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

The dwelling of Fairymount, towards which Angus was proceeding, was celebrated in Connemara, though few could boast of having seen it, and still fewer were acquainted with the secret paths which led to it. It had been constructed by a member of the Fitzgerald family who was "on his keeping," and who defied the agents of the law. This man could command the whole country, and, assisted by the peasants, had often captured the officers who attempted to capture him. According to popular tradition, he had subjected them to horrible tortures, such as carding and scorching on a red-hot griddle; and gouts of blood were still dabbled on the wall, where the jaded victums of Fitzgerald's cruelty were tortured first and shot afterwards. Ultimately George Robert Fitzgerald was killed in a skirmish with the English soldiers; and his ghost is popularly believed to haunt the strong-hold in which he committed crime, and wanders howling round the walls -scaring and terrifying all intruders. These legends gave a fantastic and supernatural character to Fairymount. On the other hand, the outlaws, who fled to this stronghold for refuge after the death of Fitzgerald, aggravated these absurd rumors and increased their safety by augmenting the fears of the peasants. In this way the Irish police (disconcerted by these incredible and contradictory rumors) concerning this unknown retreat, came ultimately to doubt the very existence of the place, and deemed Fairymount as fabulous as fairy-

Fairymount was, nevertheless, a reality; and we, in virtue of our power as romancer, shall introduce the reader before the arrival of the priest and companions.

This ancient dwelling of the ferocious Fitzgerald was situated nearly midway up the side of one of three mountains popularly known as the "Three Sisters." No visible path led to Fairymount; none but the initiated could tread the corkscrew ways which it was necessary to wind through in order to reach its interior. No one could approach the dwelling without being exposed to the fire of musketry from a sort of rampart which commanded the way. The inhabitants of Fairymount could not be deprived even by a blocade, of air, light, or exercise.-Above the building was a natural platform which spread out and formed a garden studded by numerous shrubs. In this shelf there was a rocky basin hewn by human hands to receive the water of a fountain—a holy well which furnished a pure and abundant beverage that was unchanged and inexhaustible at all seasons of the year. At the extremity of the garden stood a block of basalt, from the summit of which a vast and savage landscape might be surveyed. On one hand lay the Valley of the "Three Sisters" with its black and motionless lake; its death-like solitude, humid vapors, and foaming cascade; on the other was a little lap of mountain where Kavanagh dwelt. In the rere were more majestic mountains whose white summits seemed to soar, melt and mingle with the pale vapors of the wintry sky. A female leaning on this block of basalt, was gazing on the landscape which spread far and wide in every direction. A large shawl draped her head and shoulders like the plaid scarf of a Scotch mountaineer. The features which were discernible amid the foldings of the shawl, were characterised by a degree of beauty and delicacy which no one expected to find in such a place. In spite of the northern winds that occasionally inflicted their harsh kisses on her

Finally she left her post of observation and began to stray through the garden of Fairy-mount. "He does not come," she exclaimed; "I am always alone in this horrible house where the walls sweat blood! I cannot blame him however. He must provide for our security and procure provisions. But who would have said that I should ever support such terror and misery without dropping dead?" she stopped, and, for a

countenance, she remained perfectly motionless

apparently awaiting some one's return whom she

looked for with anxiety.

moment, yielded to an irresistible gush of grief.
"I must endeavor to appear content," she said-" he may come at any moment, and must which he would have willingly indulged if nothing remains but flight, while I am endeavornot suspect I have been weeping. Yes, yes, I alone. Lady Ellen suddenly rose and wiped his shall hide my sufferings from him. For him my eyes. eyes shall express only love! my lips open only to smile. He must know nothing—see nothing—firmer tone. "You know I have been always divine nothing of my secret sorrows. This I have promised; I shall give the lie to the old weaknesses of my sex. Pardon the folly for prophet of Lady's Church."

She approached the grante basin, dipped her

was gained to this singular dwelling, she exclaimed with affected gatety—"You seem very cautious to-day, Richard. Any news from the lowlands? Come in, come in. Your enemies are not here."

A lively athletic military looking man dressed like the peasants of the country, in dark frieze, but carrying, like a fowler, a firelock on his shoulder, bounded from a recess in which he lay concealed until his signal was answered. The lady stretched out her hand which he caught and kissed. "Do not be alarmed, my dear Ellen, but I met a peasant while I was fowling, who told me that he saw a horseman riding alone through the valley of the 'Three Sisters.' You know the appearance of a stranger always inspires me with suspicion. It was for that reason that just now

-. But there is nothing seriously alarming in the appearance of this stranger, I hope. Has Jack Gunn returned?" " No, Richard, I have seen no one; but as I

always become afraid when I remain long in this place by myself, I went out for a moment to breathe the fresh air."

"What can you possibly fear in such a stronghold as this?"

"They tell such frightful stories of this house and the gloomy caverns under it-I am, I confess, ashamed of myselt."

" Ellen, my dear Ellen, you were not born for this adventurous life. I perceive it more and more every day."

While thus talking, they approached the house, when Richard resumed in a tone of gaiety.

"While the enemy is coming we shall have a perfect feast to-day. I shot four wild ducks, and Jack, the cook, will make a perfect feast of them. But you are very silent, my love."

A foregoing remark of Richard had affected Ellen's mind to such a degree that she was afraid to speak lest her voice should betray her emotion. Richard looked in her face.

"Ellen," said he, "you have been weeping, my love."

"I! not at all, Richard. You mistake! The cold wind blowing on my eyes has filled them with rheum."

Richard said nothing, but shook his head with a melancholy air. They entered a vaulted room -nearly destitute of furniture. A pyramid of turf was blazing on the hearth, diffusing cheerful light and genial warmth. Richard placed his gun in a corner and nut his game on a book.— He then sat down before his companion. Both were silent for a moment.

"Ellen," said Richard, at last, " you are unhappy." She expressed dissent by shaking her head. "It's useless to deny it, Ellen. I had long suspected—but am now certain you are unhappy. I knew well you had too much confidence in your own strength when you-so young, so delicate, and so accustomed to luxuries-consented to share the hard fortunes of an outlaw. I foresaw this melancholy relapse when I made you the associate of my misfortunes and dangers. You must remember that, in spite of the ineffable consolations your society afforded me, I ex-

perienced remorse in accepting it." "Richard, do not say so," said the young lady, putting her arm round the neck of the outlaw, and giving way to a gush of tears.

