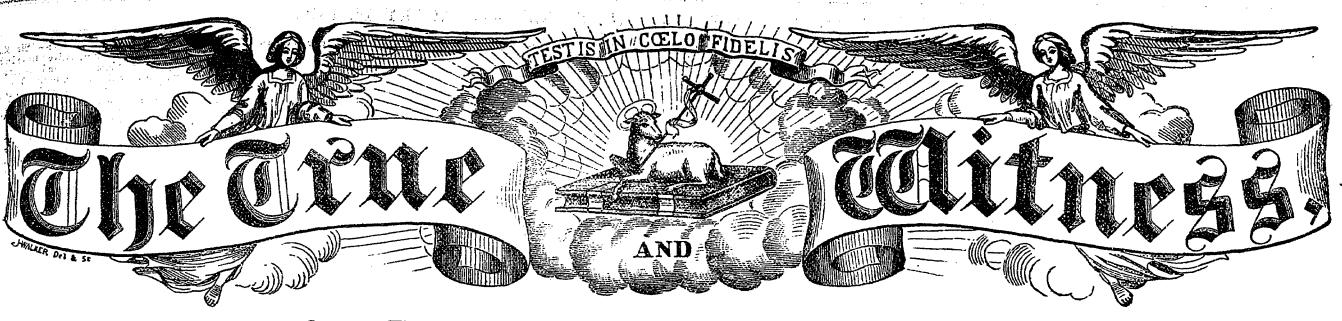
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## ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

### VOL. IX.

### "THE KNOUT:"

A TALE OF POLAND.

(Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.)

CHAPTER XIV.

The chamber to which Rosa was conducted was situated in the upper story of the castle, and its furniture consisted of one chair and a wretched bed on which a truss or two of straw had been recently shaken. One small, grated window looked out on the gardens and on the Vistula, whose broad basin lay still and calm in the bright moonlight. No sooner was Rosa leit alone than she threw herself on her knees and fervently invoked the divine protection for herself and those she loved-asking not that the impending trials and dangers might be averted from her, but that strength might be given her to meet and support them with Christian fortitude. When she arose she found herself calm and resigned, and, throwing all her anxious care for her father and Raphael into the hands of God, she applied herself energetically to prepare her mind for the mental and bodily torture she was so soon to undergo. Far from seeking to banish the thoughts of what awaited her, from the vain fear of shaking her courage, she resolutely considered all the revolting details of that fearful punishment, and placing her trust in the Giver of all strength, she began even to feel a sort of supernatural triumph in the greatness of the torments to which she was doomed, and which might obtain for her the crown of martyrdom. It is a fact which no historian pretends to dispute that in all the revolutions and struggles of Poland, the national mind was strongly tinctured with religious feeling. And this is easily accounted for, in that a nation so pre-eminently Catholic as Poland ever was, must naturally feel herself wronged by the dark and hypocritical policy which sought to turn her by one blow from the cherished faith of her fathers, and plunge her into the mire of schism, at the same time that it deprived her of her political rights. Amongst a religious people, questions of a religious nature are not confined to the learned, nor to any other class, they penetrate into all ranks, and affect, more or less, every individual, giving resistless power to the sinewy arm of the soldier, and lighting up the flame of enthusiastic devotion in the gentle heart of woman. Hence it was that Rosa, in the consciousness of right, and relying on the protecting arm of God, could bid defiance to every torture which the oppressor might inflict upon her. She had long been accustomed, too, to overcome those vain terrors which exhaust the strength of the soul ere yet the hour of danger comes, and now she looked forward, with immovable resignation, to the hour of torture, believing that God himself, for whose sake she was willing to bear it, would be near to support her in her agony. She sat down on the side of her straw couch, and with her eyes raised to heaven and her hands clasped together, she prayed once more for those beloved ones, that the anguish which they might endure on her account would be softened unto them. And thus she sank into a gentle slunber from which she did not awake till the sun shone into her miserable chamber. Suddenly there came a deafening crash-the loud roll of the drum and the shrill music of the fifes and bugles, and Rosa was painfully recalled to the mighty power of those who held her country and herself in bondage. A few hours after sunrise her door was opened by a soldier, who placed on the shelf near her a piece of brown bread and a nitcher of water, and then silently withdrew, not without throwing a look of wonder on the fair and noble prisoner whom he had been appointed to guard. Rosa at first paid but little attention to the breakfast which had been provided for her, but after an hour or two she began to feel faint from her long fast, and approaching the shelf, she broke with some difficulty a piece of the bread, and eat it, without any repining over its hardness and coarseness. She was just endcavoring to raise to her lips the heavy pitcher of water, when the door again opened, and she beheld a tail figure, clad in the extreme of fashion, which personage stood as though transfixed to the threshold by astonishment. What was Rosa's surprise when she recognised Raphael's worthless rival, Stanislaus Dewello ! "Mademoiselle ?" said he, in a voice of deep emotion, " Will you permit an old friend to offer his services in effecting your liberation from this dismal prison ?" "My lord !" replied Rosa, with frigid politeness, "I can scarcely express the painful embarrassment arising from your presence. Forgetfulness, it seems to me, was all that you could hope from us !" "You are severe, Mademoiselle, and seem to condemn too harshly the resentment which, as a man of honor, wronged and insulted, I could not gether. Even if I admit the faults wherewith avoid showing."

should be forgotten in the common interests of again discourage those hopes which you see I dren are imperatively bound to serve."

" And who told you that I have abandoned the cause of my country, or how know you but I may at this very juncture be endeavoring to raise it from its cruel prostration ? Yet on these points you should have been morally certain before you ventured to accuse me of treason."

"I-I accuse no one, my lord ! and I am always happy to hear that any one is more deserving of esteem than I had been led to believe."

On hearing this, Stanislaus eagerly attempted to justify himself for the course he had taken, but as he proceeded he became sensible that though the passions, when they obtain the masurge him to do is right, and perfectly justifiable, yet it is not so easy to impose on pure and upright minds, who are the true judges of what is honorable. Moreover, as he went on endeavoring to explain what he called his recent coldness had once been one of the boldest partisans, he began to understand how deplorably he had failed in the hour of danger and of trial. Alas ! even at the hour when poor bleeding Poland lay writh- irony, "you have then no need of my services, his shameful alliance with the enemy of his country? Yes, all that was true, and yet, strangely enough, Stanislaus had fallen so very low almost without being sensible of his fall. Firley, that accomplished spy, had skilfully probed and embittered the deep wounds of his master's proud and this neutrality, at such a trying moment had not failed to ingratiate the Russian authorities, some visitor, that for a little while her miserable who, ever skilful and ready to lay hold on any offered advantage, very soon bestowed on the renegade noble the most substantial marks of to liberty." their approbation. They then proceeded to iusinuate that he could make himself exceedingly useful in tranquillizing the country, and flattered his pride by some commissions wearing a very plausible exterior. On the other hand, that love of show and of pleasure, was fully gratified by bose who well understood his flimsy character and this went far to blind him to the consequences, leading him on headlong towards downright treachery. He entered Warsaw, then. with the Russians who were very willing to have, if possible, some Polish deserters through whom they might subsequently carry on the government with more ease, availing themselves of the secrets which these men might be able to unfold. Stanislaus had heard in rapid succession of Raphael's departure with his regiment, the expected arrest of the Count, and finally the imprisonment and condemnation of Rosa. His ever lively imagination had at once represented to him that now was the time to recover the esteem of those whom he had so completely given up. He knew nothing of the secret marriage, and believed that if he could once effect Rosa's liberation, and obtain a full pardon for the Count, he might still carry out his favorite scheme of a marriage with Rosa. Full of these romantic ideas he had presented himself before Rosa; but the unbending rectitude of that young girl-the dignity of her mein, and the irresistible influence of her noble language, soon brought him down from the ideal height on which he had placed himself, and showed him all the depravity and the degradation into which he had fallen. Overwhelmed with confusion, and stung with secret remorse, his frivolous mind sought to find an excuse in the mighty power of despairing love.

or another -

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859.

"You have said enough, my lord !" interrupted Rosa, with unusual vivacity, "but you yourself do not know how offensive is this discourse band !"

Stanislaus stood rooted to the spot, and the words which he had been about to utter, and sudbut a moment of repentance-he had discovered conditions which would have ensured for him nothing, and his passions, painfully curbed for a passing pressure.

" Madame !" said he, at length, with bitter ing under the vengeful lash of her remorseless and I regret having troubled you as I did. You tyrant, had he not made common cause with the are now sure of protection, which will doubtless Russians? Had he not stooped to become the shield you from every danger, and I wish you of that young girl. Nay, tears were seen to received a bribe for your death, and who makes mean, interested sycophant of the government, much joy of your security. Do not fear any roll over the bronzed and weather-beaten faces and had not many a substantial favor rewarded further importunity from me on any subject.-Farewell, Madame !"

And away he went, once more in a frame of mind that fitted him for all and every thing, no matter how vile or base, so that he might gratify his revenge. Firley, who awaited him without, speedily availed himself of these good disposiheart. He had easily persuaded him to remain tions, and turned them, as he did everything, to inactive when it appeared to gratify his revenge, his own account. As to Rosa, so great was her joy and thaukfulness to get rid of her troublechamber seemed a quiet and secure retreat; now she could almost fancy that she had been restored

"Oh, my God !' she exclaimed, "how much gratitude do I owe Thee for having saved me from the seductions of that man-for wretched, indeed, would have been my fate had I married him ! It is Thy holy religion which has taught me to prefer the eternal beauties of the mind and

one thing is quite clear to me, and that is, that fortune to your father, and, of course, your own she passed the remainder of the night in prayer. From a very long experience, indeed, I have might enter. But the invitation was useless, for scarcely one individual could bear to look upon such a dismal sight, and least of all the poor denly expired on his trembling lips. He had had heart-wrung Poles. Resa ascended with a firm step a sort of large trestle which had been hastily tery, easily persuade their victim that all they like all enervated and debased souls, by making cutioner having torn off the garments which conot be accepted; he had humbled himself for composed, folded her arms on her bosom, as the? to conceal as much of her nakedness as she could brief space, now sprang up again with violence, from the rude soldiers, and fixed her liquid eyes and reserve towards the great cause of which he even as dry wood shoots upward and bursts into on the blue heaven above, and awaited the first splinters after having been restrained by even a blow-her long fair tresses unintentionally loosened by the executioner fell over her shoulders and covered them as with a thick yeil. Not a word was heard around, for even the hardened spectators were struck with reverence and astonishment by the saintly resignation and shrinking modesty

of many a one amongst the fierce soldiers of the Czar.

officer who presided at the execution of the sentence.

"Nothing, except to invoke a blessing on the head of that father for whom I willingly suffer." rank to rank of the soldiers and the people .---Several voices were heard crying --" pardon !" were heard for a moment, but the next all was pict, I have witnessed the scenes which I dessilence save the hissing sounds of the whip as it | cribe, and I saw with indescribable pity the vielashed and tore the naked shoulders of the heroic | tun whom I present to you as an example and a daughter of Bialewski. Though even at the tentb stroke her strength was seen to fail, and number than one hundred and thirty-three wretchher head to sink languidly on her bosom, yet on ed creatures were tran-ported from the Queen's and on went the fatal lash till the twenty-five had | county for Whitefoot confederacy : and in later been given. The bleeding and now senseless times a similar fate has overtaken several dupes

### No. 23.

all private resentments and individual interests immediate liberation. In mercy, then, do not Towards morning she fell into a slumber so that never known a similar proclamation founded on when the soldiers came to seek her they found false information. The Viceregal authorities our country-of that country whom all her chil- cannot renounce; tell me, at least, that you will ber asleep, with her head resting on the side of may occasionally make a mistake in the extent of take an interest in the efforts which I shall make her bed. On being awakened she quickly arose, the confederacy, or individuals; but beyond disto regain your good opinion, and that one day and having recommended herself once more to pute their knowledge of its originators, members, the Divine protection; she quietly followed the abettors, and silent friends, is most accurate. soldiers, who appeared surprised by such heroic You may rely on this statement with implicit concourage in a young and high born lady. The lidence: and be perfectly satisfied and convinced court-yard was filled with soldiers, and the gates | that the Chief Secretary at the Castle can proto me. I am married, and Raphael is my hus- had been thrown open so that any who wished duce, at the moment I write these words, the names of every individual who has administered an unlawful oath ; as well as the names, the residence, the parents, the character of every wretched dupe who has defiled God's Gospel as he put his trembling hand to the blasphemous the extent of his degradation, and had hoped to thrown up in the court. She was then tied to a pledge. The moment when the unfortunate new recover himself, not by a generous sacrifice, but stake driven down into the ground, and the exe- member pronounces the words of the confederate oath, in that moment he places his life at the conditions which would have ensured for him a vered her shoulders, prepared to strike at the mercy of a traitorous companion or a perjured sufficient compensation. But now his offers could first signal. The victim, deadly pale, but still spy, he ties the hangman's rope on his own neck, he pronounces his own sentence of death, and prepares himself, ill-fated wretch, to die on an ignominious scaffold.

> If you wish to learn whence have the Government derived their knowledge ; and whence have I assumed the tone of confidence with which I speak. I reply :- The Government have their information from your own associate; from the very man who administered the oath ; from the villain who perjured you into blasphemy; who a traffic on your flesh and blood. The Goverament has this accurate information within twentyfour hours of your sunguinary oath; and I have "Have you nothing to say ?" demanded the this knowledge graven on toy heart from my intimate acquaintance with the unfortunate history of the atrocious system of secret societies. The delegate who enters a new district, enrols new members, and administers his fatal oath, is the A low, subdued murmur of admiration ran from chief murderer, the principal assassin, of the estire confederation; he meets the unsuspecting country boy : he drinks with him, he bribes him, ' pardon ?" But the officer raised his sword, he swears him, he betrays him, he hangs him .-turning away his head as he did so : the drums Believe me well ; I know the case which I dewarning. In the year (1 think) 1827, not less a body was then unbound from the post and taken in different parts of Ireland, while others more unfortunate have been hanged from the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Limerick, &c .--And in reference to those victims from Leinster the spectators that the lady would live. After a and Munster, lover forget that the companions who (as they say) gave the oath, or charged the deadly pistol, were the men who informed the Government, received the blood-money, and hanged their confederates! Most of you must have heard of the remarkable informer of whom Sir Robert Peel spoke in the House of Commoss ber his words on that occasion, they are as follows: "When I was Chief Secretary of Ireland, a murder was committed between Carrickon Suir and Cloninel. A Mr. ----- had a deadly revenge towards a Mr. ----—: and be employed four men at two guineas each ! to murder him. There was a road on each side of the river Sair from Cacrick to Clonmel; and placing two men on each road, the escape of victim was crime, that the Government offered a reward of £500 for the discovery of each of the murderers. And can it be believed," said Sir Robert, " the miscreant who bribed the four murderers was the very man who came and gave the information could not devote it to that keroic child. He claimed Sir Robert, " with these hands I paid in my office in Dublin Castle, the sum of £2000 to that monster in human shape. I have taken pains thus to convince you that the government will be always informed of the reliable source of accurate knowledge-namely, the confession of the leaders themselves ! and I have also supplied you with the result of my long experience-namely, "that as sure as any of you take the accursed oath, join the association, or be an accomplice in compassing the death of any human being, so sure will you spend your life in the chains of penal servitude, or explate your offence on the scaffold. I and the body to which I belong, are your sincere friends : we cherish, defend, and love you: and listen with obedience to our fond, our paternal advice. When misrule oppresses you, when trial afflicts you, when poverty galls you, are we not your advocates, your fellow sufferers, your companions? Have we ever flinched from your sides when scorn, persecution, or sickness overpowered you? Have we not stood with you on the precipice of famine

"I know not what you consider a wrong or an insult, my lord ! nor do I desire to know, for interests of your family, and that I may, to a she was to work in the mines. I shall certainly consider as an insult offered to certain extent, be instrumental in healing the

"And is it, then, you," he exclaimed, "who reproach me with my errors ? While with you. I lived irreproachable and honored, and it is only the racking sense of having lost you that has strength." plunged me into this abyss whose horrors you so well describe! Is it then you who cast me off with disdain ?"

" Nay, my lord," returned Rosa, her beautiful features wearing an expression of mingled pity and reserve, "I pity the guilty much more than I despise them; but I do not think it at all right that they should attempt to justify conduct which admits of no palliation."

"Well I even at the risk of crowning my ofexplain the purpose of my visit. Without tak- final pronunciation of your sentence." ing much trouble to think over the causes which

divides us, I began to think that in the evil days on which we have fallen, those petty causes might be mutually forgotten, and our hearts drawn toyou reproach me, I have dared to hope that I

can explate them by my entire devotion to the knout, and then to be banished to Siberia, where

and of the soul to the poor, perishable charms of face or form. Elessed and praised for ever be Thy name, oh God !"

All that day did Rosa remain in her prisonchamber, trembling with apprehensions lest Stanislaus might again make his appearance. But the day passed away without any further molestation, and indeed without any incident save a visit from the gaoler about sun-down. Yet Rosa was not forgotten, for, at the moment when she was about to seek repose for the night, she was summoned again to appear before the military court. Having discovered, from the questions addressed to her, that her father's asylum was still unknown, she could not refrain from expressing her satisfaction.

"Madame!" said the president, in a harsh, cold tone, " for we now know you as the wife of another rebel-you had better reflect a little upon the torture which awaits you, and do not flatter yourself that our sentence is but a mere idle threat, made use of to terrify you into compliance. Once more 1 ask, will you prevail upon Count Bialewski to submit to the imperial authority ? Remember that your submission will propitiate your judges. Moreover, Sou will do well to consider, that on the very first news of your punishment, your father will at once come forward, so that your obstinacy will have no other result than that of incensing us still more against you all."

"Blessed are they who suffer for righteousness sake !" replied Rosa, with invincible firmness, "those divine words are my hope and

"Let the consequences of your mulish obstinacy fall, then, on your own head," cried the president, in a wrathful voice, " and on the heads of those whom you love so unwisely."

"And yet neither you nor your master shall go unpunished for your unboly persecution !" cried Rosa, with earnest solemnity ; "God is the Supreme Judge of all, and he will have his day of retribution !"

" Silence, madame !" said the president, sternfences," resumed Stanislaus, "I must and shall | ly, " silence becomes you-prepare to hear the Having consulted for a few minutes with the other members of the commission, he arose and pronounced the definite sentence that the daughter of Count Bialewski, found guilty of high treason, was to be taken to the court-yard of the castle, and there receive twenty-five lashes of the

Rosa heard this cruel decree with unmoved myself, any allusion of yours to the past. But wounds of our country. I can secure life and composure, and being brought back to ber prison called forth bye th stringent necessity of the case. rights and your liberties? And where can our

back to the straw couch in the prison. A surgeon was brought, who, having washed and dressed the deep wounds inflicted by the whip, assured little time the poor sufferer opened her eyes, and when consciousness returned she was never once heard to murmur, though the pain of her many wounds must have been excruciating.

About a month after, her strength being well nigh restored, she was one morning summoned by the gaoler, (who had been her only nurse during in the year 1836. As nearly as I can rememher illness) to join some other prisoners who were, he supposed, setting out for Siberia. She was then conducted to a large ball on the first floor where she was found assembled about twenty convicts, all of the very first families of Poland .--But, oh ! what mingled feelings of happiness and sorrow were hers when amongst them she recognized the noble form of her father, who received her in his arms, and tears streamed copiously from the eyes of both. The commissioners had impossible. He was, therefore, foully murdered; not erred in their diabolical calculation: the ter- and the country was so shocked by this heinous rible news of Rosa's punishment had flown like wild-fire through the city, and reached the Count in his obscure retreat. Overwhelmed with anguish, the heart-stricken father could no longer remain absent from his daughter for the sake of preserving a life which was now useless if he which led to their execution: and again," exhoped that by submitting himself, they would be banished together, and as they might be bound by the same chain, he could still protect his cherished darling even in exile and captivity. Thus it was that they met again at this sad moment, and yet so great was their joy that they could organization of secret societies from the most only express it by their tears.

" Oh my father !" said Rosa at length, as they ascended the vehicle which was to convey them from Warsaw and across the entire kingdom of Poland, "ob ! my father ! were Raphael but with us, we could forget all our sufferings."

(To be continued.)

### **REV. DR. CAHILL**

### ON SECRET SOCIETIES.

To the Working Classes and the Small Cottiers of Ireland.

#### (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Fellow Countrymen - As the Government of this country are generally well informed on the organization, the plans, and the very names of the leaders of secret societies in Ireland, it cannot be and expatriation in this world, and have we not doubted that the proclamation issued in the end been ever found your firm friends, under every of last week by the Lord Lieutenant has been phase of trial and persecution, battling for your

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JANUARY 14, 1859.

office be more successfully employed, or more nobly excited, than in rescuing one man from the men, you know that this discourse to you is my thus disposed of this painful part of my subject, I now proceed to a different section of this paramount topic.

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**\*:2** 

In reference to the secret societies said to be organised in Ireland, I can assure the Government that there are no Ribbon societies amongst us. Those who have read the unfortunate history of our persecuted country must know that the Peep o' Day Boys in the North of Ireland wrecking the houses of the Catholics in the decline of the last century, called forth the opposthe year '91, the Peep o' Day Boys merged into Orangeism, the Defenders assumed the name of Ribboumen. The Ribbon Society was, therefore, a defensive society against Orangeism : and as the Government have been lately compelled to denounce Orangeism as illegal, the Ribbon Society has, therefore, voluntarily dissolved itself. that when Orangeism is silent, there is no Ribbon Society in Ireland. I hereby, on the most accurate authority, therefore, declare that there is no Ribbon Society in this country; and whoever informs the Government to the contrary is, I fear, doing a small trade of his own in the inrather too far on the credulity of the Viceroy .--Of Lord Eglinton, personally, I am anxious to speak with great respect, since there can be no doubt that he has evinced a sincere desire, on several recent occasions, to advance the material interests of Ireland. Taking his late Proclamation in its obvious meaning and latitude, it is certain that his Excellency is deceived. It is the interest of many individuals in the neighborhood of the Castle and elsewhere to represent Ireland, all Ireland, as the hotbed of rebellion, to brand the laboring poor and the small cottiers, as confederated Ribbonmen, in order on one hand to justify the bad landlord class in the extermination of the people; and on the other to enable our enemies in Parliament to legalize the opposition of the Orangemen, in the exercise of their and your race may demolish your cabins, may former domination and social persecution. The strip you naked, may put bullocks on your little Proclamation, so far as these two points are concerned, will be found to be incorrect; and the Lord Lieutenant will yet learn the accuracy of this statement of mine.

