. The testimony it offers to the liberal Caemanat of our p the recog nition does from a Prelate so eminent, must be a source of pride and pleasure to them; and the enunciation of the great fact of popular unity over Catholic Obristerdom, in support of the Pontiff, and in communion with the Church, is as opportunely adduced as the impression it must make is strongly augmented by the force of the further facts to which the illustrious Churchman alludes. The assailants of the Holy See have encountered no formidable obstacles to their atrocious aggressions, in these elevated places is which resistance should be met first and most; but they have met opposition from the Catholic People, in forms that hitherto have been attempered by habitual obedience to powers that be, but which more despotic oppression of God's Vicar on earth, must ultimately animate with the strength of anger before which Growned tyrants and traitors will quail. It is the dread of that anger which restrains the despots, and leads them to temporize; but let them drive the Pope and the People to the wall, and then they shall see that their successful career of iniquity and sacrilege will end in disaster to their own schemes and dynasties. -- Munster News :--DUBLIN, 15TU OCT. 1860. -" My Dear Dean But ler-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of £145 128 2d which you have remitted from some of the parishes of the diocese of Limerick for the Irish Brigade. Your exertions in this cause are most meritorious. and Limerick as usual has shown its generous and Catholic spirit. Unhappily the temporal affairs of the Holy Father have not yet assumed a promising aspect, yet we have a great deal to console us in the midst of the present calamities of the church. The diguity with which his Holiness resists all the attacks of his enemies has merited for him the admiration not only of his own children, but also of many distinguished Protestant writers of Germany who have not besitated to undertake his defence The wonderful unity of the church was never better illustrated than in the present circumstances, and the Catholic clergy and laity of the world never gave stronger proofs of their attachment to the see of Peter than have been given within the past vear. Some of the most cloquent men in Europe have raised their voices in this sacred cause: the rich and the powerful have offered their treasure to support it; and the young and the brave have not hesitated to expend their blood as a proof of their devotion to Christ's Vicar on earth. A cause which enlists in its defence so much talent, so much zeal, and generosity must triumph. I trust that the coming year will be one of glory for our holy and immortal Pontiff, Fius IX. At all events Iroland has done her duty-she has protested against the wicked principles proclaimed by British Statesmen for the purpose of undermining the Pope's authority ; she has contributed most generously out of her poverty to the support of her suffering Holy Father, and her brave sons have shown how they felt in this noble cause by their deeds of valuur in Spoleto, Perugia, Castelfidardo, and Ancona. Wishing you overy happiness, I remain with great esteem your obedient servant,

CONVERSION, Thomas Howley, a native of the North of England, and one of the crew of a large barque that arrived in Galway a few weeks ago, was received into the Catholic Church, by the Rev. P. Kearney, P.P. This young man had been bred up a Protestant; he has received a liberal education, and has contemplated entering the "one fold" for a long period - Galway Vindicator.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRIEST .- We regret to announce the sudden and unexpected death of a most. estimable and highly esteemed parish priest of the united diocese of Cashel and Emly, the Rev. John. Ryan, which melancholy event occurred at his resi. dence, Knockany, county of Limerick. The deceased reverend gentleman was parish priest of Knockany for several years, and was beloved and respected by his numerous flock, who deeply mourn his loss .-While sitting in his chair at the fire, before dinner, he was seized with a fit, became totally unconscious and insensible, and died in a few minutes -1b.

RESTITUTION .- Mrs. Jean Clarkson, Maynooth, has received, through the hands of a Oatholic priest, from an unknown correspondent in America, the sum of ten pounds sterling. Mrs. Cathraine Magee, and Mr. John Connor have received five pounds. each from the same source. They request that the editors of the Catholic journal in America will be so good as to give publicity to this acknowledgment .-

A Good LANDLORD .- Lislee, a romantic district on the sea-board of Cork County, has been long in possession of the esteemed family of Sir Edward Synge. A considerable portion of the property is divided into small lots and let to fishermen. These feared that the clearance system so ruthlessly pursued in the neighbourhood might be likewise introduced into the management of this estate. The Hon. Bart., however, on the occasion of his recent visit to Synge's Castle, his marine residence, gave them an assur-ance which entirely removed their anxiety on that heap. He then entered upon a personal inspection of the property. At the conclusion of this visit of inspection the worthy agent received an order for treating the tenants to a festivity on a scale which did honor to the hospitality of their generous land-

THE DEATH OF ALDERMAN SHEEHY .- Martin Minogue, one of the parties arrested on suspicion of the murder of Alderman Sheeby, was com mitted for trial, on yesterday; the depositions having been read over to him in Ennis Gaol, whither he had been re-moved from Tulla Bridewell, where he had been in custody during the last week, and where the testi-mony of the principal witnesses was previously taken. Finnery, the husband of Biddy Early, the "witch," was also in Ennis Gaol yesterday, and heard the depositions in a like way, as he also is charged with participation in the imputed crime, although not to so heinous a degree as Minogue, as bail will be probably taken for his appearance at the ensuing Assizes. The depositions were read by Mr. O'llara, Resident Magistrate, in the gaol office, into which the two prisoners were introduced for the purpose, from the interior of the prison. The Solicitor, Mr. Cullman, was persent, and in accordance with his advice, they made no observation during the proceedings .- Munster News, Dec. 29.

SIR JOHN ARNOTT .- Yesterday large bales of soft goods were observed piled in the street before the Mayor's office, South-mall. On inquiry the contents proved to be blankets, 2000 in number, the Christmas gift of Sir John and Lady Arnott to the poor of Oork. Their cost is £1000, a sum which he had intended to put to charitable use, as on two previous occasions, had he not been prevented by the stringency with which the law officers of the Crown threatened to enfore the law against lutteries, even those carried on, but on a small scale, for charitable purposes. The charities of Cork have thus lost this Christmas, and every future Christmas during Sir John Arnott's life-which we sincerely hope and pray may be long happy-not less than from £1,500 to £2000. However, it must be confessed that the indulgence long extended to the more charitable lottery was availed of too largely in other instances, and that it was time to enforce the law; the Crown lawyers could, of course, make nogdistinction, and so Cork has suffered a serious pecuniary loss. But Sir John Arnott has done his own part and kept his the poor. So we wish him many a merry Christ-

"Would you desire to see," some say, " to what an extent the English Government carries its respect for the liberty of the press? Read which come to us every day from Ireland. Read the Irishman of the Sth December; you will see full reports of spee hes which invoke the aid of a foreign sword to sever the English yoke .--Is this not high treason against the established government, against the State? Yet all this is permitted in silence, we never hear of admistrauve or judicial proceedings; the press of Ireland commits every excess with impunity.

The same enthusiasts for English liberality spoke similarly a short time ago, touching another event. When the Sword of Honor was being presented to Marshal MacMahon, they said : -"These oppressed gentlemen have crossed the Straits furnished with passports from their oppressors." They intended their jest to be an argument, whilst it was only a cruel attack.

In truth, to speak in such a way, requires men to be very ignorant of the conduct of the Cabinet of London towards Ireland; it requires that men should never have known, or should soon have forgotten the history of yesterday .--Do you, indeed, think the English Government so simple as to risk in vain its reputation for liberality ? How can you expect us to admire it for not doing that which would cause it more injury than it could hope advantage would accrne? As to us, far from wondering at the license now allowed to some frish popers, we would be greatly surprised if the Lord Lieutenant thought of proceeding against them. So to do, were to prove himself more superfluously maladroit than we believe him. Let us explain.

When in 1848, the state of the people's mind in Ireland showed symptoms of real danger; when the Irish people, excited for years by the burning words of O'Connell, and exasperated by the famine-horrors, threatened to abandon moral for physical force; when new chiefs, younger more audacious, illegally put arms into the hands of the patriots, the English Government did not hesitate to put in force most rigorous laws against the rebel press, whilst, at the same time, it called for reinforcements of police, of regular troops and cannon.

. It was then that those proceedings against the press, which the circular of the Minister speaks, ST. GEORGE'S AND THE HAPPY CHRISTMAS the Most Rev. Anthony Martini, who was afterwards occurred. We shall only, at present bring into prominence one or two secondary points. His Excellency speaks of two persons having been

Behold, then, to what unworthy means justice had to descend in Ireland in order to punish writers, guilty of having spoken aloud that which seven-eights of their fellow-countrymen thought !

Without a packed jury, experience proves that, it is impossible to obtain a political conviction in Ireland.

Now, if we but consider how repugnant such manœuvres are to distinguished men like the Ministers of England-above all, what damage they do to the dignity of the power which empioys them, and the disagreeable effect which they everywhere produce, can we feel astonished that the English Government has recourse to them, only upon great occosions, and under the pressure of absolute necessity? Besides, what | harm can these demonstrations, these national never be one in faith until she be united to the old netitions, these speeches, and these articles do stock. Nothing but dissension and confusion until amongst a people not yet recovered from the the old Pope returns. Pope Pins VII, and Napocheck of 1848, and wholly powerless ? In re- leon I., 1806, disagreed as to the admission of Engfraining from useless and compromising severities, the English Government, therefore, loses The Pope's answer was this-" The Vicar of a God nought of its reputation for liberality, nor of its of Peace should preserve peace with all, without power-and, cheaply preserves all its admirers. the distinction of Catholics or heretics.' This was The liberahty of the Irish press is nothing to it pins VII grand for any first and for the second for any second for the second formation of the secon but an offensive luxury, which is very becoming, and of which the exhibition is most agreeable and very profitable in the world.

H. MARIE MARTIN.

OF 1860.

What a Christmas for Italy, for the Holy Father, for the poor people of that distracted country, and condemued to fourleen years' transportation for the good everywhere! The end of the Mahomet | tures, for these are the most abundant sources, which with hard labour. There were, besides, several misrule ends in 1874; so it is said, the end of all ought to be left open, to draw from them purity of with hard labour. There were, besides, several misrule will follow, it is thought, not very long after morels and of doctrine, to eradicate the errors which is to be hoped that we shall be hone encies of the insurrection, three Irish journalists that. Indeed, time is everything with man, it re- are so widely disseminated in these corrupt times; -- sence on that spirit-stirring occasion.

with him several other monks, fearing the Lord, to preach the word of God to the English nation. Ethelbert was at that time King of Kent-his Queen, Bertha, was a Christian. There was on the east side, near the city, [Canterbury] a church dedicated to the honor of St. Martin [it is there now], formerly huilt whilst the Romans were still in the island wherein the Queen used to pray. In this they at first began to meet, to sing, to say Mass, to preach, and to baptise, till, the King being converted to the faith, they had leave granted to them more freely to preach, and build or repair churches in all placesgreater numbers began daily to flock together to hear the word, and forsaking their heathen rites, to associnte themselves, by believing, to the unity of Christ's Church. The same Venerable Bede, 2nd book Ecclesiastical History, page 113, narrates how Pope Gregory the Great, then only a single monk, came to think of converting the English. This, afterwards Pope Gregory, in passing through the market-place at Rome, saw some beautiful boys for sale as slaves. He inwas, from the island of Britain. Whether they were Christians or Pagans? He was told that they were Pagans. Then fetching deep sighs from the bottom of his heart, "Alas !" said he, "what a pity that the Author of Darkness is possessed of such fair coun-

tenances ; and that being remarkable for such graceful aspects, their minds should be void of inward grace." He asked, What is the name of their na-tion? Angles. "Right," said he, "for they have the angelical face, and it becomes such to be coheirs with the Angels in heaven. What is the name of the province from which they are brought? Deiri. Truly, Deiri, withdrawn from wrath (de ura, from wrath) and called to the mercy of Christ. How is the King of that province called? Elle. 'Halle-luja,' said Gregory, 'the preise of God the Creator must be sung in those parts.' So far the Vouerable Bede. Gregory was made Pope, and could not become a missionary to the then Pagan English, but he sent St. Augustin, and several other monks to preach Christ in this country. St. Augustin was the first Archbishop of Canterbury. What shall we any of this holy Pope St. Gregory-to whom, under God, England owes the Christian faith. And what of Pope Eleutherius, anno 156? England will lish ships into the Pope's ports, The Emperor required the Pope to keep out the English vessels .--Pius VII. stood firm-never gave in. transported the Holy Father to Fontainebleau; Napoleon was bimself transported by the English to St. Helena, where he died. Pope Pius VII. returned in triamph to Rome, and thus the old Pope always comes back. It is the old story, but the true one. "That the Popes are not against the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, Pius Pope VI., in his letter to Archbishop of Florence, clearly shows. 'You judge

exceedingly well,' says the Pope, ' that the Faithful should be excited to the reading of the Holy Scrip-

" + PAUL CULLEN. " Very Rev. Dean Eutler."

The committee of the Wexford banquet have invited General Lamoriciere to the demonstration which is to take place on the 8th of January; and it is to be hoped that we shall be honored by his per-

THE LIMERICE WORKHOUSE. - THE SISTERS OF MERCY. - Nurses being wanted for the Hospital at the Limerick Union Workhouse, no tender for the office was sent in, except one from three Sisters of Charity, which was accepted by the majority of the Guardians. The minority took fright, and the Dublin Poor Law Board has given to the objection a sort of timid sanction. One of the Guardians proposed, in order to meet all objections, that the Protestant inmates, when there chanced to be any (we believe they exist only in imagination), should have a distinct ward and distinct nurses. This, however, is again objected to. We await the result -- Mean-while, let us see what the objection really means. It is a grievance not to the poor, whether Catholic or Protestant (no one doubts how much they would be gainers by the arrangement), but to the Church Establishment, which does nothing towards relieving the sick paupers, but would be insulted that they should be relieved by Catholic Nuns. Thus, this detested institution meets us at every point. English Protestants urge that it can be no practical grievance, because the tithes are paid by the landed proprietors, and the land is chiefly in Protestant hands. If Louis XIV, had succeeded in the conquest of England, and had confiscated the lands of all English proprietors, and given them to French favorites resident in France, and if the descendants of these Frenchmen had been lucky enough still to retain possession, we hardly think that the English people would feel that this circumstance made it unreasonable to complain that the churches, the tithes, the parsonages, the Church rates of England should be given over to the Catholic priests of French origin. It would seem more prudent in those whose ancestors received their lands at the same period by gift from William III., to be content with the claim derived from near two centuries of possession, without pushing it to all its possible conclusions, and continually compelling the people of Ireland to inquire into its origin. But apart from this, the Establishment is a practical grievance, because as long as it lasts, the law will regard Ireland as a Protestant country. If the humane act of the Limerick Guardians should be reversed (though we hope better things), every poor dying creature, whether Protestant or Catholic, who may be admitted into the Limerick Union, will suffer bodily pains and privations, because the Protestant Church is by law established in Ireland. Because Lord Plunket and his compeers batten upon the lands given to the Catholic Church by the piety of past generations of Irishmen, the posterity of those who gave those lands originally reduced to the condition of paupers by the same cruelty and injustice which gave them to the Protestant Church, are to be left to the coarse and negligent attendance of paid nurses, while the Sisters of Mercy are at the door asking for admission. Ireland is the only country where such services are rejected. Even in the fury of the French revolution the Sister of Charity was respected by a nation which proscribed and persecuted the religion by which she was inspired. Even in the English military hospitals in the Crimca, she was allowed to minister at the beds of the wounded and dying. In Ireland, and in Ireland alone, she is proscribed, because her attendance would be a "grievance to the Established Church ;" which has no poor to take care of, but would be insulted if any one else were to take care of them. Let the Irish people remember and lay to beart what it is which lies at the root of every injustice and wrong which they suffer .-- Weekly Register.

Two of the officers of the Irish Brigade, Messrs. eminence, and we noticed nothing peculiar in the MacSwiney and Coppinger, who entered the Austri-an service after the defeat of the Brigade, have arrived ment of breast and stomach, and the preternatural ed in town, on leave of absence for three months .--The news of their arrival spread immediately, and on Sunday an Irish welcome was given them.-Cork Examiner.

g and share the

LAMOBIOIERE IN IRELAND .- Che Kilkenny Journal says; - There is now hardly a doubt that this distin-guished general of the Catholic army will honor the Wexford Brigade Banquet with his presence, and never was there such a reception accorded to any one since the days of O'Connell as will be given to this great soldier of the faith by the people of Ireland. From the hour he sets his foot on our soil till he leaves it one continued ovation awaits him-an ovation which a king might envy. Let him come then in God's name, and see us as we are in Ireland.

JURY LISTS IN ARMACH .- "Justice had a great moral triumph before the Justices assembled at Lurgan Court-house on Friday. Lists of jurors were found so ignorabily framed and illegally described, that the revision was adjourned till Tuesday; in the meantime upwards of two hundred notices were to be served on as many parties, to whom objection was made by Messrs. Rea and Cochrane, on behalf of the next of kin in the Derrymacash affair, and the Liberal interest generally. The presiding Justices are entitled to thanks for the strictly legal view they took of their position and duty, as arbiters of law and guardians of public peace. There is no wish to say anything harsh of the conduct of the Magistrates at Markethill and Armagh. It is impossible, however, to pass over in silence the strange inconsistency which governed the procedure in the former town. The law was plainly laid down for them-the same law which caused the adjournment at Lurgan-the same provisions which constituted them members of a revision court; yet they stultified both their own action and the letter and spirit of the statute, by receiving and signing, as correct, lists which the marks of the Chairman admitted to have been The Justices of Armagh appear to have Wrong. taken their key-note from their brethren in Marketbill. They did not mark the lists as faulty, and then receive them as fair. They went through the objections, and in one barony about twenty names were crased for want of qualification, while some twelve were added, duly qualified according to law, whose only disability was that they were Catholics. The Magistrates, however, did not adjourn the sessions, as Mr. Res suggested. They did not allow that gentleman to cross-examine the High Consuble. They did not, or would not, go through the lists scriutim. They did not order the Constable to serve notices of objection (as the Lurgan Magistrates have done); and the consequence is that the revision has

'It has shown that in the county of Armagh the system adopted for the formation of juries was as faulty as any system could well be, open to the gravest suspicion, and calculated to lead to great social and legal abuse. High Constables do not scent to have known their duty, or, if knowing it, to have performed it in the most sloventy and irregular manner. Even the magistrates, from whom better should have been expected, with the honorable exception of Lurgan, were taken by surprise in the execution of a simple duty, clearly defined by law, and stumbled over rather than grappled with a difficulty. Is it not high time that the entire machinery of juries be reformed ? Hoary abuses have grown up, either through negligence or design, and trial by jury has become a mockery in many cases. Let us hope that the movement begun in Armagh will be an example to every county in Ireland where there is the least ground to believe that the jury lists have been framed for party, and not for public good."-Northern Whig.