"It is impossible to hide it from you, Richard; my tears betray my secret. Yes, I must confess, amid the privations, terrors, and sufferings which overwhelm me, I sometimes remember the past. But you must pardon a few tears called forth by the memory of a happy and joyous infancy—an old father, whose kindness I recall while his faults are forgotten. Do not suppose my regret for other days diminishes my affection for you, and -

"You have given me so many proofs of your affection that I cannot doubt your love. But what am I to do? It is impossible to see you afflicted without making some effort to relieve you, as the poet says-

'Neque enim cœlestia tingi Ora decet lacrymis.

"It is only too true, dear and generous lady," added Richard with tenderness, "I have caused your misfortunes—I have dragged you down into the abyss into which I, myself, plunged."

Richard hid his face in his hands and stifled the sobs-suppressed the paroxysms of grief, object at which the government aims. For you,

"Forgive me, Richard," she resumed, in a which I blush. The pleasure of being near you

When she reached the portal by which admission | These affectionate words were uttered with so | these parties.

much sincerity, simplicity and candor that the out-law quivered. Thelgloom passed from his coun-tenance, which became radiant with hope. He took the lady in his arms, and strained her to his breast convulsively.

At this moment the hoarse bray of a horn was heard outside. The two young people started up, moved to different parts of the room, and listened with profound attention.

"That is the alarm," said Richard, with agitation. "The traveller must have been unquestionably a government spy in disguise."

"What matter about him, Richard. You are surely too brave to fear a single man. But the sound is approaching, and Jack Gunn will be suffering under misfortunes to accuse innocent they found Kavanagh ambushed behind the natuhere in a moment, and let us know what he means by this noise."

"I shall go out on the terrace and meet him. In our position we cannot be too cautious." Richard was hastening out when three men

rushed wildly and precipitately into the hall. "Make your escape as fast as you can," exclaimed Tom Kavanagh, "the soldiers are com-

ing."
The lady uttered a cry of distress and terror; but Richard, knowing Kavanagh's simplicity, thought the latter might be mistaken. He turned to Gunn for more reliable information,-

"It is only too true," exclaimed Gunn, "the soldiers are rapidly approaching. We got some inkling of it early this morning, but did not expect them so soon. They are only half a mile distant at the very farthest, and consist of infantry, cavalry, and peelers. In short they are too many for us. That's all I have to say."

"Very good," said the outlaw calmly, "but there is no proof that they know the way to Tairymount, and-

At this moment, Richard's eye fell upon the priest, whom he had hitherto mistaken for one of the country people. Angus threw off his cloak. "Richard, you may speak without apprehen-

sion," said Angus, "I am your brother; I love you warmly, and only want to save your life." He embraced the outlaw with cordial affection, but Richard neither returned nor refused his caresses.

The moment Angus revealed himself, Ellen, blushing, trembling and confused, took refuge in the darkest part of the room; but her agitation was unnoticed by either of the brothers. Having extricated himself from Angus's embrace, Richard said to Gunn in an irritated tone—

"You disobeyed my orders; you betrayed me. I told you to let no one know where I

lived, and, above all---"

"My dear Richard, accuse no one of a fault of which I alone am culpable," said the priest with dignity. "I had been long desirous of discovering your retreat. I should never have made you out if a dying ribbon-man, in a neighboring county, had not communicated the secret -in an imperfect manner-while I was attending him on his death bed. When I met Gunn and Kavanagh I told them that if they valued your life they must let me see you. You should find in your own heart, Richard, motives to excuse the faults of your servants."

These words, uttered in a tone of melancholy reproach, appeared to touch Richard.

"You are right, Angus. I thank you for your devotedness. You will soon know—but what are you doing here?" he said, suddenly addressing Kavanagh and Gunn. "Station yourselves behind the terrace, and see what's going on. If anything occurs, bring me word immediately. Above all, don't let yourselves be seen." He gave them additional instructions in a low tone, and they went out with their fire-

While Richard was speaking to these men, the priest managed stealthily to approach Lady

Ellen. "Take courage, Lady Ellen, your liberation

is at hand," said the priest in a whisper. The young woman looked fixedly at him as if she did not well understand his words. The man who was the cause of her misery. But the next moment he was beside Richard, who observed him with an air of suspicion.

"Few words are necessary in our present cirstances, Richard," said the priest in a serious tone. "You see the dangers which threaten you, for it is perfectly clear that you are the ing to repair the fault you have been guilty of a crime of which I deemed you incapable."

"What crime do you mean, Angus?"

"The unpardonable crime of tearing a young female from her father's arms to gratify the bitter hate with which you regard her family, and thus running the risk of bringing dishonor on her -of being the object of all your thoughts, vastly innocent head. At this moment you are sufferfingers in the water, and endeavored to wash surpasses the advantages I regret. And as to ing the penalty of that guilty act. I am quite away the traces of tears. While thus employed, my father, did he not set me an example of in- certain that Lord Powerscourt is the person a shrill, distant whistle, repeated three times, difference when he abandoned me. Come, it is who has prompted the government to send a re- extraordinary trouble of mind increased the susmade her start. "That's he," she exclaimed, past. I do not weep now, Richard. I assure giment, I might say, an army, into these inaccesand was immediately moving as light as a fairy through the garden in the direction of the door.

I love you tenderly, and shall sible mountains. You must know, Richard, what you have to expect if you fall into the hands of "Colonel," said the old trumpeter, "t

"Yes, yes," replied the outlaw, in a bitter as a guide. Kavanagh and I succeeded in retone, "I know I have been condemned, and my cognising this rascal at a distance. His name is brother, I dare say, has approved of the sentence. But I cannot be convinced that the government secrets of Fairymount." is acquainted with the place of my retreat. But should it be known to them, we are not entirely destitute of the means of defending ourselves in this place."

HRONICLE.