But while I deny the existence of Ribbonism, I cannot conceal from you nor from myself, that in some districts (and only few) there are some deluded persons (and only few) who have attempted to organise "agrarian secret societies." It is to this foolish and thinly scattered class I have, through your influence, directed this letter; and with all the zeal which belongs to my profession and with all the energy which I do ardently feel for your welfare, I have counselled you to beware of the treachery of the leaders, to be convinced of the information of the Castle, and to expect permanent chains, or a disgraceful, ignominious death, if you become a sworn opponent of the laws, an associate in perjury, or an accomplice in assassination. But, above all, recollect that one drop of murdered blood imprints on the soul a scarlet stain which cries to heaven for vengcance, and which so hardens the assassin, that unless he be overtaken by justice, found guilty as a convicted murderer, and ends his unhappy life, in atonement for his crimes, he despairs of mercy, and dies in raving impenitence. In all this case of "agrarian societies," the Legislature of these countries is acting a most criminal part. Our Legislatures look on heedlessly while seventy-five out of every hundred cabins of the poor are levelled to the ground ;-no member of the Government stands up in his place in Parliament, to denounce the legal murderers who thus kill by whole extermination these tens of thousands of the defenceless poor: no proclamation issues from our Castle offering a reward for a capture of the confederated Landlords, who combine, according to the forms of law, to put into execution a system which, bevond all doubt, will kill several persons with as much certainty as the bullet of the assassin .----Will any one assert that all " the secret agrarian societies" which have ever infested Ireland have taken as many lives as the wicked combination of bad landlords? If both parties were tried at the bar of God's eternal justice, I ask any man of honor, justice, and pity, to which party would be chargeable the greater number of deaths ?---And will any man undertake to prove that any form of law can justify acts which in themselves must necessarily result in the promature death of the people ? It is not the fault of the poor that they live in cabins: it is not the fault of the cottiers that they were destitute : and, then, how can it be defended on constitutional principles that this faultless class are to be unhoused, banished and killed at the pleasure of their more fortunate landlords? On the contrary, one should think that their poverty, their helplessness, should be an argument in their favor, should melt the hearts of their masters, and even assuage oppression : but the case is the contrary. And if the Government would publish the statistics of certain Landlord tyrants in Ireland, it would be found that our countrymen who fell in the Crimea and in India, under the hostile fire of the Russians, or by the thrilling treachery of the Sepoys, bear no proportions whatever to the tens of thousands of our defenceless poor, who have filled our churchyards, and perished by sea and land, by the ruthless malice of the exterminators of Ireland. Who will conscientiously raise his head before avenging Heaven, or address can- | Cross; and of the Ottoman Order of Merit. dully his own naked heart, and say that these statements are false, or my calculations inacurate ? Hence it is true to assert that the Legislature which looks on idly while this devastation is being carried on, is the real guilty society, which is the primary, the principal cause of all

be some secret societies in Ireland, in this agra- Saint George ; of the Sardinian Orders of Saint Maurian mischief the Parliament, not the people, are rice and Saint Lazarus ; of the Tuscan Order of Saint dagger of the assassin, and saving another from to blame : and considering the nature, the exthe rope of the executioner? Fellow-country- tent, and the maddening character of this paramount evil, there never can be peace in Ireland particular place in your regard; and while I am [ till this essential source of agrarian combination ] anxious to spread the shield of my protection be entirely and utterly removed. What renders over every victim menaced by a reckless band of our Legislature so shamelessly indefensible is, sworn men, I am prepared to go with you thro' that while England and Scotland, and the Orange every trial, even death itself, in the defence of press bemoan, in a storm of malicious pity, the your religious and political privileges. Having | death of one individual who has, perhaps, thro' a long career provoked the dagger of the assassin, there is not a whisper of sympathy heard over

the bleeding dead in our choked churchyards, over the emigrant lamentations in the sinking ship, or above the appalling graves in Gros Island, where ten thousand! abandoned Irish of all ages and conditions, sunk under malignant typhus, and were buried in one foreign putrid pit!

While, therefore, you are goaded on one hand by social oppression, by religious malignity : and on the other left without protection by the senate ing society of the Defenders; and when, about of your country, take care not to add to these misfortunes by heing seduced into any combination forbidden by the laws; and above all beware of the treacherous spy who would fain make you accomplices in assassination, thereby forfeiting your life in this world, and your salvation in the next. In the name, therefore, of society, of religion, and of God, I conjure you to take this The Government may, therefore, be convinced advice in time and watch the disciples of Paddy M'Kew wherever they appear. Let the Irish Shorry, Government see from fact that you implicitly obey the admonitions of a priest; convince the Queen that your clerical instructors were the advocates of the laws; and that no Viceregal proclamation has ever surpassed the warnings which ferior departments of the Castle, or practising you daily receive at the altar, against the delusion of secret societies, and against the awful crime of spilling the blood even of your greatest enemy. Why should I not struggle in your defence? Why should I not, like a fond parent, stand before you and the fatal precipice, and with a loud voice unceasingly warn you against the danger of falling over, and being dashed to pieces? You are the flower of the Irish Church, and the crown of our faith: it is to the unpurchaseable frieze coat that we owe our religion and our liberties. From Cranmer to the Connemara Soupers, your fathers and yourselves have stood firm in defence of the gospel; and from Wentworth to Palmerston you have never betrayed the cause of your country, in the face of political persecution. The enemy of your faith hereditary farms, may grow mangold wurzel as a specimen of the fertility of your old garden; they may build poor-houses and prisons, in lieu of your father's cabins and your mothers care; and they may wound your leelings, as the Souper Parson appears in these Country Bastiles, to mix this ridicule with your Indian meal, to pour insult into your porridge, and to gibe your Church, as you trudge in your bare feet through these dens of landlord construction, but bear your hard lot for a while; we look on with pity. Keep up your ancestral courage, and remember that a time is coming-and perhaps near at hand-when England will repent her reckless extermination of the faithful, the brave Irish people. In the meantime, do not forget also that you are fast approaching a country where there is no trial, no oppressor, no slave: where all are free, equally remote from the injustice of partial laws, and the malice of a false gospel. D. W.C.

> THE IRISH ABROAD. (From the Dublin Nation.)

Joseph; and of the Order of Saint George of Wirtemberg. Imperial High Councillor; Chamberlain; Elector of Poland; Colonel-in-Chief of the 30th Regiment of Infantry. Field Marshal, Lieutenant, the Chevalier Simon

Fitzgerald, Colonel of the 6th Uhasseurs. Field Marshal Lieutenant Felix Count Moyna, Co-

lonel of the 4th Regiment of Uhlans.

Field Marshal, Lieutenant, Constantine, Baron Herbert of Rathkeale. Major-General, Peter Alder von Mulholland.

Major-General, James Ambrose O'Ferall. COLONELS AND OTHER STAFF RANKS,

Count Albert Nugent; Maximilian, Count O'Donnell; Daniel O'Connell O'Connor of Kerry; Count Charles Taaffe; the Baron Brady; Oliver Wallis, Count Carrick Mayne, Major of the 8th Uhlane; Maximilian, Count Mac-Caffrey, Rittmeister, 9th Uhlans; James O'Hanlon Macdonnell, Rittmeister, 9th Uhlans; Baron O'Byrne, 30th Infantry; Chevalier Frank Maurice Piers; Baron Charles MacSherry, Sth Uhlans; Baron Julius Wallis of Carrick Mayne; Tim O'Mahony, 4th Dragoons; Aloysius MacOullen, 23d I.; Antony, Adler Mulholland, 44th I.; Edward Ba-ron Herbert, of Rathkeale, 45th I.; Joseph Hickey, Paristics of Milliang Asphiras Registrar of Military Archives.

#### CIVIL SERVICE.

Supreme President of the Imperial High Court of Justice-Louis, Count Taafe, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, Knight of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem; Imperial High Councillor and Chamberlain; President of the High Commission of Justice and Jurisprudence; Rector of the University of Vienna, and Master of the Knights' College.

Governor of the Kingdom of Bohemia-Baron Mac

President of the Council of Illyria-Count Henry )'Donnell.

One of the Secretaries of the High Council Chamer-The Baron Mac Nevin O'Kelly.

One of the Postal Council-Ritter Conway, of Wacerford.

Judge of Appeal in Delmatia-Adler von Grady. THE COURT.

Master of the Horse-Count Francis Taafo. CHAMBERLAINS.

Count Butler ; Baron O'Naughten of Thomastown ; Count O'Reilly; Count Magawly Cerati; Ritter Col-lins von Tarsiennes; Ritter Carl von Donegan Count Moyna; Baron Herbert of Rathkeale; Peter Callan, von Nagy Kallo; Baron MacNevin O'Kelly.

### FRANCE.

Governor General of Algeria-Le General Patrick MacMahon, Chairman of the Committee of Fortifications and Defence of Coasts-Le General Niel. SENATORS.

Le Marechal Compte Reille. L'Amiral Compte Cassey. Le General P. MacMahon. Ancien Conseiller d'Etat-Le Compte O'Donnell. PARIS DE FRANCE. (ANCIENS.) Le Duc de Feltre (Clarke). Le Duc de Mount Cashel. Le Marquis de Lally Tollendall (O'Mullaly of Tulloch na Daly. Le Marquis de MacMahon. Le Marquis de Walsh Serrant (Grandee of Spain. 1st Class). Le Comte MacCarthy Reagh. Le Comte D'Alton Shee. Le Comte Reille. Le Comte Lynch. Le Comte Bourke. Le Comte O'Mahony. Le Vicomte Cavaignac. CORPS LEGISLATIF. Le Vicomte Clery. Le Baran Gastave Reille. Monsieur P. O'Quin. THE COURT. Chamberlain to the Emperor-Le Vicomte Oliver de Walsh.

Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty-Le General Niel. Officer d' Ordonnance to H.I.M .- Le Capitaine Brady.

STAFF OF THE ARMY .- GENERALS OF BRIGADE. O'Farrell, Cavaignac (Antoine,) Roche. Commandant of Lille-Le Colonel O'Heron.

First Rural Sqadron-Don Miguel Herrera y O'Far-

. .. ...

Fourth Rural Squadron-Don Julio O'Neill. Manilla Artillery-Don Jose MacCarthy. Jubilado del Tribunel Supremo di Guerra y Maria

a, Illusmo Senhor, Don Bernard O'Gahan. Military Intendant-Don Juan Butler.

Commissaries General-Don Jose Eugenio O'Ro nan, Don Miguel Coll.

THE NAVY .- CAPTAINS.

Don Juan Jose de Lerena y Barry ; Don Eduardo O'Brien ; Don Augustin Watters : Don Manuel O'Carroll; Don Jacinto Butler; Don Sebastian Butler Don Miguel Watters; Don Jose Leahy. Commandant of the Royal Barges-Don Mariano O'Carroll.

MINISTRY OF MARINE.

Commissaries General-Don Francisco Stoughton, Don Mariano Prendergast.

CIVIL SERVICE-SECRETARIAT OF STATE. Senior Official-Don Emanuel Prendergast. Judge of Granada—Don Mariano Wall. Attorney-General of Segovia—Don Thomas Mac-

Carron. GREECE.

Ambassador to Portugal-The Chevalier G. Torades O'Neill.

SAXONY.

Grand Master of the Court-The Baron O'Byrn. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President-James Buchanan. Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs-General James Shields, Senator. Supreme Judge-Roger Taney. Judge of the Supreme Court-Judge McLean. Ditto (California District)-Matthew H. M'Alister. Secretary of the Court-William T. Carroll. Ambassador to Holland-Henry E. Murphy. Ambassador to Portugal-John L. O'Sullivan. Ambassador to Sardinia-John Daniel.

Ambassador to Switzerland—T. B. Fay. Secretary of Legation at Paris—V. R. Calhoun. CANADA.

Provincial Secretary—The Hon. Charles Allen. Public Works—The Hon H. H. Killally Chancellor-The Hon. W. H. Blake. NEWFOUNDLAND.

Colonial Secretary-The Hon John Kent. Receiver General-The Hon Thomas Glen. Surveyor General-The Hon. Edward G. Hanra-

Financial Secretary-The Hon. James Tobin. Chief Justice-The Hon. Francis Brady. President of the Executive Council-The Hon. L O'Brien.

Speaker of the House of Assembly-The Hon. Ambrose Shea.

NOVA SCOTIA. Senior Member of the Executive Council-The Hon. Michael Tobin. President of the Legislative Council-The Hon. E.

Kenny. MEXICO.

Ambassador to England-Don Tomas Murphy. Consul-General in France-L. O'Brien. URUGUAY.

Charge d'Affaires in England-E. B. Neill. ST. LUCIA. Colonial Secretary-The Hon. H. Breen. Treasurer-The Hon. R. MacHugh.

VICTORIA.

Chief Secretary-The Hon. John O'Shavassy. President of the Board of Land and Works-The Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy. Trade and Customs-The Hon. Henry Miller. Solicitor-General-The Hon. Richard D. Ireland. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly-The Hon.

Francis Murphy. Chief Justice-The Hon. Sir William Stawell.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA Treasurer-The Hon. John Hart.

Commissioner of Public Works-The Hon. T. Reynolds.

Auditor General-The Hon. W. L. O'Halloran. NEW SOUTH WALES.

Late President of Council-The Hon. John Hubert Plunkett.

Attorney-General-The Hon. J. Martin. Secretary, Public Lands, and Works - Michael

Fitzpatrick.

thew Barrington, Crown Solicitor, arrived from Dub-lin yesterday by the first p.m. train, and proceeded at once, accompanied by the Mayor, to the Tuckey street Police Station, where they remained for a constreet Police Station, where they remained for a con-siderable time in consultation with Mr. Brownrigg, the new sub-inspector, and Mr. Humphreys, petty sessions clerk. Rumor, of course, is busy with its thousand tongues, and we hear of intended arrests in Cork—nothing more perhaps than an inference from the movements we have just chronicled. We understand that it is in contemplation to hold a ma-gisterial inquiry this day into the conduct of the algisterial inquiry this day into the conduct of the al-leged members of the Phœnix Club, who have been lately imprisoned and arrested. As yet we have been unable to ascertain whether the investigation is to be public or private. So much public anxiety has been excited, and so many conflicting rumers are in circulation, that we sincerely hope the authorities will decide upon the expediency of holding a public inquiry. We have been informed that Mr. M'Carthy Downing has arrived in town, in order to conduct the prisoners' defence." At the tail of this statement the Reporter thus announces what it calls--"Warlike preparations against the Fillibusters in the West."-"A large detachment of the Staffordshiro militia, about 120 men, will proceed from Cork shire minua, about 120 men, will proceed from Gork this day to occupy the temporary barrack recently hired at Bantry. We understand the army contrac-tors for provisions have been noticed to be ready tors for provisions have been holiced to be ready with large supplies for the western towns upon the shortest notice. The Artillery at Ballincollig are held in preparation for movement, should necessity arise, at an hour's warning." According to the Cork: Constitution " the treason was carried much further them and any one and conserved in it supported " ings, pikes have been manufactured, arms imported, and the use of them has been taught. All this was not for nothing, and Government was not a minute too early in interfering; but it did wisely in waiting until satisfactory evidence was obtained. The very day after the arrests, however, a party of about 60 men were observed in a field near Durrus. As a person approached in his gig, they laid down, but when he had passed, and was supposed not to be observing them, they resumed the attitude out of which they had been frightened, and went on with their manœuvres. If rumor be correct, shopmen in Bautry and Skibbereen are not the only shopmen who were aware of what was going on, and people who until Thursday last supposed themselves safe feel very uncomfortable in the prospect of disclosures that may affect them. A hundred militia left yesterday for Bantry, and a body of militia or of military will, for the present, be distributed through the west of the county. But why should this arrangement be tem-porary? Would it not be well for the magistrates to memorialise for the permament location of a military force ? Except at Kinsale, there is not a soldier in that vast tract of country. The police are few, and the Coastguard fewer. And, see the consequences! Arms have, we understand, been securely landed from America, and a few weeks ago a vessel, it is stated, ran into Dunmanway Bay, and landed a cargo of tobacco, which was carried off, and the ul-timate destination of it has not, we believe, been ascertained. We cannot blame either Coastguard or police for this; for they are few in number, and too far apart for the duty to be done. Now, however, that preparations for an insurrection have shown Ge-vernment how little appearances are to be relied on in Ireland, and that they find a portion of the popu-lation in treasonous correspondence with brother disaffectionists in America, the country ought not to be left dependent on so feeble a protection."- Weekly Register.

mediate trial of the suspected parties :-- "Sir Ma-

The Skibbereen Eagle says :-" It appears that Sallivan (the informer) some six weeks since, visited Skibbereen in the guise of a pedlar, and lodged at the house of M. Downing, but soon after left, and re-turning again on Saturday last, remained until Monday evening, when he disappeared, but not until he had sworn informations against the party arrested. Such was the confidence reposed in Sullivan, that the prisoners bestowed on him all the attention in their power, and on Monday he was taken for a drive to Castletownsend by M. Downing, who also escorted him some distance on his leaving town.

The Cork Constitution of Saturday says :-"It is understood that a portion of the information rests upon the disclosures of one of the gang, who has become Queen's evidence, but his statement has been fully corroborated and sustained by other and less impeachable testimony. Yesterday a party of fifteen of the Macroom police, under Head Constable Graham, escorted two prisoners to the county gaol, one of whom was for robberry, the other, John Shea, was charged with being one of the members of an illegal sciety. He is about twenty-eight years of age, a cabinet-maker. He was arrested on Thursday night, and brought before Mr. Davis, R.M., by whom he was fully committed for trial. It is expected that some of the other members of the gang will be arrested in a few days. None of the prisoners, it is stated, deny their participation in the illegal society; on the contrary they boast of it. On being brought into the jail, where they were examined by the physician of the establishment, Dr. Beamish, in the presence of the Governor, one of them became so violent that the Governor had to threaten to resort to severe measures before he desisted. It is understood that other arrests will be made in the course of a few days. A branch of the society is believed to be in existence at Clooakilty, and the authorities are procuring information relative to the members with the view of placing them under the surveillance of the police. KILLARNEY, DEC. 19 .-- On last evening at about half-past five o'clock, Mr. Lawrence O'Sullivan, as-sistant to Mr. R. Linnegan, apothecary, was arrested on warrant, charging him with being a member of a secret society called the "Phœnix Club." The arpanied by a single policeman, and without the least noise or excitement. Mr. Colombo's conduct on this occasion was characterised by his usual courteous and gentlemanlike demeanor. At a subsequent period of the night the following arrest were made: -Patrick Cronin, assistant to Mr. John Martin, grocer; Daniel Murphey, assistant to Mr. Coglin, grocer ; Joseph Murphy, assistant to Mr. Lewis. It it is sald several other arrests will be made this ovening, in number about twelve, making sixteen in all. The above are all about twenty years old. As no doubt your Kenmare correspondent sont all particulars of the persons arrested there. I may add the prisoners were brought here yesterday about 3 o'clock, p.m., drenched to the skin, it raining all the journey from Kenmare to Killarney : after ssome delay again put on cars for Tralee, and probably reached there about 8 o'clock last night. So heavy a fall of rain as we had yesterday and last night has not been witnessed for a very long time.-Cork Examin-CRUELTIRS PRACTICED ON THE PRISONERS. - The friends of the prisoners now in jail, complain bitterly of their treatment, both in the mode of their arrest and transit to prison and since they were given in charge to the Governor. Those taken in Skilbereen, fortunately for themselves, placed under the charge of Sub-Inspector Potter, who, while dischargcar nunder the most terrific tempest of rain and wind that has been seen this year. Their friends sought to provide them with some refreshment previous to go-

The following List consists of the Irish, by birth or by blood, who at present occupy conspicuous or commanding positions in the principal Foreign or Colonial States of the world. It has been compiled in all cases from official authorities-the Almanac de Gotha, the Imperial Schematismus (Austria), the Estado Militar (Spain), the Annuaire de Patrie, and Almanack Imperial (France)—and the respective American and Australian State Directories. The compiler is indebted for particular facilities to one of the Foreign Legations at the Court of England.

The List does not contain the name of any Irishman in the British service. On the contrary, with perhaps, half a dozen exceptions, it is composed of men, or the descendants of men, who left this coun-try in disgust with, or after rebellion against, British dominion-and who are, in general, understood to retain and transmit, in regard to the relations between England and Ireland, the poculiar traditions and spirit of Irish nationality. Esto perpetua !

A list of the Irish in the Legislatures of the United States, and of the Australian and American Colonial States, is in course of compilation.

#### ROME.

His Eminence Nicholas Wiseman, Cardinal Pricat; Archbishop of Westminster. Monsignore Giorgio Talbot de Malahide, Cameriere

Segreto to his Holiness the Pope. THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

The Princess Amelia of Bretzenheim de Regeos, Countess Taaffe of Carlingford.

The Princess Eugenie Jeannette of Looz et Cors warem (nee O'Sullivan de Terdeck.)

The Princess Salm Krauthelm, Countess MacCaffrey Macguire of Keanmore. The Princess Santa Croce, Duchess of Corchiano,

and Santo Gemini, Countess de la Torre (nec Scully of Dublin.)

THE TWO SICILIES.

The Princess of Capua (nee Smyth of Youghal.) AUSTRIA.

#### MILITARY SERVICE.

First Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor-Maximilan, Count O'Donnell, Colonel and Chamberlain, Knight of the Austrian Orders of Leopold, and of Military Service; of the Papal Order of Christ; of the Russian Orders of Saint Stanislaus. Saint Valdimir ; and Saint Anne; of the Prussian Orders of Nobles, and Hohenzollern; of the Bavarian Order of Saint Michael; of the Saxon Orders of Albrecht, and of Civil Merit; of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; of the French Order of the Legion of Honor; of the Spanish Order of Charles III.; of the Sicilian Order of Saint George; of the Greek Order of the Redeemer; of the Baden Order of the Lion ; of the Hesse Order of Wilhelm; of the Tuscan Orders of Saint Joseph and Saint Stephen ; of the Parman Order of Constantine of the Saxe Weimar House Order; of the Anhalt Noble Order; of the Brazilian Order of the Southern

#### GENEBALS.

Field Marshal, Laval, Count Nugent, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Austrian Orders of Leopold, Maria Theresa, and the Iron Crown ; of the Russian Orders of Saint Andrew, St Alexander Newski, St. Anne, and the White Eagle; of the British Order of the Bath; of the Hanoverian Guelphic the misfortunes that afflict Ireland. And if there Order; of the Sicilian Orders of Saint Ferdinand and COLONELS.