RELIGION BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. - The following letter appears in Friday's Star :- " The Times of today announces as follows :- ' The wrongs of Ireland are of the past, and with them is removed the true source of our weakness. In case of a struggle we should now encounter the partisans of disunion with clean hands.' Comfortable doctrine this-if it were only true! But, alas, we must lay no flattering unction to our souls. A mysterious wrong still afflicts Ireland. The immense majority of Irishmen are Oatholics, nevertheless, the "Church" established by law in their midst is Protestant, after the English pattern. Travel where you will in "ould Ireland" and you shall find empty churches, coupled with fat and humble "Chapels" thronged to the ceilriedes. ings, in forma puuperis. The parson ceremonises to half a dozen " buckeens ;" the priests preaches to hundreds of peasant men, women, and children. In the former case there is a beggarly account of vacant benches; in the latter, the Irish nation first cram the building and then devoutly kneel in the grave yard around it. The religious feelings of the Maltese are respected. Why is the faith of Pat and Norah-the fuith so carnestly clung to by them through evil report and good report--aggrieved ! It is in vain to prate of encountering " the partisans of disunion with clean hands," while this shameful casus belli stains the statue book. Do not scold about the Austrian Concordat, when every Irish parish is richly endowed with alien theology. As long as this gross ccelesinstical abuse flourishes in Ireland, so long will " Repeal" cries be heard -ay, and be listened to-there; so long will disaffection to English rule exist there ; so long will mocking foreigners flout at " the justice" with which Britannia governs her Catholic lieges in the green isle. I defy the Times or any "right honorable", brave to gainsay these facts. Let us, first, be religiously fair towards Irishmen, and then we may without scruple take them to task should they go astray in politics. I am, Sir, your Protestant servant, OUT OF DOORS. THE APPRENTICE BOYS OF DERRY - " THE EIGH-TEENTH OF DECEMBER."-Tuesday was the anniversary of the Shutting of the Gates of Derry. We had a troop of the 3rd Light Dragoons under Captain Diamond ; 400 of the 86th Foot, commanded by Colonel Stewart ; aud 300 of constabulary, officered by Sub-Inspectors Fallon, Crofton, Kelly, and Ornise, and by County Inspector Fox. Colonel Wood, of the Constabulary, was also here from Dublin. From a circular which appeared in the papers, it was known that the County Orangemen had been ordered in : but we may remark that they did not attend in any considerable numbers, the exposure of the official circular being thought to have interfered with their original arrangements. The force slready stated was at the disposal of Messrs. Coulson, Hunt, and Considine, Stipendiary Magistrates. We believe that, from certain expressions which were used, on behalf of the Apprentice Boys, most improperly imputed to the local magistracy sympathises with them and their celebrations, it was thought due to the character of those gentlemen to send down the stipendiaries; but we are glad to know that the most perfect accord existed between the two classes of magistrates during the proceedings. On Monday night there was a good deal of stir in town. Several parties of police patrolled the streets, which were unusually crowded with pedestrians. At midnight three shot were fired, either from a ship at the quay, or from somewhere near the river side, and during the night Lundy was suspended from the summitt of Walker's Pillar, and flags hoisted on the Cathedral, the Corporation-hall, the Irish Society's Bastion, and ed his belief that the condition of Farriagdon Union on the statue of Governor Walker. The banner hoisted in the last-mentioned position had " 1688" in the centre; and we should have remarked that at the base of the Testimouial the Royal Ensign was displayed. The fing on the Society's Bastion represented the Society's own arms; the flag on the church was a crimson one; while in the flag at the lower end of the Corporation Hall the same colour predominated, the device being the royal arms -Lundy swayed to and fro from his well-ventilated

ugliness of countenance, that seemed peculiar to the race of effigies. There was only one effigy displayed. The dragoons and police were drawn up in the

Court-house and Potato Market; the infantry were in the Ebrington Barracks; the various departments of the forces were commanded by their respective officers; the stipendiaries, under the direction of Mr. Coulson, were on the alert; and groups of apprentice boys and others were to be seen in the streets. The ground was covered with snow, which had fallen heavily during the night. It was too many a matter of surprise that the authorities had permitted the flags and effigy to be raised, or that they had not re-quested or effected their removal. The astonishment was increased by the report that the firing of cannon would also be allowed; but we must do the Roman Catholic portion of our fellow citizen the justice to state that, strong as were their feelings, they did not exhibit the slightest tendency to annoyance or disturbance There was, however, no firing in the morning, and about half-past ten o'clock the Apprentice Boys assembled in the Corporation Hall, and marched to the Cathedral. There were about 110 in the procession, the members of which wore crimson sashes and other ribbons and badges. We have cordial pleasure in announcing that no Orange ornaments whatever were to be seen. The Apprentice Boys marched up Bishop-street, and through Columb's Court to the Church, where a numerous congregation were assembled. After the introductory services, the Rev. W. Beresford, one of the Curates of the Cathedral, preached the anniversary sermon, taking for his text the words, "Let thy mercy, O Lord, be upon us, according as we hope in thee." The discourse, we understand, was of the usual character. Returning from Divine Service, the Apprentice Boys marched down Bishop-street, and round the Corporation Hall before entering the building .-About half-past two o'clock a number of the Apprentice Boys went to the Mall Wall with one cannon, which they charged, and fired off near the Piller. Mr. Coulson, who was in attendance with a strong police force, went up, immediately on the first shot, and energetically remonstrated with those who were preparing to fire the gun a second time. According to a gentleman who was close by, Mr. Coulson used these words, or words to this effect -- "For God's sake, as loyal men, do not break the law." He further remonstrated, but to no purpose; and five other shots-or six shots in all-were fired from the fieldpiece. This done, the gun was removed, and returned to the place from which it had been taken-a store in the Widow's Row. In former years it was usual to have a dozen or so of guns at the mid-day firing, and, as accounting for only one being out yesterday, it has been stated to us that the other cannon, which were locked up in a yard in Pump street, were refused for the occasion, and a guard of police duly placed on the premises to prevent the Apprentice Boys from removing them. We heard of no more firing, and Eundy was burned in the ordinary manner about four in the evening. There were fireworks at half-past five, at the top of Shipquaystreet. At seven a soirce was held in the Corporaiion Hall, James Murray, Esq., J.P., being in the chair. There was no disturbance during the day or hight. No arrests were made.-Londonderry Journal. The following is from the Northern Whig .- The streets and houses were covered with snow on Tuesday morning. Daylight discovers the troops drawn up at corners of streets, or riding about the centre of he city, the dag of Ulster-"red-cross hand and dagger"-waves at a corner of the walls, where "Rearing Meg" is, or used to be, located; and the banner of the city still flaunts from the top of the Corporation Hall, Lundy, "the traitor," who nearly betrayed the city when beseiged, is this morning dangling by the neck from the monument. It is evident he has been "worked off" during the night by the Rev. Mr. Walker, who looks down from the top of his column, surveying, like Calcraft, his own handiwork as finisher of the law. At the foot of the

column the flag of England has been erected, and from the top of the monument a large red flag flutters in the breeze, having in its centre the significant figures "1638."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleetstreet, London, on Friday night, in reference to the proposed excursion of working men to Paris. A resolution was adopted declaring the project a meritori-

in the one room ; man and wife, with a son and two | have always compared the Protestant Church in Iredaughters, sleep in one room; two married couples land," says the Reverend Sydney Smith, "to the inand a child sleep in one room; man and wife, with stitution of butcher's shops in all the villages of our daughter and two sons, sleep in one room.

sleeping in the paniry; a father sleeping with his sive to you; but still a stray European may pass daughter, seventeen years of age, and the wife in through your village, and wast a steak or chop ;another bed.

Longcot-Man and wife with a child, one widower, and one single woman with a child, making six persons sleeping in one room; two daughters, cach with an illegitimate child, a son aged twenty, co-1

Farnham-Eleven persons slocping in two bedrooms, both on the ground floor ; seven persons dit- | panting of fighting steamers, will and must break to; ten persons ditto; son and daughter over sixteen years of age, with two other persons sleeping derated a little on this and most other topics since in one room : three sons and a daughter, and two younger children, with father and mother, sleeping in a room eight by twelve feet; two single men lodging with a man and wife with four children, making eight persons sleeping in one room; two is as galling as ever to Irishmen, the disgrace as brothers and two sisters, above sixteen years of age, with father, mother and four children, making ten persons sleeping in one room.

Faringdon-Sixteen cottages in Red-row; this is stated to be the most wretched place the reporter If the time has gone past for making restoration, it species of comminatory eloquence Nothing that has ever saw. Nine cottages intely indicted for a nui- is still possible to remove one-half of the grievance, reached us from Rome, or from Limerick, can sursance, but still very bad. In one cottage the drain flows into the sitting room; and in another the abolition of the great sham which passes for the drain at front door is offensive. Three cottages are Irish National Church. When that is due, it will badly off for water. Several cottages in a bad state of drainage.

Lechlade-A man and wife with female lodger and five children sleeping "pell mell" together, Buckland-A man and wife, with two grown up

girls and two other children, all sleeping in one we do earnestly hope that Carlisle will not again one room; a man and wife, with four children, in- give £81 133 6d to stir up sectarian discutes and cluding a grown up girl, all sleep in one room ; a heart-hurnings, or extend the limits of a curch the widow with grown up son and daughter, and a lodg-er, all sleep in one room; a woman slept for a long time with a son aged twenty-four.

Longworth-Most of the cottages in this village are very had, some of them scarcely fit to live in.

(Said to be ecclesiastical property.) Kington Lisle-Most of the cottages have only one small bedroom, yet the families are large, and the majority take lodgers. Example - Man and wife with five children and two men and three women lodgers, making twelve persons sleeping in one room

Balking-Man and wife with grown up daughter and son, and four illegitimate children of daughter, all sleep in one small room.

Standford-A son, over sixteen years, sleeps with father and mother. Four wretched tenements with only one sleeping room to each, occupied by large families. Of another it is said "regular siye, not fit for human beings to live in," yet seven persons live and sleep in the same room.

THE ANGLO-HIBERNIAN SOUPERS .- Of all the ways which clerical gentlemen have invented of drawing money from the pockets of a believing English public, surely the most unreasonable is that which flourishes under the title of Irish Church Missions What may yet come we cannot, of course, foresee, and it is uplikely that those who have sounded such a depth of gullibility will not attempt something more; but at present the palm for barefaced audacity in getting up religious subscriptions must be awarded to those who get up the Irish Church Mission. What is it that we are asked to do by subscriptions to the Irish Church Mission? To provide money, of course, to convert the Irish Catholics to Anglican Protestantism. Now, if there is any one thing in the world for which more than enough of money has provided already, that is it. By an act of robbery unparalleled in the history of any other European government, the revenues of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland were taken from the Roman Catholic and turned to the uses of Protestantism, when scarcely a clergyman, nor one in a hundred of the people, had embraced that religion. At present there exists the whole machinery of a wealthy Protestant church, established and maintained by law, in Ireland. No clergymen are more underpaid and overpaid than those of that church. There are archbishops, bishops, deaus, and chapters, archdeacons, probably 'rural deans;" and in every parish in Ireland even there is a Protestant parson, with a snug parsonage and a good stipend. The twelve archbishops and and a good stipend. The twelve archoisnops and start, Salvi, and she was thrown off the wire. In descend-bishops divide amongst them nearly £30,000 a year, Salvi, and she was thrown off the wire. In descend-and the revenues of the whole Church amount to ing, however she managed to catch the wire with about a million. Now this extensive and wealthy one of her arms, and remained suspended in this behaved themselves. herents as it has pounds of revenue. Owing to the exodus of the last twelve years, until the census of next year has been taken, the extent of the population of Ireland cannot be computed-although it is understood that it is now some two millious short of what it was twenty years ago. This, probably, has altered the relative proportions of the different re-ligionists, but still there must be about six or seven Roman Catholics to every Church Protestant .--When, at the last settlement of the Irish Church, a religious census was taken, it was found that there were six and a half millions of Catholics to 800,000 adherents of the Established Church. For the com-Establishment was kept up, while the mass of the people, for whose benefit the Church, if there was to be a Church at all, ought to have existed, had out few things more instructive-we might almost say, there are few things nobler-than the firmness with which the Irish people have clung to their creed. Against robbery and persecution, political disabilities and government outrage, they have held by their ancient faith ; and the lesson that we have learned rather too late is, that cruelty and injustice are exin Ireland, so long will there be a most justifiable horror of Protestantism among the Irish people.-But, instead of seeking to abolish the great curse of Ireland and obstacle to Protestant advancement, here we have glib deputations, aided, we regret to say, by our new bishop, preaching sermons and delivering addresses in order to raise money to help the Irish Church still further to disgust and outrage the Itish people. There is not enough of machinery to Pro-testantise Ireland, we are told. Not enough of machinery-with all these bishops and clergymen, many of them with congregations of only half a dozen of persons! The Irish Church is a standing insult and fraud practised against the Irish people, and the Irish Church Missions are an attempt to make that insult and fraud still more odious and unbearable.-There is no hope of Ireland becoming Protestant so long as there is an Irish Protestant Church kept up by the State in the midst of a Catholic people .-Those who indulge in such a hope might as well cherish the belief that the existence of English Cathedrals would be sufficient of themselves to draw the English people to the English Church. The fact is, that a fair parallelism might be drawn between the Irish Church and the English Cathedrals, injustice, laziness, and insufficiency, impossible to be surpassed, kept constantly before the eyes of the people. A dean or a canon has become, to the minds of most Englishmen, the incarnation of the principles of sloth and greed, and as such must, we should think, exercise the most demoralising influence. It is difficult to see the portly stalk of the members of any capitular body in England without being struck with a similar desire to gain money without working for it; and the public appearance of such bodies usually only serves to puzzle people as to whether ordinary moral rules, such as enjoin doing justly, giving a fair day's work for a fair day's the residence of J.R.Price, J.P., agent to the Right wage, and abstaining from grasping at what is not Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick. The victim was a well con-

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and an illegitimate child of the daughter, all sleep | rightly our own, are not, after all, a mistake. "I ducted man named Delany. His head was battered Indian empire. 'We will have a butcher's shop in Watchfield — A father and three daughters sleep every village, and you, Hindoos, shall pay for it. in one room on ground floor; seven persons in a We know that many of you do not eat meat at all, two-roomed cottage, of whom two are lodgers, and that the sight of beefstakes is particularly offenthe shop shall be established, and you shall pay for it.' This is English legislation for Ireland. There

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is no abuse like it in all Europe, in all Asia, in all the discovered parts of Africa, and all we have heard of Timbuctoo! It is an error that requires habiting with a woman, and four other persons, '20,000 armed men for its protection in time of peace; making ten in one room, with two beds. | which costs more than a million a-year; and which, in the first French war, in spite of the pulling and out into desperate rebellion." Men's minds have mothe worthy canon of St. Paul's-would that our Carlisle canons could show a title like his to pensioned ease !- thus described the Church of Ireland ; but the description remains true as ever, the injury great as ever to religious (!) England. Yet it is to help to extend an abuse which is unequalied in any part of the discovered world, that the sum of £81 13s Gd has this week been despatched from Jarlislo. and to detach the insult from the injury, by the total Irish National Church. When that is due, it will be time enough to ask for subscriptions for the Irish Church mission. We are not in the halot of interfering in any way with those projects which the different religious denontinations of this country promote by means of societies and subscriptions-but temporal basis of which is an offence to concesty and good government. - Carliste Journal.

> MUSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE IN THE CHANNEL-DISAP-PEARANCE OF A CAPTAIN AND CREW. -- A communica-tion from Seilly Eives the following : " The French schooner Jeune Rose, of Bonkeaux, was most with in company with the French brig Marie Adle, of Redonation twenty miles west from Silly, on the 29th ult., with jibboom and foreyard gone, by the pilot cutter Agnes, of Scilly. It was represented that four of the schooner's crew had been lost overboard, and that two men had been sent on board from the brig to assist in navigating her to the nearest port she should make, and she was taken in tow by the Agnes and assisted into Scilly the same evening. Capt. Dorrigue, of the Marie Adle, now reports that, on the morning of the 27th inst., he fell in with the Jeune Rose, about twenty miles west from Ushant, abandoned and apparently plundered, the cabin being much broken and rausacked &c., and that he put part of his crew on board of her and took her in tow for some time until the rope broke, and they were driven to the west of Seilly the most eloquent passages were of a character and that, as she was found in French waters, and he thought she might probably belong to some poor persons, he intended taking her to France for the benefit of the concerned ; and that the misrepresentation was made to prevent the fact of her being a derelict, &c., becoming known in England. She is coal laden, but no , pers were found on board to show what port she was from, but she is supposed to have been from some port in Wales for France. The master's name is supposed from a document found on board to have been Roso. She will now be delivered into the custody of the Receiver of Wrecks at Seiily. The Jenne Rose was for some time at Bristol, and was to call at Cardiff for her coals .- Plymouth Journal.

FEARFUL SCENE AT PARLO FANOUE'S CIRCUS. - A fearful Scene occurred recently to one of the artists of this circus, which is now at Preston. It was announced that Madame Salvi would walk along a thin twisted wire cable, stretching from the top of the circus (outside) to a block fixed a little above the front entrance to the establishment, and a very large numher of persons congregated to witness the accomplish-ment of the feat. Madame Silva progressed along the wire very stendily until ten or twelve yards of the end, when: amid the alarm of all present and the screams of some, one of the ropes which held the wire at the top of the circus gave way. This accident completely destroyed the equilibrium of Madame

in with a sprag, which was found with blood on it in the stable. The poor man lived but an hour, and, when interrogated, exclaimed, " He did my job." It is also reported that he mentioned the name of his assassin. Be this as it may, a man named Clear was immediately taken into custody by the local police.

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There is more truth than poetry in the annexed comments from the London Morning Chronicle, upon Orangeism and the "Low Orangemen" of Canada We commend the article to the careful perusal of the Worshipful Grand :-

When a man or a "party" is helplessly impotent, and altogether in the wrong - when weakness, igaor-ance, and folly have produced their natural fruits of discomfiture and disgrace-there is one resource left to the unlucky victim, and that is to bully .-Long after all active powers of resistance are exhausted, and when no rational cause for remonstrance can be found, it is still possible, and we exppose consolatory, to curse and swear. Ample stores of Billingsgate are available when every other wespon of offence is blunted and broken. Some tolerable specimens of these objurgatory reprisals for practical discomfiture have lately appeared in the shape of Papal allocutions, Cullen pastorals, and mortuary speeches over the Irish Brigade. But the Old World does not enjoy the monopoly of this pass in this style the performances of the Orangemen of Canada. Constituting a miserable faction in that thriving colony, persisting in the parade of obsolete emblems, and the the vociferation of housensical watchwords - a mere absurdity and anachronism on eithor side of the Atlantic-the Orange party are saved from atter insignificance solely by the power which they still retain of being mischievous. They have no real work to do, and they know it. Their influence is pitiably weak, and their proceedings are idiotically silly-and they know that too. But they also know that they can inflict a great deal of annoyance, and cause no inconsiderable irritation among the community around them, or the Government, Provincial and Imperial, of which they are nominally subjects. Like other insects, they possess stings. Bodies in the last stages of decay can become noisome; and this privilege has been exercised to the fullest extent, and almost contemporaneously, by the Orangemen of Ireland and Canada. Nearly on the day that Dr Miller's pious partizans were beliowing down the Bishop of Down and Connor, in the Belfast Music-hull, the Grand Lodge of Orangemen were holding a "mass meeting" at Hamilton, and shricking definace against their own Colonial Government and the Duke of New custle, because the "party" had been deprived of its petty triumph, and detected in its petty frauds during the late visit to the colony of the Prince of Wales. With the speeches spoken at the Hamilton gathering we have not enjoyed the cleasure of acquaintance. The echoes of the Orange oratory on that occasion have not reached these shores. It is not, indeed, unlikely that, as in the selfast case, which it is not so much improper as impossible to report. But we are not left without t. e means of uptaining a very sufficient idea of the fervid and ungrammatical addresses, with which the Orange Demosthenes at that meeting fanned one another's enthusiasm to the proper pitch of incandescence. The tree may be judged by its fruits, and the present crop consists in a string of twenty-these resolutions, filling more than two columns of close print, every one of which is eminently worthy of an association that boasts the titles of "prous," "united" and 'loyal;" and every one, moreover, suggests most vividly the storm of groans, the rounds of "Kentish fire," and the appeals to the "giomous, pious, and immortal memory." with which it was, no deubt, carried when put from the chair. We need not itsflict on our readers any long extracts from this precious string of resolutions. For the most part, indeed, their purport is merely that of self-inudation, With an egotism which all men who possessed any decent regard for propriety or dignity would care-fully have eschewed, the Canadian Orangemen "resolve," through a series of fulsome paragraphs, that their own conduct throughout the controversy has exhibited a pattern of decorum, of liberater, courtesy, loyalty, and highmin hedness. Passing over these frothy effusions of vanity and self-praise, we arrive at the solid morsels in the mess, mean to be crushingly severe, of the Government in general, and have forfeited all claim either to confidence or torbearance. As for the British Secretary of State, their displeasure brims over through a long series of paragraphs. His conduct has been "distinguished by paerile if not childish whims." He has been guilty of " high-banded and arbitrary attempts ;" he has "indulged in unjust accusations ;" and avoved "a policy proscriptive and dliberal, alien alike to British liberty, to American practice, and to the free spirit of the present age." He has " miss ated facts notorious to all classes of the people," made averments and insinuations entirely gratuitous, insulted the feelings of thousands for the gratification of a more whim," attempted to "override the constitutional liberty of the subject," sought to "twist the Canadian laws so as to conciliate a hostile element in a foreign country," and to "extend the arbitrary and un British policy pursued towards Ireland to the soil of Canada." Altogether, the Grand Lodge "fail to find in the various excuses offered by the apologists of his Grace, any justifiable cause for the harsh, unfeeling, dlogical, and nustatesmanlike course pursued towards the Orangemen of British America ;" and after lumping up poor Sir Edmund Head in the charge of practising a policy calculated to "weaken British connection," boldly assert for themselves the right and the determination " to approach the Sovereign or her reprepresentatives upon all fifting occasion, however disinsteful the exercise of that right may be to any other class of their fellow-subjects." This last "resolve" is altogether supererogatory. We know quite enough of Orangemen on both sides of the Atlantic, to require no assurance that their exercise of any right would be valued precisely in the degree that it proved "distasteful" to some class of their fellowsubjects. It is needless to enter into any recapitulation of incidents, which were sufficiently discussed at the time, and which the Orangemen, if they had any sense of decency, would have suffered to lapse into oblivion. It would also be simply impertinent to vindicate the admirable tact and temper displayed by the Duke of Newcastle under circumstances of very considerable difficulty. But we are threatened with a home edition of the controversy. The Canadian Orangemen, as their resolutions show, are well aware that there is a party in these islands bearing the same name, and partnking the same obstinate, childish, and offensive spirit. By these congenial champions it is said that their grievances against their Colonel Secretary will be taken up in Parliament, and there are even reports that the subject is to be made the basis for a grand onslaught of the Opposition early next Session. The very order of performance is said to have been arranged, and the principal roles distributed, that of Churague being assigned to the Hon. Member for Launceston. The arrival of this congeries of turgid and vicious nonsense, which the Hamilton Grand Lodge of Oraugemen denominate " resolutions," will, we fancy, induce the Opposition leaders to reconsider the move. The Conservatives have some character to lose, and cannot afford to co-operate in an attack which is sure to result in disaster and disgrace to the assailants.". Even Mr. Haliburton, though appointed leading counsel in the cause, can hardly read the docaments that have arrived by the last mail without

ous one, and requesting a committee already formed to carry it out on the most favorable terms.