"Do not speak in that manner, my dear Richard. Do not suppose that it is possible for me to share the feelings of those who have reduced you to the miserable condition in which I see you placed. Do not be so unjust and cruel to me, Richard; it is the common error of persons parties of producing the disasters which embitter their minds and exasperate their hearts. Let us come to an understanding: what course do you intend to pursue? Will you make vain and futile efforts at resistance, or will you avail yourself of the subterraneous passages under this building to effect your escape, and fly to some foreign country? If you do, you must forsake your prisoner, for it would be inhuman as well as mpossible to compel her to accompany you."

"Since you are so fertile in suppositions, Angus, you cannot find it very difficult to imagine that I will conduct Lady Ellen into the subterraneous passage you mention-the secret of which I am alone acquainted with. Why should I not retain her until the English army has quitted these mountains? This would not be so difficult; for there are recesses in the caverns into which it would be very easy to introduce in an instant provisions sufficient to support life a long time. Thus I should not be separated from iny prisoner, as you term her, and I could-

Richard paused, for he saw Lady Ellen recoiling in terror, and a sardonic smile played upon his features.

"Richard," said Angus, "do not take pleasure in appearing worse than you really are. Neither often looked pointedly at the rocks, and indicatyour past sufferings nor your present anger would ed them to one another, as places from which justify you in such conduct towards an innocent | death might issue any momens to mow them girl, who was the attached friend of our unhappy | down. sister. Let me in my turn explain the plan which I have framed for your safety; for I had ened. About twenty miles from this spot, in Kilkerran harbor, a French vessel is at present anchored, with the captain of which I am acquainted. This captain has pledged himself to take you secretly on board, and land you in short distance right before the terrace. But the France, where you will be safe. You may reach road undulated deeply in the interval which se-Kilkarren narbor before dawn, if you walk all parated Fairymount from the guide. The latnight, and if you present the Frenchman with a letter which I have prepared, he will take you ceed farther lest a ball from the terrace should on board at once. As for my part, I shall take reward his treason. He stopped short, and in-Lady Ellen by the hand, and present her to the dicated by a sign the remainder of the way to commanding officer of the English troops .--When these two things are affected, the military firmed by an attempt on the part of Jack Gunn, expedition will no longer have an object, and I am convinced it will be countermanded."

Richard listened with attention, and seemed to hesitate.

"I find I have been once more mistakeu as to your intentions, Angus," said he in a cordial tone, "you are a good brother, forgive me. The execution of your plan seems perfectly facile; but before I answer, I am desirous of learning as all that. I'll role down the rocks that are what Lady Ellen thinks."

The young lady seemed confounded by this sudden appeal. Then recovering herself, she ran up to Richard and took him by the hand.

"Richard, you already know my answer. I on that point." shall never consent——" Her utterance was arrested by suffocating sobs. other with stupe

"What does she say?" asked the priest.

of irony and sadness, " feels some little pity for which she has experienced so many privations think - I fancy I recognise -Oh, my God! is it and sufferings, she will feel regret on quitting the possible!" pleasure of meeting her family, and leading again that life of luxury to which she was long accustomed, will doubtless speedily remove such troublesome recollections."

"Do not say so," exclaimed Lady Ellen with impetuosity, " for were I to expire with shame at the feet of your reverend brother-"
"Richard," resumed Angus with a frown,

"What is the meaning of those words? Why loves me, I am sure he loves me." should Lady Ellen receive the news of her deliverance in this manner?"

"The poor girl," said Richard, "is unprepared for so great a change; and a little perplexity is natural under such circumstances.

Lady Ellen was incapable of answering the your deliverance." sarcasms of the outlaw; she was agitated by a violent struggle between love and duty, and eyes. knew not which should gain the mastery. Her picions of Angus, when the arrival of Jack tered when I carried you out of the churchyard

is lost; a traitor is serving among the English ed!"

Pat Kirwan. He has shown the 'peelers' the

"That is very probable," said Richard; "I was long suspicious of Pat Kirwan; but he luckily does not know much. I shall go myself and see what the enemy looks like. We shall then know how to shape our conduct. Come, Angus," said he, addressing his brother, " there is nothing to hinder you and Lady Ellen from

coming out and looking at your liberators."

The two brothers went upon the terrace, and Lady Ellen moved after them mechanically; ral parapet, taking aim at some distant object.

"You villain!" are you going to fire!" said

Richard. "Do you want to show them where we are?"

Tom Kavanagh laid aside his firelock. "Faix, I believe your honor is right. I never thought of it; but its enough to set one mad !- so it is, to see one of the villians of dhragoons hunting my Biddy, the mother of five children; an' that's what turned my brain. The rascals! they won't leave a potato in my cabin for my childer, nor a dhrap o' whiskey for my friends.'

Without attending to his complaints, Richard thrust Tom to one side, and anxiously perused the enemy. At the first glance Richard was convinced there was treachery in the case. The assailants were scrupulously following the corkscrew sinuosities which led to Fairymount; at times they disappeared in the deep hollows and foldings of the hills, and one might fancy they had gone astray; but this error was of no long continuance; they reappeared speedily at the precise point where alone it was practicable to proceed. Nevertheless, their advance was dilatory, either on account of the roughness of the road, or from apprehensions of attack, for they

"Their attack," said Richard, " is well conducted. Sentries have been placed at every no other object in coming here but to rescue you point to guard the passes of the mountains.—from the terrible fate with which you are threat-Were it not for the cavern and the subterraneous passage we should be captured like rabbits in a burrow. Their guide deserves his wages."

At this moment, the guide, who was moving hetween four soldiers, was seen standing a ter perceived this, and apparently refused to prothe soldiers. His fears might have been con-"Yer honor," said he, addressing Richard in a low tone, "Pat Kirwan is a nice mark; if yer honor permits it. I'll waste a little powder and ball on him."

"Let him alone," said Richard, " one traitor in such a multitude, is neither bere nor there."

"Ob, yer bonor," said Kavanagh in his turn, we must not let them into Fairymount so easy piled up there, and for this time at least the Sassanachs will return as they came."

"No, Tom," replied the outlaw, "we shall make no resistance. I have made up my mind

Kavanagh and Jack Gunn looked on one another with stupefaction.