#### CIVIL SERVICE.

Ambassador to Spain-M. Adolphe O'Dillon Barr01

Prefecture of Saumur-Le Vicomte O'Neil de Tyrone.

Referendaire Cour des Comtes-Le Vicomte O'-Donnell.

Charge d'Affaires at Hayti-Patrick Dillon.

### BELGIUM.

MINISTERIAL. President of the Cour des Comtes-Le Baron Fal-

Intendant of the King's Civil List-Lo Vicomte

Conway. Ambassador to Austria-Le Comte O'Sullivan de

Grass. Secretary of Legation-Le Comte Charles O'Sullivan.

#### CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Daniel Patrick, Comte Hennesy. Louis Joseph, Chevalier de Roche. T. G. A., Earon Fallon. A. M. O'Sullivan, Sieur de Terdeck. Patrick, Baron Plunkett de Rathmore et de Peralta v Cascales. II., Vicomte Conway.

Denis, Gomte O'Sullivan de Grass Seovaud. John, Sieur O'Donoghue de Geldoop et de Niel. SPAIN.

#### THE MINISTRY.

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of War and of Foreign Affairs-Captain General, Leopold O'Donnell, Conde de Lucena.

Minister of Marine-Field Marshal Jose MacGro-

Secretary of Colonial Administration-Don Isidore Wall.

Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs-Don Juan de Comyn.

#### THE ARMY .- FIELD MARSHALS.

Don Jose O'Lawlor; Don Demetrio O'Daly; Don Francisco Conway; Don Carlos Heron: Don Sera-phin, Conde de Clonarde Don Rafael Mahy; Don Ricardo Sheily; Don Jose MacCrogan.

### LIEUTENANT AND BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Don Atonio Edurado y Wadding; Don Epifanio Conway; Don Joaquin Blake; Don Jose Ramon M'-Kenna Don Joaquin Halley; Don Henrico O'Donnell

#### COLONELS.

Regiment of Africa-Don Jose Magennis Conde de Iveagh.

Regiment of Africa-Licuteuant Col. Don Matteo Moran.

Regiment of Zamora-Don Jose MacCrogan. Fifth Regiment of Artillery-Don Gregorio Blake. Fifth Regiment of Artillery-Second Command-

ant, Don Miguel Whitty. Twelfth (Espana) Cavalry-Don Gabriel Moran. Seventh Carabineers-Don Lindo Maginn. The Queen's Chasseurs-Don Joaquin MacCroghan The Havanna Infantry-El Conde de O'Reilly. Regiment of Cuba-Don Francisco Moran. Battalien of Puerto Principe-Don Blas Rodrizgue O'Hea.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The important post of Vice-Rector of the Catholic University is no longer vacant. The Rev. Dr. Gart-lan, lately of the Irish College of Salamanca, has been appointed to that office. Dr. Gartlan, I believe, belongs to the Diocess of Clogher. The article on the Catholic University of Ireland, printed in your Irish intelligence of last week, was taken from the Nation newspaper, in which it appeared as a Leader, on December 4th. By some accident the acknwledge-ment at the foot of the article, of the source whence it was derived was omitted, a mistake which I am sure you will be glad to see rectified .- Cor. Tablet.

The Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, has forbidden his clergy to hear the confession of any member of a secret Society, reserving such cases to himself .- Freeman.

THE ARRESTS .- On Thursday week no fewer than fifteen young men, twelve from Skibbereen and three from Bantry, were arrested by the police and con-fined in the county gaol of Cork, on the charge of being connected with an illegal society, called the Phœnix Club, and on the information of a man named Sullivan, who had entered the society as a spy. All the accused are men of a respectable class | rest was made by Sub-inspector Colombo, unaccomin life, three of them being the clerks of an attorney, another had been a clerk in a brewery, a fifth was a National School teacher, and a sixth an expoliceman. On leaving Skibbereen the prisoners were loudly cheered by a crowd of both sexes. Their examination was fixed for Tuesday, and the charge against them is, that they conspired to introduce American troops into the country for the purpose of overthrowing British rule. More recent accounts from Kerry announce the arrest of nine persons at Kenmare and four at Killarney, all respectable and intelligent young men. Other arrests are expected to be made. The young fellows arrested in Ireland are doomed to lie in gaol without a word of explana-tion. Mr. Rea, a legal gentleman, has, on the part of those who were apprehended in Belfast, made an application before a magistrate to be informed of the charges laid against them, and not only was all information refused, but Mr. Rea is not to be allowed even to have intercourse with his clients. It is currently rumored that a special commission would be issued for the immediate trial of the persons arrested in the south and north on the charge of being members of an illegal society. Nothing, however, posi-tive on this head is likely to be known for some days, or until the preliminary investigation before the po-lice magistrates is completed. It was reported that several arrests were about to be made in the city of Cork, but no confirmation of the intelligence has yet reached Dublin. Of the nine persons captured in Kenmare, three are assistants in the employment of Mr. Garrett Riordan, draper: Denis Shea, assist-ant, in the employment of Mr. Daniel O'Brien Corkseveral arrests were about to be made in the city of ant, in the employment of Mr. Daniel O'Brien Corkery, also a draper ; Thomas Downing, son to former ery, also a graper; Inomas Downing, son to former that has been seen this year. Their include were the son, late agent of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and four others. They are all young men. The *Belfast* of it, and some milk that was kindly offered to them *Mercury* says it is a gross error to confound the or-ganisation of the Phenix Club and its ramifications ted to enjoy by the stern superintendent of Bantry. with the old Riband Society. The Cork Reporter Daniel Shea, a Bantry man, arrested in Macroom, re-contains the following intelligence. The visit of Sir ceived the same treatment. Many of them still bear Mathew Barrington is baliaved to be similar Mathew Barrington is believed to be significant as the marks of the handcuffs upon their wrists. On confirmation of the rumored intention of the Go- their arrival in jail they were all in garments dripvernment to issue a special commission for the im- ping with wet, and though in that condition, left

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 14, 1859.

four days without fire ... Though several of them had changes of clothes sent in by their friends, they were not permitted to use them. They complain in the not permitted to use them. They complain in the bitterest manner of the subsequent cold and suffer-ing they had to endure.—Cork Examiner. The Northern Whig reports that all access is refus-

ed to the prisoners scized at Belfast under the late ed to the prisoners screet at benast under the late proclamation. An application has been made with-out effect to Mr. Tracy, the stipendiary magistrate, who refused either to let them be seen by any person whatever (their counsel and solicitor not excepted),

or to state what the charge against them is. This, he said, was known only to himself. The Executive he said, WES Anown only to minsen. The Executive is taking upon itself a grave responsibility. "Neces-sity, the tyrant's plea," as Milton styles it, will of course be alleged—how maintained is another question. Be it remembered that the allegation of a similar refusal of access to political prisoners in Naples was only the other day represented throughout England as an abuse which called for the interrention of foreign powers. By parity of reasoning, the French Emperor, and Mr. Buchanan, would have a right to interfere on behalf of the prisoners at Bel-Things are managed very differently in England and in Ireland. The notorious Palmer had every indulgence of the sort, and also the Welsh Chartists. a case more exactly in point, because it referred to political prisoners. -- Weekly Register.

SECENT SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATIONS. -The Irish will always be conspiring for the over-throw of the English usurpation. If they cannot meet to offer open resistance in the light of day, they will assemble under the shades of night to carry on their plotting against the men who degrade them by oppressiou and wrong, and strip them al-most naked by the enormity of their plunder. This has been the case for hundred of years, and we may take it for granted that it will be the case whilst a restige of wrong is patronised by the alien government, and whilst a grievance remains to be redressed. Proclamations have been issued from time to time against these conspiracies and insurrection acts ; and rime and Outrage Acts passed into law by a landlord senate to enable the authorities to grapple with them and put them down. But down they can't be put, although victims are executed, and men transported, and placed in chains during their lives .-There seems to be a principal of resistance to tyranny inherent in the Irish heart, which nothing can ny innerent in the trisk heart, which housing can subdue, and which prompts to plotting, conspiring, and midnight legislation, should failure, and failure only, be its reward. • • As to the government proclamation, what good can it effect? This is the sort of remedy England generally applies to Irish wrongs, and all such remedies have proved a failure. Putting down incipient rebellion by proclamation, is only aggravating the sore which urges men to re-The only plan by which treason can be extinguished, is to do ample justice to the wronged and to the oppressed. But England seldom does that at the call of justice. It is only when she dreads a terrible catastrophe that she considers it prudent to yield. Heaven knows we have wrongs by the score pressing the life-blood out of the Irish people. We have the monster Church establishment sitting on

the breast of the country like a nightmare, and embittering our thoughts, and our feelings almost to madness. We have a land code which is a disgrace to the age; and which makes a whole nation of farmers tenants at will, who are ground to the carth by the most unmerciful torture. We have an insolent aristocracy, whose almost every act is directed to the humiliation and degradation of the milions. And we are dragged at the tail of a mammon-worshipping country, which has plundered us of our legislature and legislates for me as the robber does for his vic-· · · There are wrongs which rankle in the minds of the sensitive Irish people; wrongs for which there is no redress, and when men cannot get a remedy by fair means, they will resort to illegal practices in order to get rid from their tortures. It is because we know this to be the case, that we say conspiracies of some sort or other will exist in Ireland till oppression is completely wiped away.-Beaten or victorious, the Irish, it would seem, will sever surrender, and will fight on, in some way or other till they achieve 'their own again.' Instead, then, of proclamations and rewards for convictions, let the English Deputy in Dublin Castle devise a better remedy for the evils he seeks to cure. The hangman or the sailer will never be able to pacify Ireland. The 'popish spade and scythe' still dig and cut tythe for an alien establishment. Let them tumble this monster grievance to the carth--let him issue a proclamation against it and lay it i.: ruins : and that nuisance swept away, let him set about doing justice to all classes in the land, and conspiracies will soon Laou a year reverts to the Crown by the death of Major Priestley, late Deputy Inspector General of the Irish Constabulary. The St. Munchin's Young Men's Society, Limerick, have adopted the Penny Saving's Bank system. A Mr. W. S. O'Brien has become a shareholder in the

Royal Irish Art Union. Mr. Walsh, provision dealer, county Carlow, was accidentally drowned on the 3d Dec.

Within a few days no less than seven persons were drowned in Dublin, by accidentally fulling into the river off the quays.

A letter from the Archbishop of Tuam appears in the Freeman's Journal, in reference to the Lever line. The Archbishop says :- " The preference of Galway to any British port as a packet station between Ireland and America cannot be controverted, unless the clearest axioms regarding space and distance are reversed, and unless the science of geography, as well as that of theology, be made forcibly subservient to the ascendancy of political power. Should a steamer starting from Liverpool overtake and leave behind another starting from Galway, at the same moment of time, the relative speed of the former becomes a problem, which any schoolboy can solve, on ascertaining the relative size, construction, and propelling power of the two vessels, without, however, dreaming of the conclusion that a space of over 300 miles should never form an important item in such a calculation. That space remains, and will remain a stubborn quantity, which no process, however ingenious, can remove, and with vessels of equal power, and men of equal skill to conduct them, Galway must for ever have the advantage of the time requisite to traverse that difference of space in any competition with Liverpool. To what extent commercial enterprise may be stretched by this scheme, and from how many regions wealth is to flow into Ireland, is a question I leave entirely to those who have made political economy and the national wealth of nations their particular study. I recommend it in order to save the lives and the morality of our oppressed people. Though the famine has long since passed over, the crics of agony which it awakened from the entigrants have never since been suffered to die away, since they are heard yet at Athenry and almost every station as loudly as they were ten years ago. To those who read of the horrors which our poor virtuous females had to encounter at Liverpool, and in the passage across the Atlantic, there was something in that parting cry which told, even worse than landlord cruelty, exciting apprehensions for their future fate, of which the poor innocent creatures were not aware. The Galway packet station will save the poor of Ireland from the continuous inflictions of these horrors. If it cannot stay the arm that sends our people in thousands to foreign countries, it will spare them the necessity of spending their time and money in Liverpool; it will rescue our females from the evils of the agents of wickedness, and send them to adorn and renovate by their virtues the society of any foreign land into which they will have been adopted."

Mr. W. Sharman Crawford, the veteran supporter of tenant right, has addressed a letter to the Times, in which he sets forth various operations of the landlord system" in Ireland as the causes of the ribandism which is now troubling the authorities of that country. He refers at length to the distress of the Gweedore district, which, it will be remembered was the subject of a parliamentary committee of inquiry last session. Whoever, he says, personally visits the district will see the unfortunate owners of the cutts [strips of waste land] living in homes of various grades, from dens in the earth covered with a few sticks and sods, up to houses built of stone filled between with carth in place of mortar; "he will see a population huddled together on a combination of these cutts which they have partially reclaimed, with wonderful industry, so as to produce a stinted produce of potatoes and corn ; and then, again, he will see vast tracts of reclaimable wastes lying in the state of their original barrenness, but which would afford ample means for the employment and support of a far larger population than that which is now miserably existing on their pre-sent occupations. If he inquires how the population can live on these strips, and afte wards pay rent and taxes, he will find the means to do so are derived from other sources, chiefly from the savings of their harvest wages in other parts of the United Kingdom and their submission to live on the lowest quality of food, and the smallest quantity even of that food which will sustain life. It appears that formerly the power of keeping cattle on mountain commons added much to their means of support; but these have been to a geat extent with rawn : and if there b any truth in the evidence, we find rights of mountain commonage held time out of mind, which in England would entitle the holders of such rights to compensation under the law of enclosure, arbitrarily cancelled and confiscated by landlord power; we find cattle impounded for trespass on unfenced lands such things as secret societies and plots to be given and fines levied without magisterial decisions; and on one particular estate we find poor-rates charged on tenants on occupations under £4 rent on the plea of special agreements, made directly contrary to the poor-law enactments; thus practically teaching the people a disrespect for the laws by the example of their superiors. This picture of the landlord system in Donegal supplies a true sample of the general landlord system which has existed over the south and west of Ireland as described in the various reports I have referred to :- The tenant set down upon a bare sod, required to do everything for himself, but all impulse to industry destroyed by the want of security for the enjoyment of its creations-the means of proper cultivation wanting, and a rent extorted which, under such circumstances, left the poor occupier no means of subsistence but the lowest class of foodthe potato. When the potato failed the famine followed, and the consequent destruction of thousands of human lives, increased by the heartless eviction of those who could no longer minister to the landlord's wants. All this evil arises from the land laws and the system of landletting under the section of these laws, by which the landed proprietors hold irresponsible power directly over the industrial property of their tenants, and indirectly over their lives thus investing the owners of the soil with a power above the laws, by the dread of which all the rights and privileges which the constitution confers on the people may be practically superseded. When this power is so given, we must expect that it will be exercised with oppression by the possessors of it, and, on the other hand, resisted by the sufferers, and in this way both parties are tempted to crime." The great delinquents, Mr. Crawford adds, are parliaments and governments who have aggravated their delinquency by acknowledgments of the grievanco and numerous unfulfilled promises of redress. Mr. Crawford concludes with an appeal to the judgment of the English people; and in a note he appends the heads of bills under which, he conceives, provision might be made for a just settlement of the question.

considerable sum of money has been already received from the members.

A memorial has been forwarded from the county of Kersy to the Admiralty, praying for an inquiry ito the merits of Valentia harbor, in comparison with other Irish ports, as to its suitability for Transatlantic Packet purposes.

The Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on the 1st ult., Thomas Kavanagh, porter, obtained a verdict of £15 damages against Mr. William Clarke, for falsely accusing him of having stolen money.

Daniel Carroll, a pensioner, aged 70 years, and an inmate of Tralee workhouse, was found dead on the road on the 3d ult., on which day he had gone out to receive his pension.

HARD FACTS .- The English correspondent of the Armonia, speaking of Chancellor Napier's decision in the case of the O'Malley orphans, says :--" Behold now and admire the justice of the English magistracy. It is not yet two years since the Lord Chancellor, in London, gave orders that the girl Alicia Race should be torn from her Catholic mother's arms, because her father was a Protestant; and though he had made no provision with respect to his daughter's religious education, nevertheless, as the Chancellor decreed, 'childron must be educated in their futher's creed, whenever he has not expressed a wish to the contrary.' Six weeks after, the same Chancellor decided that the boy Stourton should be left in the hands of his Protestant mother, and brought up as she pleased, although she had apostatised after his father's death, who was a good Catholic, and who, if he could even have foreseen his wife's apostacy, would certainly have taken the necessary measures for the Catholic education of his son, Last Saturday the Lord High Chancellor for Ireland decided that although the deceased father was a Catholic, and the paternal Uncle had declared that it was his desire the children should be brought up Catholics, nevertheless these eight orphans, instead of being left to the care of their paternal uncle, should be put into the hands of their maternal aunt, in order to be brought up in heresy."

We are sorry to find so large a section of the Irish press now lending an unhallowed aid to the British calumniator of this country. We assert, that there never was a greater injustice than to charge the peasantry with sanguinary intentions towards their landlords. They are slavishly silent under unmerited abuse, and cringingly subservient under a series of downright oppressions such as no educated Christians abould endure ; and yet they are represented as all but in arms against the constituted authorities. Surely there is no pressing occasion for the propagation of lies to prevent legislatisn. Such a course as is now being pursued by the anti-Irish press can effect no purpose which can ultimately benefit the traducers .- Mayo Telegraph.

Respecting the objects of the Phœnix Club a Belfast paper gives the following information :--" The club was preparing to receive with open arms the regiment of American militia which we lately heard so much about as coming to Ireland to see once more their native land. This was the ostensible object for such an unprecedented visit from the American militia; but, coupling their avowed intention to come with the fact of an illegal society being established in Ireland to receive them, it is evident to us that they only wished to feel their way. 'Colonel Ryan' was to command them, and their stay in Ireland was to be something about six weeks. During that time they were to encamp (that was the millitary word employed) in the south and in the north. Great things were, no doubt, expected from these Yankee invaders, who would have endeavoured to spread as much disaffection and disloyalty as possible in the breasts of the ignorant people who would have flocked round them. In fact, there cannot be a doubt of the object of their intended visit, and the result now proves it. The British Government has very properly put a stop to their coming, and since have been stopped the Lord Lieutenant of Irethey land has issued a proclamation against illegal societies, and the recent arrests of the members of the Phonix Club have closely followed the proclamation."

The sergeant and the ass .- A correspondent sends us the following:-" On Saturday week last six police came to the house of Pat Fitzpatrick, of Loran, about ten o'clock at night. When they entered the house there were four servant boys playing cards for a young ass belonging to Fitzpatrick's son. They put the young ass into a large corn bin that stood in the kitchen until the winner would claim him. After searching the house closely the police were about to depart, when the ass made noise in the bin with his feet, when one of the police cried out to the sergeaut that Delaney was in the bin. All right, says the sergeant! John. you are in for pre-ferment! Rise the lid! Begor, sergeant, its not for me to rise the lid after finding him said John; so the sergeant called on another of his men to rise the lid, but all in vain-none of them would venture to do it. The sergeant requested the man of the house to open his bin, but Paddy refused point blank, saying he would never be an informer ; so the bayonets were screwed on, and all preparations made for battle. Then the sergeant spoke through the keyhole to Delancy, advising him to make no resistance, as there was no great proof against him-took courage him-self to open the lid, and found to his great mistake —a young ass!!!

THE LATE ATLANTIC GALES .- Great anxiety had been expressed in North Shields for the safety of the Jeanie Johnson bark, of that port, which was long over-due on her "fall" voyage from Quebec to the Tyne. On Tuesday however the gratifying intelligence was received that the captain, with his wife, child, and crew had been providentially saved, after having been nine days in the maintop of the ship. Captain Johnson gives the following particulars of the loss of his vessel :- "We sailed from Quebec for Hull October 5, with a cargo of timber and deals. On the 21st had a fresh breeze from E.N.E. to N.E. with heavy squalls during the night. At 1.30 a.m. on the 22d the wind increased to a heavy gale from E.N.E.; hove the ship to under main trysail. Set all hands at the pumps. At 6 a.m. was boarded by a sea which washed away the skylight binnacle, starboard side of deck house. At 9.30 stove in front of the house, filling the cabin with water; washed away longboat, skiff, bulwarks, and split covering board abaft the main rigging. The crew were several times washed away from the pumps. At 11.40 p.m. ship full of water; all hands took to the maintop ; tremendous sea making clean sweep over the ship ; had no time to get up water ; the barometer showing 28.70 deg. This in latitude 47.45 deg., longitude, 41.25 deg. On 23d, at 7a.m., saw a bark to leeward : set a signal of distress, but was not seen. Strong breeze from N.E., and heavy sea. On 24th at noon, saw a brig to leeward, but she did not make us out. Our rudder unshipped during the night, and took away the counter; had been now nearly three days in the top; no water; the weather cold. Saw no more vessels until the 31st. Another week in the top. At 2 p.m. of that day saw a bark to windward, standing S.W.; at 4 p.m. she bore down, and took us all of before dark-a very heavy sea on at the time. The last two nights spent in the maintop were dreadful, the wind being from the northward; with heavy squalls, snow, and hail, from which we got water to drink. Our deliverer proved to be Captain S. F. Vanderhoff, of the Holland back Sophie Elizabeth, of and from Amsterdam for New York, who sent his boats, and notwithstanding a heavy sea, took us all safely on board where we have received every kindness and comfort which it was possible to receive, and for which 1 shall be thankful as long as I live, having, with my wife and child, and my crew of 12 men, been in the maintop nine days and nights." Captain Johnson and four of the crew have their feet and legs much swollen. The Jennie Johnson was 10 years old, owned and insured in Shelds.