An association has been formed under the auspices of Lord Congleton, Rev Baptist Noel, and others, to evangelize" London. Large carriages, stocked with Bibles, will be taken through the streets, and an 'apostle" will read passages a la " Cheap John."

THE UNHAPPY HOMES OF ENGLAND .- A Frenchman has just published a book in Paris on the condition of England question. He claims to derive his knowledge from several years' residence amongst us; and his opinion is, that appearances here are leceptive. He states that the few are opulent-the many poor; that the palaces satisfy the casual observer, but that the cottages are the abodes of gualor and misery. The London critics laugh at fort and edification of this handful a great Church him, but ridicule is no answer. What are the facts ? The inral population, we fear, no longer present hese samples of manliness and beauty which still fgure on the stage in our old comedies. All is of their poverty to maintain 2 000 priests to perform hanged so far as the peasantry are concerned, and for them the offices of their religion. There are a for the worse; and we are now apprehensive that we must recall our words, written last, when noticing Mr. Bright's speech respecting the comparative condition of the isbourer in town and country. That speech is curiously and painfully illustrated by pro-

ceedings at Farringdon Agricultural Library dinner. A few weeks ago a clergyman had the courage at an agricultural banquet to tell the squires, who actly the means by which the people are not to be were granting rewards to prize ploughmen, that converted. So long as the Established Church exists were granting rewards to prize ploughmen, that they were using hardly the farm labourers ; and in the Jimes yesterday, Mr. Henry Tucker, magis-trate of the county of Berks, publishes a document which is quite enough to fill the nation with horror and reproach. The song of the "Happy Homes of England" can no longer be sung except as a fiction, for the rural districts afford specimens in abundance of the unhappy homes of England. There is something very wrong in the relation of the labourer to the land. England is an agricultural garden; the domains of the aristocracy crowd her fields with picuresque beauty, and art and skill are taxed to produce the most perfect state of cultivation. The ands which effect these delightful and boastful reults ought to experience the advantage of successful toil. In the olden times the peasants were stalwart, independent, and strong'; the men were brave and self-relying, contented with their lot, hating the French, but envying no one The women were cautiful, as English women only are, and chaste as "the icicle that hangs on Dian's Temple," brilliant with gladness and living happily in happy homes. "The Deserted Village" was premature in Goldsmith's time; it apportains only to the present day. Mr. Tucker employed two competent persons to obtain correct information respecting the condition because both, as at present ordered, are instances of of the rural cottages, and he laid the result before injustice, laziness, and insufficiency, impossible to be the meeting of the Farringdon Agricultural Library on the 22d of last month. In doing this he expressis only a sample of the agricultural population of Eugland. "Indued," he says, "I have been assured by farmers that the want of decent accommodation has, for some time past, been driving the superior class of peasantry to emigrate; and that, unless some reformation be brought about, none but the feeble and most ignorant will remain in places where decent lodging is not to be procured." We subjoin a few of the items in the "Digest" :--

Woolstone-Man and wife, two grown up sons,

she secured the wire with her hands, her body swinging in the air at full length. In a short time a number of men got a ladder, and reared it upon the root of the circus. Madame Salvi, who was hanging immediately above them, managed, after some little difficulty, to find the ladder with her feet. She then descended amid the cheers of the anxious crowd, and eventually landed in safety upon the ground .--Preston Chronicle.

RATHER MONTE-CUISTOISU .-- A report is in circulation that the House of Peers will shortly have to assemble in Westminster Hall, to try one of their own members on a very serious charge. The peer in question is said to be the Marquis of Devonshire. His fordship is 48 years of age and matried to the eldest daughter of the late Viscount Combermere. The particulars thus far made public are stated as follows by a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian : "The Marquis of D-----'s yacht, now at Naples, has been the scene of one of those tragedies which we are ant to think, in these dead-level days, lie far away from the region of real life, in the domain exclusively appropriated by the dramatist and the tale writer. The Marquis had been for some time cruising with some members of his family, including a youthful daughter, Lady Alice----. The yncht was com-manded by a half-pay Lieutenant of the Royal navy. The Marquis coming on board unexpectedly from an excursion on shore, if I am rightly informed, found his captain at the feet of his daughter, kissing her hand. The indignant father-a man of Herculean strength-scized the offender, and let it be hoped, intending only to tear him away from his unseemly place and action, flung him over the bulwark of the yacht into the sea, when he went down at once, in spite both of the Murquis's and his shilors' efforts to save him. I would besitute to repeat a story so like the invention of a French romance writer, had I not such information, from persons just returned from Naples as leaves me satisfied of its substantial truth. It is as I have said, already generally current, and cannot fail to be in a very short time the subject of newspaper comment, and, I fear, of solemn legal procedure."

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS .- TheRev. Mr. Wyld, vicar of North Wrazhall, Chippenham, being in pecuniary difficulties, made a deed of assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He had, however, previously given a bill of sale to a money lender in London, and on Saturday this individual arrived to put it in force. He then found a "man in possession and returned to town. On Monday night he came down again, with his solicitor, and a body of eight or ten men, determined to enforce the bill of sale. An attack was made on the premises and gallantly resisted. The London attorney fired a revolver off twice, but happily without doing any injury, and the attacking party had to retire. The lawyer is in custody for his share in the transaction .- Wilts Standard.

SHOCKING MURDER.-The neighbourhood of Mountrath was thrown into great excitement on Wednesday evening, when it became known that a most revolting murder took place in the stables of Westfield

wishing to throw up his brief.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JANUARY 11, 1861.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

15 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BYERY PRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS.

The True Witness.

GEORG E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. Our latest European dates are by the Nova-Scotian. The affairs of Italy remain unchanged ; it is ramoured, on the one hand, that Louis Napoleon is about to leave Francis II. to his fate, and, on the other hand, that France and Russia are about to insist upon a cessation of hostilities against Gaeta till the Spring. An extraordinary levy of troops is said to be meditated by Victor Emmanuel; this will, of course, increase the affection which his new subjects of Naples bear towards him.

Peace is ratified betwixt the Allies and China. The terms are thus given by the telegram :—

"Ministers to reside at Pekin. The indemnity fixed to be doubled. Tein Tein to be opened for trade immediately. Emigration allowed. Cowloon concrued to Britain. Treaty to be promulgated throughout China. Chusan to be evacuated by the British forces The allied armies to leave Pekin on the Stb."

In the United State the Secession movement is still progressing.

" HE WHO DEGINES THE ENDS. DESIRES ALSO THE MKANS

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO BRAVE TWO MASTERS, OR TO SE ON BUTH SIDSS OF THE HEDGE AT THE SAME TIME. That the Toronto Freeman should have re-

jected our overtures for an entente cordiale betwist the Catholics of Upper Canada and their Catholic brethren of the East, is a circumstance which, as we binted in our last, we regret, and regret the more, because French Canadians have already only too good reasons to doubt the sincerity of the Freeman's advocacy of Separate Schools, and of his repudiation of George Brown, and the Clear-Gris or " Protestant Reformers" of Upper Caoada. We regret this, because so long as any traces however faint of the monstrous alliance of Catholics with George Brown appear even to exist, there can be no cordial union and mutual co-operation betwixt the Catholics of the two sections of the Proselves for their brethren of the West, so long as the latter can be suspected even, of entertaining any semblance of political connection with the arowed enemies of Lower Canada-of our laws. our language, and our religion. Why, and upon what grounds, it may be asked, can the French Canadians question the sincerity of the Toronto Freeman, in his advocacy of Separate Schools, and in his professed repudiation of George Brown, the Protestant Reformers and their political principles ? They do so upon these grounds-That, if the Freeman were sincere in his repudiation of the Clear-Grit alliance, if he were really desirous of withdrawing his deluded co-religionists from their allegiance to George Brown, be-the Freemanwould not directly or indirectly sustain the political pretensions of, or recommend to the confidence of his readers, any public man who was the ardent advocate of the Clear-Grit alliance, and a professed admirer of George Brown's political principles. Things that are equal to the same, are equal to one another ; and so upon the same principle, be who is politically allied with the ally of George Brown and the Clear-Grits, is himself an ally of the latter; and therefore, like the latter, the enemy of the Catholics of Lower Canada. Now for application of this political axiom. The Toronto Freeman sustains, or appears to many in Lower Canada, to sustain, the political pretensions of Mr. McGee, still bolding him up before the Irish Catholic public of Upper Canada as their trustworthy political leader and representative. If they have misinterpreted the general tenor of the Freeman's writings we shall be ready to set, them right the moment that the Freeman assures us that Mr. McGee's advocacy of the Clear-Grit alliance finds no favor in his eyes, and should be scouted by the Catholic body throughout the Province, as dishonorable, and ruinous to Catholic interests. of the maintenance of the Clear-Grit alliance, is evident from a letter by him addressed to the managers of a late political banquet, given to a Mr. Ross in Upper Canada; and which letter, having been publicly read at the said political banquet, and baving been reproduced by the before stiring ourselves, is this matter; we must the people of the earth are rising to their might were strongly and manimorsly condemned; and wish the Advertisor all success.

Canadian press, may now be fairly looked upon | see those in whose behalt we are called upon to | against the bondage of Popery ; wherefore, it | the toast of the Canadian Opposition being proas a pullic document, and as, therefore, the legitimate subject of public criticism. In this letter. ments towards the Clear-Grits, and their chief in vain for any such symptoms. Mr. George Brown :---

"Let us give not merely a willing but generous and cordial support to those who enjoy the largest share of the confidence of the party, and if there be some one or two points of policy on which we cannot altogether agree, let these questions remain open, and let us heartily co-operate on all the cardinal doctrines of the political creed, in which we do agree .--Above all, let none of us ever be guilty, even in thought, of the bad faith and false fellowship, of disparaging our own leaders in the vain hope to conciliate opponents, who will always assail the chiefs of the Reform party, in proportion to their vigor and vigilance, or compliment them in proportion to their imidity and pliability."

The above cannot be objected to as vague or obscure. It asserts the continued allegiance of the writer to the Clear-Grit cause; it urges upon the Catholics of Upper Canada the duty of remaining faithful to that cause; and more than bints that, for the sake of that cause, questions upon which Catholics and Clear-Grits can never agree-c.g., politico-religious questions, such as

the School Question-must be treated as " open questions;" that is to say, Catholics must virtually abstain from insisting, as the condition sine qua non of their support to any political party, that the party to whom that support be given, shall publicly, energetically, and constantly, assert the right of Catholics to Separate Schools.

This policy we do not attempt to criticise; we state only the fact that such is Mr. McGee's nolicy, such his advice to the Catholics of Upper Canada; and that so long as, by the French Canadians, Mr. McGee is looked upon as, in any sense, the political leader or representative of any large section of the Catholic body of Upper Canada; so long as by the Upper Canadian Catholic press, his policy is not unambiguously condemned, and his advice indignantly sourned-so long the Catholics of the West must be looked upon by their French Canadian mies against whom every 'rue Canadian, every | despotism.

sincere Catholic, should be on his guard.

We presume not to dictate to our friends of Upper Canada what policy on the School Question they should pursue ; it is a question which | originally unposed upon them, and still maintained concerns thein more immediately than it con- by force of arms - Lord John Russell has himcerns us, one also of whose merits they are the self laid down the law which obtains amongst best judges, and one which must be settled, if Protestants, and is by Protestants applied to the to be settled at all, mainly by their own exertions; for we of Lower Canada can never take part therein as principals, but only as auxiliaries, is however this essential distinction to be made and at express invitation. If the Catholics of betwixt the case of the people of Naples and Upper Canada, or any portion of them, see fit to of the people of Ireland. The former had no leave the "School Question" an "open question," be it so. We have nothing to say against their resolve, no fault to find with them for pursuing what they deem their best and wisest in language, and Religion." An Irish insurrecvince. How is it possible that the Catholics of policy. Only would we protest against the un- tion implies therefore something more than the Lower Canada can be expected to exert them- pertinence of expecting the Catholics of this resistance of a people to its rulers : it implies a section of the Province to take an active part, or indeed any interest whatsoever, in the solution of a question which, by those whom it most closely concerns, it is consented to leave in abeyance, that is, to treat as an " open question." God helps those only who are ready to help themselves; and when the people of Lower Canada shall perceive the first symptoins of action on the part of the Catholics of Upper Canada, to procure an amendent to their actual School system; when, through their press, all alliances incompatible with such action shall have been publicly and universally repudiated, and all public men hostile to Catholic Schools, or for party purposes willing to leave the School Question an "open question," shall have been publicly denounced by the exponents of Upper Canadian Catholic sentiments, as enemies or traitors, to the Catholic cause-then, but not before, will the French Canadian Catholics of the Eastern Province have reasons for believing that, in the Western section, the School Queetion is looked upon as a question of prunary importance, and that the Catholics of Upper Canada take any very serious interest in the | The sixteenth of January is to be a regular fieldmatter. It would, as we said before, be absurd to expect of us that we should take the initiative in such a measure, or that we should attempt to force Separate Schools upon those who by their support of a political party which would treat the School Question as an "open question," have plainly manifested their profound " apathy" upon that great question. Yes! we tell the Freeman that he has far more cause to complain of the "apathy" of his own friends, then of the " apathey" of Lower Canadiane, or even of Church, and to that noble army of martyrs, of Upper Canadian bigotry. But it is not for us to dictate, or even to criticise. We say this only-and we believe that we represent the views, on this matter, of a large section of the Catholic community of Low-Pr Canada. We are most sincerely desirous to That Mr. McGee is still a staunch advocate see our Western co-religionists in the full enjoyment of a sound system of Education; we are most willing to belp them in their struggles houses, the revival mania has driven thousands Orangemen of Kingston and Prontenac was just started in the Ancient Canada. against the intolerance and bigotry of the "Pro- I to the one, and filled the other with blaspheming | beld at Kingston on Friday last, under the pro- The new cotemporary promises to be a valuable testant Reformers," from whom the opposition to manazes; Rome trembles on her seven inlis at sidency of D'Arcy Baulton E-g. Violent addition to the Canadian Press. It is hand-Separate Schools has mainly proceeded; but the brightness of the coming of Garibaldi, and speeches were made; the Canadian Ministry a scholarly and gentlemanly style. We heartily

act, adopting a lively and energetic course; and showing at least some symptoms of a willingness the writer publicly expresses his political senti- to help themselves. Hitherto we have looked

> We find in the Montreal Guzette of Tuesday the following allusion to the TRUE WITNESS :--"We know it is held by R. C. writers,-it

> was a short time ago, in a controversy with this journal by the True Witness, that it is the duty of subjects, their religious duty in fine, to obey their governors, and that rebellion canunot in any circumstance be considered a right." The Gazette misrepresents the TRUE WIT-

NESS. We have denied the "right of rebellion," because rebellion implies armed resistance to legitimate authority, and because it is the

duty of the Christian to obey all legitimate authority. But we have never maintained the thesis, that the right of the prince is absolute, or that all bis acts are necessarily legitimate; but have admitted that, when illegitimate, such acts may be rightfully resisted.

But here arises the question, how and by what means is it to be decided when the acts of the prince are legitimate and are therefore to be submitted to, or illegitimate, and therefore to be resisted ? This is a question upon which peither prince nor subject is a competent judge, for it is one in which both prince and subject are interested parties, and no one can be a competent judge in his own case. Here is the difficulty with which all Protestant political writers have to contend, and whose solution is to them manifestly impossible. Portestants may talk of the "highter law," but cannot appeal to it, as no one amongst them is recognized as being more than another the authorized interpreter of that " higher law" which, as being above the natural law, in that it is " higher," belongs to or lies in the supernatural order, and can be interpreted, therefore, only by a tribunal having jurisdiction in that supernatural order .---This tribunal, the Catholic finds in the Church, and he can thus logically reconcile the duty of coreligionist-, not as brethren for whom they absolute submission to legitimate authority with should exert themselves, but as dangerous ene- the right of resistance to illigitinate authority or

With reference to the particular case in disnute--viz., the right of the people of Ireland to throw off by force of arms the foreign yoke armed resistance of a portion of the Italian populations to their native Catholic rulers. There such grievances to complain of as have the latter : for they were not, as are the Irish, held in subjection by a foreign nation-" aliens in blood, national rather than a mere political movement native rulers. The position of Ireland to Great Britain is that of Poland to Russia, or as that of the Venetian Provinces to Austria; and although we do not pretend to justify or apologise for all the acts of Austria in her Italian provinces, we do not, on the other hand, assert the right of the thas professedly been guided since its origin, are people of those Provinces to rise in arms against | before the public .-- in our original Prospectus, and the Austrians; so also in like manner we are far. from asserting the right of the people of Ireland to have resource to physical force to throw off the voke of England. We do not admit the truth of the premises contained in Lord John fession of those principles :---Russell's famous dispatch, and are therefore under no necessity of accepting its conclusions. But the Protestant, who applauds the Italian revolutionary movement cannot condemn armed insurrection in Ireland without making sucrifice of the Turs Wirsgas-as it should be of every Cain intelligence and honesty.

snuffle through the nose, to bestir themselves in thusiastic applause. This is highly significant the good cause. Prayer, incessant and united, of the position of the Orange Society towards must be made for the conversion-not of the heathen myriads of Protestant England, not for the conversion of the brutalized Protestant their "natural allies;" what then must be masses of the United States-but for Papists their position as towards Catholics ? generally, and for the Papists of Ireland especially; that the daughters of Erin may become pure even as the mothers of Protestant Israel, and may be found clad in the white garments of a Maria Mouk on the day when the Lord shall come to judge the nations. This is the object of the prayer, and we say, " Pray away, gentlemen, till you are black in the face."

FATHER CHINIQUY .- In the Montreal Herald of Wednesday we find the following brief notice of that reverend light of the Conventicle, and illustrious ornainent of the Holy Protestant Church-the Rev. Father Chinquy :--

FATURE CHINIQUY .-- I know it will pain your readers to hear anything averse to Father Chiniquy, who arrived from Great Britain last week ; but from information derived from the most undenbied sources, fear you will be shorily startled with some facts which it will be difficult to believe, in respect to the rev. gentleman's conduct. You may expest the information to emanate from New York ministers of he same denomination as the Rev. Father.

However much surprise it may excite in the busons of the readers of the Montreal Herald, and of the Protestant community generally, to learn that their beloved Father Chingay is but such another as Belial Achilli, it will excite none in the bosoms of Catholics. The latter well know, and so would Protestants if they would but lead history carefully, what manner of men " converted priests" invariably are ; that they are men who have renounced morality before publicly abandoning the tenets of their Church, and that no Catholic priest or Religious ever became a Protestant until he had thrown off all the restraints of the natural law.