All on a sudden Lady Ellen uttered an ex-"Lady Ellen," said Richard, with a mixture clamation of Joy. "Richard-your Reverence!" cried she, pointing with her finger through an unhappy fugitive who is destined henceforth the natural crenels of the terrace, towards a perto remain alone in the world without hope or son enveloped in furs, whom we have already inconsolation. In spite of the long captivity in dicated as head of the expedition, " Do you not

> "It is your father-Lord Powerscourt himself!" said Augus, warmly, " you see nothing can arrest him; neither the intemperance of the weather nor his advanced age, when his beloved daughter is to be recovered.

> "It is very true," said Lady Ellen, thoughtfully. " Poor father-how weak and tottering he seems!-Oh, this attachment and courage effaces the recollection of another period-he

> "Do you not also remark, Lady Ellen," said Richard with irony, "the officer who accompames your father, and seems to threaten us with his sword of parade. You know him also, I make no doubt; and he too will share the joy of

The young girl blushed and cast down her

"Lady Ellen," added the outlaw in a lower tone, "do you remember the words that you ut-- kill me rather than replace me in the hands "Colonel," said the old trumpeter, "the day of that monster'-Ellen, you are greatly chang-

"You are mistaken "murmured the lady with energy, "I hate him as much as ever."

Meantime the assailants had doubtless perceived something moving behind the rocks, and, being no doubt ignorant of the number of their enemies, prudently halted to concentrate their forces. The danger was becoming imminent.-" Brother !" said Angus with agitation, " there is not a moment to be lost-you must take measures to save yourself."

"You are right, Angus," answered Richard: " it is time for us to separate. Gunn, you will accompany me; for if they find you here, you know the fate that awaits you. Karanagh may remain hidden while the soldiers are in the country, and will go back to his cottage after their departure, where he will have nothing to fear, at least for some time. As to you my poor Jack !" continued be, addressing Gunn, " you are free to | Ellen, electrified, was going to answer, but Aufollow me, however miserable my condition may gus, who began to understand the real nature of henceforth be. Do you consent?

"What? Do I consent?" cried the old trumpeter, "I should like to see the place where yer honor will go without having me at yer heels. My preparation will not take me much time ; all my baggage is contained in my pockets."

"What?" said Richard with emotion. " are you really willing to follow me without knowing

where I am going ?" "Wherever you go I go likewise," said Jack, "Hold, Colonel! you know there is a place where we can go, let these peelers and soldiers do as they like. But if I refused to fellow you wherever you showed me the way, I should deem myself a scoundrel."

They re-entered the house; the solid oak door was shut with care, and secured with bolts to afford the fugitives time to escape. While Angus Angus carried her rapidly out of the cavern into rapidly added a few words to his letter to the the hall; he then closed the cavern and opened French Captain, and Jack Gunn collected the the external door, which the besiegers were scanty effects of his master, Richard led Lady about to break open. Ellen into the most obscure corner of the hall.

"Lady Ellen!" said Richard, in a low tone. but with extreme mildness, "let us separate without recrimination or complaint. What has occurred is perhaps inevitable. You are not less adorable on account of the affection. generosity, and strength of soul you have ex-bibited in the frightful difficulties we have passed through, than for the consolations you have lavished on a poor outlaw. Farewell !- I hope you shall be happy! My heart at this moment contains neither gall nor anger. Whereever I may go I shall cherish your memory with respect, and should we never meet again-"

"Richard! do not say we shall never meet again!" said the young lady bursting into tears "Circumstances at present force me to separate from you; but we shall doubtless see better days! I shall never forget that we were visible !" affiauced by your angelic sister, and that we are united by indissoluble ties. Happen what may, I swear I shall have no other spouse! I swear

"No swearing, my dear child," said O'Byrne, placing his hand upon her lips, "Withdraw the precipitate engagement; you cannot foresee the exigencies which you may have to endure, music; "will you suffer them to escape a second the necessities and duties you may have to submit to. I who am free from all social prejudices can assure you that no other woman can charged through the interstices of the gate .-ever possibly be loved by him who has once The explosion was so loud-the thunder of the obtained your heart. It will not be difficult on echoing caverns so prodigious, it roared and remy part to keep this promise; for no woman verberated in so horrible a manner that it seemcould possibly wish to share my destiny. I have only one request to ask of you, Ellen; you are going to enter that fashionable world last, and the smoke of the powder was dissipated, in which you were born; you will recover the the light of the torches was no longer visible; honors, wealth, and dignity which are the privile- but they could hear the faint sounds of the disges of elevated station, in the course of that hap- tant horn, as if supernatural beings were laughpy life which is opening before you, you will meet poor Irishmen at every pace, whose sufferings you can mitigate, whose faults you may pardon, and whose miseries you may assuage; now, promise me that, under all circumstances you will prove a friend and protectress to the poor-promise to remember that shelt r, and have shared the privations and the agonies of an outlaw."

"Richard! Richard! is it to insult me you offer me such advice? Has not my choice been long fixed on the poor of whom you speak, and have I not forgotten the prejudices of my education, and my father himself for the sake of the poor? Besides, Richard, you forget-"

A prodigious sound of trampling, mingled with exclamations, was heard upon the terrace. Karanagh, who had been watching at the window, returned in headlong haste-" Let us be off, my lord !-let us be off !" he exclaimed in a stiffed roice, "they are surrounding the house, and the doors which they are breaking will not long keep them out !"

"Yes: go!" said Angus; " fly!" and so saying, he handed a letter to Richard which he had just written. "Go; go I and may the Lord protect you!"