Lord Brougham has made a discovery, and with characteristic generosity lastens to acquaint the pub- heart with even more minuteness than the human lic with it. He finds that the Divorce Act, that body, suffered to subside; then, resuming his discrowning victory and saving mercy of Whig legis- | coarse, he added, that the particulars of the dot lation, is disfigured by a very serious blemish. According to the noble and learned lord, the new Court of Divorce has no means of detecting or preventing collisive divorces. Married people tire of one another, quarrel, or for any of a thousand reasons, wish to free themselves from an uncongenial bond ; and, under the new law, they have only to agree to commit adultery, and supply the evidence of the fact, and their liberation is secured. Lord Brougham points out that, under the old law, not only was collusion treated as a bar to divorce, but the means of detecting collusion were ample and efficacious; and he suggests, as a remedy, that a public officer should be charged to represent the interests of the public in divorce cases, and to detect and defeat collusive suits. In reality, that which Lord Brougham trents as an accidental defect or omission, is the very characteristic and principle of the new law, as we pointed out scores of times during the struggles which preceeded the victory of the enemies of marriage.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT .- " Just forty-four years since, a young joiner lived with an only sister, in a village in the south of England. The girl was seduced by a rich tradesman, a butcher, in the neighborhood, and the latter, fearing the vengeance of the brother, who was then an active, powerful young man, had him arrested on a forged obligation, and thrown into Winchester jail. The prisoner was poor, and within stone walls, and had no redress but to file a schedule and the to file a schedule and become insolvent; but this he resolutely refused to do, alleging, and with truth, that be owed no money, and that to swear he did would be perjury. Time went on : his persecutors both died miserably, but he was still a prisoner.-There was a legal form to be complied with, and without that, he must remain a prisoner all his life. The prison authorities naturally got wearied with his obstinacy, and used every means of annoyance to Protestant traveller, Dr. Foster) that the illegisimate subdue his indomitable determination. At one time he was four years in solitary continement, and at act proportion to the number of Protestants in each another, when the prisoners were removed from the district. If it were possible for us to report the pro-old to the new jail, he was taken from his room, car- ceedings of the last week or two in Sir U. Cressried in his shirt to his new quarters, and placed in a room so damp as to make him a rheumatic cripple for the rest of his life, still they could not induce him to sign his name to a debt which he did not owe .--During this long incarceration he became a complete lawyer : corresponded with every Lord Chancellor, from Lord Eldon downwards, and having suffered the pains, at last began rather to enjoy the dignity of martyrdom. At last he got a " Habeas," as he calls it, and was removed to the Queen's Prison, after thirty-nine years in Winchester jail, and there he has remained for the last five years, being forty-four years' imprisonment in all, and is Register. main for the rest of his life, as his delik. on against acknowledging the false claim tere ostinate as ever. The original demand was is a. £1,000, and in resisting it, he soon exhausted all his means. We may presume, therefore, that during the 44 years his maintainence must have cost the country £2000, besides his proportion of the £5000 a year which the Queen's Prison authorities get for keeping him and others in safe custody. But if we add to all this the 44 years of skilled labor of a strong industricus artizen, we shall then come nearer to a practical estimate of the public profit arising from imprisonment for debt .- Daily News. The Rev. Mr. Pugh, paid chaplain, and therefore, as we need not say, Established Church Chaplain of St. Paneras Workhouse, has got himself into a mess with his employers-the Vestry of the parish. An assistent-surgeon of the Workhouse is charged with serious offences, and is hiding from the police .-Wanting, or feigning to want, spiritual assistance, he wrote to Mr. Pugh, and receiving from the Rev Genthe arra promise not to disclose his retreat, he gave his address, and received a visit from him. Hereupon the police wished to be let into the secret confieled to Mr. Pugh ; but this gentleman, after cousulting the Rev Dr. Dale, and the Right Rev. Dr. Tait, refused to give it up. The Vestry have accordingly dismissed him from his office. The Times backs Mr. Pugh for not breaking his promies, because as "a gentleman" he was bound to keep it, but blames him for making it ; meaning, we presume, that a supposed criminal is to be deprived of spiritual assistance until he submits his person to the police and his cause to the tribunals. The law of England does not protect the confidences between the Ministers of Reigion and their penitents. The Attorney and the Barrister are not witnesses against their clients, but the Priest and the Medical man are not similarly protected .- Tablet. WOMEN RAILWAY CLERES .- In taking a ticket the other day at the Edinburgh station of the Edinburgh, Porth, and Dundee Railway, we were pleasextended. The only inconvenience we can see is that good looking and intelligent girls like those in his cab, when the horse was unyoked, and men ran the Edinburgh railway-office will not book many with the vehicle to the Brunswick Hotel.

passengers before they are booked themselves for the life-long journey of matrimoney, so that the company will soon lose their services. We wish them all for that journey first-class tickets !-- Scottisk Press.

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BIBLE READERS IN LIVENPOOL .--- Nothing seems to go down with us in Liverpool unless it has a religious cast. No matter what is the imposture broached, only let the promoters take Burn's advice " wrap in religion," and down it is gulphed with the gastronomical gusto for which your true John Bull is eminently distinguished all the world over. If things do not mend religiously we will be driven to found an anti religious preaching for pay league .-A few days back two most sublimated specimens of the Bible reading brotherhood appeared in rather an unbiblical character before our stipendiary magistrate. These worthies felt a desire to add a little of the mammon of iniquity to their spiritual calling thus-A grocer was in want of a shopman, when Reader No. 1 applied for the berth, fortified with a testimonial of character from Reader No. 2, which set forth that No. 1 was in the employ of No. 2 in his establishment at Southport, and speaking largely for the prayerful vouchsatings of the applicant. Ten days had not passed off ere the grocer had cause to doubt the honesty of his scripture assistant, and communicating his misgivings to one of the detectives, a look out was kept upon the movements of the shopman, the result of which was found to be that No. 1 was robbing his master. No. 2 who never had a shop in Southport or elsewhere, was acting as the guardian of the proceeds of the robbery. thriving a business did they carry on, that No. 1 took under his protection a young woman whom he fed and clothed sumptuously out of his masters' cush. Nos. 1 and 2 are sent for trial .- Cor. of Drogheda Argus.

TESTING HUMAN NATURE - A pleasant incident enlivened the usually grave and serious course of Dr. C-----on Friday last. When the lecture was finished, the doctor, instead of making his usual bow, and retiring from the estrade, was heard to call out in a foud voice, "Let all whose hearts are free stop and listen." In an instant there was a check to the rush which was making towards the door, and amid general astonishment, the doctor, drawing a letter from his pocket, proceeded to read it with the greatest gravity. It was from a patient in the provinces, requesting him to look out amongst his hand of medical students for a lausband for his daughter-"a beautiful girl, with a handsome dot." Of course, one general cry of deprecation rose from the assembly, which Dr. C-----, who has dissected the human body, suffered to subside ; then, resaming his diswould be confided to any gentleman applying for them at his house on the morrow. The old satirist needed not to be fold the next day that more than two handred applications had been received by his secretary, in spite of the cry of indignation with which his proposition had been received .-- Court Journal.

At the recent Winchester Assizes there were forty persons for trial, of whom no less than eleven, more than a quarter of the whole, were charged with crimes springing directly from the low standard of purity among our agricultural population. To estimate this fact aright, we must remark that immorality in itself is not treated by the law of England as a crime, except in rare cases, which remove it from the common level. These rare and exceptional cases, however, constitute by themselves more than a quarter of all the crimes of a great county, and that not one demoralised by a crowded manufacturing population, or squalid with want and ignorance. Hauts, as any man who passes along its railroads, may see, is a model county, purely agricultural, thinly insbited, thronged with the seats of resident genuy, and the parsonages of resident clergymen. Mr. Justice Byles, horrified at the exposure which came before him, attributes the state of morals it reveals to the want of proper cottages, and to crowded dwellings. Does he know the cabins of the Irish pensatiry ? or is he aware that all ireland does not produce in many years a list of such crimes answering to those of the Winchester Assizes in a single week ? Why will men shut their eyes to the notorious fact that the maintenance of morality requires a moral power which Protestantism does not afford ? Hence the mountain-valleys of Norway are in a moral condition larger than the crowded alleys of Dublin, Naples, or even Paris; and hence too the fact (pointed out by a births, in different parts of Irela ceedings of the last week or two in Sir U. Cresswell's Court, they would tell only too much of the condition even of the middle classes in Eugland.-They exceed in horror the complication of wickedness laid bare, and the number and variety of cases, all that we feared when the wicked act under which the Court was constituted was under discussion. It is aunounced, moreover that the Court is choked up with business, and has numerous cases standing over from inability to go through them all. We must add that it would have been more creditable to the London Press, and better for morals, if those which have been tried had been more sparingly reported .- Weekly An Absurd stir has been made about a great crinoline case at Liverpool. On the 1st of November, it appears, a governess with her two pupils, Miss Mary Jane Heyes and Miss Alice Maude Heyes, were walking in the Prince's Park-road, all dressed a la mode, when a person came up with a knife, put his hand to one of the young ladies' petticoats, and cut her crinoline, exclaiming, "These ropes, these ropes, l will cut them;" and adding, when he had done so, It's the most disgusting thing I ever saw in my life." He then walked away, whistling to a dog to follow him. Through this dog the police were led to apprehend Mr. John Huntington, of a respectable firm of corn-dealers, its owner. The case was brought on for disposal at the Borough Sessions, last week. St. George's Hall was specially taken, and was crammed with auditors, of whom a large proportion were ladies. In the course of the case the counsel for the prosecution asked a witness-

become 'few and far between ;' and proclamations will not be needed till the great movement comes, which will, in reality, give Ireland to the Irish, and enable this grand old Celtic land to resume her place amongst the nations of the earth. But we advise all up, as they can do no service at present to Ireland .-Dundalk Democrat.

SECRET SOCIETIES .- The Northern Whig says :is a very well-known fact, whatever mount of guilt or innocence is attachable to the prisoners in the present case, that more than one illegal society exists in Belfast ; and, notwithstanding the most earnest endeavors of the respected Catholic Bishop of this diocese, and the clergy under his jurisdiction, these discreditable associations have, to a very great extent, propagated their principles. We may here mention a circumstance which when taken in connexion with these proceedings is of considerable importance, inasmuch as it illustrates the views of the leading Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities in this district on the subject of illegal associations. Only a few days ago Dr. Denvir held a Confirmation; a great many young persons presented themselves for the purpose of receiving that important rite of the Roman Catholic Church; and, in his charge to the youthful assembly, the Bishop denounced, in strong and unmeasured terms, all illegal associations; he warned those whom he addressed against joining certain political societies; and he expressed a hope that they would be discountenanced and discouraged by every member of his own communion throughout the country. There was something prophetic in the language of Dr. Denvir on this occasion, for only a few days afterwards we have 17 persons ar-rested, charged with these very offences and committed to prison.

A Galway correspondent writes, that on the 5th instant, the Rev. Mr. Whelau, the Catholic administrator of the parish of Tynagh, in consequence of some threatening notices being posted in that parish, after mass condemned in strong terms the authors of such villainons productions, and warned his flock at the chapel, near Killeen Mills, Portumna, against the evils attending any connection with secret and unlawful societies. On the following Wednesday night the chapel was set on fire, and the confessional box and a portion of the gallery destroyed. Fortunately the flames were obsorved, the peasantry hastened to the spot, and after much exertion the fire was extinguished before further injury was done.

MEETING OF LANDED PROPRIETORS .- It appears that a preliminary meeting of landed proprietors was held in Dublin on Saturday, last, to make arrangements for a general meeting of the landed gentry of Ireland of all parties, for the purpose of taking into consideration the defects of the law for the protection of life and property, and the amendments which should be sought for in the next session of Parliament. The meeting will be held in Dublin shout the 15th inst.

The Nation says that :- Rumours which do not come to us upon sufficient authority to command our immediate credence, but which at least possess some intrinsic probability, state that Sir John Young has resigned the Commissionership of the Ionian Isles, and will probably be appointed to the Governorship of Canada in place of Sir Edmund Head, who has committed the great, mistake of identifying himself with a particular party in the Canadian Legislature, and that by no means the strongest.

"HEADS OF BILLS .-- 1. A bill to give equitable jurisdiction to courts of justice on trials of ejectments, to award compensation to tenants for buildings and works of permanent improvement producing an increase of value to the premises, executed (whether before or after the passing of the act) at the tenant's cost, and for which no allowance has been made or agreed to be made by the landlord.

"2. A bill to give power to landlords under en ail to give improvement leases, or to make agreements to compensate tenants for improvements to be made by them, which shall bind the successors in the entail.

"3. A bill to enable the state to take by valuation (as for other public purposes) wasto or unimproved tenure, &c., charging on the evicting landlords a certain portion of the expenses.

"4. A bill to amend and limit the laws of distress and ejectment in certain cases."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSIONS .- The Rev. C. R. Rowlatt, M.A., late Curate of West Thurrock, Essex, has been received into the Church; as also was F. C. Burnard, Esq., B.A., of King's College, Cambridge, and lately of Cuddesden College, on Saturday last, by Dr. Man-ning, at Bayswater.— Weekly Register

Haligious Profession in the Convent of Our LADY OF MERCY, ABERCROMMY-STREET, GLASGOW.-On the 8th inst., the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Miss Jane Ann Hope Johnstone, cldest daughter of Admiral Hope Johnstone, after a noviciate of two years, made her solemn religious professions, as a Sister of Mercy, in St. Mary's Convent, Glasgow. The Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, assisted by the Rev. G. Rigg, of Perth, and the Rev. R. Chisholm, chaplain of the convent, officiated. A most elequent and impressive sermon was delivered by his lordship on the occasion.

A potition for requesting Government aid for the purpose of carrying out the electric communication with America, by means of a new Atlantic cable, has been originated and extensively signed at Liverpool. A Government guarantee of moderate interest is prayed for.

The Globe states that Mr. Poole's application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to the Archbishop is to be resisted, chiefly on the ground that the Bishop of London passed sentence upon the

gentleman pleading guilty to many of the ges, the depositions having been taken down by h ordship's solicitor.

Colored Perronet Thompson writes on the Reform question to his Bradford constituents. He says ;- hurgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, we were pleas-"We who are hungry have made up our minds. We ently surprised on being waited upon by a blooming will have anything we can get, and everything we and bonnie lassie, who, along with an activity quite can get. As the poor men on the raft set their mor- equal o, exhibited a politeness very rare in railway but imagination it may be on pork and peas, or see clease of the literary ruler sex. We observed that in vision the coppers on the forecastle turning out the opportment was entirely occupied by wemen, luxurious complement of what ungrateful sailors call there being another giving out tickets, and a third lands, and in case of evictions by landlords from by the harsh epithets of 'junk' and 'dog's body'-so telegraphing. This innovation thus far north is ra-over-crowded districts to have power to allot such we, perchance, will set our hearts on what we will ther startling; but, instead of objecting to it, we land to evicted tenants, under proper conditions of have, and it shall be the plain dumpling of the ballot think it highly commendable, and hope to see the where three-fourths of the constituency shall petition employment of woman in light occupations rapidly for it, with so much of what Irishmon call ' kitchen,' in the shape of extension of the suffrage, as our happy star shall enable us to accomplish.

Who is the minister of St. Paul's Church? Witness -A very popular clergyman in Liverpool.

Counsels-Have you heard any sermons against crinoline at the church in Mr. Huntington's presence? (Laughter.)

Mr. Simon-I object to this course of examination. Does my learned friend mean to say that Dr. M'Neile was an accessory before the fact? (Renewed aughter.)

Mr. Segar-I don't suppose he intended to do so. Mr. Simon-That seems to be the tendency of the examination.

Mr. Segar-Possibly the sermon may have had ome influence on the defendant.

Mr. Simon-On behalf of Dr. M'Neile I say this is not correct.

Mr. Segar-My friend is not retained by Dr. M Neile.

The Recorder-I cannot justify you in bringing him before the Court.

The defence was an alibi; and the jury, after an hour's deliberation, found a verdict of "Not guilty." The Liverpool Mail adds :-- "No sooner was the verdict made known than the whole hall resounded with cheering. The Recorder tried to suppress the ap-plause, but failed, and a young man named Davis was by his direction taken into custody, the learned gentleman observing that he had seen him shouting and waving his hat." Mr. Huntington was then formally discharged; and the 4,000 people who had assembled inside the hall suddenly left, and assembled in front of the building, where Mr. Huntington was greeted with enthusiastic cheers until he reached

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 14, 31859.

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1859.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE tragedy that apparently menaced Ireland but a few days ago, turns out upon further acquaintance, to be only a farce, and a very ludierous farce to boot. The Government commenced by making itself odious to the Irish, and it is fast becoming merely ridiculous in their eyes.

The last arrest of which we read is that of a very young lady accused or suspected of writing seditions letters, exhorting the troops to mutiny and rebel. This patriot in crinoline having been committed to prison as a traitor, it was shortly discovered that she was a little touched in her bead; and the absurd position of the authorities may be conceived, but cannot easily be described. An examination of the other prisoners charged with conspiring to overthrow the British Empire, had taken place before the magistrates, and they had been committed for trial. The European and Indian news are of little importance.

We regret sincerely that our previous articles, addressed to the Courner du Canada, should have been misunderstood by him; and should have been interpreted by our respected cotemporary in a manner totally at variance with the intentions of the writer. We copy from the Courrier of the 3d inst. in reply to ours of the 31st ult.; he writes in answer to us :-

"We have to-day the sorrow to be obliged to say to our esteemed cotemporary that we must suspend our intercourse; till such time at least as he shall have retracted the most extraordinary statement that emcludes his last article, of Friday, Slat December. We translate the paragraph to which we allude."

" And this brings us to the real point at issue betwist the True Wilness and the Courrier du Canada. The ends we both aim at, are, we believe, the same; and the question between us may be thus stated : Whether is an alliance of the Catholics of French origin with their Irish coreligiouists, or one with the Orangemen of Canads, the more likely to lead to the a tainment of those onds, and to redound to the ho-Bor and interest of our common Church? Without a moment's hesitation we pronounce in favor of the former alliance, and against the latter, as both dangerous and dishonorable." -- True Wilness, Dec. 31st.

"How has the True Witness dared to state this nestion, which has never been a question for any one, and which is ridiculous in itself? It is truly impossible for us to imagine it. "We make no distinction betwixt Irish and French Gatholics. We have assumed as admitted and indisputable the necessity for all Catholics to be united, and it is just with the object of putting a stop to the political achism which has caused a portion of Irish Catholics under the standard of Mr. McGee to cross over to the ranks of the Brownites and the democracy, that we have undertaken this discussion. We have stated the question in the clearest manner; placing all Catholics united together in the presence of two enemies, Orangeism on the one side, and the phalsax of Clear Grit democracy on the other, we asked -of these two camps, which is the less dangerous for the Church at the present moment? " And now the True Witness tells the Irish Catholies of America that the Courrier du Canada, a French Canadian Catholic journal, asks whether the union of its compatriots with the Orangeists, is preferable to their union with the Catholics of another origin. But this is frightful! Where are we then? We call upon the True Witness for A REPARATION to which we have a right, before continuing a discussion which without that would be as painful to us, as it would be approfitable to the public." - Courrier du Canada, Jan. 9th. We have in the above, to the best of our abilities, reproduced the words of our Quebec cotemporary; and in reply, have to assure him that we have no " REPARATION" to offer him, for three reasons-1st-We intended no wrong towards bim; 2nd-no wrong or injury whatever has been done him, by us at all events; and 3rd-what we have said we have said, and are prepared to prove. On the other hand, it is clear that our cotemporary has perfectly misunderstood us. We owe him therefore, not a "REPARATION," but an EXPLANATION ; and that explanation we at once. and most cheerfully offer him. If our cotemporary will refer to, and carefully read over, the obnoxious paragraph by him quoted from the TRUE WITNESS of the 31st ult., he will find that we have no where pretended that the question as stated by us, was entertained by deep offence. the Courrer. On the contrary, we merely affirmed, as the result of our analysis of the relative position of parties in Canada at the present our esteemed friend of Quebec-if he will permoment, that the question between the TRUE WINNESS and the Courrier might be stated in mitted upon French Canadians, when a brutal band a particular manner; or that it resolved itself into and sttacked the persons and property of our most the question as proposed by us. But we no where illustrious French Canadian citizens? pretended that it was so stated by the Courrier, and Clear Gruts. The Orangemen are merely organor was by him viewed in the light in which we, ised Clear Grite.

from our stand-point, viewed it. And to do the mit us so to address him-to banish all thoughts Courrier full justice, we here declare our frank opinion to be this-that, if he viewed that question as we view it-and that if he believed that he and his compatriots had to choose betwixt a political alliance with the Orangemen, or one with their Irish coreligionists-he and they would without a moment's hesitation reject the former, and declare themselves altogether in favor of the

And it was just because our cotemporary did not seem to see-what to us is plain as the sun at noon day-that a hearty union betwixt French impossible, so long as the former entertain, or seem even to entertain, the slightest semblance of a political alliance with the Orangemen; or so long as they do not insist upon the withdrawal

of all official sanction of, or encouragement to, Orangeism, or any other secret " politico-religious" society ; it is, we say, because the Courrier did not seem to be alive to this self evident truth, that we addressed to him the series of articles to which he has done us the honor to reply. Our thesis was simply this - Since Irish Cathothemselves as directly or indirectly to enter into any semblance of a political alliance with Orangemen, the inveterate, and the most dangerous enemics of their Church-it is impossible that there can be any good understanding betwixt Irish Catholics and French Canadian Catholics, until the latter formally renounce all political connection with Orangeism; and join with the former in denouncing it as the most formidable of the enemies which menace our civil and religious liberties. As the corollary of this our proposition -but not as the proposition of the Courriernec resolved the question at issue betwixt us into the formula which has so much offended the Courrier ; but which is nevertheless a perfectly true statement of the question itself, though our cotemporary, viewing it from another stand-point,

does not even yet perceive its relevancy. Yet we see not how our cotemporary can contest the truth of our conclusions, unless he first impugns our premises. And that we may the more clearly expose those premises, it is necessary that we should refer to his previous articles upon the same subject, under dates 24th and 29th of November, and 3rd December.