We trust that the French Conadian press will be careful to make their readers fully acquainted with the latest developments in the career of the notorious and now infamous Chiniquy ; who is but another and living illustration of the truth of our assertion, that Protestantism is but the cloaca maxima of the Church, the sink into which she ejects all her impurities. Before the days of Luther, and whilst Protestantism, as a thing distinct from the Church, was as yet not in existence, these impurities, these Achilli's, these Chiniquy's, et hoc genus omne-remained apparently in the communion of the Catholic Church, corrupting by their fetidity her moral atmosabere. Now, however, thanks to the Reformation, we have a drain, or common sewer which gladly receives all these impurities, all this fetid matter, and carries them off to a soil admirably adapted for their reception. Thus thank God is the health of the Church maintained in vigor.

charges preferred by the Toronto Freeman

behoves the elect, the chosen people, and all who posed, it was received with unanimous and enthe Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada .---In the latter the Orangemen recognise truly

> The following were amongst the Resolutions agreed to at the meeting :---

1. Resolved, - That the unsatisfactory issue of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Central Cunada, held at Brockville on the 30th October last, has rendered it necessary for the Orangemen of Kingston and county of Frontenac to adopt the alternative of giving expression to their opinions on the conduct of the Canadian Government during the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by means of mass-meetings.

Therefore, we, the Urangemen of Kingston, and surrounding neighbourhood, do declare that the present Ministry, by countenancing and permitting the tyrannical and Puseyite Duke of New castle (who has unsheathed the sword of persecution against our brethren in Ireland,) to carry out the same policy here, have forfeited all claims to the confi-

dence of the Orange body. Moved by W. Robinson, W. M., No. G, seconded by M. Phair, W. M., No. 1,032, and,—

2. Besolved, - That this meeting approves and fully endorses the opinions enunciated and the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Western Canada, held at Hamilton on the 24th October last, and pledges itself in oppose by every constitutional means the continuance in power of the present Ministry and all rehaches of the same material-and calls upon the brethren of Central Oanada to stand true to their colors as they have done to theirs, and call mass meetings to express their opinions freely and without dictation from any quarter whatever.

The following which we clip from the Montreal Gazette is strikingly illustrative of the efferts of the Confussional :---

"THE DEMERS ROBBERY .- Some time last commer a pork butcher named Demers was robbed of \$2,100, while on "a bender" with one Edouard Orleans and the far famed Urbain Goderro. Goderre it will be remembered was put upon his trial for the said robbery, (Orleans acting in the capacity of Queen's evidence) but he received such a good character to his amozement that the jury immediately acquitted bim. Soon after this disagreeable episode. Demors received \$900 of the stolen money from the Rev Messire Tambarcan of the Seminary, who stated that he had received it from a person with a request to return it to its owner. The same penitent sinner was recently again troubled with qualms of conscience for on the Friday before New Year, he or she called on Mr. Tambareau with a further sum of \$700 which was in due course handed over to Demers. As Demers after the trial besides the above sums received \$150 of the amount stolen, there remains a further surs on the total amount of \$350 still unas counted for, which the sinner still further troubled by the "atill small voice" will likely see the prepriety of returning.

OBSTETRIC MORALITY .- We have received from a reverend correspondent, a Catholic Priest of Upper Canada, a communication in which the dangerous consequences of Protestant morality are strongly brought to light and energeneally condemued. For reasons which will perhaps suggest themselves to many of our readers, we content ourselves with merely giving the substance of this communication.

Our reverend correspondent was called upon to visit a woman supposed to he in extremis .---On his orrival at her house, he was pleased to PERSONAL .- As we stated in our fast, the f find the woman doing well, but was shocked by the spectacle of a newly born infant lying dead and is therefore far more easily defensible than is against the TRUE WITNESS, are in the hands in the room, bearing evident marks of strangulation upon its neck. In short the child had been killed by the woman's medical attendant, as the only apparent means of saving the mother's life. According to the moral precepts in vogue in the Protestont world, our separated brethren may, perhaps, see nothing revolting in this. To the Catholic, however, it presents a case of infanticide, and of deliberate violation of the law which says " Thou shalt not kill." Catholic ethics teach that it is not lawful to do evil that Catholic journalists. Thus, writing in the TRUE good may follow. It is not therefore lawful, WITNEES, July 29, 1859, we made public pro- | even to save the mother's life, to take, or to be accessory to taking, the life of her child, and this law admits of no conceivable exception. We mention these facts, with which every Catholic ought to be familiar, in order that Catholics may be on their guard against the insidious counsels sometimes tendered to them by Protestant medical attendants. We must not secular influences whatever; that he recognises no be supposed as intrading to reduct upon the morality of the Profestant members of the protession, which numbers most most honorable gentlemen amongst its members ; but the moral code with which they are conversant differs, in several important particulars, from that wilose such as that to which our correspondent so strongly but so justiy adurtes. In that instance there can be no doubt but that the medical attendant was a murdarer ; the marcheter aat only of the body, but also of the soul of the unbaptized child, whose life he crulty and anlawfully cut short, even though his incentions towards the mother mar have been good. It behaves, therefore, all Catholic mothers, all Catholic parents, to be most careful in their choice of medical advisers: and when any difficulty presents itself, or when question arises as to the duty of that adviser, to hear in mind the words spoken amidst the thunders of Sinsi, " Thou shalt not kill."

EXTENSIVE SWADDLING OPERATIONS. day for the swaddlers; for on that day, as we the united supplications of the saints of Protestantdom for the conversion of us poor benighted Romanists. The day has been selected as a memorable anniversary in the annals of swaddling. On that day fifteen years ago, it appears that no less than 20,000 letters to an equal number of Papists, calling upon them to come out of Babylon, and to join themselves to the Protestant whom Leakey, Achill, Gavazzi, and Baron representatives. A "great door," so we are told, is now being opened for the prople of God throughout the world; never have the prospects

of Swaddlerism looked brighter, or its shares stood at a higher premium. When such activity prevails in the brothels and in the meeting-

the late insurrection of the Italians against their of competent judges, who will in due time, decide upon their truth or falsity; pendente lute, we desire to remain perfectly quiet, and must therefore respectfully decline inserting any communications upon the subject.

> The principles by which the TRUE WITNESS again on many occasions upon which we have referred to them in vindication of our career as

"For it is sufficient to repeat what we have before stated; that the TEUE WITNESs has never professed submission to "public opinion;" or to any opinion eave that of the Catholic Church, speaking by and through the mouth of her Pastors. It is the boast of his logic and approving himself deficient both | tholic journalist-that he is " amenable" to no lay or authority upon the questions with which he exclusively deals - (politico religious questions, i.e., queetions into which the religious element enters)--except the authority of the same Church; and that in ! all things unreservedly submissive to that authority, learn, the gates of heaven are to be stormed by and guided by her teachings, it is his highest ambition to be a humble instrument in the hands of the precepts Catholics are bound to follow, and Church, to direct, but to follow - to enlighten, not especially is this the case with regard to cases to reflect or repeat -- " public opinion."

The question at issue is-bave we been true to air professed principles; or have we, as the Taronto Freeman asserts, basely sacrificed those principles " for a consideration ?" If we have, the TRUE WITNESS is a mercenerary scoundrel who deserves to be kicked out of the house of every bonest man; if we have of, if we have Cacino, are the illustrious leaders, and the worthy remained true to cur publicly professed principles, then the Toronto Freeman is a mendacious slanderer, whose very touch is pollution to the gentleman and the sincere Catholic.

ORANGE MEETING AT KINGSTON .- We

We have to acknowledge the reception of the learn from our exchanges that a meeting of the Quebec Commercial Advertiser, a new paper somely priated, and its editorials are written in

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 11, 1861.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT REV. MR. SCHNEIDER'S (GODERICH), LETTER PATRICK'S OF TINGWICK. To the Editor of the True Wilness

Jan. 5th, 1861.

DEAR SIR-I would beg through the columns of your devoted Catholic journal, to give publicity to one of those most edifying Catholic practices, which took place on the 20th ult., in the solemn and imposing ceremony of consecrating the really splendid church of St. Patrick's of Tingwick. As a description of this beautiful church has already appeared in the columns of your paper, it would be unnecessary for me to say more about it now, than that it stands second to no other stone-built church in the Eastern Townships; while it serves as a monument which will perpetuate to future generations what can be accomplished, where true faith and a determined zeal for the honor and glory of God exists, as this now consecrated temple of the living God clearly proves. For who that would be aware of the scantiness of the means of the people who have raised this noble edifice to its now magnificent proportion could think otherwise than that nothing but the zeal and true spirit of faith could induce them to make the sacrifices they are making in contributing, as circumstances from time to time require, to accomplish their now successfully crowned noble purpose. They have done it, and done it well; firm in the faith held out to them, where it is said that he who giveth to the Lord shall be repaid one bundred Ĩold.

Though not having the gratification of the presence of our good Bishop on this interesting occasion, yet he was duly represented by the Rev. M. Leclerc, late of Kingsey, who was deputed for the purpose of performing the ceremoby of consecration, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Amelin, of Wotten; the Rev. Mr. Trahan and the Rev. Mr. Griffin, both of Richmond. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the conseto the lateness of the hour possible to have sophy. Of all these branches, why should not our tration was finished, it was not possible to have sophy. Of all these branches, why should not our the his unevoidable omission was in part children, although in the country, have an idea, when Mass; but this unavoidable omission was in part compensated for by the preaching of two most appropriate and edifying sermons : one in French by the Rev. M. Leclere, and another in English | into one. We will have in the First class Alphabet by the Rev. Mr. Griffin ; the latter gentleman in his usual very impressive and eloquent style, dwelling much on the almost miraculous success which attended the exertious of the people of History of Canada, and a little poetry. In the third this district in the erection of their church, which stood this day clearly manifest before them; and, at the same time, exhorting them carnestly that, now having a truly worthy temple wherein they might all join to worship Goil in spirit and in truth, they might erect within their hearts a still more worthy and acceptable one, where they might momentarily offer to God their thanksgiving of praise and adoration, and that by keeping the same pure and undefiled ;-thus proving that their zeal in the cause of religion is not to serve as an outward show, or for temporary purposes, but purely and solely for the like manner, I say, it is impossible for one teacher, bosor and glory of God, Who is the giver of all alone, to teach those different branches to be benefigood here, as well as of eternal happiness hereafter.

As an attempt to do anything like justice to the eloquent and soul-stirring words inade use of and for what? To teach our children to read and the eloquent and soul-stirring words inade use of and for what? To teach our children to read and this accessor would be in vain. I shall not at- write, without any, or with very little grammar, and on this occasion would be in vain, I shall not attempt it further ; but must say that to the people of St. Patrick's, of Tingwick, this was a day on which they should feel proud of themselves, as their minds is altogether lost sight of, and we pay well as thankful to the Almighty worker of all \$1800 a-year. But many will say, and many of my good events. Who having thus, as by a miracle, wrought out the meritorious design of his people school?" I answer, first, how do other people's chiihere, in their intention to bury on the hill of St. dron go at least 44 miles, and only eight years of age? Patrick of Tingwick deep in the rock of which I have carried children of that age 44 miles passing it is composed all their former contentions, and along. On the other hand, four teachers would not to raise over its defunct remains a structure cost us more than \$1200; consequently, there would which will stand as a monument to commemorate | too far off in living as boarders in the house, for the this victory of faith and charity over infidelity winter. But suppose we had only the \$1200, and a and uncharitableness. The people here for the house big enough, having two hundred rooms (one for first time in their new church had the happiness the boys, the other for the girls), as dormitories, we first time in their new church had the happiness of attending on Christians Eve to midnight from a great distance. Could not their parents for-Grand Mass chaunted by the Rev. Mr. Traban, nish food ? I say they could, and could we not hire assisted by singers from Richmond and Danville. a good woman to cook, or sisters. The girls of the On the following Sunday, the mission was attend-ed by the Rev. Mr. Griffin, who though on the consequence would be sent home, not only good eve of his departure for a foreign mission, evinced his zeal for the success of this Parish by taking whenever convenient for themselves, without being on himself the labor of collecting from the vofuntary contributions of the people, immediately of a good dinner. after Mass, a subscription to finish the inside of the boys. This, Dear Editor, has been my endeavor the priest's house, when his appeal was handsomely responded to by an adequate sum being every one wishes to have a school before his own subscribed for this nurnose. A sale of the pews took place, when a very satisfactory result was realized in the amount obtained from this source of church revenue. And same to me. as a finale to the good work of this day, the people of St. Patrick's presented the Rev. Mr. Griffin with an address, expressive of their deep . regret at his departure, accompanied by a purse of money. At St. Ann's church, in Danville, where the Eev. gentleman on the following morning offered up the holy Sacrifice of the Mass; he was here again presented by the people of this mission with a most feeling expression of their disanpointment in thus finding themselves about being deprived of the services of a pastor, who though not being long amongst them, had given such proofs of the most endearing qualities as a zealous Pastor, a pious and most exemplary Chrisisan, as to engage the admiration and esteem of all his acquaintance. A bandsome purse of moory was presented to him-an offering which the Eev. gentleman did not expect, and took him attagether by surprise. In return for such kindness, he thanked them, in a most affecting manper, for their very kind and marked esteem towards himself, and said that while regretting his separation from them, yet he should remind them that his leaving on the present occasion was but temporary, having volunteered, with the consent of his good Bishop, to go for a few months to the assistance of an over-worked brother missioner; but he hoped to return, and once again to render by his humble exertions amongst them a renewal of those services which they this day seem so wuch to appreciate. After giving them his blessing, he bid them adieu ; and thus closed one of those really affecting scenes which can at all times be writnessed at the separation of a devoted priest from an attached people. - Yours, &c., A CATHOLIC.

ON EDUCATION. To the Editor of the True Wilness. DEAR EDITOR-You will oblige me by giving insortion to a few reflections which I have made these fifteen years past on our Schools and School system. I find, during that long period, that our children learned nothing, or next to nothing, iu spite of our care and the learning of the teachers. Where can be the fault? It would seem to be a natural consequence that a multiplicity of schools should advance education in a settlement; but alas! I have, through long experience, arrived at a conclusion to the contrary; and I am sure that in a Catholic settlement, where one school with several teachers could be obtained, it should be formed, although with the inconvenience, to a few, of being far off. Disunion has never worked well, and never will. There have been in Irishtown these fifteen years, instead of one, two schools, two miles and a-half one from the other. In spite of me, three years ago, they fabricated two others, one north of the first school, and the other south-east ; and last summer they established another, two miles and a half off. I am told that one of the Councillors enjoyed it very much to have been able to cut a piece from our principal school at the church. Now, with all this division of places of education, our children rest in statu quo; and every year we have an outcry against teachers, although I believe the poor fellows do their duty as well as they can. i cannot believe that all the fault lies with the teachers; for we have changed them very often with no better result, and I have remarked the same in other settlements ; I come therefore to the conclusion that the same cause produces the same effect. It can neither be the fault of the children for want of talents, or attendance In our settlement, as I believe, the principal cause of our miseries is the great number of schools-instead of one, or at the most two. Now, with our five schools in operation, and the sixth projected, all in seven miles square, we should have the best educated children for 100 miles off ;-but the contrary is alas ! too often the case ; moreover it strikes me that it will be always so, as long as this division exists ; for it seems to me impossible for one man to teach 50 children-to some the alphabet, to others to spell, to others to rend ;--to pre-scribe different tasks suited to different capacitiesto teach Arithmetic to so many different classes-

Grammar, Geography, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, History of Canada, Rhetoric, and Philothe father has to pay for it; and it could be had if all these schools were united.

But now, Sir, let us unite these misorable schools and Spelling, for the beginning ; after we shall read write a good hand, learn the Multiplication Table, and the Geography of Oanada. In the second class, Grammar, Geography of our Hemisphere, Arithmetic, class, improvement in orthography, by giving them different subjects to write on ; Geometry, Trigonome-try, &c. In the fourth class, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, with an idea of Rhetoric and Philogo-phy; and should the parents be willing to allow a fifth year, Rhetoric and Philosophy could be perfected .---Such a school would make our children, in my opinion, fit to study for themselves any branch, such as Agriculture, if they so wished. But as we are now, our children have been six years at school to learn to read their prayer book-that is all. The Teacher, being a man, is also subject to the same rules as other men. No farmer could cultivate 50 acres, by chopping ten. ploughing 10, mowing 10, sowing and harrowing 10 at the same time. This would be impossible. In cial to the children. But now, Sir, let us come to the expenses of these different divided schools. We must allow at least to each teacher \$300; that will make, when all our schools are in operation, \$1500; not able to know that they are in Canada by geography. Of all the rest they will know as much of the moon; and the principal object, the cultivation of

to announce that, at the meeting of the Board AND FORESTS. - Under this title the Special of Examiners, on Monday last, Mr. Tancrede Committe to which has been referred the ex- the illegal character of many of the votes given. de Lormier was admitted to the practice of the amination of public account, makes known the not be likely to hear much from them. It is, how-Law, after a very satisfactory examination. Mr. amounts due to the Province by the Agents of over, evident that the plan of voting by ballot is a Law, after a very satisfactory examination. Dir. amounts use to the forests. It shall be seen by failure, and that the sooner we return to the following official statement how anxious is the better. The length to which the election here tin, and Cassidy. Mr. de Lorinnier, studied in the superior race to show herself worthy of her the office of Bernard Devin, Esq. He mends glorious denomination, how faithfully she is to be to visit Huntingdon and Soulanges Circuits, and found at the head of all that is honest, moral, we doubt not will succeed in his profession. ASSOCIATION OF THE ERECTION OF A MONU-

MENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP LARTIQUE. In order to obviate any misappreheusions that may have arisen as to the terms of subscriptions to this Association, we have been requested to state that the sum of One Dollar is the only amount that will be received from any, person desiring to contribute towards its funds. The following is a list of the additional subscribers since our last ;-O T Bruneau, Esq. M D, Sign of Montarville Rev J B St Germain, cure of St Lawrence J Z Tasse, Esq M D da

Rev J Boncher, cure of Riviere du Loup, Diocess of Three Rivers Widow E R Fabre An Loveque Esq JA Gravel Esq A F Marcellin, Esq, St Polycariw N Catual, Esq. St Cyprion Pierce Ryan, Esq, Advocate Widow Ryan L'Abbe Huot T Doucet, Esq N P J B Beandry Esq Mrs J B Beaudry Miss Polyxine Beaudry Miss Emma Beaulry Mr H Beandry Rev T V Papineau, core of St Bar belowy Rev J Primeau curaw Dr Jacques đ. Dr Cute do Ch Sevigny Bag Magistrate C Roy Esq C Chevalt Esq E H Trudel Hsq M D Mrs & H Trudel J T Dillon Esq Key M Poley, cure of St Stanishes Miss Damour P Denis, Esq Advocate M C Desuovers Esq Advocate Major David, Sauli au Recollet Jos Bayard Esq de Widow Foursine ŝú Widow J C Leonard 6.0 Narcisse De Lorimier, Sault St Louis Mr J E Thyiaiake **d**0 Mr Jgn Ühabakchte do Mr Ant Ged Giasson Rakastio do Mr Usias Meluche d., Mr Ls Karonhiontie dэ Rev P Schoeider, cure of Goldstich, Diocess of Sandwich Rer P L Schneider, S J Unilege of Fordham, New ; Kenyon, P Murphy, 15s York Miss Aman, pupil-boarder of Nount St Eary Mr Joe Aman, Student in Montreal College Rev C Aubry, cure of l'lie Perrot. Rev Jos Hurteau, cure of St Lin.