Richard squeezed his hand, "Brother! farewell forever!" said Richard in an altered voice. " When you kneel down to pray for my mother

and my sister, pray also for me!" Jack Gunn had lighted two torches of bogwood: he gave one to Kavanagh, whilst he carried the other and his master's baggage himself. They opened the lateral door, and found themselves in a kind of obscure recess which was backed by the side of the mountain. A solid palisade of thick oak planks defended the entrance of the vast caverns of Fairymount, or brungean tighe na sighe, as the Irish people called it. A humid and sharp wind issued from the aperture, as if it were the breathing of this gloomy gulf. Gunn bastened to open the massive bars of wood which served as an interior gate. As they turned on their rusty binges, they produced a harsh grating sound, which seemed prolonged through the depths of the galleries; the light of the torches broke against the abrupt rocks which formed the vault of this subterraneous retreat, and aggravated its dismal aspect. "It is useless to go farther!" said Richard, stopping at the entrance of the cavern, "Angus-Lady Ellen! let us separate here | The question then to be asked of the author of the -This gloomy cavern, often dyed with human blood, is neither fit for a man of peace nor a timid lady. Once more—farewell! and may Heaven grant you every species of prosperity.

wards Richard and grasped his dress with convulsive clutch. "Richard! Richard!" she exclaimed, " you shall never leave me!"

All the stoicism of the outlaw forsook him at this spontaneous cry of passion and despair: he clasped Ellen convulsively to his bosom.

"Well, then," cried he impetuously, " are you sire it ?—In spite of the entire world I will take reignity is to be reduced to a temporal state without desirous of accompanying me-do you really deyou with me, and nothing on earth shall separate us a second time.—Speak—say a word, and even hall itself shall not tear you from my arms!"

There was something savage in his voice: his eyes glittered in the shadow as held the young girl suspended in the air like an infant. Lady the case, seized her by her dress.

"Lady Ellen!" he exclaimed with authority your father is at hand-he is waiting for you!" These words seemed to recall Lady Ellen to herself; she shut her eyes and made a feeble ef-

fort to extricate herself. "It is true—it is my duty to go to my father!

A sardonic smile curled Ricard's lips: he nevertheless, kissed the young lady's forehead, placed her carefully on her feet; then, addressing a last sign of farewell to Angus, he followed his two companions with hasty strides.

Lady Ellen, not knowing what she was doing -beside herself with grief, made an effort to call him back, but the words died upon her lips, and the sounds she uttered were inarticulate.-

"The rebels are fled?" cried the priest; "but Lady Ellen Wingfiel has escaped I-Let Lord Powerscourt come forward and receive his

" My darling child !" cried the old man, pushing his way through the peelers, "where is she! -where is she ?- Heaven has taken pity on a noble family which was on the verge of extinction!"

Lady Ellen fell into her father's arms in a state of insensibility.

"Where are those traitors-where are those murderers?" cried Sir George, springing sword in hand into the hall. A forgotten flambeau showed him the entrance by the subterraneous passage. "Force open that barrier," cried Sir George with a roar of exasperation: "there is one of those scoundrels with whom I have a recknning to settle-stop, stop-they are still

And in reality at a vast distance the last pale ray of the torches was still discernible. At the same time the remote sound of a horn appeared to issue from the bowels of the earth.

"What are you waiting for?" resumed Sir George, speaking to the peelers, who were listening with an air of terror to the subterraneous time ?-fire-fire upon them at once!'

Ten or twelve muskets were immediately dised as if the roof had fallen slap down on the refugees. When the frightful uproar died away at ing and mocking at the agents of authority.

(Conclusion in our next.)

For the following abridgment of a Pastoral Letter on the temporal power of the Popes, from the Archbishop of New York and other Preintes you have been yourself destitute of friends and of the Church in the United States, we are indebted to the New York Metropolitan Record:

At the close of our Council we are impelled, dearly beloved Brethren, as well by sincere affection as by duty, to address to you some words of exhortation and encouragement. Your fidelity to your Bishops and your Pastors in co-operating with every purpose of good, not merely for the present, but for the future of our Holy Religion in this country, is worthy of all praise.

We exhort you, dearly brothren, to persevere in this, and to leave an example for those who are to

succeed us. The education of Catholic youth in a Catholic manner, to which we have so often called your attention, should be still the object of your anxious care. Wherever it is possible, whether in city or town, or rural district, let the Catholic priest and Catholic parents organize Catholic schools for the training of youth. We would also exhort the Reverond Clergy to superintend from time to time, by personal inspection, the progress and working of these schools, and not leave them altogether to the direction of the Teacher, however worthy of confi-

dence he may be. The present position of the Sovereign Pontiff is such as to awaken our anxious solicitude. The enemies of religion having exhausted their malice in various assaults against the Church during the last two or three hundred years, and having been disappointed in the results of their attacks upon her faith, have now concentrated their hostility against her supreme head, Pius IX., successor of St. Peter and Vicar of Christ upon earth. They do not profess to deprive him of his supreme spiritual authority; for, in that attempt, they know they could not succeed. But it is proposed to diminish, if not altogether to destroy, his temporal power and, as we understand their language, to give him back to us and two hundred millions of Catholics over the globe a most respectably sustained pensioner and prisoner in Rome, with an extent of territory so limited that nothing shall be found therein except peace and happiness

This programme of political intentions is shadowed forth in a recent publication, which the newspapers ascribe to no less a personage than the Emperor

of the French. We do not believe that it is his production. To admit it as such would, in our judgment, be a libel on his Catholic feelings and on his great intellect .--In this document it is stated "that the temporal anthority exercised by the Sovereign Pontiff is essential to the welfare of the Catholic Church." This is true; and the Pope has this temporal authority .pamphlet is simply this: If such authority is essential to the Catholic Church, as you admit, why do you propose to take it away? For the pamphlet adds, "that whilst the temporal power of the Pope

He was already following Jack. Gunn, who a state of any extent. The temporal power of the deadly weapons. Thus, as we are convinced, the went before, waving his torch, when Lady Ellen, pope is most essential first proposition. But that the free sentiment of the people in the States of the went before, waving his torch, when Lady Ellen, same power be limited to a State without any extent. Church has been, by the necessity of the case, sife in a transport of irresistible feeling rushed to second proposition. The Emperor of the French ed and repressed. Those who loved the government. -second proposition! The Emperor of the French

is not the man to fall into such a contradiction.

The document goes on to say, "that France has not run the risk of a great war-gained four victo-ries-lost 50,000 men-spent 300,000,000 francs, with a view that Austria might on the morrow of peace resume in the Peninsula the domination she

exercised on the eve of her defeat." Who would imagine that the conclusion to be drawn from this statement is, that the Pope's soveany extent?