In those articles, our cotemporary laid down, or seemed to us to lay down, the following propositions-1st-That the Catholics of Canada were under the necessity of contracting a political alliance with some one of the different parties into which their enemies were divided; and that it was necessary therefore to contract an alliance with that party which at the present moment was the least dangerous or hostile. And 2nd-That of the three great parties into which our enemies were, according to him, divided-viz., - the "Clear Grits," the "Orangemen," and the "Free Thinkers"-the Orangemen were the

of a union betwixt French and Irish Catholics in Canada, unless the former renounce utterly all connection, or semblance even of political connection, with Orangeism aud Orangemen ; whilst on the other hand we would earnestly, even if ineffectually, warn our Irish readers against the blandishments of the " Clear Grit" Syren, whose song lures only to destruction. Probably we raise our voice in vain; and Cassandra-like, it may

still be our fate to be believed of none, even when like the ill-fated daughter of Priam, we speak the words of truth and common sense. Yet at the and Irish Catholics, however desirable, is utterly | risk of offending both parties, we still reitirate our exhortations to mutual union; and again state the sole terms upon which that union is possible .---It is impossible, we say it advisedly, impossible that the "schism" which our friend of the Courrier du Canada sees and deplores, can be healed, so long as French Canadian Ministers tolerate, or give the sanction of their countenance to, such infamous displays of Orange insolence, and Executive imbecility as those that occurred at Government House on the 12th of July 1856; or so long as French Canadian Members of Parlics will not, and indeed cannot, so far degrade liament, seem even, upon any pretence whatsoever, to give a Legislative recognition to Orangeism; neither can French Canadian Catholics, naturally and laudably jealous of any designs upon their laws, their language and their religion, feel otherwise than suspicious of those whom they believe to be on terms of intimacy with George Brown and his democratic colleagues. What then shall we do ? Shall the French and Irish Canot seek to draw closer together; and addressing one another in the words of the daughter-in-law of Naomi, exclaim ?-" Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God. Hac mihi faciat Dominus, et hæc addat, si non sola mors me et te separaverit." RUTH. I. 16, 17.

> " LES SALLES D'ASILE."-To some of our Catholic readers these eminently Catholic institutions may be unknown. We propose therefore to say a few words upon the subject, in the hopes of calling their attention to one of the most important works of charity, and one which we are happy to say has taken firm root in our City of Montreal. God grant that it may thrive prosperously, and bring forth fruit abundantly !

To Catholic France belongs the honor of have ing first established the " Salles D'Asile," which though in existence only for 25 years, now number in France alone, some three thousand; and are deemed of such importance to society that an annual sum is granted for their support by several Continental Governments; whilst in France especially, by a particular decree of the present Emperor, they have been placed under the especial patronage of the amiable lady who shares his throne. In Italy, the " Salles" have also called forth the warmest recommendations from the Pope himself. But what are these "Salles D'Asile," and what their objects ? we shall be asked. We reply in the words of the illustrious Cardinal P. Giraud, Archbishop of Cambrai, in a Pastoral Letter of November 1856 :---"The 'Salle D'Asile,' in the idea of its founders, From these premises, or propositions, laid is not exactly education itself, but is its vestibule.-It is as it were a point or station intermediate betwirt the cradle and the school ..... Its object is to gather, and preserve the youngest age from the dingers of solitude, to obtain possession of its facul-tics as they dawn, of its memory, its imagination, its intelligence, its entire soul, in order to stamp upon them holy impressions, odifying tales, moral ideas, virtuous sentiments, pure and tender affections. In them, instruction is imparted drop by drop, under the patronage of Christian ladies, and the direction of pious Virgins, whom evangelical devotion has at-tracted to this pious work. There, in lessons adapted to the tenderness of youth, and varied with singing and exercises which excite but fatigue not its attention, the child learns, unconsciously almost, and as it wore in amusement, the elements of its religion, of language, the first notions of history, geography, and arithmetic; and thanks to the vigilance which presides over these tender infants, you see in the aspect of health and happiness that illuminates their frank and laughing checks, the reflection of the innocence and joy of their souls." This then is the object of the " Salles D'Asilc. To receive, take care of, preserve from physical danger, and from moral contamination, the bodies and souls of the children of the poorer clases of society; of those particularly, who, to earn their daily bread are obliged to leave their homes throughout the day ; and whose children, too young to go to school, are left exposed to all manner of risks, and to the influence of bad example, and evil communications. It is to this class that the " Salle D'Astle" offers its aid .-It receives their children in the early morning; watches over them with a mother's care throughout the day; furnishes them with all that is requisite for their young intelligences, and caters to all the wants of their souls and bodies, restoring them in the evening to the parents as they return from their daily work. The rooms where the children are kept are spacious, well warmed and lighted, thoroughly ventilated, and kept scrupulously clean. The children are incessantly under the eyes of the Sister of Charity in charge of the "Salls" and of her assistants. Every hour has its allotted function. There is a time for study, another for eating; one for exercise and recreation-for the wants of the body are not neglected; and in the case of the younger ones, there is an allotted period for sleeping .---

The methods of instruction employed by the Sisters are novel, ingenious, and peculiar. It is indeed marvellous to witness the rapid progress made in the acquisition of the first elements of education by the youngest children, by mere infants scarce able to speak distinctly ; whilst still more beautiful is it to witness the sincere piety with which they and their kind guardians are animated ; and to listen to the simple but touching petitions which from pure infant hps are offered un to Him Who was Himself once a little child, and Whose especial charge it was that little children should be brought to Him. This is the work of the "Salles D'Asile." They bring little children to Christ; and surely He will bless them, and prosper them in their good work.

So important is this work deemed on the Continent of Europe, that the writer by us quoted above, hesitates not to speak of the " Salle D'Asile" as of more vital importance to the interasts of Christian society than the School.

"We esteem the School," says the Cardinal Archbishop of Cambrai, " but we prefer the ' Salle D'Asile and had we to make our choice, for want of sufficient funds for both, we would not hesitate to pronounce in favor of the 'Salle D'Asile,' whilst waiting for the School, just as one lays the corner stone before building the superstructure. We esteem the School; but the School without the '. Asile' which serves as a preparation for, and is the porch of, the School, would but imperfectly fulfil its destination.'

This is the opinion as to the importance of the work to which we would call our readers' attention, expressed by an eminent dignitary of the Church in France ; and they will therefore surely rejoice to learn that already, here in Montreal, testant Ascendancy"-to whose yoke, degrading a "Salle D'Asile" has been opened in the vicinity though it be, our Lower Canadian friends of tholics forever stand aloof ? or rather, should they of the St. Joseph's Convent, in the St. Antoine "bons principes" so docilely submit themselves suburbs, and under the charge of the Grey Nuns. The Rev. M. Rousselot of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, to whom Montreal is chiefly indebted for this valuable addition to its already numerous and noble works of charity, relies with confidence upon the generosity of its citizens to enable him cheerfully and unconcernedly as they now swap to continue, and bring to a happy issue, that which he has so well commenced ; and it is in the hopes that his charitable aspirations may be resubject of " Les Salles D'Asile."

> MARRIAGE, A CIVIL CONTRACT .-- That the Christian institution of matrimony could not long be recognised by a Legislature on whose Statute Book was registered the principle " that it is dcsirable to abolish all semblance even of connection betwint Church and State"-is a truth so principle to which they gave their sanction in

be laid before the House, warmly supported by the present Ministry, and their Kawtholic friends of good principles .-- " bons principes ;" and that it will ultimately become embodied in the laws of the land. We shall then have, besides our licensed taverns and drinking saloons, another class of buildings springing up in every direction, in the shape of licensed marriage shops ; wherein, without regard to the precepts of religion, or the dictates of morality and modesty, the love-sick youth of both sexes shall be able, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, to gratify their animat lusts, and set the antiquated doctrines of the Church, and the admonitions of Bishops and Priests at defiance. The golden age shall again revisit the earth ; and the last traces of the antiquated Nazarene superstition shall be swept away by the Legislative besom of a free and enlightened people. Such are the blessings held out in tempting prospect before our eyes by the Ministerial press of Upper Canada-the associates and political allies of our Lower Canadian friends of " order and ' bons principes' " !

Nor is this all; for-given marriage as a civil contract, or mere secular arrangement-and the right of divorce flows as a natural, indeed as the necessary consequence. Whom God hath joined together, of course God only can put asunder: but whom the Police Magistrate, or his clerk. has joined, the Police Magistrate, or his clerk. may put asunder. We may therefore rest assured that, as in obedience to the spirit of " Pro--we shall ere long enjoy the blessings of " Civil Marriage," so also the right of divorce will also soon be established in Canada; when men and women of strong passions, and lax principles, shall swap wives and husbands with one another as horses, or any articles of agricultural produce.

This is we fear the fate that is in store for us; for from the men who traitor-like voted for the alized, that we to-day devote these lines to the | infamous clauses of Mr. Drummond's Religious Incorporations Bill ; who have always steadily opposed justice to the Catholics of Upper Canada on the School Question; who voted for the Incorporation of the odious secret society of Orangemen; and who have ever approved themselves the servile tools of the Ministry of the day, ever ready to sacrifice-we do not say their honor, for God knows that is a commodity of which they self-evident, that we will not insult the intellig- have but little to spare-but the honor of the ence of our Catholic representatives who voted | Church, and the interests of their religion to the for the Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill, by political exigencies of the moment-what bare supposing that they were so stupid as not to per- we to expect, but that to save their places and saceive the inevitable consequences of the false laries, they shall again do as they have done in times past? At all events, when Catholics were to be 1854; neither can we suppose-unless we do found base enough to sanction the principle that them the injustice of taking them for imbeciles - | it " was desirable to abolish all semblance even that they they will feel much surprised at seeing of connection betwizt Church and State" it in 1859, in the leading Ministerial organ of Up- was evident to every one, not a fool, that " Civil per Canada, the preparations that are being Marriage" and the "right of divorce" were incmade by the Ministry for altering the Marriage vitable at no very distant period; and as the fear of the inevitable consequences did not prevent Catholics from asserting the premises, we have no reason to hope that they will oppose any very ceremonies, and the intervention of the Church, formidable opposition to the measures with which the Ministry menaces us through the columns of

least dangerous; in that they made no proselytes, and that after all, their brutalities were exclusively directed against Irish Catholics-" never to our knowledge have the Orangemen attacked any Catholics except their own countrymen." -- Courrier du Canada, 3rd Dec.

down by our cotemporary—the truth of which we utterly deny—it seemed to us that he was in favor of contracting a political alliance with the Orangemen, not indeed of choice, but from an assumed necessity. We replied, therefore, by showing--or endeavoring to show--that an intimate union of Catholics of all origins with one another, was of far more importance, and should be of far more value in the eyes of Catholics, than any political alliance betwixt one section of the Catholic body, and Orangeism ; and 2d-that such a Catholic union was impossible, so long as one section of the Catholic body maintained any semblance even of a political alliance with Orangeism or Orangemen. Therefore we concluded, that the first and indispensable preliminary to that union -which the Courrier also desires we have no doubt-was a formal renunciation on the part of the Courrier and its Catholic fellow-countrymen, of all semblance even of connection or political alliance with the Orangemen; who, as the enemies of the Church, are, because organised, well disciplined, and under the command of skilful leaders, incomparably more dangerous foes to the Church, than are the unorganised, undisciplined acephalous rabble of Infidels, and Clear Grits, + with whom, we also, from our hearts, repudiate any semblance even of alliance, or exchange of political courtesies. And, therefore, as the lasi result of our analysis of parties, and their relative position, we-not the Courrier du Canadastated the question of our political alliances in the manner at which our cotemporary has taken such

We cannot pursue the subject further this week ; yet we cannot conclude without exhorting

\* Has our cotemporary forgotten the outrages somof Orange ruffians burnt our Houses of Parliament,

Law of Canada; and for giving relief to the tender consciences of those who believe that marriage is a merc civil contract, in which religious are as impertinent as they would be in any other civil contract,-as for instance-a contract for its organ the Leculer. the delivery of so many barrels of Flour (superfine) or Prime Mess Pork.

That the present Ministry have it in contemplation to introduce some measure for altering the existing Marriage Laws, we are assured from the appearance of an article in the Toronto Leader of the 10th mst, under the caption " Marriage Laws;" in which the writer, evidently writing under Ministerial inspirations, and with the object of preparing the public mind for a new matrimonial system, discourses as follows .- One or two pass ages, we have ventured to mark in Italics :----

" There are persons who hold that marriage is a re ligious ordinance; and there are others who hold that it is merely a civil contract. The law, while it meets the views of only one of these parties, can never be popular, and by many it will not be deemed just. It has more than once been proposed that it should be so altered that those who regard marriage as a religious ordinance could have the advantage of a religious ceremony ; while those who, viewing it only in the light of a civil contract-the most sacred of all contracts, indeed-could be allowed to dispense with what they, however erroneously, regard us verging upon blasphemy. But these proposals have never become law, in Upper Canada. Such a measure naturally encounters strong opposition from various quarters. With the Clergy of all denominations it is unpopular. Proposals far short of this have been rejected by the Legislature; proposals which would do away with the existing requirement for Clergymen to show that they have been regularly ordained, before they can perform the marriage ceremony.

"But it does not follow that what has not yet been done, may not be done hereafter. Beyond imposing wont to be; that he is no longer the chemy of a religious ocremony, the state now treats marriage Freedom of Education, and the uncompromising solely as a civil act; and what is really necessary is that some evidence should exist of its having been legally performed. For all purposes relating to property or maintonance, this is sufficient. Most per-sons, there can be no doubt, think it a beautiful and touching thing that a religious coremony should form part of the legal act of marriage; but there are others who think all religious ceremony out of place, on such an occasion ; and it is clear that such persons cannot be benefited by it. Why, then, force a religious ceremony upon them? By doing so, we may irritate them, but we shall hardly produce on them the effect we desire. Would it not be wise to content ourselves with obtaining legal proofs of every marriage performed, through means of registration and leave the parties concerned to choose the kind of ceremony which they may prefer, whether secular or religious ?

Whether the proposition of the Leader be wise or not, we have little doubt, but that it will we look upon him as by far the more dangerous

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR, AND COMMON SCHOOLS IN UP-PER CANADA-For the year 1857, with an Appendix .- By the Chief Superintendent of Education.

That the Rev. Mr. Ryerson is a clever, or rather a very " smart" man, as our Yankee neighbors would say, no one will deny. In money matters he is " smart ;" he is " smart" at repartee; and he is above all amazingly " smart" in his Annual Reports of the workings of the system which furnishes him with his daily bread and butter. Yet with all possible respect for the man's "smartness," we should be better pleased with him if he had a little more honesty in his composition ; for " smartness," though invaluable in a Yankee pedlar, is not the only qualification that we look for in the well paid Government official.

We have already mentioned that in his last Report, the Chief Superintendent of Education has adopted the role of defender of the Separate School law of Upper Canada, " as it is ;" and by this "smart" trick he has it seems succeeded in deluding a few simple-minded persons into the belief that the Rev. Mr. Ryerson is more liberally disposed towards Catholics than he was wont to be; that he is no longer the enemy of champion of State-Schoolism; and that his eyes have at last been opened to the injustice of compelling the Catholic parent to contribute towards the support of a school, of which the latter cannot avail himself, because of his conscientious scruples ; and to which therefore, he, in the exercise of his parental discretion, and parental authority, does not see fit to send his children. This is a mistake. The Rev. Mr. Ryerson, in spite of a few ambiguous phrases, and the cant of a feigned liberality, is as much, the enemy of Separate Schools, as he was in days gone by; and, indeed, as compared with Mr. George Brown,

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.----JANUARY 14, 1859.

enemy of the two-and that because of his as- 81 Catholic schools in Upper Canada, with a ST. ANN'S CHURCH, GRIFFINTOWN. ument candor and hypocritical expressions of good will towards these institutions. This shall the Legislative School Grant the sum of £1,398 be apparent from an analysis of his Report, and 13s Id. Comparing these figures with the school

it is." with a review of the Irish National system ; and the relutation of some imaginary opponent, or man of straw, suspected strongly by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson of a design to substitute the Irish sistem, for that which now obtains in Upper Canada. We do not propose to follow the reverend genlleman throughout this dreary controversy; because, whatever may have been the case with of those who would fain persuade us that the others, the TRUE WITNESS has never espoused Catholic laity of Upper Canada are indifferent, the cause against which the Chief Superintendent protests; and because, whatever changes our Canadian system may yet undergo, we do not think that there is the slightest probability of its being assimilated to the Irish system. We shall content ourselves therefore for the present with laying before our readers the most striking features of the educational statistics of Upper Canada; together with the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's comments thereupon. From these it shall we think opposition to Separate Schools may have slightly varied, his opposition to these institutions is still 35 bitter as ever.

To understand these statistics, it must be preused that is a ridiculous misnomer to apply the tern " Common" to the school system that actally obtains in Upper Canada. That system is not the " Common" system, but rather a very imperfect form of the "Denominational" systen; there being as yet only two Denominations recognised by the State, viz. Protestants and Cutholics. The former are by far the more sumerous; and to their schools is, in ordinary conversation, though erroneously, applied the tern " Common ;" whilst the Catholic schools are simply designated " Separate Schools." To avoid confusion, however, we shall speak of the former simply as Protestant schools, and of the latter as Catholic schools; for by so doing we shall not only be giving to them respectively, their appropriate designations, but we shall thereby put the merits and demerits of the actual system more prominently before the eyes of our readers.

The total number then of " Common?" or rather of elementary Protestant Schools in Upper Causda in operation during the year 1857 (and reported) was 3,731; the number of children attending thereat during the same period was-boys, 150,029, girls, 122,608." Total of children attending Protestant schools-272,637. For the support of these schools the total re-

ceipts in 1857 amounted to £323,604, 1s. 7d.; and the amount of the Legislative School Grant apportioned to the Municipalities in aid of those Schools was £32,951, 13s. 4d. The total expenditure was £303 10s. 10d.; the greater part of

school attendance of 7,210, and receiving from of his arguments in favor of the School Law" as statistics of 1857, we find in the number of

Of this " Report" the greater part is taken up in the number of pupils an increase of 2,754, or nearly about the same as in the number of schools. These facts, coupled with the other fact admitted -nay insisted upon-by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, that Catholic or Separate Schools cannot be established or kept open without imposing great burdens and pecuniary disadvantages on their supporters, are an ample reply to the insinuations if not averse, to the separate or Catholic school system; and that the agitation in its lavor is entirely the work of a few grasping and ambitious Ecclesiastics, desirous of keeping their people in ignorance.

Having seen then what is the actual value of the "law as it is" to the Catholics of Upper Canada ;- that it means 100 Catholic schools for a Catholic population of nearly 200,000 souls; and an assistance from Government to the be crident, that, though his mode of expressing his amount of £2,085 15s 10d, against a sum of £32,951 15s 4d given by the government to the schools of their Protestant neighbors, we are in a It will celebrated by the Rev. Superior of the position to judge what amount of gratitude we, Catholics, owe to those who, like the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, and the members of the present Ministry and their Parliamentary supporters, insist upon maintaining the law "as it is." But in order still better to appreciate the claims these gentry have upon our gratitude, and continued political support, we must examine the arguments urged in the official document before us, for not repealing the clauses of the School Law authorising the establishment of Catholic schools. This however we must postpone till our next issue.

> "RELATIONS DES JESUITES."-We have re- | noble and beautiful edifice, we have it already in ceived, and return our thanks for three volumes of our power to announce that, in no wise disheartthis invaluable work, published under the auspices | ened by the calamity that has fallen upon them, of the Canadian Government ; to which in this in- the citizens of the district in which the Church find himself. He would know that, as a citizen, he stance, men of all parties will unite in awarding was situated are busy preparing for its reconstructhe praise that is due. These "Relations" are i tion. A deputation has waited on the Reverend in substance the history of the early days of Ca- | Superior of the Seminary to consult him as to hada; and give us the most vivid and faithful the best means to be adopted under the existing obligation not to do so. He must, therefore, become representation of the country at the period of its circumstances; and we have no doubt but that either a perjurer, or a dishenest citizen. Now this arst settlement, and the condition, social and re- under the auspices of the venerable Society to you would do well to keep constantly in mind ; heigious, of the aboriginal races of this portion of whom all the Catholics of Montreal are so deep-North America. The Jesuit, armed only with | ly indebted, the St. James' Church will soon rise his crucifix, went forth into the wilderness to preach the doctrines of Christ, and as the pioneer of civilization whose blessings he imparted to the Red Man; whilst to Europe, through the "Rclations" he gave the results of his long years of

careful and enlightened observations on the physical and moral aspects of those regions whither tianity. In the Jesuit Missionary was realized devoted to defraying the cost of the building. the beau-ideal of the Knight-errant, of the preux chavalier, sans peur et sans reproche.

By giving their encouragement to the publication before us, the Cauadian Government have attending will be admitted by tickets, or the payalso conferred a great and permanent service ment of a sevenpence half-penny at the door .--upon our Canadian literature ; and we trust that The different objects to be sold or raffled for the names of the zealous gentlemen who have as- during the Bazaar are suited to every taste, and diture was £303 103. 10d.; the greater part of the names of the zealous gentlemen who have as-which, with the exception of between Thirty and siduously contributed towards the accomplish-are well worthy of a visit from our charitable act, or acts, of Lord Derby's Government can, or

We would remind our readers in Montreal that the new organ, built by Mr. Warren for St. Ann's Church, will be inaugurated on Sunday and we have no doubt but a large number of our schools an increase of 19-or 25 per cent.; and Irish citizens will be present. However interested parties may sneer at the good people of Gritfintown, they have many claims on their brethren and fellow-countrymen at least ; and this will aftake in their spiritual and temporal affairs. In | tors of our holy faith. calculable good is being effected in that quarter of the city; silently and steadily the work of improvement is going on there from day to day; and the extent of this social and moral improvement cannot be better ascertained than by an occasional visit to the beautiful church where they assemble for worship. Their piety has already done much to decorate the interior of the sacred edifice; and the fine organ, whose majestic tones we are now invited to hear for the first time, will be creditable not only to the congregation of St. Ann's Church, but to all the Irish Catholics of the city. It is to be hoped, then, that they will the State, otherwise it would be useless and unnecestestify their interest in the matter by assisting in crowds at the interesting ceremony of Sunday next, and contributing each their mite towards paying for the organ; for which purpose a Collection will be taken up. Those who cannot be present may send their donations to the Rev. Mr.