The Sisters of the Congregation, St Rustache Mrs ML Garesu Roy D Berard, cure of St Julian R Beaupre, Esq do A H de Caussin Naq N P do

BIEBOP LARTIQUE'S MONDERT. - A correspondent, who sends us his card, complains of the True Witness keeping before the public week after week, a list of French Canadian subscribers to this memorial .-He is led to believe from this, that the subscriptions of Irish Catholics are either not wanted, or would not be acceptable ; and suggests that it such bo the case, the French names should be transferred to the columns of a French paper, where they are more reciated. likely to be seen and respondent be wrong, the True Witness will set him | hended by the villagers and conducted back to the priright.-Priot

and praise-worthy : ---

Names.	Amoun	t of	Date of	De-
ucu	Defaleration		falcati	
	\$	cts		
A Campbell	. 1478		31 Dec	51
G Black	. 151	29		'46
I II Cumming	. 330		31 Dec	251
R Bourdages	. 78	27	31 Dec	'48
r B Martin	. 650		31 Dec	40
Thoma Steers	. 914		30 Oct	
W Bouron	. 168	07		57
E Peel.	. 393			54
A Manaban	. 1470	_	•	49
Г Lyons	. 68			'47
John Clark	. 2040	01	31 Dec	'51
P Kby	05000		31 Dec	56
B Lonpier.	. 25698	75	9 Feb	`5ú
I Storma	. 180	30	31 Dec	'55
Starre.	. 690	85	31 Dec	'55
Samuel Clarke	. 1312		31 Dec	'54
Henry Lor	. 1613		31 Dec	.23
W Radford	. 1929		31 Dec	'54
Thomas Baines	.129047	66	31 Mar	56
A T Gilenn	. 27	28	31 Deg	55
W Fleming	. 43	10	31 Dec	57
John E Brooke	. 514	90	30 Dec	54
I A Torney	. 67	43	30 Sep	'56
Uliver Wells	. 17931	00	30 Sep	58
	ASDI	1.14.14	RESSELL	

Sab-Commissioner

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Rewdon, J. Green, 198; Greenwood, R. Lennon, £1 59 : Adelaide, Rev. J. A. Straine, 10s ; Quelnec, Rev. J. Langovin, 15s: Riviere du Renard, Rev. M. Blouin, 12s 6d; St. John Chrysastome, V. Boillar-geon, 15a; Cetean Landing, J. Birmingham, £1; Fitzvoy, J. Miles, 58; Warcester, U.S., Rev. J. C. Menry, 15s : Egansville, M. O'ihonnun, 5s ; Luchail, A. McDonald, £1 53; Trenton, D. O'Neill, 58; Grillia, F. Kegan, Sa; Sherbrook, D. M. Dillon, 15s; St. Agathe, J. Donovan, 52; N. Lancaster, L. O'Neill, 10: Brockville, P. Chaney, 59; St. Cyprica, M. | ture is to be raised. The Minerre will, no doubt, Oaron, 109; Mailland, F. McMannus, 108; Warwick, frighten the Courier and other doughtaces into sub-T. Butler, Jr., 108.

T. Butler, ev., 103. Per J Doran, Perth-J Devlin, £1; P Keri, 54; Franktown, R M'Donell, £1 55; A M'Donell, 165. Per J Kehoe, Newboro-W Kearner, 55. Per M Kelly, Merrickville ... T Canain, ham, 10s. Per P Purcell, Kingston-P Pidg on, 17s 6d; W Doty, £1 28 6d ; J Lowry, 102: M M'Namare, 10a. Per Roy J S O'Connor, Corawali--J Primeau, 10s. Per Rev O Wardy, Newioarkei P Sullivan, 55. Per M O'Connor, Mallorytown---B Gavin, 5s. Par J Harris, Guelph --- J O'Raferty, 98 414; M Tobin, 5s ; J Hanlon, 7s 6d : E Fitzpatrick, 10s ; , .' Heaiy, 10s. Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandria ... D Ecunedy, . 10s ; A # Milanald, 10s; J V Chestnut, 10s; Per J Doyle, Arlmer--- Rev Mr Brunette, 10s.

Per Rev Mr Stafford, Picton---W Donnelly, 10s; D Herrigan, 21 55; Mrs Tool, 128 6d; H Gomlen, 104; D Donavin, 125 6d ; J Gooden, 103; P Korrney, £1 10s; P Parrell, 10s; P Bond, £1 5s; T M'Guire, Li 168 3d ; Mr Manning, 134 6d Per F B M'Namee, Prescott-P P Fitzsimmons,

Per M O'D- mpsey, Belleville-J Milne, 5s.

OUTBERAE IN THE REPORTATORY PRISON, ISLE AUX. Noix -On Friday last six of the prisoners confined in this Institution made a desperate and preconcerted attempt to escape. Being encountered on their way from the prison by some of the guardiane, a struggle ensued, in which the prisoners were victorious, and they succeeded in effecting their escape, leaving several of the guardians wounded behind them. They crossed the river to the village St Valentin, which is itunted on the opposite side, where they we son Dr Nellson was summoned from Montreal, and Mr Coursel, J.P., dispatched the Chief Constable of the Government Police to the spot. He reports that the ex-What its correspondent-whom we suspect to citement which prevailed has subsided, and the prisoners are all secure. Mr. Conrol goes down this niorning to make an investigation into the affair. The offenders will, doubtless, soon be brought to Montreal for trial. -- Montreal Herold.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR .- We are happy DEFAULTING AGENTS OF CROWN LANDS After the election, a board of Revisors counts up the papers. These Scrutineers, who have been keeping us in suspense so long, must have been delayed by is drawn out is also a nuisance, giving opportunity for those who are in a minority at first, to use illegal means to reverse it towards the end The true system is that adopted in Parliamentary elections, viz., to shorten their duration, to increase the facilities for voting by multiplying the polling books, and to provent frand by careful registration beforehand."

GRONGE BROWN ON "REPRESENTATION BY POPU-LATION."-The language of the Minerve is sufficiently explicit. It is a 'settler' for the Courier and others of its brethren in Upper Canada who have been disposed to play tricks with the question of Representation by Population. The superior race will not stand any of Mr. John A. McDonald's "humbugging" on this question. The adoption of the principle must not even he mentioned as possible, however far off the good time of fruition may be fixed The subject is tabooed; the Courier and its confrores must hold their tongues. Such are the orders of their French masters, and they will. doubtless, be obeyed. In fact Mr. John A. Macdonald and the Government organs in Upper Canada have been playing into the hands of their Eastern brethren for some time. They are endeavouring, as far as their little influence extends, to inculcate a love of the Union with Lower Canada. " The Union, the Union," is their constant cry. "The Minerre answers-"No Representation by Population, or else Dissolution of the Union," evidently hoping that through the love of the Union excited by John A. Macdonald and his supporters, Representation by Population may be abandoned. The Mineree throws a great deal of light upon the Attorney General's after-dinner Union cry by its remark that Mr. Mardonald knows the terms on which the Union can be maintained. The Minerce's tone is exceedingly bold and defiant. It seems to be inclined to deal with Upper Ganada as the Southern States are now dealing with the North. " If you do not allow us to maintain our supremacy, we will secede." The North has not been frightened by the threat, and neither, we can assure the Minerse will Canada West. She will demand the right of Representation by Population with all her strength, whatever may be the consequences. Any measure which Lower Canada may propose along with that remedy will receive due consideration, but Representation by Population must be had It is the key-stone of the frighten the Courier and other doughfaces into sub-mission, but its insolent threats will only add fuel to the fiame which burns among the people.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SCHOOL TRUSTER.-A School Trustee in the County of Welland lately absconded with Seven Hundred doilars belonging to the School Section. This is one beautiful feature of the System, whereby the people's money can be chiselled out of their pockets---willing or not willing---by a nefarious scoundrel, and then apply it to his own private use. Why should such a state of things exist? Why should the public's property be thus left a prey to villians? A smooth faced rogue has only to obtain Trustees' bonors, and then pillage the community at will, We hope to hear of many other similar cases; or somothing of the kind is necessary to rouse the public to sense of their own interests and security .---Durham Standard.

Louis Bierce, a painter by trade was brought up charged with baving enterod the Roman Untholic Church in St. Denis Street, and then broken open the poor box with a small chisel, and stolen therefrom five pence in coppers. It appeared in evidence that of late that church was robbed of the contents of the poor box several times, and that a person named Ducharme, who is working in the Church, resolved to watch when yesterday he saw the pri-soner enter the church. He Durchame hid himself behind a door, and from there saw him commit the deed. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed to be tried at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.- Transcript.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Flour -- Superfine, No 1, \$5,25 to \$5, 30 ; No 2,

be left a sum considerable enough to help those living would not have at all events more than 50 children readers, writers, needle-women, and embroiderers, but good cooks into the bargain, fit to begin house exposed to be left by an ungrateful hueband for want

They are entitled to a good education as much as for the last fifteen years, without success; because | distinction of race, are respectfully requested, and door, although impossible. But I hear some say laughing, Father Schneider, you want a College in your Irishtown ; call it what you will, n'importe ; call it St. Columba's Academy, if you will---it is all the

I want, dear Editor, a school in Irishtown, where the young Pupil is not restrained for four years to bear nothing but bu, be, bo, bu, with a few prefix and and affix, and the four rules of Arithmetic ; but where the child can advance in proportion to his talents and emulation, and tan awing himself in science like the eagle, without being obliged to flutter all the time in the same low stratum. I want a school where the teachors having the school divided under the same roof, in different classes, would by necessity, be obliged to have an emulation amongst themselves, each trying to have the most advanced pupils for the differont examinations. Such a school I want-n'importe for the name. Now dear Editor, a question of such importance as this cannot be proposed without great opposition after the existence of so many schools although goud for nothing I have therefore, taken the resolution to publish my undervour of fifteen years. consulting overy good friend of education, our Right Rev. Bishop, in particular, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, and all the Catholic editors. If I am wrong to insist for one school only, although difficult for about the fifth part of the children of the settlement, I entreat of them to convince me of it, in order that I may no longer insist on my people to unite in such a school ; and if I am right, to publish it in your different pe-riodicals is order that my good people may see it, and be convinced of my good intention, pay of the great honofit such a school would produce for their offspring from generation to generation, and I shall P. Somuciona, Priest. be for ever thankful.

MOBILS IN UPTAR CANADA. -- Mr. BYWEE has been elected Mayor of Toronto ; and Mr Cornish, Mayor of London. The opponent of the latter was a Mr. Daniel, whose character is thus sketched by the daily Prototype :- " Till within a very few months, as everyone knows, Mr. Daniell was not only a man of notoriously immoral habits, and chargeakl- with social outrages of the most beartless kind, but he was very generally the foremost in seenes of rowdyism up to the puint of danger." Per l'ontro the Free Press publishes in detail pine charges of outrageous blackguardism and rowdyian against Mr. Garnish the successful candidate - Montreal Pdot.

We find the above in the Pilos of Monuay. be no other than an old acquamtance Unich Heep-means by his complaint, we are at a loss to conceive. We have published the list- of subscribers to Bishop Lartigue's Monument, as they were sent to us, without adding thereuato or subtracting therefrom ; and if the names of French subscribers only appear therein, it is simply because none of other origins have subscribed-though the subscriptions of all, without through the columns of the press.

AMUSING TYPOGRAPHICAL BLUNDER. -- The Montroal Witness complaine of a blunder perpetrated by one of the devils of his office, and by means of which a lecture of a Rev. Mr. Taylor, a No-Popery tub-preacher of some notoricity, which should have been headed " Rare Specimens of Antiquity," is presented to the public as "Rare Specimens of Inquity." The latter is, the addresses and discourses usually delivered at the exangeligal receipings where Popery is discussed, are rare, indeed, monsteavs specimens of intenity, of lying, batrad, malice, and all uprhates tableness.

BAPTISMAL RECENTRATION. - Robert B. Denison, Esa., of Denison Avenue, Toronto, Stereo's, and called to the incumbency the Roy. J. H. McCullum, under whose teaching he had sat for viae months in St. George's. On the 17th ult., be sent a fetter to his pastor, accusing him of proceeding to those who had received the privilege of Baptime as if they had yot to expe-Baptists and such dissenters. The proprietor thought it a mockery to allow his god children to listen to sermous which so completely contradicted the baptismal service, and therefore, the clergyman was requested to seek some parish where his Low Church views would be more ap-

MUNICIPAL APPAINS AT QUEBEC .- At Quebec, in in spite of the fears of a row which prevented Mr. Langevin from calling a public meeting on Municipal affaire, a very large meeting was held. Speaches were made for and against the late Corporation, without any violence ; but the feeling of the meeting and the resolution showed a strong and general dissatisfaction with the city government-IL.

VOTING BY BALLOT .- The excellence of any prindistinction of race, are respectfully requested, and ciple is best tested by its working. We have heard will be thankfully accepted, and acknowledged from time to time a great deal said in favor of the system of voting by ballot English radicals have come over to this continent and quite astonished people not better informed than themselves, after having returned to their own country, of the great wonders worked by secret voting in America. The frands practised at the ballot box are well known to be common and of the grossest kind-influencing sometimes a keenly contested election in the United States. The following account of the working of the system in Quebec, is from the Chronicle ;-- "The system of voting by ballot, as carried out in our masicipal elections seems to have realized none of the advantages its advacates foretofo, but on the contrary, all the avilable opportunits predicted. We were to have had sectory , an entire absence of mitimidation on the one hand, and the expenses, both to the we thick, the more appropriate this for a lecture tion on the one hand, and the expenses, both to the civic authorities and the candidates, were to have been consequently diminished. This was the promise. The fact is that there has been no succesy whenever; that corruption has been unblushingly practiced; that frauds often cuiminating in perjury, have been extensively carried on, and that the expasses of all parties have been coursions. One man tells you of offers of so much money for votes, openly made. Another informs you of people who have personated absorble providents, and voted acceptingly. A third discovers that his assessments have been paid for bin, and that he has been vicationaly round for tor. Whispers reach you of a hundred built a church in Toronto, and called it Saunt viectoral tickets having been written in one man's handwriting, and mysteriously conveyed into the ballot-box. Drivers tochnically called caballeurs, have been hired by the dozen at every blant prices to carry voters to the City Hall and towards the last, these men have hunted up oven women of more than questionable character and brought them to the polls. The process of voting and scrutinizing privilege of Baptiene as if they had yot to expe-riences conversion-a doctrine only suitable to Oily Clerk for such and such a person's taxes. On one part of this he writes or gets written the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for. This paper he puts into the bellot box, generally unquestioned, and it is of course easy for a shrewd electioneering agent to get receipts by paying the taxes of people who may be temporarily absent from the city, and to send into the polling room with these documents preciated. This remarkable letter, with the people so disguised as not to be recognized. The preciated. This remarkable letter, with the property instance as bot to be boog once. The ensuing correspondence, has been laid by both is soldom insisted on, but we fear that when it is, people who go up to the ballot box to commit a parties before the Bishop -- Montreal Witness fraud, will commit perjury that they may pass it.

S4 80 to \$5-We quote Fancy at \$5.50 to \$5.00 · Ex. tra, \$6 to \$6,20; Superior Extra, \$6 50 to \$7. Fall Wheat Flour is in little demand, and prices are pominul.

Suck Flour - Nominal; \$2,70 to \$2,80. Wheat - A lot of 4,000 bushels U C Spring, in store, offered on Saturday at \$1,14}, has since been sold at \$1,15.

Butter-Few sales ; we quote as formerly-12 to Oc for inferior Stotk-packed; 13 to 14c for good; 15 to 16c for really good Dairy. Ashes - A. little firmer; First Pots, \$5,45; In-

feriore, \$5,50; Pearls, \$5,80 to 5,85

Tallow - Market well supplied : No 1 Beef, 101c. Ostmess -- Very quiet ; \$3,75 to \$4.

Provisions-In absence of transactions, we quote nominally, Mess Pork \$17 to 19; Prime Mess \$12; Prime, \$10. Nothing doing in Beef.

Birth.

At Allumette Island, on the 30th alt., the wife of John Lynch, Eso., of a son.

Died,

In this city, on the 7th inst., Thomas Flanagan, aged 32 years.

In this city, on the 8th inst., Lucy Anne Howard, daughter of the late Nicholas Howard, of London, Bugland, and sister of Mrs. S. Compain, of Montreal, nged 30.

At North Lancaster, on the 4th instant, Emelia Milachlan, wife of Hr Donald Grant, aged 42 years.

At 7 Mountain Terrace, on the 6th instant, Cybella Ann Day, wife of the Rev. Houry Wilkes, D. D.

At Vankleck Hill, on the 21 ultimo, Samuel "tereuson, jr., nged 25 years



ST. AT RICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. Incorporated 1860. Third Annual Course of Lectures. THE SECOND LECTURE of this COURSE will be delivered by the REV. MR. BENTLEY,

On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 17th January, IN THE NEW SEMINARY HALL. NOTRE DAME STREET,

Subject :

"GRATTAN AND HIS TIMES." SEASON TICKETS...... \$1,00 Committee. Lecture to commence at BIGHT o'clock, P. M.

By Order. P. E. RYAN, Rec. Sec. January 10.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday Morning .- The Moniteur contains a decree, remitting all condemnations which have been pronounced for offences and for infractions of the law in connection with the press, and nullifying all persecutions which have been commenced.

It is given out that the French and Swiss Governments are on the point of coming to a friendly understanding, and that all trace of former points of difference will disappear .- Tablet. A case of bible-burning, writes a French cor-

respondent of the Liverpool Northern Press, has occurred at St. Trond that you would do well to produce for the itinerant preachers to quote as a foreign instance. It appears a godly Alliance, probably from England. A passer-by of Prussia, Emperor of Russia, and the Empress Eu-invested in a copy, which he proceeded to illu-few months." minate, not in mediceval style, but by saturating it with turpentine, affixing it to a good long stick, -consider the Protestant version a blasphemous substitution of man's for God's word ; and, effectual process.

The following gratifying announcement appears in the Monitcur :--

"The Emperor has decided that from the 1st Queen of Great Britain and Ireland coming to overthrow the Provisional Government «stablished France shall be admitted to enter and travel in the territory of the Empire without passports and reciprocally. The Minister of the Interior al places in the March provinces and in Umbria. will give instructions to his agents to carry this measure into execution."

The abolition of passports for British subjects visiting France is strongly approved by such of lowing terms :--

to maintain all the good reasons which were fornational roads has materially destroyed, according to the avowal even of the Governments, the secures the control, sometimes so useful, of the made it a necessity. We now wait for the ex-Considerable commercial relations are being prehas already triumphed in the latter country."

ance of the King of Naples; out these passages were expunged by order of a personage to whom it was submitted, and from whose decision there could not well be an appeal. ROBBERY OF QUEEN VICIORIA. ~ Our Paris' corres-

pondent sends us the following account of the remarkable recovery of valuable (concrety stolen from Queen Victoria :-

Some time ago the Paris police were informed that a robbery had been committed in one of the Royal palaces of England to the detriment of the Queen's casket, and the police here have been on the watch for the thieves. U: Sunday a person picked up in the Avenue des Champs Elysees, a very valuable massive gold ring with the uppher V. R., surmonnted by a royal crown, all in diamonds and rubies; and the police upon examining it found it contained in its rim a miniature stereoscope, whose eve barrels are not larger than a pin's head, and are provided with magnifying glasses which exhibit the microscopic daguerotype-likenesses of Prince Albert quote as a foreign instance. It appears a godly and the Prince of Wales, as large as a visiting card, porter was hired to expose for sale, in the public It has been returned to Her Majesty. Have you nomarket place, a whole cargo of the "Word of ticed how numerous robberies in palaces bave of late God," under the secret auspicies of a Gospel become? The King of Belgium, the Prince Regent of Prussia, Emperor of Russia, and the Empress Eu-

ITALY.

The Times' Turin correspondent writes : - The and so making light of it. It appears that the Marquis Pepoli, charged by Count Carour with the benighted Catholics abroad-us well as with you government of the province of Umbria, has struck at the root of the evil in that late Papal dependency, by the abolition of convents and nunneries. He has published, or is about to publish, a decree in 21 araccordingly, we find the crowd proceeded at once ticles, by the first of which he abolishes "all the to demolish the entire collection, by the same corporations and establishments, of any kind whatever, of monastic orders, and of regular and secula. bodies, existing in the provinces submitted to his government," with the single exception of the Fate-

bene-Fratelli (Do-good Brethren). Rome -It is said that 2,000 Pontifical troops are of January next the subjects of Her Majesty the about to march against the town of Ponte-Corvo to

there in the name of King Victor Emmanuel. Benevento is lost to the Hulv See.