We know, dearly beloved brethren, that this foresnadowing of approaching evils to the Church will bring affliction to your hearts as it has to ours. But we cannot separate without raising our unanimous voice in solemn protest against the violence and injustice, as well as the unchristian policy that is now broached, in plausible language, as a mere covering for the designs of wicked men. The designs and principles declared, so far as they are intelligible to us, make it our duty to denounce, to detest and abhor them, since they imply an invasion of the sacred rights, a coercion of the will even, of the Sovereign Pontiff, to whose divinely derived authority and august person we proclaim ourselves devoted in

life and in death. We claim the right to give public expression to our sentiments and convictions on this subject. We are an integral portion of 200,000,000 of Catholics, whose eyes are constantly turned to the See of Peter and its Supreme Pontiff. For us the question is not whether Austria conquers France, or France conquers Austria, in a sanguinary war, with which the Holy Father, as representative of the Prince of Peace, has had nothing to do. It is not for us to settle whether the Dukes and Duchesses of Parma, Modens, and Tuscany shall ever return to the government of their States or not. Their's are but the dy-nasties of family, and it is for others to contend whether one family or another shall occupy their place. We wish, of course, that in all things the laws of justice may prevail. But there is a territory in which we have a supreme interest. It is called the States of the Church. We belong to the Church. The Pope of Rome is our supreme spiritual head. We wish to have access to him on soil where he shall be free. We claim the privilige of approaching the Eternal City, where he and his predecessors have reigned and ruled from time immemorial. The moment we tread its soil we feel that we have entered on ground which is and ought to be common to the same two hundred millions of our fellow Catholics. We claim the right and the privilege to pass from any ship of any nation, by the port of Ancona on the Adriatic or Civita Vecchia on the Mediterrane in, or by any other port in the Papal States, to consult our Holy Father without let or hindrance on matters appertaining to religion, and feel at the same time that we are in the States of the Church, and therefore not on a foreign soil.

In proclaiming, therefore, our solemn protest against any invasion of the temporal rights of the Pope, we do not consider ourselves as interfering in a question that is foreign to us. But we do so by virtue of a double right : one is, the right of giving free expression to our convictions; and the other is, the interest which, in common with all Catholics, we claim to possess in the integrity of the States of the Church.

In this country the government treats us, as it does all citizens, without favor, without prejudice, without partiality. It does not claim nor wish to interfere with our attachment to our supreme spiritual head. And if an attempt should be made to destroy the sovereignty of the Holy Father, or diminish its extent, its our right, as free American citizens, as well as prelates of the Church of God, to protest and to resist. We are members of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. An attack on the States of the Church, we are free to declare beforehand, shall be considered as an attack upon us and upon our rights.

The temporal authority of the Pope is one of these questions. His title as it stands to-day, is beyond all dispute the most legitimate that can be put forward by any sovereign in Europe-or in the world. Trace history backwards, and you will find that no rival claimant has ever appeared—that no dynasty has ever been displaced or sent into exile by him or his predecessors-that his title is confirmed by centuries-that it has been ratified by the consent of all the nationsof Christendom-that no protest has ever been recorded in the archives of the human race, against its validity. But some perhaps will inquire into the origin of this title. We answer that the origin does not appear on human record. All we know is, that after the conversion of Constantine the Great, the seat of Empire was transferred from Rome to Byzantium During the immediate subsequent ages the Emperor and his successors withdrew not only their presence, but also their protection from the people of Italy. The people ceased not to invoke the aid of the Emperor in periods of trial and of desolation, of famine, pestilence and invasion by barbarous nations. To their appeal no answer came, nor any aid. In these trying circumstances the people raised their hands to the Sovereign Pontiff, calling upon him to be their temporal Saviour, as well as their Father. Neither were they disappointed. In famine he supplied, as far as possible, their wants. In pestilence he was among them as their comforter. At the approach of cruel invasion he west forth from the Eternal City barebeaded, to meet the barbarian leader-to offer his own person for the sacrifice-but to plead for the safety of the people. In this act of charity, it is well known that his pleading and his influence became, on more than one occasion, a shield of pro-

tection for their otherwise abandoned nation. Popular history states that at a subsequent period Pepin and Charlemagne of France made him a donation of this same territory, with additional grants of extension as to its surface and population. There is certainly some truth connected with this statement. But we do not understand it in the sense which the phraseology of our popular history would seem to indicate. Our understanding is, that Pepin and Charlemagne did make some additional concessions, increasing the extent of the Pope's temporal dominion. They may indeed have signed their names to documents confirming the right of the sovereign Pontiff to exercise civil dominion in the States of the Church. But the merit of their conduct on that occasion consists in the fact that they reverenced and strengthened in the Supreme Sovereign of the Church, a title with which he was already invested. They were Catholic princes. They could have taken away from the Pope his temporal dominion. But instead of doing so, they confirmed it, and for this their memory has been precious and gratefully cherished by Catholics everywhere.

Now, if such he the character and the validity of the title by which the Sovereign Pontiff rules as a temporal Prince, can it be taken away by violence, either on the part of his subjects, or of the soverigns of other States? Certainly not without injustice.

During the late troubles in Northern Italy, no power declared war against the States of the Church But it appears that by a process quite unworthy of Catholic rulers, treason has been encouraged, discontent propagated and a spirit of rebellion fomented among the people of what is called the Romag-

Many of us have travelled through Italy and are well acquainted with the condition of things in the Papal States. It is well known that, for a period of forty years and more, there have been two governments in the States of the Church. One, the open, mild, paternal government of the Holy See. This was on the surface of the soil. The other was a subterraneau government, organised and supported by arch conspirators. Its decrees were never published, but its secret enactments were carried in-

of the Holy Father did not dare to say so openly .-That would have compromised their temporal interest, perhaps their lives, and thus there is no country in the world in which the sincerity of political sentiment, whatever it may be, has been so artistically concealed, as by the people of the Roman States. Are they in favor of the Carbonari? As a people they have not said so. Are they in favor of the more recent conspirators? They have not, as a people, so declared themselves. Are they in favor of the Poutifical government as a people, or taking them one by one? The answer to this question might be a shrug of the shoulders. They are afraid of the subterranean cabinet, and the terrible edicts which it has the means to execute in secresy and in blood.