O'Brien, Pastor of the Church. High Mass will commence at NINE o'clock .--Seminary; and a sermon will be delivered, suitable to the occasion. Mrs. Unsworth and her accomplished daughter. Miss A. Unsworth, assisted by the efficient choir, will sing at Mass. Nos. 4 and 5 Volunteer Rifle Companies will

attend with their excellent hand. A Committee of gentlemen have kindly undertaken to provide accommodation for strangers;

comfort and convenience.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH. - Though but a few days have elapsed since the destruction of this from its ashes, in all its former beauty and magnificence.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SALLE D'ASILE .---We have already spoken of this most valuable institution ; and we would now call our readers' attention to, and earnestly invite their attendance his obligations as a faithful soldier of the Cross at, the Bazaar which will be held during the enhad led him; thus rendering incalculable service | sning week at the St. Joseph Convent in the St. to the cause of science, civilization and [Chris- Antoine Suburbs; and whose proceeds are to be

The Bazaar will open on Monday next, and every day during the week at 3 p.m., and will be kept open till 10 p.m. Persons desirous of

thirty pieces of silver-the price of blood-if you would not emulate the example of that arch-fi who, whilst he sat at meat with his divine Master, was yet plotting his betraval--you must oppose by all lawful means in your power, the Ministry as at next. The occasion is one of great interest ;- present constituted. For it is a fact beyond dispute that many of the mombers thereof and most of their that many of the members thereof, and most of their supporters, are members of that politice-religious society called Orangeism, whose undisguised object is Protostant Ascendancy, and the consequent restric-tion, if not suppression, of Catholicity. It becomes as impossible therefore for you, as conscientious Catholics, to give them the slightest support, as it would ford an opportunity of showing the interest we be for you to subsidize the maligners and calumnia-

And not only as Catholics is it impossible for you to give them your support ; but as honest citizens and members of a political body, you are bound to oppose them. For what confidence can you repose in them as fellow-citizens, when you know that they are members of a secret society ? Do they not thereby immediately fall to the level of the midnight assassin? It matters not whether the object of their secrecy be against you or not. Supposing for a moment that their object were not (as you know too well it is) the subversion of your hely Religion, you would still be bound as citizens to discountenance, to do all that lay in your power to destroy their se-cret organisation. For the secrecy of their organisation must be directed against some rested interest in sary-it would be using the lever to lift a weight, which the single hand could lift; and if directed against any lawfully vested interest in the State, then, as honest citizens, you are bound to oppose it, because you are bound to support each and every lawfully vested interest of the community to which

you belong. And you know, Gentlemen, that not only are they members of a secrel society, -- they are more : they are sworn members ;-- sworn to preserve the secrets, whatever they may be, of the society. Now what does this amount to? It amounts to this : That either they consider the sanctity of an oath as superior to all other considerations, and consequently place themselves in a position in which it may be impossible for them to fulfil their duty to the State as good citizens; or they do not rightly consider the awful sanctity of an oath, and thereby place themselves in the danger of perjuring themselves by preferring the public good to the obligation of their oath. To exemplify this. The oath taken, you all so that nothing will be wanting to the general know, is not to divulge the secrets of the Society. Now suppose that in times of trouble, it became the resoauthorities. Such a thing is not impossible. The Downshire Protestant, an official Orange paper, distinctly tells Lord Derby in its latest manifesto, that even should the Government endeavor to enforce the

dissolution of the Orange body, they would not obey. Now, under such circumstances as these, in what a dilemma an honest and conscientious man would could not remain cognizant of treason without divulging it to the proper authorities; and, as a conscientious man, who valued his oath, he would find himself bound by a most solemn cause this fact alone demonstrates the after unfitness of the present Ministry, constituted as it is in a great measure of Orangemen, for the slightest portion of trust ; and much more, therefore, for the office of raling and giving laws to a Province. For what confi-dence can be reposed in a man-what honor or honesty or conscience can remain in his breast--who has decended so low in the scale of degradation, as to take an oath to bind himself to keep secret what he knows not but it may be dishonest dishonorable, or sinful to conceal? To put ourself in the danger of doing a dishonest or dishonorable or sinful act, is as dishonest dishonorable or sinful as the act itself. The malice and degradation of mind required for both acts is equal. The Orangemen (Brothers M'Donald & Co.,) who put themselves in the danger of perjury or treason, are equal to the perjurer and the traitor. And who, gentlemen, will dare to say that the traitor and the perjurer are fit members of a Ministry whose duty it is to govern a Province of honest and loyal citizens. A. U.

· "But that there may be no mistake made, and no time thrown away that might be better employed, we

LAKE ST. PETER DEBT .- We believe there is no doubt that the Government has come to a definite resolution to assume the debt incurred by deepening Lake St. Peter. The importance of this step to the trade of Montreal is very great. Rumor says, and we believe correctly, that the Lower Canada Ministers insisted on a definite resolution on this point at the time the Sent of Government policy was detormined.—Gozette.

The following genuine trait of christian charity, we feel assured, will be perused with much gratification. It may serve as an evidence to the self ap-proved bigory of the West, that practical illustrations of a liberal Christian spirit may still be found among the Catholic peasantry of Lower Canada, unfettered by sectarian distinctions, or religious differences .-- Towards the end of September, it will be remembered this section of the province was visited by a violent thunderstorm, and several accidents occurred in consequence in aeveral different adjacent parts. In the Parish of St. John Chrysostome, the electric fluid struck a barn, which with all its contents was burnt to the ground. The barn was full of the abandant products of the late harvest, and in a few minutes the poor farmer was deprived of the fruits of his labour, and of almost all he possessed. The farmer was an industrious man, respected by his Franco-Canadian neighbours, and a Protestant in the midst of a R. Catholic population. His neighbours were simple minded men, however, who had but one thought on the occasion, to rally immodiately to the assistance of their distressed friend. The cure of the parish placed himself at their head, and aided them with his advice and experience. In a short time a much larger quantity of grain, &c., than had been consumed, was freely contributed, and arrangements were made for rebuilding the barn. Such a fact speaks volumes in favour of the Lower Canadian peasantry and the spirit of their religious principles .- Quebec Chronicle.

#### Births,

In Montreal, on the 1st instant, Mrs. O. M'Garvey, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 7th instant, at No. 5 Brunswick Street, Beaver Hall, Mrs. Charles W. Sharpley, of a son.

#### Died.

On the 21st December, 1858, at St. Johns, C. E., Mr. E. Gethins, merchant, aged 48 years.

On Sunday morning, January 2d, at the residence of his mother, in Williamstown, Daniel Ilcenan, Esq., lution of the Society to rebel against the constituted Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. May his soul restin peace.

#### MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

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	January 11th, 18	59.
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per 100 lbs., (in the e	areass). 5,00	0.5

10 1 use 100 Use 7		
Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).	5,00	0.50
Butter, Fresh, per Ib.,		
	25	30
" Salt, per 1b.,	15	
Eggs, per doz ,		
(Junear and H	ls	20
Cheese, per lb.,	10	15
Turkeys, per couple,		
Course 1.	60	2,00
Geese, do.,	L10	1,20
Fowls, do		
Man and Monthly	30	-40
Hay, per 100 bdls.,	5,50	7,50
Straw, do.,		
4.1 (10)	3,50	4,50
AshesPots, per owt	5,70	6,75
11 Dannin nan da		•
" Pearls, per do.,	6,00	6,50

#### IMMIGRATION.

### PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE

of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON,

and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned. Rates and information will be furnished on appli-

cation. All letters must be pre-paid.

taxation, levied upon Catholics as well as Protestants.

Of Catholic, or Separate Schools there were is operation during the same period only 100, at- | long be held in honor. The manner in which the expending the sum of £8,092, 2s. 3d.; of which 22,128, 15s. 10d, was the amount of aid received from the State in the form of a share of the whilst the State contributes directly to the support of the Protestant Schools of Upper Canada the sum of £32,951, 13s. 4d., the Catholicskenth of the sum allotted to their Protestant fellow-citizens; for whose schools they are, moreover, taxed in a considerable annual sum. It is this pleasant and equitable arrangement that the vielate.

It will of course be said that Catholics share in the Legislative School Grant in proportion to the number of children of their faith attending Catholic schools; and that they have but to increase the number of those schools and of the pupils attending them, to be entitled to a larger share of the public monies. But this is precisely what Catholics desire to do, but are in a great obstacles thrown in their way by the law "as it | ing him a bappy New Year-and many of them. "s;" and the agitation for an amendment of that law proceeds from a desire to get rid of those obstacles, for which we are indebted to our liberal Ministry, and their master, the Rev. Superintendent of Education.

That the small number of Catholic schools in operation in Upper Canada proceeds, not from the indifference or ill will of the Catholic body towards those schools, is apparent from the stre-Report before us, that in 1856 there were but

\*From the obstacles opposed by the law "as if is" to the establishhment of Catholic schoole, and perhaps in some cases from the oriminal apathy of pa-rents of the "Knutkolic" stamp, it is to be feared that a great many Catholic children are still attenddanger of their faith and morals.

L'Abbe Ferland of Quebec, M. L'Abbe Laverdiere, of Quebec, M.M. F. B. Faribault, H. De Courcy, T. M. Shea and F. Parkman-may tended by 9,964 pupils; in the receipt of, and work is printed is highly creditable to the publishers.

MONTALEMBERT'S ESSAY ON THE COLONI-AL POLICY OF ENGLAND. - A translation of Legislative School Grant. In other words, this remarkable work, which from the prosecution of its illustrious author has obtained a worldwide reputation, has just been issued in a cheap and elegant form for the use of the Canadian public, by Messrs. Lovel & Gibson of Toronto, who in point of numbers are about one fifth of and John Lovell of Montreal. The same pubthe whole population-receive only about one fif- lishers have also issued "An Alphabetical Index to the Laws of Canada," which will be found a great help to the student and the historian.

" L'ECHO DU CABINET DE LECTURE l'AROIS-SIAL."-This is the title of a new journal, in the Rev. Mr. Ryerson is so anxious to maintain in- French language, and very handsomely printed on good paper. Its main design is to reproduce and lay before the public the debates in, the proceedings of, and lectures delivered before, the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial ; but it will contain also articles, original and selected, upon other topics.

The Echo will not be a political journal, but will of course be conducted upon strictly Catholic principles, taking for its motto the words. "Religion et Patric." Our new cotemporary will we hope accept from us the compliments of measure prevented from doing, by the iniquitous the season; and will believe us sincere in wish-

To CORRESPONDENTS .- We have received a communication in which the writer wishes to be informed --- whether it be true that one of our City Representatives is a subscriber to the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society? -In reply we would beg our correspondent to bear in mind that omniscience is not an attribute of editors of newspapers, whether dailies or weeklies; and that therefore he must be content with our assurance that we know nothing, and have heard has attended those efforts. It appears from the bers is a Protestant, and has an undoubted right to dispose of his money as he pleases, without any of its correspondents upon the subject, we think it by no means improbable that the rumour referred to in our friends communication is substantially correct. For further information on the City Members themselves.

Forty thousand pounds, was raised by compulsory ment of this great work-M. L'Abbe Plante of citizens; who moreover at 3-30 p.m. of each could induce the Orange Society to betray the cause day may have the pleasure of witnessing the class of Protestantism by dissolving itself."--Downshire Protestant, exercises of the little children under the care of the Sisters in charge of the " Salle D'Asile."

> We would direct attention to the announcement of the Annual Soiree of the St. Patrick's Society for the evening of Tuesday next, at the City Concert Hall. The admirable arrangements of the St. Patrick's Society for the entertainment of their guests are so well known that we need not dwell upon them, nor upon the other attractions of a St Patrick's Soiree. We shall only add that the proceeds are to be devoted to charitable purposes ; and that we have every reason to believe that our fellow-citizens, and above all our fair citizenesses will make it a point of honor to attend in large numbers.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of Three Hundred Dollars from the City and District Savings' Bank.

On Tuesday forenoon a fire broke out in M. Pinsonneault's house in St. Catherine street .---Owing to the intensity of the cold, the exertions of the firemen, who worked most nobly, were unable to save the building, but the greater part of its contents were rescued from the flames.

The cold of the last week has been most severe ; indeed almost upprecedent in Canadian annals.-With a keen Northerly wind, the mercury for se-With a keen Northerly wind, the mercury for se-veral days indicated a degree of cold varying from -25° Fahir to 36°. In exposed situa-tions, we have heard of still greater degrees of 123 6d; A R M'Donell, 10a; J T Ohestnut, 10a; D from-25° Fahir to 36°. In exposed situations, we have heard of still greater degrees of

#### OUR POLITICAL POSITION.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF UPPER CANADA.

(Continued from True Witness of the 17th ult.) But if, Gontlemen, you are conscientiously bound as honest men and good citizens, to oppose the present Ministry on account of their dishonesty and corruption, you are in a much greater degree bound, as conscien-Arous efforts that have been made to increase the nothing about the matter by him alluded to. At tious Catholics, to oppose them on account of their Aumber of Catholic schools, and the success that the same time, seeing that one of our City mem- sworn hostility to your religion. As men and citizens, you are bound to support houest men only; and as Catholics and members of a religious body, you are bound to support those only who will guarantee you consulting the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, or bound to support mose only and conscientious convictions. To act otherwise were to band yourselves with the enemies of your religion ; and you need not be told, Gentlemen, that that were the gravest crime of which man could be guilty. The traitor to his devil himself. If then you would not receive the druggists and medicine dealers generally.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dalhousie Mills, A. M'Donald, 10s; L'Originch Grant, £1 53; Buckingham, Rev J Brady, £2 10s; Alexandria, A M'Kinnon, ds; Loughboron L O'Reily, 10s; South Mountain, J Gavin, 10s; Rawdon, T Coffey, 10s; St Jerome, J Carey is 3d; St Cesnire, J O'Haviland, 10s; Moore, J Brady, £1 5s; Haldimard, D Connolly, £1 5s; Isle Perrault Rev Mr Auhey, 10s; New Glasgow, E Carey, 5s; Saudfield, A M'Donald, £1 10s; Chatham, N Steen, £1 5s; Pointe Claire, N M'Eniry, 5s; Keenansville, Rev J Pourret, 10s; Niagara, Col M'Dougal, 12s 6d; Rev J Pourret, 108; Magara, Cor al Dougai, 128 od ; Maitland, R Fox, 108; Calumet, F X Bastien, £2 108; New Market, J Ryan, 128 6d; St Ani-cet, J Finn, 58; Port Credit, A M'Donell, £1 78 6. River Beaudette, L J M'Lachlan, 58; St Laurent, J Sexton, 38 3d; Norwood, T Murphy, £1; Gourock, D Milliourghton 108 Vienne, T J Annleton, 58; J Sezton, 33 30; Norwood, T Marphy, 21; Gourock, P M'Naughton, 103; Vienna, T J Appleton, 55; Lansdown, T Cahill, 55; St Phillip, Rev L Jonvont, 53; Three Rivers, Rev T Toupin, 53; Rawdon, R E Corcoran, 105; Newbury Port, U S., Rev H Lennon, £2 55; Chatham, A Reaume, 55; Kingston, T W Harrington, £1 53; Becancour, A M'Donald, £2 155; Oro, J Smith, 108; Richmond, Rev S Traham, £1 153; Durham, Rev Mr Prince, £1 55. Industry, Rov Mr Manseau, 108; Kamouraska, W Wilson, 5a. Per Rev Mr Timlin, Cobourg-Self, 10s; J Hutton, 10s. Per Rev Mr Paradis, Frampton-Self, 123 6d ; J Duff, 6s 3d; T Fitzgerald, 12s 6d. Per M M'Evoy, West Osgood-Self, £1 1s 3d; T Marshall, 18s 9d; J Conway, 10s; E Blanchfield 10s. Per J Doran, Ramsay-M M'Dermott, 10s.

cold having been registered. The sufferings of the poor must have been most acute, and will no doubt attract the atten-tion of our fellow-citizens of all denominations. The sufferings of the poor must have been most acute, and will no doubt attract the atten-tion of our fellow-citizens of all denominations. The sufferings of the poor must have been the atten-tion of our fellow-citizens of all denominations. The sufferings of the poor must have been the atten-tion of our fellow-citizens of all denominations. The sufferings of the poor must have been the atten-tion of our fellow-citizens of all denominations. The sufferings of the poor must have been the atten-tion of our fellow-citizens of all denominations. The sufferings of the poor must have been the atten-tion of our fellow-citizens of all denominations. The suffering been registered. The sufferings of the poor must have been the atten-tion of our fellow-citizens of all denominations. The suffering been registered. The suffering been registered. The sufferings of the poor must have been the atten-tion of our fellow-citizens of all denominations. The suffering been registered. The suffering been registe

Per Rev Mr Lalor, Picton-J Power, 10s. Per W M Harty, Lacolle-H Barker, 10s.

Per J Doran, Franktown-R M'Donald, £1 178 6d. Per A M'Donnell, N Lancaster-A B M'Donald 63 3d.

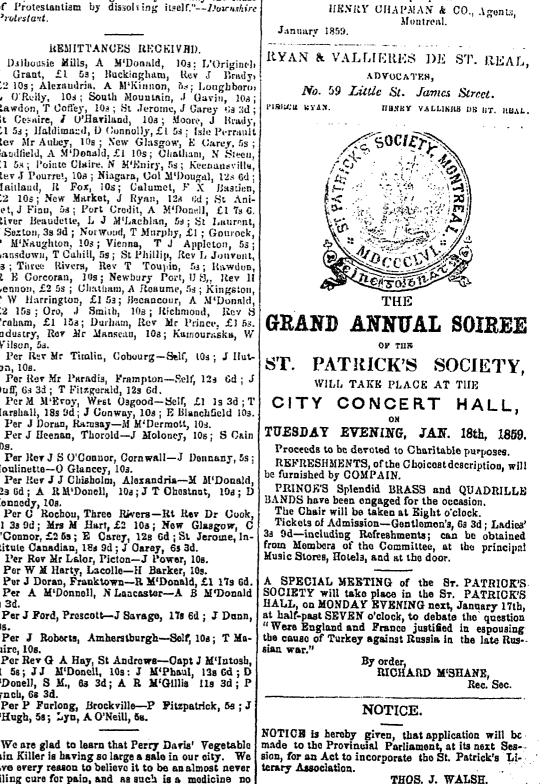
Per J Ford, Prescott-J Savage, 17s 6d ; J Dunn,

Per J Roberts, Amherstburgh-Self, 10s; T Maguire, 10s.

Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews-Capt J M'Intosh, £1 5s; JJ M'Donell, 10s: J M'Phaul, 13s 6d; D M'Donell, S M., 6s 3d; A R M'Gillis 11s 3d; P

Lynch, 6s 3d. Per P Furlong, Brockville—P Fitzpatrick, 5s; J M'Hugh, 5s; Lyn, A O'Neill, 5s.

We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never country is the most loathsome and detostable of men; failing cure for pain, and as such is a medicine no ing the Common or Protestant schols, to the imminent the subject, we would refer our correspondent to but the traitor to his God is equalled only by the family should be without.-Montreal Pilot. Bold by



Recording Secretary.

Montreal, 12th January, 1859.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JANUARY 14, 1859

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

6

The Count De Montalembert's appeal has resulted in a remission of one half of the fine imnosed upon him, and a confirmation of the sentence of imprisonment.

THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS .- You have been informed in previous letters that the Empress has a great dislike to residing in Paris, owing to the repeated attempts that have been made in it to take her husband's life. "It is only in Paris," is her exclamation, " that the assassin's hand is raised, and I hate Paris." In consequence of this sentiment her Majesty tried to postpone as long as she could the departure of the Court from Complegne, and by her influence with the Emperor she obtained postponement after postponement. At last, Thursday, the 2nd Dec., was fixed for the return ; the Empress begged for another delay, but was told that it could not possibly be accorded. Whereupon her Majesty with her own fair hand drew up a petition to the Emperor, humbly supplicating for an additional delay of a week, or at the very least to Sunday, the 5th, and she based her prayer on three grounds: First, that the chamber of the Prince Imperial at the Palace of the Tuileries having undergone repairs was somewhat damp; second, that a new study made for the Emperor himself was unwholesome; third, that she herself and the ladies of her suite had not dresses "fit to be seen in," and must consequently get new ones made. This petition her Majesty signed, and all her ladies of honor, by her direction, signed it likewise. And when the Emperor was about to sit down to dinner, in swept a troop of chamberlains and lackeys, carrying a gigantic silver salver, on which was a document bearing an enormous seal. "What is that ?" said the Emperor, greatly surprised. The Empress looked astonished, but demurely suggested that perhaps it was " a petition from some poor people." The Emperor broke the seal-read-smiled ;and amidst a pleasant neal of laughter from the Empress and her ladies, graciously decided on remaining at Complegne to Sunday .- Times Cor.

### GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.-The Venice correspondent of the Times says that, notwithstanding the inclement season of the year, men who were on a furlough | that before long war, revolution, of reaction will be have received orders to join their regiments in Lombardy and Venice, and notice has been issued that the military authorities desire to purchase horses for the cavalry and artillery. The necessary supplies were also being sent into the fortresses in Italy, so that if the attack should be made on Austria she will not be taken by surprise.