Reactionary movements have taken place at sever

The Pontifical Zonaves have re-entered Rome. General Latour has left for Paris on a special

mission from Francis II, to the Emperor Napoleon .- T_{cb} ict

ROME, DEC 11 .- I observe that many of the the Paris journals as remark upon the subject. Romans, and among them some who lately seemed The Constitutionnel expresses itself in the fol- to think the Pone's departure imminent, now adjourn that much-desired event until next Spring, some weeks subsequently to the meeting of the French "The institutions of passports has as many legislative body, a vote of which, they imagine, will opponents as partisans, and it many be perhaps relieve the Emperor of responsibility and facilitate said that the latter are the less numerous. Since the withdrawsi of his troops from the Papal States. the great changes which have taken place in the This seems the prevalent idea in Rome at present, means of communication, it has appeared difficult and it is connected with the recent enlargement of the privileges of the French Chambers. There seems generally a strong conviction among the merly invoked in favour of the passport system. Italians that Napoleon will be true to them, and The necessity of rendering more prompt and that be still, in his own way and notwithstanding | tion." There were, I believe, many applications for more easy the travelling of passengers on inter- certain ambiguous acts of his-such as the occupation of Viterbo and the protection afforded to the King of Naples-is co-operating for the attainment of the object they have at heart-the advantage of that police measure. The passport formation, that is to say, of a united Italy .is most frequently only an embarrassing formality. Those of his late acts that seem of a nature to It scarcely protects the traveller, and it still less discourage this belief they attribute to the necesderations, and of avoiding a decided rupture with commissaries at the frontiers This opinion, the Church. Most weighty motives, they believe, which is generally entertained, appears to be now would occur to his mind as rendering it impossible for shared by the French (Fovernment. The fact him seriously to impede the completion of the work of English subjects being admitted to enter and in the commencement of which he himself vigorously assisted. They scout any modification of the plan circulate in France without passports-a measure of one Italy under Victor Emmanuel. If a federaextensively justified by the constantly increasing tion was once possible, the day for it, they say, is relations which exist between France and Eng- completely gone by. Of a Murat at Naples they land—will be highly approved of in the latter will not admit the idea, or that Napleon has any country. The treaty of commerce had almost secret leaning towards such an arrangement. They rity and power of an Italy one and undivided; but ample to be followed with regard to other of this they consider an essential condition to be Powers, and among others Belgium and Prussia, Rome as the capital. They attach the utmost imwhere the same reasons will soon be invoked .- portance to this, us the only means of preventing bickerings and rivalries, which might be fatal at the very commencement to the scheme of Italian union. pared on those two points, and the opinion which Only before traditions and lustre of Rome, they say, has condemned passports in Belgium and Prussia | will all other Italian capitals veil their protensions and accept an inferior muk. To keep it detached from Italy, either under the temporal rule of the Pope, or as an Imperial principality, would never, they feel assured, to endured by the Italians, or ven-"The decision announced by the note in the jured upon by the Sovereign of France, for either of Monitcur cannot fail to obtain general approba- those two courses would efface the memory of the tion in France and England. It suppresses a rescue of Lombardy, and convert blessings into curses. It is curious to observe the confidence reposed by men who knew Napoleon III. during the less restraint, and an obstacle to the increasing portion of his life passed in Italy in the stringency intercourse between the two countries. It is a of the engagements he then entered into. The pow-first step in a course which we trust the French erful monarch of 1860 will not, they are personded, repudiate the obligations accepted by the exile and conspiration of some 30 years before. Everybody who has been in Rome knows the Cafe Greco, and most persons who have not been here have heard of be generalized, and become the common and it. The latter class will have the more agreeable impression of the place. They will think of it as deep, hard dirt, while the attendants were washing the general rendezvous of artists of all countries, and will imagine it to be something very superior in aspect and accommodation to what it really is .-Those who have visited it know it as a dark dingy den, eternally polluted by the smoke of some of the worst tobacco in the world, beset by beggars and infested by vendors of all imaginable articles, from ready-made boots and shoes down to soap and phosphorus matches. This renowned cafe has just been the scene of an incident which will, in all proba-(Wednesday.) The Imperial Procurator declared bility, cause a deal of diplomatic correspondence. that legal proceedings were discontinued on account Some evenings ago a Russian artist, as yet unknown to fame, entered the Greco, he having at the time, according to some accounts, had rather too much to drink. An illustrated journal, containing a fulllength portrait of the Emperor of the French, lay upon a table; he took it up, and made upon it an insulting and indecent demonstration, at the same Austria and Venetia. He states that solutions of time uttering words of a similar nature. The act and one has risked her life almost in the battlefield, and expressions were reported ; the French authorities arrested the offender, and sent him before the Prevot of the French army, by whose tribunal he was summarily condemned to eight days' imprisonment. The Russian Minister here, M. Kisseleff, reknow how to prevent a struggle benesforth without menstrated, but in vain. The man was in St. Anany object. The situation of Austria in Venetia is gelo by the order of M. de Gramont and the act of deplorable. Everything is possible in Venetia, ex- General Goyon, and in St. Angelo he must remain. I believe his term of panishment is now over or on the point of expiring; but that is not the question. On making the welkin ring with their sympathies and inding no redress obtainable from the French Am- admiration of their "brothers" have not been finding no redress obtainable from the French Ambassador, 3. Kisseleff protested, and reported the affair to his Government. The matter will have to be settled between Paris and St Petersburg. It appears that the Papal Government has an understanding with the French authorities with respect to the punishment of certain classes of offenders who shall have been guilty of offences against the French Emperor or army. This understanding has been oc-casionally stretched by the French, not much to the satisfaction of the Pontifical Government, which, however, under all the circumstances, has no alternative but to smile and submit. The affair is altogether different when a foreigner is concerned. He is clearly and indisputably exempt from the jurisdiction of French Ambassadors, General, and Provost-Mashals. It is the first time the case has occurred here, but that only renders it the more necessary that it should not be allowed to pass into a precedent, and that it should be clearly established indemnity for its Itslian Province; and it might and laid down that foreigners in Rome are no: in any way, or under any circumstances, to be amenturn out as good a speculation as any this company any way, or under any orcums aboves, to so ance-has been engaged in. The pamphlet in its original able to French courts-martial, or to the Prevot's yet form, advocated the fulfilment of the Villafranca more summary court. It hardly admits of a doubt form, advocated the fulfilment of the Grand Dakes, the that, in the course he has taken, M. Kisseleff will will involve the whole German people.

integrity of the Papal dominions, and the mainten- have the countenance and approval of his diplomatic . The power which is preparing this convulsion is Government.— Times' Cor.

NAPLES .- The bombardment of Gaeta will recommence, in consequence of the non-acceptance by King Francis II. of the proposed conditions to surrender Gaeta.

The King has issued a manifesto, calling upon the Neapolitans to make a last effort to preserve their nationality. He guarantees to maintain their liberties, and grant district parliaments to the Two Sicilies. He also promises an amnesty. If compelled to succumb, he will maintain the firm hope of returning to his dominions.

One report states that the French Emperor wished to be put into the possession of Gaeta, to keep it as a deposit pending the decision of the future Congress between the claims of Francis II. and Victor Emmanuel. All the newspapers have announced that the French fleet was about to quit the waters to Gaeta, so as to allow the Piedmontese to bombard it from sea; but the departure has not taken place as vet. A successful sally of the garrison, on the night of the 5th, resulted in the destruction of three houses of the suburb, occupied by the Piedmontese. The King spent the night at the sallyport, and during the sally visited the advanced posts with General Bosco. The Oueen of Naples refuses to guit her Royal Husband's side, and constantly visited the batteries during the bombardment. We regret to learn the death of the brave Colonel de Migy, wounded in the sally which we reported last week .-

Tablet. Advices from Gaeta of the Sth instant announce a successful coup de main made by a small body of Royalists. They succeeded in surprising the Piedmontese outposts, and blew up two houses of the Borgo, having brought barrels of gunpowder with them for that purpose .- Tablet.

A letter from Gaeta, addressed to the Gazette de Midi, a Legitimatist paper, states that a catastrophe is shortly expected there The Piedmontese have certainly friends in the fortress, and the pretended bombardment is a mere farce, performed to save appearances. It appears impossible to the writer of the letter that the young King, and the few devoted men still attached to him, can save themselves from the traitors by whom they are surrounded .- Tablet. NEAPOLITAN SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI. - The Garibaldini are leaving daily by hundreds and thousands, and what report will they take away with them of their Neapolitan "brothers," as the cant term has been? Why, that they have talked till they were choked, of "brotherhood," without performing any of its duties, and, instead of rushing out to aid or to welcome them, have, as a nation, assisted at a speciacle got up for their special amusement. Theatres have been illuminated, houses too, Garibaldi's Hymn has been sung, and his portrait worn by every one : all this is very cheap and noisy, but what has been the serious material aid which has been given by these frothy enthusiasts? I shall confine myself in my report to what I have seen or heard from substantial witnesses In the first place, I am assured, on undoubted authority, that the number of Neapolitans who enrolled themselves under Garibaldi was 100, and yet the talk of "our revolucommissions, but serve as soldiers and enter into the serious business of war 100 presented themselves. So much for active field co-operation, and now for those services which might have been so easily rendered, and which would have so materially relieved the sufferings of the wearied, sick and wounded men who had been fighting their battles. I am within bounds when I state that the municipality had made no arrangements for the reception of the Rediackets. or such as were most inadquate, and I know that lever was generated as a consequence and carried many men off. They lay on dirty straw, and would have been better in the open country : "but was not every house in Naples open to them ?" "When we were in the North of Italy," said a sick man to me, "they came out en masse to us, men, women and children, and offered us everything they had .--Brescia, in particular, will never be forgotten by us; but here but here ." Later in the day some fami-lies have received the Garivaldini in their houses, but they were the rare exceptions. As to the population in general, I believe that they have imposed on them in every possible way. It was carried to such an extent at the beginning that Garibaldi issued a de-cree threatening punishment to those who overreached his followers. Cabmen hid themselves and their carriages to avoid being summoned to carry off the sick and wounded; each in his little way made

higher social stratu, and especially of Government officers and employees. This class is composed of active, intelligent, educated, and influential men. Hitherto they have always been on the side of the Princes, or at least have acted on their behalf with the so-called conservative or bourgeois element of the German nation; but this will not prove to be the case hereafter. Nor is it the lower ranges of the official who are becoming adherents of democratic ideas, but the very summits of the edifice, the Geheincrathe or Privy Councillors, and these not of one or of a few, but of all the German princes. It would seem that the German mind, turning its speculative tendencies to questions of social organization and policy, has gone to work with the same slow but stendy and unrelenting logic as it employed in elaborating the Reformation, in constructing the most abstruse metaphysical systems and in prosecuting the natural and exact sciences. Germany is therefore nearer to a thorough transformation of her social condition than is generally believed by superficial observers; and this transformation will have Democracy for its basis and its inspiration. When this will come of course cannot be foretold ; but before many years a crash may take place which will engulf all the political questions now effervescing, and Austrian and Prussian supremacy may be wrapped in one and the same shroud.

The German Princes are well aware that their thrones are being thoroughly undermined, in the most genuine German fashion, that is, by an idea, which from speculation will pass into a fact. They know that on account of this genuine national method of elaboration, there is little if any help for them. Their last means of averting the dauger, at least for a time, and postponing the democratic eruption, is a foreign war. An invasion of Germany would again raise the people against the loe, and divert the German mind from its devotion to the terrible democratic spectre. The Princes would have, therefore, no objection to a little quarrel with Denmark, or even with France. In this view, that concentration of vanity, the Prince Regent of Prussia, is urging forward the military reform in that country, which is to give him nearly a million of soldiers, not to speak of the other Gorman contingents. If he succeeds in this attempt at reorganizing bis army, it would not be surprising to see him ar-rogantly pick a quarrel with Louis Napoleon, and thus precipitate the bursting of the storm that is

hovering over Europe. - New York Tribune. A Berlin letter says the Paris pumphlet on the Emperor Francis Joseph and Venetia has made a deep impression in that capital. All reasonable men approve of its conclusions. Europe has a right to exact from Austria that she shall not cause a great European war for Venetia, but it is doubted whether the Emperor will ever consent to discuss the question of negociation.-Irishman.

MUNICH DEC. 17 .- Baron Verger, Bavarian Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin, having been recalled, the Sardinian Minister has in consequence received orders to quit his post at the Bavarian Court. The Ost-Deutsche Post of Vienna appears disquiet-

ed at the turn which events have taken in Huugary. It says :-

"What is positive is that the laws of 1848 are everywhere recognised in Hungary as the legal and exclusive basis of the government, and that the Hungarian Chancery in Vienna is placed in impulissant opposition to the general current of ideas .--Moreover, the declaration has been made that, in order to protect her security, Hungary must have an independent Ministry, as in 1848. One consequence of the view taken by the Hungarians is, that all the laws decreed since 1848 in that kingdom are considered as null and void, because they have not been sanctioned by the Diet."

Without entering into a political discussion on the matter, the Ost-Deutsche Post points out the economic and financial consequences of the separation of Hungary from Austria, and afterwards refers to the situation made for other provinces : -

"One must be blind not to see that all that is being done in Hungary places in question the accomplishment of the second article of the diploma of the 20th October. We ask all men of souse if the Hungarian Diet, composed as it will be of the political notabilities of the day, is likely to send to the Council of the Empire at Vienna representatives to vote takes and guarantee loans? We can understand that the Government persists in exacting for the right it accords to Hungary the fulfilment of this as much profit as he could out of those who had shed duty; but it also appears to us that an imperative their blood and risked their lives for them. With re-necessity exists for establishing a Slave-German

ment, the nation which maintains that army is not far removed from a state of either anarchy or military despotism.

OHINA.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Dec. 20.---Sir John Crampton re. ports yesterday that Lord Elgin, in a letter of the sth of November, informs him of the ratification and publication of the Treaty with China, and of the march of the army to Tien-tsin.

His Lordship makes no mention of the prisoners, his Lorusnip makes in debted to General Ignation for the manner in which that Minister had promoted the object of his negotiations.

The following telegram has been received this of. ternoon from Sir J. Crampton, dated St. Peters. burgh, Dec. 20 :---

Prince Gortschahoff has communicated to me the following report, from General Ignation, of the Euro. nean massacre by the Chinese :-English-De Norman, Mr. Bruce's Attache; An.

English-De Nomme, at. Erices Attache; An-derson, Chief of Lord Elgin's escort; the correspondent of The Times ; French---Dubost, Intendant of dent of the times, front of his Aides-de-Camp; and a Colonel of Artillery. These are the only names cited by General de Ignatieff, but the total number of victims is 19.

TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS - "EVIDENCE OF MAHOMED KHAN, 4TH TROOP, FANE'S HORSE .- " When we got to the camp of the Chinese, near Chapkian. when we heard the firing commenced; Messrs. Parkes and Loch left us with one sowar of Major Probyn's regiment. Mr. Anderson wanted for about half an hour, and then wanted to go in search of them, but we were stopped by the Chinese.

"We were eventually taken outside Tang-chon. and our arms taken away from us. We then te. mounted, and then went over the stone bridge along the paved road to a joss house about a mile or two miles on this side. The next day Captain Brabazon, and a Frenchman left us, and we were taken through Pekin to a garden on the other side [this place was near a lake and temples round] We were there put into tents, six in each, Mr. Anderson told off the numbers to each. This was about 2 o'clock in the day. About half an hour after our arrival Mr. De Norman was taken out, under the pretence of har. ing his face and hands washed ; he was immediately seized, thrown on the ground, and his hands and feet fiel together behind. Mr. Anderson was then taken out and tied in the same manner, then Mr. Bowlby, and then the Frenchman, and then the sowars. After we had all been tied they put water on

our bonds to tighten them. They then lifted us up, and took us into a court-yard, where we remained in the open air for three days, exposed to the sun and cold. Mr. Anderson became delirious the second day from the effects of the sun and want of water and food. We had nothing to eat all that time. At last they gave us about two square inches of bread and a little water. In the day time the place was left open and hundreds of people came to stare at us. There were many men of rank among the spectators. At night a soldier was placed on guard over each of us. If we spoke a word or asked for weter, we were beaten and tramped upon. They kicked us about the head with their boots. If we asked for something to eat, they crammed dirt down our mouths. At the end of the third day irons were put on our necks, wrists and ankles, and about 3 o'clock on the fourth day we were taken away in carts. I never saw Mr. Anderson again. In our two carts there were eight of us, viz ,-three Frenchmen four Sikhs, and myself. One Frenchman died on the road ; he was wounded with a sword-cut on the head. We were then taken away towards the hills. That night we stopped at a house to eat and rest, and travelled all the next day. We stopped again at night, and late the next day arrived at a wolled town as big as Tien-tsin. There was also a large white fort outside the town two miles oil. The place was surrounded on three sides by ligh bills. We were taken into the gaol inside the town. A Frenchman died after we had been in the gaol about eight or nine days, and Sowar Prem Singh shout three or four days after that. They both died from maggots eating into their flesh, and from which mortifications ensued.

"The Mandarin in charge of the gaol took off my irous about ten days ago. The Chinese prisoners were very kind to us, cleansed and washed our wounds, and gave us what they had to cat. (True translation.)

"WALTER FANE, Captain commandingFane's Horse. "Camp, Pekin, Ôct. 13, 1860.

The following is the language of the Debats

on the same subject :--tormality which has long been regarded as a use-Government will not hesitate to follow. We shall rejoice to see the day when the liberal measure now adopted with respect to England shall absolute rule of the relations between France and all civilized nations."

PARIS Dec. 20 .- An Aide-de-Camp of Admiral Barbier de Tinan left this morning (Thursday) for Naples with despatches for his chief from the Minister of Marine. It is presumed these despatches contain orders to the Admiral to withdraw from the station unless Francis II. desists from the hopeless defence of Gaeta

The trial of the Union newspaper came on to-day of the amnesty granted by the Emperor.

The Putric asserts that the Pope, guided by a con-ciliatory spirit consents to a revision of the Austrian Concordat.

The Constitutionnel publishes an article, signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, on the question of that question are everywhere sought after, because it is instinctively felt that a decisive crisis is approaching. All Europe seems to have apprehension for the coming spring. He is convinced that the wisdom of the Government of the Emperor will cept that which now exists.

M. Grandguillot expresses Lis conviction that Austria, who knows how provinces are gained, will also remember how they are lost. He believes that Baron Von Schmerling sees things in a different light from General Benedek, and that the Baron has already weighed the chunces of a new struggle.

The pamphlet which lately appeared with the title L'Emperor Francois Joseph I et l'Europe is not, as I have already mentioned, the work of the official pamphlet-writer. The public attribute it to another person, who, some four years ago, wrote two or three brochures which produced but small sensation and were speedily torgotten. The same credulous public, here and elsewhere, persist in believing that the 'inspirer" of the pamphlet is the head of a wellknown and very adventurous commercial association. He perhaps does not really mean to offer himself for the post of Doge if Venetia shall be restored to her independence and her ancient Republican Government. The object probably is to guarantee the necessary sum, should Austria consent to accept an turn out as good a speculation as any this company

gard to the hospitals, I may almost literally say that no preparations had been made for the sick until

they arrived here, and then they had to be inprovised and arranged; and this done by foreign hands. As being hastily got up they were deficient in most of those comforts which are so necessary for the invalid, and as being hastily got up in Naples, too, where native materials were necessarily called into use, filth, filching and disorder were the order of the day. Those benevolent persons, principally foreigners, and those again principally English, who have regulated the hospitals have had to contend continually and thanklessly against these evils. I saw, no later than three days since, the dirt on the ground of one of the wards in San Sebastian " caked" half-an-inch pots and kettles and plates about the beds: that I may be the more precise, it was the Sala Vittorio Emanuele. On leaving that sala I went to another, and listened to the whispered complaints of a poor fellow who had been shot through the lungs, that he had been robbed frequently and had not that frequent attendance necessary, as the discharge of his wound was so great. "I give the poor fellows some money at times," said a lady to me, " because they are neglected if they do not give the *infermicri* some-thing." "I was robbed by my *infermieri* of a plastre or two which Victor Emanuel left to me," said the wounded boy; "get me into another more central place," and I did. I said the surveillance of the hospitals has been conducted principally, if not altegether, by foreigners; some honourable excep-tions there have been, but still the rule holds good. English ladies have sucrificed their ease and time, while Neapolitans have for the most part remained at home at ease, apparently indifferent to the sufferings of their "brothers." "We will give our money," said some ladies to a friend of mine one day, "but we won't go in," and this makes me think of the sums of money that have been contributed by the Neapolitans. Where Dukes have put themselves down for 3s 6d Ministers, at the most, for a pound, and the vast majority of those whose voices were ashamed to write themselves down for 4d 6d and 8d -ay, for the "feriti di Garibaldi"-the sum contributed cannot have been great. What the gross amount is I cannot tell, but I have seen several published lists, and they have been formed in the way I have described, and I have no hesitation in saying that the foleigner has shown ten times the amount vaunt the foreigner, but to awaken the Southern Italians to something like self-respect. GERMANY. and the partizans of Austria, below the question of Schleswig Holstein and its emancipation from Den-mark, below the still more difficult question in Hesse

Diet."