We do not admit, therefore, the plea which is put forward as a pretext for depriving our Holy Father of the temporal government of his States .-Or, if we do admit it, we trace its existence to the agency, in part, of the very powers who now make it a plea for the rapine which, from the outset, it was in their mind to perpetrate.

Take away the fear inspired by the subterranean government, which has so long kept Italy in a state of fermentation, and the people of the Romagna will be perfectly contented under the mild governmen; of

It is said that if Louis Napoleon should withdraw his troops from Rome, neither the government nor the life of the Holy Father would be safe. This may be true, but we are sorry that such language was ever employed. It implies that the Pope is already in bondage-it implies an insult to all Catholics .-It is a menace, as well as an indignity. We do not look to the Emperor of France, or the Emperor of Austria, or any Prince, for the safety of God's Church, and its supreme head on earth. These her Divine Founder will protect and sustain by the infinite resources of His ever watchful Providence .-And if princes are weary of the glorious privilege which God has conferred on them, of protecting the Sovereign Pontiff, let them abdicate any such pretensions. Let them not however, spring upon Catholic Christendom, without notice, a policy so cruel, so unjust as that which they seem to meditate.

The policy shadowed forth in the document to which we have referred, is said in the newspapers to be in entire accordance with the views of the British Cabinet. It appears that the Ministers of England acknowlege the legitimacy of revolution, partly because it is the origin of their present national condition, and the source of their individual authority and importance in carrying on the government. Indeed, one might ask, can this be the same Great Britain which spent millions of money, and sacrificed thousands of lives, to crush the practical application of this principle, when these United States, then only British colonies, attempted to put in practice the doctrine now proclaimed by the official authority of British rulers? Is this the same Great Britain that sacrificed men's lives and millions of their property to crush out the results of French Revolution, and which, at the bayonet's point, imposed upon the French people, then maddened and misled like the people of the Romagna, a dynasty which they had rejected? Is this the same Great Britain that made the Irish patriots of '98 familiar with the triangle of torture and the scaffold of death, for no crime except that of attempting to put into practice the principles which it now promulgates? Is this the same Great Britain which crushed the Cauadian people in the year 1838, for their attempts to carry out what is now considered and reported to be a legitimate principle of human government?-Is this the same Great Britain which authorized the tying at the cannon's mouth of patriots and of princes in Hindoostan, to be shot in fragments through the air, because they had attempted in the name of their own country to have a government compatible with their own will and in strict conformity with the rules which Downing street now proclaims as legitimate, or at least applicable to the relations between his Holiness the Pope and his revolting subjects in the Romagna? But even later, it is but yesterday, so to speak, that the people of the fonian Islands claimed in the most respectful manner the privilege of annexing themselves to the government of Greece, and this identical government refused it. Still inconsistent or hypocritical as they must be, they declare forecoth, that rebellion and revolution are to be encouraged in the States of the Church.

The race of public men of former times, great for evil as they might have been for good, seems to have passed away and given place to a generation who have inherited their policy without having inherited

their candor.

Having touched on this part of the subject, it is impossible for us to forget what has happened to France, the brave and unconquerable France-what has happened to the crushed and bleeding Polandwhat has happened to the long-persecuted and still suffering Ireland. And if temporal governments have had in regard to these and other nations their own way, they should understand that their success has resulted more from Catholic conscience than from cowardice of any kind. But let England pause. She is by no means omnipotent.

But it is said, as already intimated, that the people are discontented with their government and that if the Pope wishes to continue their Sovereign, it will be necessary to make many reforms in the civil administration of his States. And this doctrine is preached by princes and politicians, who, in their own countries, govern to a great extent, not so much by reforms as by standing armies. Who is there on the earth that can have the effrontery to call on Pius IX. to make reforms? Of all princes in modern times he went forth first and farthest, almost immediately after his election, in the way of granting reforms to bis people.

The Holy Father, when he retired from Rome, or in his retreat to Gæta, used the following words: Among the motives which incline me to take this tep, the most important one is, to have full liberty in the exercises of the supreme power of the Holy Sec, which, under the present circumstances, the Catholic world might naturally conclude was no longer free in our hands.

The chalice of bitterness which is pressed to the ips of Pius IX, may not pass away in consequence of even our prayers, for God has His own method of protecting his Church and governing the world. But at all events, it may bring some consulation to the heart of our revered Most Holy Father, to know that even his distant children on these shores sympa-

thise with him in his present afflictions. Given at New York this 19th day of January, the rear of our Lord 1860.

† JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New York, State of New York. † JOHN McCLOSKEY, Bishop of Albany,

State of New York.

JOHN BERNARD FITZPATRICK, Bishop of Boston, State of Massachuzetts. † JOHN TIMON, Bishop of Buffalo, State of

New York.

JOHN LOUGHLIN, Bishop of Brooklyn, State of New York.
† JAMES ROOSEVELT BAYLEY, Bishop of

Newark, State of New Jersey. † LOUIS D. GOESBRIAND, Bishop of Burlington, State of Vermont.
† DAVID WILLIAM BACON, (Per Procura-

teur.) Bishop of Portland, State of Maine.
FRANCIS PATRICK McFARLANE, Bishop of Hartford, State of Connecticut.

The human heart revolts against oppression and is soothed by gentleness, as the waves of the ocean rise in proportion to the violence of the winds, and sink is necessary and legitimate, it is incompatible with to execution, ever and anon, by the prompt use of with the breeze into mildness and serenity.

LEISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Times publishes the subjoined, which, it pretends, has been addressed in the form of a Circular letter addresed to the Ontholics of Ireland. It has already obtained the signatures of Lords Dunraven, Southwell, Bellew, and Killeen, eight members of Parliament, 15 Marquises, four Baronets, and several mercantile men—in all 47.