In the last Prussian Parliament 51 Catholics had seats, including both the Rhenish and the Polish sections, who, though differing in politics, generally vote together on questions involving religion. The strength of the Catholic party has rather been increased by the late elections. The Krewz party, which was predominant under the protection of King Frederick William, counts only 40 members. The Democratic party may be said to have disappeared. In the Rhenish province we find the Catholic strength divided. There are Whigs in Rheinish Prussia, as there in Belgium, in Ireland, in England, and in Sardinia. These Catholic Whigs are everywhere the same. The influence of the Church and of the Priesthood is their bugbear. They stigmatise all who are better Catholics and wiser politicians than themselves as Clericals. Ultramontanes, and Obscurantists; and by an union with the sion gave rise to the very disorder it was meant to small Protestant section they have succeeded in prevent. The students again assembled together defeating M. Auguste Reichensperger, the eminent Catholic champion, and returning a Protestant Liberal. - Tablet. MARTIN LUTHER .- Somewhat more than two years ago there was an appeal made through all the German papers for funds to crect a statue of Dr. Martin Luther, in the town of Worms, the scene of one of his first and greatest appearances on the stage of the world. The proposers, no doubt, believed that even if nothing else had occurred there, the ever-memorable words of the great champion of religious liberty, " And if there were as many devils at Worms as tiles on the roofs of the houses, yet would I go!" alone richly deserved some kind of commemoration in marble or in bronze. But, after two years of incessant efforts at getting up a Luther-enthusiasm, how much does the reader think has been collected throughout this most important part of Protestant Germany, the kingdom of Prussia, for this purpose? The enor-mous sum of four hundred and sixty pounds-3,200 thalers "in gans Preussen," as says the Gazette of Augsburg : adding, that there has been formed recently at Berlin another committee, under the Presidency of Dr. Bornemann, to try renewed efforts for obtaining funds.

here that the Neapolitan Prince will go in person to the Bavarian capital. The marriage will probably take place towards the end of January." A private letter, dated the 14th inst., from an Italian friend at Turin, contains some observations on the present state of Italy which are not without interest :---

Naples for Triests and Munich, but it is not believed

"Notwithstanding the official and half-official denials of foreign journals, the condition of Italy grows every day more serious and worthy of attention. All we see and hear inclines us to the belief that we are near to the eve of a political crisis. It is certain that in Piedmont the rumours of a warlike tendency proceed from high sources. The King, Victor Emmanuel, has not, it is true, harangued the troops as was stated, but it is undeniable that in a private conversation with a colonel of cavalry he observed that in the spring the Sardinian army would probably have occasion to again give proof of their valour. In another and authoritative quarter, too, persons have been given to understand that wnr with Austria was not very remote; and not only here, but throughout the Peninsula, those words have been circulated through the channel of the press and the secret operation of the National Italian Society which I spoke to you about in a previous letter. The Society has its center at Turin, and its ramifications in the Italian provinces in Lombardy, Venice, Central Italy, and Sicily. It is less spread at Naples than elsewhere, because in that territory there exists the Muratist propagandism, which is opposed to the National Italian Society, whose aim is the 'unity' of

Italy, with Victor Emmanuel for its head. "We are, moreover, in full expectation of soon hearing something of a similar tendency from the Minister in his place in Parliament, us the Chambers are convoked from the 10th of January, and the Opposition are eager to putquestions to M. Cavour, and which M. Cavour will not feel embarrassed in reply-

ing to. "I will not speak much about certain preparations of a military character, such as equipment for the army, the strengthening of the fortifications of Alessandria, &c., as the newspapers, particularly the Piccolo Corriere d'Italia (a weekly paper published by the National Society), have already said a good deal on that point. I merely mention that in the Lombardo-Venetian territory and the Pontifical Legations the public mind is excited to such a degree that it will be difficult indeed to prevent a serious movement from breaking out in the spring. In this case, it is asked, can Piedmont remain inactive ? In 1848, when the Milanese rose against the Austrians, was not Charles Albert obliged to pass the Tessin and attack the Imperialists? It is apprehended that Victor Emmanuel will be obliged to do as much, otherwise Piedmont would lose her prestige and M Cavour be forced to make may for the Right. Even Napoleon would hardly be content with such a result. for in this case Austrian influence would predominate in Italy. The opinion of many people there is that we are in full march towards a political crisis, and witnessed in Italy.

"It is not believed that if M. Cavour entertains the sentiments attributed to him he is not sure of the support of France. The information which comes to us from our great neighbor would show that Piedmont is not without encouragement from the Tuileries. It is said that a Frenchman, well known as a devoted adherent to the Imperial dynasty, is to visit Italy; and that another equally devoted follower will also come in order to make himself personally acquainted with parties in the Peninsula. There is some intention of establishing a Muralist paper in Paris, and the fature editor of it is already named .-The paper is to be introduced surreptitiously into the Roman States, Naples, and the Marches.

"Some disturbance took place at Genoa on the 10th, on the occasion of the anniversary of the day the Genoese drove the Austrians from their city in 1746. Every year the municipal authorities repair on that day to the Sanctuary of Gregena to celebrate that glorious anniversary. The Government, know-ing that there was a desire to profit by this circumstance to excite distu: bances, gave orders that there should be nothing more than a religious ceremony. In spite of the order a crowd of working men and students, on returning from the Sanctuary at 5 o'clock in the evening, wished to proceed to Portoria, the quarter of the city where is the monumental stone which records the event. The police agents called upon the crowd to disperse. The students resisted. and M. Musso, who fills the post of Questor, allowed them to visit the spot, but separately. That permisfurther off, in the Giulia street, where they were at-tacked by the police guards. In the conflict there were some wounded, and one so badly hurt, that he died the night following. The Government have sus-pended M. Musso from his functions, which is all the more to be regretted as M. Musso was rather popular. It is rumored, perhaps without reason, that among the persons arrested were Austrian agents.' Rumors have been some time current as to an intention on the part of His Holiness to elevate His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to the Cardinalatial dignity, and it is also mentioned that the same honor was intended to be bestowed upon the venerable Archbizhop of Baltimore, the justly esteemed head of the Hierarchy of the United States. Our letters from Rome give us no reason to believe these announce-We may add, on the authority of the Mornments. ing Post of Friday, that Mr. Odo Russell, a nephew of Lord John Russell, is appointed to represent British interests in Rome, with the usual title of Secretary to the British Legation at Florence. The Post says :- " That Mr. Russell will probably enter into a nearer connection with the Court of Rome by being appointed British Consul-General in the States of the Church, with the official direction of all diplomatic communications between the two Governments."-Mr. Russell may be well enough, but his relationship to Lord John is no recommendation, especially for an appointmer ' at Rome. The Sardinian is to Englishmen the model Government of Italy. It possesses a representative Constitution, has quarrelled with the Pope, and robbed the Church-conclusive titles to admiration. Italy, therefore, must be Sardinianised, as Sardinia has been Anglicised, if she is to do any good. As she is, her condition is deplorable and hopeless. And it is truly a pity to think that Italians tolerate such governments as those of Rome and Tuscany, when Count Cavour has shown them the blessings of Constitutionalism in the nine years during which he has formed the backbone of the Piedmontese administration; but especially in those eight years, during which he has had the control of its finances. Even in Italy, however, where, as we all know, the people are very ignorant and benighted, there does exist some knowledge of arithmetic; enough to detect the difference between a balance on the debtor and creditor side of an account : and, unhappily for Constitutional Government tried by this test, the experiment of its benefits has in Piedmont been a failure. Thus, in the model Italian State, which the other States are to imitate or grovel to all cternity in-a surplus? in this model State we see a deplorable condition of the finances-a deficit which has been growing under the fostering tutelage of Constitutional government and Count Cavour. It was in 1850 that this distinguished nobleman, who, having passed a portion of his youth in England, and sympathising with her principles, especially her aversion to the Church, is, of course, the very man for Italy --it was in 1850 that the Count entered the Ministry, and in 1851 that he succeeded to the control of the finances, over which, till his recent resignation of that portfolio into the hands of Doctor Giovadni Lanza, he has reigned supreme. And the Count deserved to be absolutely for he had reduced the usually intricate laws of finance to the simplest of forholy orders. At the beginning of the month of Ja-nuary, the ladies and noblemen who are to form the Court of the future Duchess of Calabria will leave duce, stamp duties, building taxes, taxes upon Char h

property, succession taxes, taxes upon patents, salaries and pensions; on marriage settlements and deeds of gift; on beer and brandy; on personal moveables, and public and private vehicles; taxes on the working capital of public and commercial companies, taxes even on the debts of a testator-with half a dozen other imposts, gradually raised his income to

the amount of several millions; and while he swept the receipts from these resources into the Treasury with one hand, he negotiated loans, put up seques trations of Church property to auction, circulated Exchequer-bonds, and raised subsidies with the other increasing thefunds at his disposal by many millions. But what has become of it all? There are people whose embarrassments grow with their means. They can get along tolerably well with a bare competency, but give them anything to spare, and at once they are over head and ears in difficulties. Count Cayour found Sardinia with a national debt of twenty millions when he took her finances under his care, and now that he has turned them over to Doctor Lanza. the debt is 78 millions. Yet the taxes have been increased during his administration to the extent of 18 millions per annum; and what with loans and sequestrations, he has had besides 237 millions. Here is model statesmanship, Constitutional Goverment, and Church-robbing. But, Cui bono? and what is there to show for all this begging, borrowing, and stealing ?— Tablet.

#### INDIA.

The progress of Lord Clyde in Oude is most satisfactory. Hitherto the rebels have everywhere melted away without resistance. In one instance, where Brigadier Wetherall, found it necessary to have recourse to force, there is reason to believe that thelate Proclamation, promising pardon on submission, had not yet been made known .- Weekly Register. STATE OF INDIA .- We are rejoiced to observe, for the first time, in our private correspondence, an intimation that India may soon spare again some of the regiments which have been so freely despatched to that scene of service. It is anticipated with confldence that some three or four batallions, at any rate, may be returned in the course of next spring either to this country or to the colonies which furnished them for the emergency, and we trust that this relief will only be an earnest of a larger measure to follow. Pacified and tranquil India can never need an army of 100,000 Europeans, and we are now entitled to look with some assurance to the events of a new era. As direct and immediate means of action, we have published the Royal declaration of forgiveness, and we are treading out the last embers of war, indirectly and gradually we shall act through a change of government, which, though it will leave untouched all the rights and usages of natives, willnevertheless be accompanied with some important change in our administrative policy. Our own ser-vice will be more open, the general communication of this country with India will be more effectual, public opinion will bear more immediately on Indian affairs, and, above all, it is to be devoutly trusted that we shall never again create that monstrous peril-a Sepoy army. Join to these considerations the prospect of improved public works, and especially of railway extension, and we may hope that a moderate army may suffice for the protection of a thriving and contented people .- Times.

#### AUSTRALIA.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE. - By reference to the statistical documents published by the government in connection with the trade and commerce of the country, and considering our Australasian possessions specially, we find that the total amount of imports from these colonies during the past year of 1857 was 5,815,305/, without reference to gold, which of itself was about 10,000,000/, and from these documents it appears that the aggregate for the year 1854 was 4,301,868/, consequently showing that there has been au increase during the last three years of 1,513,437. The exports for the same period of 1857 gave a total value of 13,175,1251, while in 1854 it was 13,405,9861. so that last year was less by 230,8611, thereby indicating the advance made by these colonies to provide much of their own acquirements. The different colonies, taken individually, show that the imports from Victoria in 1857 amounted to 2,472,479/, and the exports thereto 7,511,110/, being 6,949,286/ Brit-ish and 861,824/ foreign goods. From New South Wales the imports were 2,035,386l, and the exports thereto 3,596,595!, being 3,130,709!, British and 465,886! foreign goods. From South Australia the imports amounted to 653,190!, and the exports thereto 988,6101, being 913,1171, Eritish and 75,4931, foreon goods. From Tasmania, the imports were 1131, and the exports thereto 594,9791, being 509,2421, British and 85,737l, foreign goods. From Western Australia the imports were 43,0271, and the exports thereto 75,627, being 65,740, British and 9,887 for reign goods; and from New Zealand the imports amounted to 157,220l, and the exports thereto 408,-204l, being 304,430l British and 43,774l foreign goods. We have already mentioned that the imports of gold are not included in these figures, but the exports of copper and other baser metals from these colonies from part of the aggregate sums. It is worthy of mention that while the production of the precious metal from the goldmines of Victoria have not advanced since 1854, the yield of copper from the mines of South Australia has considerably increased, the returns showing that the total value of copper imported in 1854, was 99,937l, while in 1857 it amount-ed to no less than 380,257l.—Mining Journal, Dec. 11.

"A "CONVERTED CATHOLIC" COMES THE "CONFI-DENCE GAME" ON SEVERAL PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN -THE RASCAL !- A very successful, but's very bald imposition, has recently been perpetrated upon some of our intelligent citizens, who, it was hitherto sup-posed, were in the habit of "reading the papers," and learning therefrom the many games which rogues are accustomed to play off upon the ignorant, the credulous and the untraveled ! But either they have not been in the habit of "reading the papers," or they had not come across a "case in point;" for they were entirely off their guard, and were "sold" by a " converted Catholic" just about as prettily as ever a verdant country youth was victimized by the un-converted rascals of Gotham. Some two years ago a young man made his appearance here, bearing the endorsement (forged or genuine; probably the late ter) of Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, and represent-ing himself as the son of a Mr. Roberts, flour inspector at Montreal. He stated that his father is wealthy, and a Romanist; that he himself having been "converted" and being desirous of preparing himself for the Protestant ministry, in order to preach the gospel to those still benighted, his father had disinherited him, and left him without resources to prosecute his purposes. He accordingly appealed to Protestants, and especially to the clergy, to enable him to enter Beloit (Wis.) college, by providing the "ways and means." The fellow was so adroit, and so plausible in his story, that he procured the en-dorsement of at least three of our prominent clergymen, all of whom, as we understand, commended him to the public as worthy of any contributions they might favor him with. Thus endorsed, and also furnished by one or more clergymen with list of names, he set out on his "mission," and so fan as heard from, got a dollar from every man on the list! How much in the aggregate he raised, we know not. Mr. Leon Roberts made his home at Ayers' Hotel while prosecuting his mission here; and the proprietors not inclining to trust him as long as he wished, he obtained from Rev. Mr. Ellenwood an order to have his hotel bill charged to that gentieman. He represented to Rov. Mr. E. that he was paying \$3 50 a week for board. But on coming to settle the bill it was found to be seven dollars a week, which the reverend gentleman paid. While Mr. Roberts was flourishing, the session of one of the Presbyterian churches were called together, and Mr. Leon Roberts' case was discussed at considerable length. He was regarded as a young man of eminent promise; and the utmost interest was manifested in aiding him to maintain himself in respectability at Beloit College. During this time, too, he took part in the morning meeting at the First Church, and his prayer was highly extolled. But he seemed to understand that he was now about "played ont; and so he took French leave of his host, leaving an empty carpet bag in his room, and an unpaid bill at the office, for his clerical endorser to settle. Whether he has gone in the direction of Beloit College or otherwise, we are unadvised. At all events he has the written recommendation and endorsement, in addition to Dr. Duffield's of Detroit; and it is probable he will attempt to use them elsewhere. It is now ascer tained that while Mr. Leon Roberts was pulling the wool over the eyes of our sharp-sighted clergymen, taking part in meetings in one church, and zealously laboring in the Sunday School of another, and while he was picking up the dollars from the brethren around town, he was taking his four drams before breakfast, and making propositions to young men less dissolute than he, which it would be proper enough to repeat in the columns of the model "family papers."-Rochester Union.

A JAPANESE JUGGLER.-Here are some of his feats : -No. 1. He took an ordinary boy's top, spun it in the air, caught it on his hand, and then placed it (still spinning) upon the edge of a sword, near the hilt. Then he dropped the sword point a little, and the top moved slowly towards it. Arrived at the very end, the hilt was lowered in turn, and the top brought back. As usual, the sword was dangerously sharp. No. 2 was also performed with the top. He spun it in the air, and then threw the end of the string back towards it with such accuracy that it. was caught up and wound itself all ready for a second cast. By the time it had done this it reached his hand, and was ready for another spin. No. 3 was still performed with the top. There was an upright pole, upon the top of which was perched a little house, with a very large front door. The top was sp: 1, made to climb the pole, knock open the said front door, and disappear. As will as I remember, the hand end of the string was fastened near the repetition of the self vindiug feat. But feat No. 4 was something even more astonishing than all this. He took two paper butterflies, armed himself with the usual paper fun. threw them into the air, and, fanning gently, kept hem flying about him as if they had been alive. 'He can make them alight whenever you wish ! Try him !" remarked the Kami (Prince), through the iner reter. Mr. II-requested that one might ght upon each ear of the juggler. No sooner expressed than complied with. Gentle undulations of the fan waved them slowly to the required points, and there left them comfortably seated. Now who ther t' is command over pieces of paper was obtained simply by currents of air or by the power of a con-cealed magnet Mr. H-could not tell or ascertain. One thing however was certain-the power was there.-Philadelphia Ledger. From Mexico, we learn that in the troubled condition of that country some of the churches were robbed. The American ambassador, strange to say, turns out to have been the receiver of this sacrilegi ous booty. Here is the account from the N. York Herald's correspondent :---" CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 18 .- The departure of an extraor linary to-day, with despatches for the com-mander of the United States ship Saratoga, Vera Cruz, affords me an opportunity to drop you a few lines, which I do with the greater readiness as the mail to leave here day after to-morrow may not reach the coast. It is with feelings of the deepest mortification that I have to record a scandal now fastened upon the ex-Minister of the United States to Mexico. You will recollect that in former letters I have spoken at length of the sacking of the cathedral at Morelia; of the reduction of the candlesticks, bannisters, &c., of that rich establishment into bars of silver of the bringing of those bars of silver bure, and of a report that Mr. Forsyth, late American Minister, had bought some of those bars, &c. In previous letter I have treated a report against Mr. Forsyth as a piece of malice on the part of the government, and had Inoped, for our good name, that history would give Br. F. the benefit of this interpretation of a grave charge. But unfortunately yesterday the police took possession of the late residence of Mr. F. in Tacubaya, and after a lengthened search at last discovered a number of the bars of silver in question in the vault of the privy. The bars of silver were conveyed in three carts to this city by the police, and the scandal at once was spread, and has been cause for anything but pride amongst the Americans here. IS A KISS A SIGN OF FRIENDSHIP ?-- Mrs. Bennett, in New Haven, is now seeking to "get a bill" from her Lushand. A young lady was produced on the stand for the respondent, who had but a little while before, been an intimate friend of Mrs. Bennett, but for some good reason saw proper to offer all her testimony for Mrs. Bennett's husband. The shrewd counsel for the lady naturally subjected her to a presty sharp cross-examination, when it came to his turn. Among other things he asked her if, at a certain date not very far distant, she was or was not a friend of Mrs. Bonnett. "No, sir!" was the prompt and decided reply. " But," pursuea the counsel, you not at that time, when you accosted her, salute her with a kiss ?" "Oh, yes, sir :' she answered .-"And salute her again in the same way when you tool: leave of her?" "Certainly, si." "But still street, at the opening of one of those pies into which took leave of her?" "Oertainly, sit." "But still the highest instances are frequently found in the some many young men fail, was the following signifi- were not a friend of hers?" "In no sense of the lowest savages, and which is often more conspicuous

"Woman is a puzzle to me, I confess !" And we feel

obliged to "give it up," too. It appears from this most direct and unequivocal testimony, therefore, that kissing is no sign there is any friendship in the case. Not at all. Kissing between two female acquaintances, is only a matter of tween two temale acquaintances, is only a matter of course. "There is nothing in it." It does not mean I love you, at all, it only signifies, Good morning, you fool! or perhaps, I am glad to be ril of you, at learing. Kissing is only the zeal of deceit. It ought to burn and blister the lips, where now it only makes them look blue. Who, after this revelation in open court by one of the sex themselves, will not involuntarily exclaim, when he sees two females putting their mouths together at the corner of the street.-" There's a prospect of a quarrel, I know "-and instantly order up the police with their new uniforms?

LADIES OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD .- The Mistress of the Robes is an office of great importance, and one of the best in the gift of a Ministry. The duties distinguish the holder above all others; for instance, that of riding in the royal carriage on all state occasions, and robing the Queen at ceremonials of importance, though the actual manipulation connected with the duties of Mistress of the Robes is usually performed by attendants on the person of the Sovereign Groom of the Stole was rather a curious office to attach to that of Mistress of the Robes, but perhaps requisite when a female was on the throne, The Stole is a narrow vest, formerly embroidered with roses, fleur-de-lis, and crowns, and lined with sarsenet. Sarah Duchess of Marlborough held both these offices in the reign of Queen Anne, and so did the Duchess of Somerset. The salary was then £800, and is now £500 per annum. The Ladies of the Bedchamber-the duties are connected with all things appertaining to the royal sleeping and dressing apartments, of which they have the complete superintendence and control, as well also of the apparel of the Queen. The Bedchamber Women are seven in number, and their salaries and duties are similar to the Ladies of the Bedchamber. In the correspondence of Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, there are some singular illustrations of this office .--Maids of Honor are of ancient date, and of considerable importance. They were always well paid and well cared for by royalty. The Chronicles of the reign of Henry VIII, give numerous examples of this fact. An order for the provision of one of the Ladies of Honour to Catherine is very minute, and among other things provides her with a gallon of ale for breakfast, and a chine of beef; a piece of beef and a gallon of beer for dinuer. In the afternoon a gallon of ale and a maniple of bread; and for supper a mess of porridge, a piece of mutton, and a gallon of ale; after supper half a gallon of wine and bread. In 1775 the ladies petitioned for an increase of salary instead of rations for supper, and were allowed £70 per annum. Their duties in the present day are to attend on the Queen-the turn of the eight ladies being according to an order, drawn up each year .-The salary is £300 per annum.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS .- If a man faints away, instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up, lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loosen his clothing, push the crowd away so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting fit is a barbarity, and soils the clothing unnecessarily. The philosophy of a fainting fit is, the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain; if the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown up hill, but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally-which requires less power is apparent. If a person swallows poison, deliberately or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, despatch some one for a doctor : meanwhile run to the kitchen get half a glass of water in anything that is handy put into it a teaspoon full of salt and as much ground mustard, stir it in an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open, then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer in a larger number of cases than any other. If by this time the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a strong cup of coffee (because these nullify a larger number of poi-sons than other accessible articles) as antidotes for any poison that may remain in the stomach .--If a limb or other part of the body is severely cut, and the blood comes out by spirits or jerks, per sulicm, as the doctors say, be in a hurry, or the man will be dead in five minutes, there is no time to talk or send for a physician; say nothing, out wifh your handkerchief, throw it around the limb, then twist it around tighter and tighter until the blood ceases to flow. But stop, it does no good. Why? Eccause only a severed artery throws blood out in jets, and the arteries get their blood from the heart; hence, to stop the flow the remedy must be applied between the heart and the wounded spot-in other words, above the wound. If a vein has been severed the blood would have flowed in a regular stream and on the other hand, the tie should be applied below the wound, or on the other side of the wound from the heart, because the blood in the yeins flows towards the heart, and there is no need of such great hurry.

#### RUSSIA.

A powerful army is said to be formed among the nobility to frustrate the Emperor's emancipation schemes. They have a project for diminishing the power of the Emperor, and increasing that of the nobility.