"Despatches from Vienna," says the Pays, "announce that the plan of the Chevalier de Schmerling who has just entered the Ministry, has been adopted, and will be carried into execution in the delay of four months. According to that plan the empire of Austria will for the future have an Upper Cham-According to that plan the empire ber composed for the first time of at least 200 members, for whom will be admitted, as for the House of Lords in England, the principle of hereditary desceht; and a second, or Elective Chamber, which will comprise 250 members, to be named by the different provincial assemblies, in proportion to their respective importance. In consequence of this mechanism, Austria, like the United States, would have a double representation ; one concerning the special interests of each province, and the other the interests of the whole empire."

INDIA.

From India the accounts are threatening; the discontent about the Income-tax is reported to have paralysed trade, and the alarm caused by the mutiny of a British regiment, which we mentioned in our se-cond edition last week, has not beeu lessened by the proposal to incorporate the men into the other regiments. - Weekly Register.

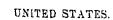
THE MUTINY IN A EUROPEAN REGIMENT. - We have received advices this morning from Bombay to No- similiar general character. vember 16.

The last mail furnishes the particulars of the mutiny in the 5th Bengal Europeaus.

Sir Hugh Rose had expressed his intention to go to Dinapore and inspect the regiment, and it would seem as if some fresh mutinous symptoms were manifested on parade, for a telegram from Calcutta informs us that on the morning of the 12th ult., one meuts of the government. And for the time the peosoldier of the 5th was shot, and the regiment itself disbanded.

The Bombay Gazette of Nov. 10 says :-

Would that this terrible publishment of the worst crime a soldier can commit had been inflicted by Lord Clyde last year. We should then have been spared the humiliating spoctacle of 10,000 Europeans deserting at once the standard of their country, and leaving behind them a legacy of dissatisfaction from which we shall never again in India be wholly free, till one or two such examples as Sir Hugh Rose has just given by the disbandment of the 5th Bengal Europeans have convinced the army that the military authorities are determined, at whatever | ed by the Secretary, or by some responsible officer cost, to maintain discipline, and crush disloyalty. If one needed a proof of the rottenness of the whole of substantial sympathy that the Neapolitan has Bengal army, with the noble exception of the art- dorsed as they should have been by Secretary shown. It is not the object of these remarks to illery, it would be found in the necessity which has Thompson, no abstraction could have occurred ; and imposed itself on Sir Hugh Rose of punishing with he, therefore, will be held morally accountable for death and the military disgrace of disbandonment negligence, if for nothing worse. The true secret is an offence against which but a fortnight before he bis incapacity. Another member of the cabinet will Below the conflict which at this moment agitates had, gently but firmly, warned the troops under his fare much worse. Bailey's statements implicate Mr. Germany, dividing it into the partizans of Prassia command. The wise and generous words of the order in which Sir Hugh commemorated the bravery of Sergeant Machiminie, and warned the 5th Euro-Schleswig Holstein and its ensurption from ben-mark, below the still more difficult question in Hesse Unssel between the Constitution on the one side and the will of the degraded elector on the other, and the will of the degraded elector on the other, the path of duty, seem to have had no weight with illegally gave acceptance to Russell, Major & Co., below the aspiration and the Tendency to Unity or the men of this unfortunate regiment. There must to the amount of two millions of dollars ; the work centralization, below even the fear of French inva-sion-below sll these can be distinctly perceived the spirit fatal to discipline, and most dangerous to the been executed. The acceptance were used to raise



The New York Herald argues that it is all nonsense to pretend that the recent disgraceful developments f corruption at Washington are to be laid solely at the door of democrats. It contends that one party is just as corrupt and demoralized as the other, and that if the republicans have not stolen so much as the democrats it is because they have not had the same chance. If further says the public have seen that whatever the republicans "are in office throughout the States they have always had their hands deep in the public treasury and we observe that they never came ou' empty. We have published enough of corruption, fraud, defalcations and lubby swindling on the part of the republicans for the past year to alarm the least scrupulous nation in the world."

THE WOULD-BE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH CAROLINA .---According to the census of 1850, South Carolina had a white population of 274,563: of which 140,-322 were under 20 years of age, and 125,241 were over 20 years, and of whom about 63,000 were males. Of those over 20 years 16,574 were unable to read and write, and 4,307 were over 70 years of age. Of the yonth, there were 77,551 between the ages of 5 and 15, and of those only 26, 025 were in all the public and private schools and colleges. The statistics of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, are of a

THE WASHINGTON FRAUDS .-- We take from the Washington correspondence of the Ottawa Cilizen, the best account we have seen of the late development at Washington. The extraordinary defalcation in the departments of the government of the laterior has given birth to a new sensation. Extravagant ramors are in circulation compromising the departple cease to talk of secession, that they may discuss revelations which, more than all besides, scems calculated to cast discredit upon federal management. Of the great fact the telegraph has already apprised you. Bonds amounting to \$870,000 in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior have been abstracted by one of the clerks, named Bailey, for the apparent benefit of a Mr. Russell, of the firm of Russell, Major &Co., the overland pony express and army transportation contractors ; Bailey and Russell are in custody That these bonds belonging, to the Indian branch of the Interior Department, should have been trusted to an irresponsible clerk, instead of being retainimplies very gross carelessnoss on the part of the Secretary, Mr. Thompson. Had the bonds been en-dorsed as they should have been by Secretary Floyd, the Secretary of the War-Department, against whom charges are prefered which must lead to his impeachment. The story is brief. Floyd, whose

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____ JANUARY 11, 1861.

would arise under the contract, and the Secretary's illegal action be thus concealed from public view-The panis and other causes prevented the fulfilment of the intention—supposing it is to have been entertained : and frand was resorted to to conceal the crime. Bailey, the defaulting clerrk, who is married to a niece of Floyd, and is on terms of intimate intercourse, was called into requisition, and the at-straction of the \$870,000 bonds followed. The straction of these startling revelations upon the admin-istration will be crushing. The shock to the Presi-dent has, within forty-eight hours, added the wear of twenty years to his frame. To all appearance he is now a man of 90 (instead of 70 or 75)-broke n down, feeble and almost imbecile. He is but a wreck of his former self, and certainly is ill adapted to discharge the duties of the Executive in the perilous emergency through which the country is passing. GOVEBNOR OF NEW YORK AND THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE.-The Governor of the State of New York, in his annual Message thus speaks of the Prince of

Wales :- "The visit of the Prince of Wales was signalized by our neighbors, the subjects of her Britan-nic Majesty, with every indication of loyalty and nic inview, while create from the moment of high and enthusiasm. His route from the moment of his entry to his exit, was an ovation. Representing in those dominions the regal authority, he was justly cutitled to the attentions shown him; but on passing into the territory of the United States, he dropped this character, and came among us as Lord Renfrew, and without pride or ostentation received the voluntary honors of a nation upon whom he had no other claim than belongs by international courtesy, to every distinguished foreigner who visits our country, to the cordiality, as well as the universality of respect shown bin, were the manifestations of our regard for the British nation, and an earnest of our apprecistion of the courtesy intended by his, enhanced if possible, by our respect for the present sovereign of that Empire whose womanly virtues have won the esteem of the American people. If there existed anywhere in this country a feeling of unkindness, a relic of the struggles between the two nations, this visit has dispelled it. The ties of friendship have been strengthened between nations of a common kindred and a common language. The citizens of New York identified as are their interests with those of Great Britain and her American possessions by intimate commercial relations and contiguity of territory, should especially regard the visit with favor."

EFFECTOF THE PANIC IN THE U.S. UPON IMPORTATIONS The Customs duties received at the port of New York in the month of December last were only \$764,010, against \$2,812,816 for the same period of the previous year.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC has now arrived and is ready for delivery gratis by Lyman, Savage & Co.

d all the Druggists in Montreal to all who call for Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favor-ite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require , when sickness overtakes them and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in seasons. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

ENGLAND'S PROSPERITY .-- The Silk and Ribaud Weavers of Coventry are actually starving in such numbers and so utierly that we almost tear to state the figures lest the case should be thought hopeless, and moderatepeople should hold back their charity for more the Coventry distress. The working population of the Coventry district is estimated at near 60,000; and, as in the least distressed part two-thirds are out of work, have been so for many weeks or months it follows that more than 40,000 sufferers are appealing to us for food, fuel, and up doubt, clothing at this dead and cold season.

ERINA SNOW SHOE CLUB.



INFORMATION WANTED. OF EDWARD M'DERMOTT, a native of L'Acadie, C. E. When last heard from he was supposed to be residing in Rutland County, Vermont U. S. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully re-ceived by his father, Peter M'Dermott, L'Acadie.

3-m.

.

Montreal, Nov. 16.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL, SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment. Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks)

in advance-viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May.

Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum,... \$30 ""By a Professor,... 44 Drawing, Painting, 20

Classes of Three hours,..... Ohair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil. 25-20 The system of Education includes the English and

French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

No Deduction made for occasional absence.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

No. 19 COTE STREET, MONTREL.

THE most COMPLETE COMMERCIAL EDUCA-TION, in both FRENCH and ENGLISH, is imparted in this institution.

In this institution. LINEAR and PENCIL DRAWING is also taught. From the month of January (1861) all the pupils who are learning Grammar will study in the School, —in the Morning from Eight o'clock till Nine o'clock, and in the Evening, from Four o'clock till Fine o'clock. Five o'clock-the other Regulations as usual.

We hope the parents will appreciate the efforts we are making to form an Institution eminently National and Catholic.

For particulars apply to the Principal at the School.

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal, No. 19, Cole Street, Montreal.

3ms. January 4.

CHOLERA.

PERRY DAVIS-SIR-The benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy, the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it .--Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Indigestion, pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, Severe Chills, Weariness, Common Colds, Hoarseness, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Dibetter than the Pain Kuller. I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Headache, by using two tenspoonfuls taken at thirty minutes' in-terval, in a wine glass full of hot water. I am confident that, through the blessing of God, it saved me from the Oholera during the summer of 1843. Travelling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was daily predisposed to dysentery attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a sovereign remedy, one tenspoonful curing the worst onse in an hour, or at the most, half a day ! I have heard of many cases of Dysentery being cured by its use. Put it in the teeth it would stop the toothnobe. Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from the this unsolicited testimonial in its

> D. T. TAYLOR, jun., Minister of the Gospel.

Eor Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

favor.

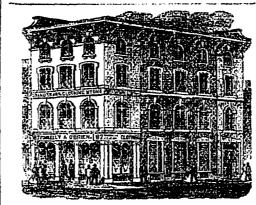
DYSPEPSIA.

There is perhaps no disease which destroys the happiness and comfort of individuals, and families to the same extent as Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Previously to the discovery of the

OXYGENATED BITTERS,

There existed no medicine accessible to those suffer-THE MEMBERS of the above Club will MEET at ing from this wide spread disease, which relieved it

ANGUS & LOGAN. WHOLESALE PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS, SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE No. 206, Saint Paul Street, MONTREAL. IF A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand. WILLIAM ANGUS. THOMAS LOGAN Oct. 19. Gms



WINTER, 1860, 1861.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store, 87 MGILL § 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their WINTER assuriment is now COMPLETE, consisting in part of Moseow and superfine Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Irish Freize, Scotch Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings of every description ;-Scotch Wool underelathing : facey Flancel Shirts, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. We heg to draw particular attention to our Stock

of SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING.

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and chapest in the

Province. DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Montreal, Dec. 13, 1860.

GRAHAM & MUIR,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.,

19 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL,

Offer for Sale an extensive Stock of Books and Stationery at lower prices than usual.

Good Cream Laid Foolscap, \$2 25 a Ream. Good """"" Ruled \$2 50 a Ream. Good Letter Paper, Ruled, \$1 50 a Ream. The above Papers can be had in packets of Ten Quires at same rates. Fixe Note Papers Ruled, or Plain Shart Shart Change Reads Plain, only 38 ceuts for a Box of FIVE QUIERS. BLANK BOOKS, all kinds, much below usual prices. LETTER COPYING BOOKS, 300 Folios, 3s 6d ; 400 Do. 48 6d; 500 Do. 5s. These Books are Paged and with Indexes. ENVELOPES, Very Good, Large Letter, Buff, 63 Cents for a Box of 500. Envelopes of all sizes and kinds at equally low prices. Drawing Paper, Sketch Books, Manuscript Music Books, Metallic and other Memorandum Books, &c.

STEREOSCOPES!

A Good Stereoscope with Six beautiful Views for a Dollar !!! A Large Assortment of Stereoscopes and Views, on hand, at much Lowen Phices than have been previously charged.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS At 63 Cents a Case and upwards.

SUPERIOR CUTLERY !

Finest Feu and Pocket Knives, from the Manufactory of one of the best Sheffield Houses.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT. CONDUCTED BY THE

DAME,

MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DOR-CHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

| Pupils of | Pupils

unler 12 grs.

s

70.00

30.00 20.00

30.00

44 00

20.00

12.00

12.00

CONDITIONS :

	12 years and up- wards.
Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French &	
English languages, with Writ-	S
ing and Arithmetic	80.00
Half Boarders	36.00
Classes of Three hours a-day	25,00
Music Lessons - Pinno-Forte, per	
Anaum	30.00
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44 00
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00
Luundress	12 00
Bed and Bedding,	12 00
Gymnastics, (Course of 20 L	essons) Ch

arge of the Professor. Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar

Singing and other accomplishments not specified bere, according to the charges of the several Professors.

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges

for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter.

Terms of Payment: 6th Sept, 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

AT PRESS, THE

Metropolitan Catholic Almanac,

AND LAITY'S DIRECTORY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES, FOR 1861.

AT the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the undersigned will continue the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, published in this City for nearly 30 years.

We respectfully request the Prelates of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, the Supe-riors of Religious Communities, the Presidents or Ecclesinstical and Literary Institutions, &c. who have not already done so, to supply us at their earliest convenience, with their respective portions of the information requisite to make up the Almanac, together with such other matter as they may deem of interest to the Catholic public.

and as far as possible to regulate the edition to be printed, Bnoksellers and others will confer a favor by sending, or intimating the extent of their orders at an early day.

MURPHY & CO., Publishers, 182 Baltimore street, Baltimore

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

and for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Dispased

Scrothla and Scrothlons Affectious, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Ernotions, Phu-ples, Fusinles, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and the Discuss

Thimors, Ulerrs, Sores, Erroptions, Pin-ples, Fustales, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Discuss. OARLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859. J. C. AVER & Co. Gester 1 feel it my daty to ac-busyleline what your ' esqualla has done for me-taviag inherited a Scotenars infection. I have suffered from it is verbans ways for years. Sometimes it hurst out is the transverse for years. Sometimes it hurst out is the transverse for years. Sometimes it hurst out is the one our wheads and arms; sometimes it turned mward and distressed me as the stome-ful. Two years ago it broke out en up head and covered my scalp and recess with one sore, which was painful and bothsome heroad description. I tried many meet broks and several physicleus, but without much reflections out that, in a the disorder grew works. At length I was reliable to read in the Gospiel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your repa-tation that any thing you made must be good. I such to Credinati and goi it, and used it fill be used me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a transmonth over a month, and used almost three bothes. New, and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by our feelines that the disease it goone from may strear. You

JOHN MICLOSKY'S

يني والاعترابية محدد والتعديمية والاستنام البيوة العندة المحج الدرار الالتي يحمد

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

38, Sanguinet Street.

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Estat lishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch- we pladge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges.

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreon 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.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

ACADEMY

OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOT. E DAME KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their p. pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of female Education.

> SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS :

Board and Tuition \$70 00 October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.;