#### ITALY.

The Times Vienna Correspondent writes as follows, under date the 8th ult. :- " The slight disturbances which have occurred in Lombardy the authorities have fortunately been able to quell without bloodshed. Some students have been incarcerated at Pavia for shouting ' Evviva l'Italia, and ' Evviva il Piedmonte' in the streets, and the university is now occupied by a detachment of troops. It cannot be doubted that the more recent measures of this Government. have served to increase the discontent and disaffection of the Inhabitants of Lombardy and Venice, but the ferment would hardly have been so great if the Sardinian and French papers had not made such violent attacks on Austria. In spite of the vigilance of the police the Sardinian papers are smuggled into Lombardy ; and their assertions that Italy will soon be free serve to keep up, and even to increase, the political excitement. Nothing is ever said, and little heard, here of the movements of the troops, but there is good reason to believe that the Austrian army in Italy has just been reinforced. Should there be a war in Italy, it will be a long and sanguinary one. for the Emperor Francis Joseph will not fail to strain every nerve in order to maintain his present position in Italy. On the 27th of November the Archduke Charles Louis arrived at Rome, where he was received by Cardinal Antonelli and other high dignitaries. On the following day his Imperial Highness waited on His Holiness, who gave him a very distinguished reception. When on his way to Rome, the Archduke, went to the chapel of the Virgin at Loretto, and to the Convent of St. Francis at Assisi, but he is said to have relinquished the idea he had formed of taking

#### UNITED STATES.

Johanna Murphy, the surviving one of the woundd servants of the Gouldy family was discharged last week from the Hospital cured.

General James Gadsden, late U. S. Minister to Mexico, died in Charleston, S. C., on the 26 ult. His name is associated with the purchase of the territory now known as Arizona.

A RECORD OF BLOOD .- We learn from the New York papers that, irom the 1st January to the 27th December, 1852, forty-nine murders and seventy-nine suicides had been committed in that city-population, about 75,000 souls.

An editor in Kansas says that the publication of is paper will be suspended for six weeks, in order that he may visit St. Louis with a load of bear skin, hooppoles, shingles, oak-bark, pickled catfish, &c., which e has taken for subscription. He is bound to raise the "soap" on them.

In a las number of the Lawrence (Mass.) Courier we find the following :- " CHANGING .- It is a fact which many people in this city must have noticed. that within a few years a very marked change r ... taken place in both the children of America and Foreign parents. They are evidently changing places. There is comparatively very little of rowdy ism among the Irish young men, who have now their Temperauce Society which is daily telling in its good effects upon the rising generation. The pernicious influence of that most miserable of all cabalistic expressions-'Young America"-is carrying dow 'o ruin thousands of Young Americans, who is fall to the lower stratum seem to be displacing to m that and elevating to a higher and better multion an equal number of the very class whic this fool by-word was intended to sink lower and still ver in the scale of being."

FALSE PRETENCES.—"Stealing the livery of deaven to serve the Devil in," says the New York Jhserver, is practised in a great variety of weys in New York. Mock auctioneers put on white cravits, and personate the clorgy. Negro minstrels get up in rowdy halls sacred concerts for Sunday night, by which the multitude are lured to their vile resorts, under false pretonces. On Broadway, helow Canal

A MUSICAL AND CRITICAL UAT .- Mademoiselle Dupuy, of the French opera, whose playing upon the harp was the wonder of Paris, was convinced that she owed her artistic excellences to her favorite cat. As soon as she sat down to practice upon the harp, her cat assumed an attitude of intense attention. At any passage of peculiar beauty puss went into an ecstacy; and so well measured was this sensibility, according to the excellence of the playing, and the pathos of the composition, that Mdlle Dupuy was able to judge of the music by the manifested emotions of her cat. She believed puss an exact prophet, foretelling precisely how music would affect an audience. She was grateful accordingly to her friend, to whom she taught she owed mainly her artistic success. In hor last illness, at the approach of death, Mdlle. Dupuy sent for the notary to make her will. She had acumulated a fortune, and the first item of her will gave her town house and her country house to her cat. To this she added an annuity, sufficient for the support of the four-legged mewsician during its life. And to make sure that this, her last will and testament, should be fulfilled, she gave several legacies to friends, on the express condition that they should see to the fulfilment of her wishes. It was also a condition that shey should take turns, during each week, in going to see and keep company with the orphan. The relatives of Mdlle. Dupuy disputed the will, and a lawsuit was the consequence. But the cat gained the cause, and lived out her days with genteel alternation between her elegant town house and the tasteful country house.-Merry's Muscum.

HISTORY .---- To study history is to study literature The biography of a nation embraces all its works No trille is to be neglected. A mouldering medal, a letter of twenty centuries. Antiquities which have besn beautifully called history defaced, composed its fullest commentary. In these wrecks of many storms, which time washes to the shore, the scholar looks patiently for treasure. The painting round a vase, the scribble on a wall, the wrath of a demagogue, the drollery of a farce, the point of an epigram -each possesses its own interest and value. A fossil court of law is dug out of an orator; and the Pompeii of Greece is discovered in the Comedies of Aristophanes.— Wilmott's Pleasures of Literature.

Bravery is a cheap and vulgar quality, of which the highest instances are frequently found in the in the brute creation than in the most intrepid of the human race.

CHINESE COURAGE .--- An officer serving in the Chinese expedition: amuses afriend in Paris by giving, the following order of the day, alleged to have been the following other of the Chinese commanders, directng his soldiers what they are to do in order to over-tremble and ovey. On the initiation day before the battle they must eat jelly made from tiger's flesh, in order to imbibe the rage and ferocity of that animal; twelfth day before, the roasted liver of a lion, in ortwenth day before, the toasted liver of a non, in or-der to have the intrepidity of that noble beast; ele-renth day, stewed scrpents to acquire their cunning; tenth, extract of chameleon, to deceive their enemies tenth, extract or chameleon, to deceive their enemies by changing colour; ninth, crocodile broth, to make them amphibious and be able to pursue and fight their enemies both on land and on water; eighth, jaguar's liver cooked in wine, in order to have the envident and fury of that quadruped; seventh hereby rapidity and fury of that quadruped ; seventh, hawks' rapidity and tary of that quadruped; seventh, hawks' heads, in order to have the quick eye of that bird in distinguishing the enemy; sixth, zebras' intestines to be able to imitate the cry of that animal; fifth, hip-potamus' brains to make the body impenetrable to palls; fourth, stewed monkeys, to accuring the copotamus brains to make the body impenetrable to balls; fourth, stewed monkeys, to acquire the ac-tivity of that race; third, scorpious, in order that all the wounds inflicted by them may be as venomous as the sting of those reptiles. On the day before the battle, the half-raw breast of a panther, in order to be as pitiless as that animal; and on the morning of the battle, they must drink a glass of leopard's blood, in order that they may imitate that animal, which never turns round while devouring its prey. Tremble and obey." The writer adds that, "on observing to " Chinese prisoner that, notwithstanding the above preparations for combat, the Braves had fled before heir enemies, the Chinaman exclaimed that the there is a cook had for his own profit served up the thesh of calves instead of that of panthers and tigers, and that the circumstance had made them cowards. -Galignani.

#### P.K.

The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable reparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year, the demand for this great remedy has been altogether un-precedented. Scarcely a week passes by, during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed within the circle of our acquaintance, by the use of the Pain Killer .- Prov. Gen. Ad-

crtiser. PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER .- The Rev. Dr. Whitaser, writing from Toung-oo, Burmah, says : " My duties as a Missionary prevent my noticing particular cases, but your Pain Killer has been used with peculiar success in diseases of the stomach, bowel com-plaints, and in severo cases of burns. One of the Christian villages near us was burnt down, and several persons were represented as near a dying condition from the severity of their injuries. I sent them the Pain Killer at once, with directions for its use .-All but one were saved.

Sold by druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers generally.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

### WILD CHERRY.

#### BROOKLINE, MASS., Feb. 5, 1854.

To SETH W. FOWLE .- My Dear Sir : - Having experienced results of a satisfactory character from the use of Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, cases of severe cold, during the past two years, I am induced to ex-press the full faith I have in its renovating power. I was first induced to try this medicine as an experiment, about two years ago, in connection with the strong recommendation of a friend, who was well nigh gone with consumption, and whose relief from the use of it satisfied me of its great value in cases of colds and decline, and most clearly demonstrating to my mind its great value as a restorative, that needs only a fair trial trial to insure a grateful demonstration from the public.

### Your obedient servant, SAMUEL A. WALKER. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

wrapper. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Sa-

rage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry Co., 184 St. Paul Street ; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 14, 1859.

Montreal Dec. 23.

infant.

the Pupils.

yearly in Advance.)

July 21st, 1858.

Use of Library during stay, S2.

JUST RECEIVED.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF GEORGE, JAMES, and PETER MAGUIRE,

(brothers) by their Sister SARAH, who arrived in Montreal, in 1852. George left Belleck, Co. Ferman-

agh, Ireland, 13 or 14 years ago, and is supposed to be in Canada; James left New York eight or nine

years ago for the Western States. By addressing a letter to her, in care of Joseph M'Caffrey, *True Wit-*ness Office, Montreal, C.E., she will feel thankful.

OF JOHN and FRANCIS WATERS, (brothers of MURTAGH WATERS), natives of Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, who are supposed to be in Montreal.

By writing to the Rev. MICHAEL FILAN, Hawley,

Wayne Co., Pa., they shall hear of Murtagh Waters.

LEANDER SMITH.

ANY INTELLIGENCE of the fate of LEANDER

will be thankfully received by his daughter, Henrietta Smith, of Buckingham, Ottawa, who was then an

KINGSTON, C.W.;

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro-

vided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health,

morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object

of constant attention. The Course of instruction

will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to

TERMS:

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET,

the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and op-posite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of

the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN.

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.

Will be published on Friday next,

CANADIAN HOMES;

OR, THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

A CHRISTMAS TALE,

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SIMON SEEK."

THIS work is of vital interest to every Canadian .-

The narrative is calculated to excite the attention

and arouse the feelings of the reader, while the

scenes pourtrayed are of daily occurrence. The writer holds up to view in its true light the bane of

Canada, and every man in the Province is interested

The publisher is issuing an edition of 30,000. The work is now being translated into the French

in the elucidation of it.

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-

### MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

FOR CITY COUNCILLOR: MR. FRANCIS MULLINS.

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#### ST. ANN'S WARD.

FOR CITY COUNCILLOR: CHARLES W. SHARPLEY, Esq.

# BOOKS! BOOKS!!

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS' & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a very large assortment of Catholic and Miscellaneous Books, in fine bindings, suitable for Gifts. Amongst our Stock will be found Dousy Bibles; Life of the B. Virgin; Life of Christ; Lives of the Saints, Griffin's Works, 10 vols.; the Poetical Works of various Authors; An-nuals of every description; Albums; Catholic Prayer SMITH, who left Buckingham for Quebec in the Summer of 1832, and has not been heard of siuce, Books, in a variety of bindings, &c., &c.

D. & J. SALDIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

Montreal, Dec. 23, 1858.

### CARD.

THE Undersigned has this day commenced Business as COMMISSION MERCHANT and INSURANCE AGENT; and will pay prompt attention to the S.le of Merchandize and Produce consigned to him, on

which he will make Liberal Cash Advances. THOMAS SIMPSON, JR., 19 St. Francois Xavier Street.

**REFERENCES**:

William Workman, Esq., President of the City Bank. Jas. B. Greenshields, Esq., George Moffatt, Jr., Esq. Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. "Ryan, Brothers & Co. Brewster & Mulholland. Montreal, Dec. 17, 1858.

#### THE MANHATTAN

#### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE, No. 68 WALL STREET.

INCORPORATED 1821. Capital.....\$250,000.

Surplus. .....\$135,000. MONTREAL OFFICE,

## No. 19 St. Francois Xavier Street.

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1				
	DIRECTORS:			
i	W. P. Palmer,	Hy. Elsworth,		
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	Rufus L. Lord,	Aug. H. Ward,		
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i	HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT			
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	Company, I am prepared	to effect INSURANCES		
	against FIRE on all descriptions of Property, at			
	reasonable rates of premium.			
	Losses promptly settled	on establishment of claims.		
	No charge made for Polici	es or Surveys.		

#### No charge made for P THOMAS SIMPSON, JR. Montreal, Dec. 17, 1858.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

WILL be OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER, at No. 16, CRAIG STREET, Montreal; in which a Complete Course of Education in the ENGLISH and s. d. THE United States CATHOLIC ALMANAC, for 1859, Price..... 1 3 CANADIAN BALLADS & occasional verses FRENCH Languages will be given by Mr. and Mrs. H. CLARKE, and M'lle. LACOMBRE, from London by THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, ..... 2 G For sale by D. &. J. SADLIER & CO.,

MUSIC, DRAWING, ITALIAN, and other accom-plishments, by competent Masters. A few Pupils can be received as Boarders, on rea-Cor. Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Sts.

sonable terms.

AN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

An EVENING CLASS for Adults. References are permitted to the Rev. Canon V. Pilon and the Rev. P. LeBlanc, at the Bishop's Palace; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, F. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal.

#### EVENING CLASSES.

THE PROFESSORS of the MONTREAL ACADE-MY have OPENED their EVENING CLASSES in their Rooms, BONAVENTURE HALL. Those desirous of availing themselves of their Course of Instruction, can enter on moderate Terms.

M. C. Heally will attend the Commercial and Mathematical departments. Pierce FitzGerald will attend the Classical depart-

ment. Hours of attendance from SEVEN to NINE P.M. Terms payable in advance.

### JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS

#### By the Subscribers,

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.: SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS ME-DALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC-TURES, &c., &c.

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

500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper.

50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils.

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#### CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Choir Book ; or the Morning and Even-

ing Service of the Catholic Church, oblong 4to., 300 pages, S2 00 The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses, Hymns, &c., half bound 38 cents. We have also, on hand, a good assortment of Pocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen

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Cer. Notre Dame & St. Francis Navier Sts., Sept. 16. Montreal.

### PATRICK DOYLE.

#### AGENT BROWNSON'S REVIEW?

AND "THE METROPOLITAN,"

TORONTO,

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

### D. O'GORMON,

#### BOAT BUILDER

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858.

N. B .- Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

rheum. [Established in 1826.]

# Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

vorst case of ringworm.

most desperate case of rheumatism.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

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CAPITAL,.....\$500,000.

FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE.

Office-No. 11, Lemoine Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies. The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Mer-

chandize contained therein. Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.

AUSTIN OUVILLIER, Agent. Montreal, October 8, 1859.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUEN-ZA, ASTHMA, CATARRII, any irri-Infion or Soreness of the Throat, IN-STANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Bron-chial Troches, or Cough Lozenges.-ROCHES

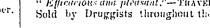
To PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

"If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."-CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

" Indispensable to public speakers."--- ZION'S HERALD. " An excellent article."-NATIONAL ERA, WASHING-

"Superior for relieving hourseness to anything we are acquainted with."-CHRISTIAN HERALD, CINCIN-NATI.

"A most admirable remedy."-Boston Journal. "Sure remedy for throat affections."-TRANSCRIPT "Efficacious and pleasant."-TRAVELLER. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.





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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

mouth. One to three bottles will care the worst kind of

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

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One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eves.

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

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

man, Place de Armes.	BURNETT'S COCOAINE.	language, of which an edition of 20,000 will be print-	BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale	scrofula.
	x∋A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing	ed, in order that the entire population of Canada	BELLS. an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-	DIRECTIONS FOR USE Adult, one table spoonful
BUY THE BEST:	the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is with-	may be led to take a determined interest in the im-	BELLS. boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-	per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon-
THE ONLY COMPLETE CATHOLIC	out a rival. It prevents the hair from falling off.	portant matters of which the work treats.	BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full	ful; children from five to eight years ten spoonful.
ALMANAC	It prevents the hair from failing of . It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.	The working Man, the Capitalist, the Young and	BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-	As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.
PUBLISHED IN AMERICA,	It is not greasy or sticky.	the Old, every class and every individual in the com- munity, should read this Tale.	BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space	Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases
-	It leaves no disagreeable ordor.	For sale at the Bookstores throughout Canada	BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation.	of Scrofula.
NOW READY;	It softens the hair when hard and dry.	Price 25 cents.	BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address	L'ENNEDVO CALO DUDUN O OVORUNO
DUNIGAN'S AMERICAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC	It soothes the irritated scalp skin.	The Trade and Country Merchants supplied on	A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents,	KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
FOR 1859.	It affords the richest lustre.	reasonable terms by WM. C. F. CAVERHILL, Booksel-	West Troy, N. Y	TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CONTAINING the CLERGY LIST for the BRITISH	It remains longest in effect.	ler and Stationer, Yonge St., Toronto, or by		MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
PROVINCES, and British West Indies, unusually Complete and Correct.	It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.	JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.	CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLIONS.	For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this
•	BURNETT'S COCOAINE.	CANADA DIRECTORY OFFICE,		immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag
IF PRICE 25 CENTS.	TESTIMONIAL.	Montreal, 22nd December, 1858.	UPWARDS of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES on	when going to bed.
Containing double the matter of any other at the	BOSTON, July 19, 1857.		Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels,	For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the
1. A full Calendar, important events, &c.	Messrs. J. BURNETT & CoI cannot refuse to state	JONAS WHITCOMB'S	Tales, and Novels, by Standard Authors, to which	improvement in a few days.
2. Sketches of the Religious Orders.	the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of	REMEDY FOR	Constant Additions are making at J. FLYNN'S	For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-
3. Sketches of Bishop Loras, Archbishop Walsh,	your excellent Hair Oil-(Oocoaine.)		CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER and REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 105 M'GILL STREET,	ent.
and Mother Catharine Sualding.	For many months my hair had been failing on,	ASTHMA, CATARRH, ROSE COLD,	Four Doors from Corner of Great St. James Street.	For Scales on an infiamed surface, you will rub it in
4 List of the Seen and Provinces with the date l	until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin	HAY FEVER, &c.	HOURS OF ATTENDANCEFrom 9 to 11. A.M.; and	to your heart's content: it will give you such real
of crection.	upon my head became gradually more and more in-	-	from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 8, P.M.	comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
o. All the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in the Huited States from official courses in a	famed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various	PREPARED from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known	N.BSubscribers, whose terms of subscription	For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid
much fuller form than heretofore given.	advertised hair washes, which I have since been told	to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all	have expired, are requested to return the books in	oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
6. All the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clorgy in	contained camphene spirit.	other appliances of medical skill had been abandon-	their possession to the Library, without further notice	1 face; in a short time are full of yellow matter, some
the British Provinces in North America, in J	By the advice of my physician, to whom you had	ed by him in despair. In no case of purely Ashma-	Montreal, September 16, 1858.	are on an inflamed surface, some are not: will emply
the Pritish West Indian and the Sandwich	chown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced	tic character, has it failed to give immediate relief,		the Untment freely, but you do not ruh it in
Islands.	its use the last week in June. The first application	and it has effected many permanent cures. Within	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S	For Sore Legs: this is a common disease more so
7. Alphabetical Lists of the Clergy in the United	allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four	the past two years this remedy has been used in		than is generally supposed ; the skin turns purple,
States and the British Possessions.	days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth	thousands of cases, with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no poisonous or injurious pro-	MARBLE FACTORY,	covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes
8. List of Priests Ordained in 1858.	of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted	perties whatevor, an infant may take it with perfect	BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-	forming running sores; by applying the Ointment the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,
9. An Obituary. 10. Prospectuses of Catholic Colleges and Acade-	will be induced to try the same remedy.	safety.	RACE.)	but you must keep on with the Ointment until the
mies at home and abroad, &c., &c.	Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.	[Letter from a Methodist Clergyman.]	attende anti-	skin gets its natural color.
BUY DUNIGAN'S COMPLETE ALMANAC.	A single application renders the hair (no matter	WARDSBORO', Vt., May 12, 1857.		This Ointment agrees with every flesh and gigas
0-2	how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days.	MR. BURNETT-I take great pleasure in briefly stat-		immediate relier in corry skin disease flesh is heir to.
	It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best	ing the wonderful effects of "WHITCOMB'S RENEDY		Price, 2s 6d per Box.
	and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared	FOR THE ASTHMA," on my wife. She had suffered for		Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War- ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
371 Broadway, New York.	by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by	years more than my pen can describe with the Spas-		For Sale by every Druggist in the United States
To be had at all the Catholic Bookstores through-	all druggists.	modic form of that terrible disease. I consulted nu-		and British Provinces.
out the country.	For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by	merous physicians of the highest celebrity to very		Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
	Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James	little or no purpose. As often as ten or twelve times in a year, she was brought to the very gates of death		readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of
JUST POBLISHED.	Street.	-requiring two or three watchers sometimes, for se-		the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-
	Dircen	veral days and nights in succession. At times, for		ton :
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, 371 Broadway		hours, it would seem as if every breath must be the		ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
New York, have now ready	CONVENT OF ST. MARGARET,	last. We were obliged to open doors and windows		Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you
MARIAN ELWOOD;	(Under the Direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross,)	in mid-winter, and resort to every expedient that af-		my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Age
OR,	AT	fection could devise to keep her alive. At one time she was so far gone, that her physician could not		lum your most valuable medicine. I have made
HOW GIRLS LIVE.		count the pulse. At length I heard of your "Reme-		USG OI it for scrolula, sore eves, and for all the human
BX	ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY, C.W.	dy"-it acted like a charm : it enabled her to sleep		so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-
ONE OF THEMSELVES.	THIS INSTITUTION, situated in a healthy and	quietly in a few minutes, and nearly broke up the		glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
A most interesting, lively and agreeable Tale of	agreeable locality, is now OPEN for the admission	disease. I keep it constantly on hand-and though		the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-
American Social Life.	of BOARDERS and DAY-SCHOLARS.	it has not cured her, it has done wonders in the way		covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by
Send Orders to	The Course of Education embraces every useful	of relief. I have never known it fail in more than	WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and	scrofula and other humors.
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,	and ornamental branch suitable for young Ladies.	one or two instances of affording immediate relief I am a Methodist clergyman, stationed here. I shall	all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; OHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
	Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission,		and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAF-	Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
(JAMES B. KIREEB)	provided the pupils conform to the general regula-	and you are at liberty to make any use of the fore-	TISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens	ANOTHER.
371 Broadway, New York.	tions of the House.	going facts that will benefit the afflicted Yours	of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-	Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing
	TERMS:	truly, KIMBALL HADLEY.	mentioned articles they may want will be furnished	you of the benchus received by the little ornhome in
WANTED,	Board and Tuition, per Quarter, in advance, £4 10	Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy is Prepared only by	them of the best material and of the best workman-	our charge, from your valuable discovers One in
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