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

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

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

be Corner of Dorchester and DeBleury Streets, ou	The power of these Bitters over the aboye named	INK.	while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by ery feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You	and the second state of th
he EVENINGS of TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at	disease as well as over all those having their origin	Superior Black, and other Writing Fluids. This	can well believe that I feel what I am saving when I tell	MARBLE FACTORY,
ialf-yast SEVEN sharp. By Order,	in imperfect digestion, and functional diseases of the	Ink can be confidently recommended as the best in	you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,	
JOHN COX, Sec.	stomach, as woll as Asthma and General Debility is	the market.	and remain ever gratefully, Yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY,	BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-
Dec. 20 4t	beyon all question.	STEEL PENS,	5t. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas,	RACE.)
	Its speedy and permanent cures of some of the se-	By various approved makers. A large Stock al-	Fetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-	WM DIENENON - I Manuel And Alternation
CUEDTS WAAS AND STRUE VEADS	verest and stubborn cases on record is sufficient con-	ways no hand.	worm, Sore Eyes, Drapsy.	WM. CUNNINGFAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MABLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S	firmation of this fact.	GRAHAM & MUIR confidently recommend their	Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of	and GRAVE STONES CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE
PRESENT'S.	OXYGENATED BITTERS IN CANADA.	Goods as being Equal in quality, and Lower in prices	Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the	and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-
*	The Editor of the Montreal Piloi, Sept. 2 1856 cays :-	than the Stationery usually offered for sale in this	persevering use of our Sursaugrilla, and also a danger- ous attack of Malignant Exyspector by large doses of the	TISMAL FONTS. &c., begs to inform the Oitizens
CASE, containing One Dozen of Assorted WINES	There is no medicine we take so much pleasure in	City.	same; says he cures the common Eraptions by it con-	of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the
nd SPINITS, all of the bost quality, will be deli-	recommending to our friends as Dr. Green's Oxyge-	EF 19 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET 19.	stantly.	Dest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORE A
ered free, within the City limits, for	nated Bitters. Unlike most proprietory medicines, it does not profess to cure "all the ills flesh is heir to,"		Branchocele, Goltre, or Swelled Neck.	different designs in Genada, is at present to be seen
FIVE DOLLARS,	but simply Dyspensia and its attendent symptoms of		Zehulon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarseparilla cured me from a Goitre-a	by any person watching in the above line
y THOMAS WALKER & Co., Wholesale and Re-	derangement of the stomach. It has long been held		hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from	and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-
tail Wine and Spirit Merchants,	in favour with our first medical men : some of whom	A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situate in the Parish of	OVER INO YEARS."	mer prices.
•	are never backward in awarding merit where it be-	Sr. JULIENNE, County of MONTCALM, on the	Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.	N.BThere is no Marble Factory in Oanada has
26 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal.	longs. Its success in our city has given it a reputa-	Second Range of the Township of RAWDON, con-	EXECUTIONCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859. Ur. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a pain-	so much Marble on hand.
Dec. 20 3t.	tion surnassed by no other similar preparation. Our	taining TWO HUNDRED ARPENTS, of which One	for should like an end of a long time, which baffled the	June 9, 1859.
	attention has been called to this subject by a young	Hundred Arpents are CLEARED; with DWELL- ING HOUSE, BARN, and OUT-HOUSES. There is	while of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the	
STEREOSCOPES,	man in our office who had been suffering for some	on it a SUGAR REFINERY, and much of Knee	tent dies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bettle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general	"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."
and interesting and amusing Slides, Views, Groups	weeks severely from indigestion, loss of appetite &c.	Holly. This Farm is situated but a short distance	health so much that I am far better than before I was	
c. Price of Steraoscopes from 50 cents; Views	having been entirely relieved in a few days by the use	from the Church, and quite near to the Saw and	Seeked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM. Sales Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been	"UUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for
rom a Dollar a Dozen. No Gift more pleasing for	of the Bitters; there are hundreds who will read this	Grist Mills. It will be Sold on liberal conditions.	alleted for years with an affection of the Liver, which stroved my health. I tried every thing, and every thing	the Winter Months.
bristmas could be procyced than a Stereoshope	who need such a medicine, and would use it if they	Address to the proprietor,	stroved my health. I tried every thing, and every thing	Every Pianist, Should procure this weekly
ould be procured than a Stereoscope with a variety	had half the confidence in it we have.	JOSEPH E. BEAUPRE.	nated to releve mey and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of	Avery Stoger, Publication of Vocal and
f beautiful Views.	None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the		the Universet My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised in to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you,	Every Teacher, Piano Forte Music, cost-
GRAHAM & MUIR,	wrapper.	MONTOCH ACLEAR ASADEL DOUDOL	per to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the bless-	Every Pupil, ing but 10 CENTS a
10 Great St. James Street	Prepared by S. W. Fowns & Co, Boston, and for	MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,	is sof God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood	Every Amateur, number, and pronounced
Norgen and an and an	sale by Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co.,	No. 2, St. Constant Street.	to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The but that can be said of you is not half good enough."	By the entire Press of the Country, to be
LADIES' RETICULES,	Lymans, Savage & Ou., Catter, Relly & Con,		Chivrys, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul-	. The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind
			ins, Carles, and Exfoliation of the	in the World."
lathematical Instruments, in handsome boxes;-	SEE WHAT AVER'S SARSAPARILLA DOES FOR	THE datas of the above instruction will be RE-	i suda su	
baxes of Colors, Pen Knives, and many other neat and useful articles saitable for Christmas Gifts,	DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER.	SUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, instant, at	(i) they of cases have been reported to us where any characteristicable complaints have resulted from	Twelve full-sized Pages of Vacal and Piano Forte
	STOTT'S CROSSING, Talladega Co., Ala.,	Nine o'clock A.M. A Preparatory Class will be formed this year for	this remedy, but our space here will not ad-	Music for TEN CENTS.
GRAHAM & MUIR,	9th August, 1859.	young pupils.	with them. Some of them may be found in our American	Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25.
19 Great St. James Street	The J C Aver. Lowell, Mass-	A French Master of great abilities and experience	Manate, which the agents below named are pleased to the disk platis to all who call for them.	Subscribe to "Our Musicrl Friend," or order it
a de la persona de activitador de la compacta de la compacta de la construcción de la construcción de la constr	Sin. I take out new to tell you what your SARSA-	has been eugaged.		from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.	a spirts and Carnagrie Pills have done for me.	Terms extremely moderate.	Melancholy, Neuralgia.	Music enough for your entire family at an insignifi-
Prayer Books, superbly bound in Velvet, with	had been afflicted with Liver Complaint for six years,	For particulars, apply at the School.	Y remarkable cures of these affections have been	cant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute
ichly gilt mountings, at reduced prices.	during which I was never well, and much of the	W. DORAN, Principal.	by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimu- ters the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus	Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe
A variety of interesting Books, Albams, &c., &c.,	time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and	Montreal, August 17, 1860.	the second second which would be approved beyond	"SOLO MELODIST,
opropriate Christmas presents.	the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from se- vero costiveness and Diarrhor alternately. My skin		1. Such a remedy has long been required by the bloc of the people, and we are confident that this provides for them all that medicine can do.	Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a num
GRAHAM & MUIR,	was claumy and unhealthy : my eyes and skin often		. for them all that medicine can do.	Der: Yearly, S2.50: Half-yearly S1.95 An the
19 Great St. James Street.	vellow Occasionally I had a voracious appended	PIERRE R. FAUTEUX.		Back Numbers at 10 Cents and Round Volumon
WHITE EXCELSIOR COAL OIL.	but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of		Aver's Cherry Pectoral,	containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on
a in the machine total off.	appression on my stomach, with lauguor and a gloo-	IMPORTER OF	FOR THE RAPID CURE OF	hand.
WE above is the PUREST OIL in the market, is	my senantion of sickness all over, kept me in anguish.	DOV GOODS	. Colds, Infinenza, Hoarsoness,	C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
erfectly colourless, free from smoke and smell, and		DRY GOODS,	tion, pud for the Relief of Consump-	107 Nassan Street, New York.
fili give a light equal to the parest gas.	describable feeling of distress. The long continu-	Mr. 112 St. Beaul Straint	tive Patients, in advanced	
-ALSO-	ance of this condition, without relief had worn me	No. 112, St. Paul Street,	stages of the Disease.	CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.
BURNING FLUID	out so that I never expected to be better; but read-	HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Mer-	in a remedy so universally known to surpass my	
If the best quality delivered free within the city	ing in the Christian Advocate, of your Sarsaparilla,	chandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,	. Les bere to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its	THE subscribers has in course of construction a num.
limits.	I T commanded taking it with occasional shall upses of	&c., &c.	and excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly	ber of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell
HENRY R. GRAY,	your Pills, to regulate the bowels as you direct From the first it had more effect upon my disorder	P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry	and excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly oberait curves of pulmonary discase, have made it any throughout the civilized nations of the carth-	cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in
Chemist and Druggist,	than I supposed anything could have. I regained	Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he	the communities, or even implies, among them	Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with
94 St. Lawrence Main Street.	my health rupidly, and now after eleven weeks, en-	will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.	base not some personal experience of its effects -	a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage
October 20. 6t	tor as good health and strength as any other man.	IP Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI-	the throat and lungs.	to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these
and the second	May the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessings	SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.	the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and the second state of this remedy, we used not	Machines are completed. In price and quality they
TEACHER, for the BUCKINGHAM ACADEMY.	JOHN W. STOTT.	Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Estab-	then then to assure them that it has now all the vir-	will have no parallel, as the subscriber inlends to be
one need apply unless they can produce Testimo-	Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.	lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every	the text it did have when making the cures which have	governed by quick sales and light profits.
hals that they are capable of Teaching all the	an sold by all Druggists.	week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on	war an strongly upon the confidence of mankind.	WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.
Stanches necessary for a First-Olass Academy. All		hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's,	renered by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.	E. J. NAGLE.
communication (post paid) addressed to Dr. H. H.		and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and	Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Re-	Sewing Machine Manufacturer.
AUVB. President, will be received until the Twelfth	Ayer's Ague Cure.	Retail.	tail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and	265 Notre Dame Street.
ay of January, 1861.		Apr ::6, 1860. 12ms.	throughout Upper and Lower Canada	Oct. 20, 1859.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 11, 1861. THOMAS WALKER & CO., THOMAS M'KENNA, AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. PROSPECTUS PATTON & BROTHER, Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Wholesale and Retuil PRACTICAL PLUMBER OF Adjula N. A. Coste. Ayimer J. Doyle, Awhertsburgh J. Roberts. Antizonish Rev. J. Cameron. NORTH AMERICAN OLOTHES WAREHOUSE, SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, MERCHANTS. GAS FITTER, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, 42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, 26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Irichat - Rev. Mr. Girroir. THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets.) BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, MONTREAL. Brocksille-C. Fraser. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened that they have just received a well selected Stock of MONTREAL. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates. on the 20th of September, 1848, and incorporated by Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Burrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Munamy an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852. The Course of Instruction, of which Religiou is Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free of expense. Caledonia-M. Donuelly. the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latic, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best mauner. Montreal, Nov. 1859. TERMS CASH. Cavanville-J. Knowlson. Jobbing Punctually attended to. IF All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or ex-Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Magnire. Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., September 15, 1859. changed on delivery. the Fine Arts Cornwill-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.-Rev. E. Dunphy. Dathousie Mills--Wm. Chisholm Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, BY J. PATTERSON & Co. PRICES. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: BUSINESS NOTICE ten or over fourteen years of age are received with WINES. THE undersigned beg to announce that they have No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, difficulty. Per Per LEASED those Large and Commodious Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street [Stephen's Buildings], and directly opposite the "Recollet Church," where they intend carrying on the BUSINESS of Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, ap-plication and proficiency of their children. Immo-Demittville-J. M'Iver. Dundus-J. M'Gerrald. Per gal. dozen. bottle. Opposite the " Queen's Engine House," PORT-Finest Old Crusted 485 4s 0d rality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and fre-quent absence present reasons for expulsion. Very Finest Pale or Golden 178 6d 428 38 6d SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 178 6d 428 38 6d Egunsville-J. Bonfield. MONTEBAL, C.S. East Hausesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eustern Townships-P. Hacket. Erinsville-P Gafney None but relatives, or those that represent them, AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COM. are allowed to visit the boarders. THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., MISSION MERCHANTS. Emily -M. Hennessey, OHAMPAGNE-Most's Imperial, TERMS OF ADMISSION : 90a 7s 6d On and after the 15th current they will be ready ADVOCATE, Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Other Brands, For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. 50a 5s 0d to receive Consignments of every description of Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if OLARET-Chaten Lafitto and Furmersville-J. Flood. Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossitor. Guelph-J. Harris. St. Julien,..... 128 6d 248 28 6d .. required. They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT. DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who SPIRITS. Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. B. DEVLIN. Humilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Wash-ing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges.-Books and Stationery may be procured in the Estab-lishment at current prices. BRANDIES-Martell's & Hen-ADVOCATE. nessy's, 1848.... 60s 5s 0d Ingersoll-W. Featherston. Otard's, Planats, Vc. &c. 158 Od 368 38 Od may favour them with their patronage. GIN-Best London Old Tom... 128 6d 308 28 6d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 63 3d 159 18 3d Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsuy-J Kennedy. Langdown-M. O'Connor. Long Island-Roy. Mr. Foley. James Street. Washing,..... \$1.20 per month WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's D. O'GORMON, Music, 2.20 Use of the Piruo. 50 Scotch...... 88 4d 208 28 0d 50 " RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL BOAT BUILDER. Thin's & Jameson's London-Rev. E. Bayard. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. ADVOCATES. frish..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d " Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on Old Rye and Genu-66 Labraries, 10 No. 14 Link St. Joseph Street. hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. ine Upper Canada, 48 Od 10s 1s 0d All articles belonging to Students should be mark-Lacolle -W. Harty. Lacolle -- W. Harty. Mabistone -- Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-- M. Kelly. New Markel -- Ilev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Ordfia-- Rev. J. Synnott. ALES AND PORTERS. Near the Hotel Due Hospital. ed with their name, or at least their initials Kingston, June 3, 1858. N.B.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid 4 ms. quarts. pints. August 17, 1860. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop & E. I. WM. PRICE. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-Pale..... 15s 0d 8s 9d count. ***** Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, King-ADVOCATE, ston, &c., old in bottle..... 4s Od 2s 6d PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-Oshama - Richard Supple. No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal. H. BRENNAN, Prescott-J. Ford. THE GREATEST Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cornick. Puton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. M. DOHERTY. ADVOCATE. All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-No. 59. Lattie St. James Street, Montreal. tions. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Rawion-Rev. J. Quinn. A REAL AND A BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Whiskey. DISCOVERY Мау 31, 1860. No. 3 Crang Street, (West End.) Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL. WhoLE SALE Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. OF THE AGE. 18:32 South Gloucester-J. Daley. **⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇**⋇⋇⋇⋇ I PURALT SKE MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in Summerstown-D. M'Donald. WY ENDER one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. SEWING MACHINES St. Athanese-T. Dunn. cures. ALTERATION OF TRAINS. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. ON and after MONDAY next, DECEMBER 3d, From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Cotherines, C. E.-J. Uaughlin. TRAINS will run as follows : He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and St. Raphael's-A. D. M'Donald. St. Romund d' Elchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. never failed except in two cases (both thunder hu-EASTERN TRAINS mor.) He has now in his possession over two hun For Richmond, Quebec and Intermediate Trenton-Rev. Mr. Bretturgh. dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles Thorold-John Heenan. of Boston. Tharpville-J. Greene Tingmick-T. Donegan. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore night at Island Pond) at 5.00 P.M. mouth. Night Train for Quebec, (mixed from Rich-Toronto-Patrick Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgovie-M. M'Evoy mond,) at..... 5.00 P.M pimples on the face. •.• On the above date the Through Train to Port-land, and the Express Train to Quebec will be Dis-continued, as also the 11.00 A. M. Excursion Train Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils West Port-James Kehoe. Two bottles are warranted to gure the worst can-Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. ker in the mouth and stomach. York Grand River-A. Lamond. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the through the Victoria Bridge. worst case of erysipelas. WESTERN TRAINS. One to two bottles are warranted to care all ho-mor in the eyes. EVENING SCHOOL. Two Through Trains between Montreal and Two bottles are warranted to cure sunning of th A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St. Ant's Church, Griffintown. Terms moder-ate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE ears and blotches among the hair. Detroit daily. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, and running ulcers. and Detroit, at.... 8.20 A.M. F. J. NAGLE'S Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way

M'GARVEY'S

FURNITURE

STORE

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin Two or three doutles 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

e the worst case of one table spoonful ars, a dessert apoonyears tea spoonful e to all constitutions, onels twice a day. ndance in bad cases

(Opposite St Ann's Market,)	25 PER CENT.	244 NOTRE DAME STREET.	the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-	
WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,	UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !!		ern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all	Five to eight bottles will cure
	These really excellent Machines are used in all the	THE Subscrib r, while returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal sup-	W. SHANLY,	DIRECTIONS FOR Har and doit
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,	wringing) Towns and Cities from Onebac to Port	port extended to him during the last ten years in the	General Managar	per day. Children over eight ye ful; children from five to eight
TAKES this opportunity of informing his many fricads in Canada West and East, that he has opened	Sarnia. THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO	FURNITURE BUSINESS,	Montreal, Nov. 12, 1860.	As no direction can be applied by
	1	L'URIVILUILL'ISUSILVEISIS,	GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,	take enough to operate on the h
the above Store, and and be previous on reasonable terms. the Sale of all kinds of brokene on reasonable terms. Will have constantly at hand a supply of the follow-	GIVE SATISFACTION.	wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store	FOR SALE,	Mr. Kennedy gives personal atte
will have constantly do addin a supply of the terror ing articles, of the choices description :-		for a number of years, and made extensive improve- ments in order to accommodate his daily increasing	At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	KENNEDY'S SALT RUEU
Butter Uniment Tens	TESTIMONIALS	business, he has just completed one of the largest		TO BE USED IN CONNECT
Flour Oats Deals Cigars	have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot	and best assortments of	TEAS (GREEN)	MEDICAL DISCO
Hama B. Wheat Flour Soap & Candles	and Shoe Trade : -	HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,	GUNPOWDER, very fine,	For Influmation and Humor of immediate relief; you will app
Fish Split Peas Pails Salt Corn Meal Brooms, &c.	Montreal, April, 1860.	that has ever been on view in this city, comprising	YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL.	
Salt Corn Meni Bioblis, ac. June 6, 1860.	We take pleasure in hearing testimony to the com-	every article in the House Furnishing line. To enu-	TWANKEY, extra fine.	For Scald Head, you will cut the part, apply the Ointment freely,
	plote working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve	merate his Stock would take so large a space, that	BLACK TEAS.	I Improvement in a faw down
The second second	months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to	with the prices of each : Parlor Suits, in Rosewood,	SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.	For Sult Rheum, rub it well in
	any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.	B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Cham-	CONGOU. OOLONG.	For Scales on an inflamed surfa
R. PATTON,	BROWN & CHINDS.	ber Setz in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and En- namelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany	SUGARS.	10 YOUR DEARL'S content. it will
D. FOLION,	Montreal, April, 1860.	Chairs, upbolstered in the different styles, from 3.50	LOAF.	comfort that you cannot help will ventor.
CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,	We have used Fight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Ma- chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and	to 9 dols. each; Mabogany and B W Sofus, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30	DRY ORUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light	For Scabs: these commones h
No. 229, Notre Dame Street,	have no hesitation in saying that they are in every	different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to	COFFLE, &c.	ouring through the skin soon bu
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons	respect equal to the most approved American Ma- chines, -of which we have several in use.	4 dollars each: Spring Corled Hair Mattrasses, Palm	JAVA, best Green and Ronsted	fuce; in a short time are full of are on an inflamed surface, some
and the Public in general for their very liberal pa- tronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by tronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by	CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.	Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dol- hars each ; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of	LAGUIARIE, do., do.	i the Uniment freely, but you do
print attention to business, to merit a continuance of		Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and	FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure.	for sore Legs: this is a comm
the same. J. P. will, in future. devote his whole attention to	Toronto, April 21st, 1860.	prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large ag- sortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables,	RICK.	than is generally supposed; th covered with scales, itches int
WORK MADE to ORDER. Now is the time!	Dent Cir,	Looking Giasses Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks,	INDIAN MEAL. E. W. FLOUR.	forming running soroge by one
Montreal, April 19, 1860.	The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full opera-	Self-rocking Cruthes; an extensive assoriment of from Bidstende, Tat Stande, Swinging Cots, Marble	DRIED APPLES.	the itching and scales will disap but you must keep on with the
THE PETT FOUNDERV	tion, and must say that they far exceed our expec-	Top Salcon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands	CliEESE, American (equal to English.)	i shin gets its natural color
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.	tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M.	and Towel Racks. The shove will be found one of	WINKS-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fice ; Martel,	This Ointment norses with one
[Established in 1826.]	Singer & Co.'s that we have word. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would	the largest and heat assorted stocks of Parniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up	in hhdz, and cases.	immediate relief in every skin di Price, 2s 6d per Box.
THE Subscriberg manufacture and	be much obliged if you would have three of your	for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10	PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Moutreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.	Manufactured by DONALD VI
have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior	No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.	per cent below anything in the city. Piease call and examine the Goods and Prices.	PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Sauces, Raising, Cur-	ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in
Bells for Glurches, Academies, Fac-	Yours, respectfully,	which will convince all of the fact that to save mo-	rants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts Shelled Almonds	800 British Provinces
tories, Sucaraboatz, Locomotives, Plan- tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-	GULLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.	ney is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR- VEY'S.	Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Sonp, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Oloth Lines Shea Thread Churcher Lines (Cord, Oloth	Mr. Kennedy takes great please
sound and substantial manuer with	NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES	244 Notre Damc Street,	Dines, Dive Inicia, Graigen Miller, Ushales, Lemon	I the LACY Superion of the Co. Tr.
their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-	Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can	where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they	Peel, Urange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts	ton :
- The the information in refairly to reveal Dilucter	stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally	are represented; if not, they can be returned three	STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satingd fair	ST. VIN
sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-	well.	months after the date of sale, and the money will be	BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Drusbes : Cloth	Bost Mr. Keunedy-Dear Sir-Perm
her. Address A. MENERLY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.		refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and deliver- ed on bound the cars or boats, or at the residence of	and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground, Change Mars, Mars, West, West,	my most sincers thanks for pro
الا المرسمة موسوعة معالمين المراجع المعالم المراجع المراجع المراجع موجد المراجع والمعام والمراجع والمرسوع والمع	No. 1 Machine	parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge		
NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!	No. 3 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00	Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers, Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to	Peppier, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenae Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego,	
ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are in-	Needles 80c per dozeu.	the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class		
which be call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing	EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.	Furniture. Cane and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the		
hitherto invited, and to combine all the requisites of a	All communications intended for me must be pre-	Trade, Fuished or Unfinished, as may be required.	dines, in Tins; Table God Fisb, Dry; do., do., Wet; Grenm Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages	covery a great blessing to all
PERFECT TRUSS.	paid, as none other will be received.	OWEN M'GARVEY.	Atum, Oppleras, Surparr, Brimstone, Bat Bricks.	ST. ANN A
Alea SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle	E. J. NAGLE,	Webolesale and Retail Furniture Ware- house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near	Whiting, Chulk, &c., &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold	Superioress of St.
Partong at a distance can receive a descriptive	Canadian Sewing Machine Depor,	the French Square, Montreal.	at the lowest prices.	ANOTHER.
pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constant- ly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for	265 Nours Dame Street, Montreal.	TWO good OABINETMAKERS and ONE OHAIR-	J. PHELAN.	Dear Sir-We have much ple
Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.	Factory of Bartley & Gubert's, Canal Basin,	MAKER WANTED. April 26.		you of the benefits received by to our charge, from your valuable
COUMAN & SHURTLEFF,	Montreal.		in construction is wanted by their mother, of	DARTICHIAR Suffered for a length of
No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.		MRS. BUCHANAN	I WYWW, AREN WOODS TO YEARS. WARD DARPA OF LOOP thou	sore leg; we were afraid amput
Wholesnie & Retail Dealers in Surgical Doutel Ia-	Ayer's Cathartic Pills.	HAS REMOVED to 156 DORCHESTER STREET	were in Washington Oily. Please address to this	that he is now perfectly well.
struments. 8ms.		Off Bleury Street	Office for widow Hary Sullivan.	SISTERS OF

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8

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M OINTMENT. NON WITH THE VERY. the Eyes, this gives ly it on a linen rag e hair off the affected

and you will see the

as often as conveni-

ace, you will rub it in give you such real ishing well to the in-

y a thin, acrid fuid rdening on the survellow matter ; some are not; will apply not rub it in.

non disease, more so e skin tarns purple, olerably, sometimes lying the Ointment. pear in a few days e Ointment until the

ry flosh, and gives sunso flesh is heir to.

ENNEDY, 120 War-

the United States

ure in presenting the ith the testimony of ucent Asylumn, Ros-

> CENT'S ASYLON. ton, May 26, 1856.

it me to return you esenting to the Asy-

ine. I have made nd for all the humors that class so nelum; and I have the as been attended by tialy deem your dispersons afflicted by

> LEXIS SHORE, Vincents Asylam.

ssure in informing the little orphans in discovery. One in time, with a very tation would be nere in informing you

Sr. Joseph, Hamilton, C. W