The address is as follows:--

" To Viscount Palmerston. "My Lord,-The undersigned Catholics of Ireland

deeply attached to the Urown and constitution of these realms, deem it right at this important crisis to express to your Lordship, as the head of Her Majesty's Government, our opinion respecting the attempt now made to subvert or weaken the temporal authority of the Pope. We believe it expedient for the general interests of Europe that the head of our Church, which comprises the great majority of the Christian world, should by his position as an independent So-vereign be free to exercise his spiritual authority over Catholics of all nations, unfettered by the dependence on any particular State. The wisdom of this policy has been acknowledged by Sovereigus and statesmen of various creeds. It has been solemnly sanctioned by treaty, and we deprecate a departure from it at the present time. Let it not be supposed that in our desire to preserve to the Pope his temporal possessions we are indifferent to the interests of his people. We value too highly the biessings of good government not to desire that they should be extensively enjoyed. We feel persuaded that His Holiness has a heart to carry further the reforms in the States of the Church which he had commenced, and it is our earnest wish that they may be soon completed. We deplore the causes by which they have been hitherto impeded, but we deem it unjust to hold the Sovereign Pontiff responsible for the misgovernment of which he has been accused. We appeal with satisfaction to the acts of His Holiness on his accession to the Papacy, by which he proved his earnest attachment to the cause of nationality and improvement, although his efforts were, unhappily, frustrated by the machination of foreign adventurers, who worked by terror and intrigue on the feelings of a volatile population, and employed the reforms already effected by His Holiness as instruments for the subversion of his throne. In our anxiety to maintain unimpaired the temporal authority of the Pope we advocate opinions in accordance with the interests of the British Empire, which contains so many millions who venerate His Holiness as their spiritual head of the Church, and whose contentment is not unworthy of the serious attention of the British statesman. We think it right, therefore frankly to declare these our opinions to your Lordship, in the hope that they may exercise a just influence on the policy of Her Majesty's Government and irduce them to promote or concur in such a settlement of the affairs of Italy as, while it provides for the liberties of the Italian people, will secure the integrity, independence, and neutrality of the dominions of the Holy See."

The Rev. George Montgomery, once a minister of the Anglican sect, but now a priest of the Catholic Church, has addressed the following letter to the Nation, from which it would seem that the designs of a subscription in aid of the Sovereign Pontiff is in a fair way of being realised. The reverend gentleman 38.ys :--

"Sir,-There are, I have heard, many good Catholics who are of opinion that they would not be acting agreebly to the wish of the Pope if they were to make him an offering of money. I may be allowed to do someting towards setting at rest this question,whether we ought or ought not to send money to the Pope,—by making an extract from the letter which have received from the venerated ecclasiastic at Rome to whose care I had committed the address to His Holiness and the little offering made by the people of this place :--

"I duly received your esteemed letter, with the address and accompanying draught for £10, the oblation of your good congregation to our Holy Father, Pius IX. Agreeably to your request, I shall have the address at once translated and duly presented; but in the meantime (to gain time) I made out a summary of it in Italian, and at once presented it to the Cardinal Secretary of State, H. E. C. Antonelli, with the inclosed amount, who at once laid it before His Holiness, who was greatly consoled by this act of filial devotion of his faithful children of the mission of ednesbory.

"Certainly, then, I think that we may reverently say the Holy Father does not 'seek the gift, but he seeks the fruit that may abound to our account' (Philip iv., 17), and that he would say to all who would make offerings to him of money, 'You have done well in communicating to my tribulation.'-

(fbid, 14).
"I am Sir, yours faithfully, " GEORGH MONTGOMBRY."

At the Dundalk meeting the Very Rev. Dean, Kieran thus expressed himself with regard to Louis Napoleon, and the Protestant party in England :-The Emperor of France and the statesmen of England denounce Pius IX, to the reprobation of Europe because he is, they say, the oppressor of his subjects. If they were anxious to succour the oppressed nationalities of Europe, how did it happen that they forgot Poland, and that too, at a time when they had a word to say for the half-savage population of Montenegro, and could even assert for the Sultan the power to oppress his Christian subjects? There never was a more favourable time to speak for poor Poland. Her oppressor was the Congress, and the public voice of Europe had declared she was entitled to representative government and national institutions. (Cheers.) But, even if this damning fact never existed against these men, I deny their competence to sit in judgment on Pius IX. Who has given them the power of sitting in judgment on the Sovereigns of the earth? What is there in the autecedents of the French Emperor to justify him in the course he is taking? Is it not notorious that in his own kingdom he has destroyed representative government,-that he has gagged the press-and only the other day suppressed the pastoral of the Bishops of France? (Hear) Is his a man to sit in judg-ment on the Pope, and read lectures to him on the way in which he should govern his subjects? ('No, no!') From the Emperor of France I turn to the statesmen of England, and I put to them the same question. They have assisted to do the work of Revolution in Italy. (Henr, hear.) When Lord Ellen-borough proposed a subscription to buy arms for Garibaldi he strnck a chord to which the heart of England vibrated; and, let them deny it as they may, their complicity with the rebels of Bologna is as patent as the existence of the sun (Cheers) They sent their Mintos to fraternize with rebels - they sent their incendiaries to work on the inflammable passions of an excited people-they sent their gold and their intriguers, not to consolidate the liberties of Italy, but to gratify their hatred of the Pope, and try and pull down his spiritual and temporal power. (Hear, hear.) Is this a nation from which a jury can be fairly selected to sit in judgment on Pius IX.? Lord Palmerston has declared that Rome was better governed by Garibaldi, Mazzini, and the dagger-men than by Pius IX. Lord Derby has declared that the States of the Pope are the plague spots of Europe. Lord J. Russell has declared that the Government of the Pope is an abomination. Are these men to interfere in the affairs of Italy, to set them right, and to decide as to the Pope ? (Cries of 'No, no!') Let them, if they like, sanction the rebellion in Italy, and thus practically tell us that, as we too have grievances, we too should rise against our oppressors when it suits our convenience. (Cheers.) Let them lecture the Pope by all means, to reform his oppressions, while they are upholding in Ireland an estab-

lishment denounced by, many Protestants as the greatest curse that ever fell upon any country, and which has been drinking for centuries the blood of an impoverished people. (Loud cheers.) Let them by all means, sympathize with the farmers of the Amilia, while at the same time they are laughing to scorn the rights and claims of the Irish tenantry. (Oheers.) Let them by all means open their doors and their ears to the sacrilegious robbers whose palms are itching for the gold and silver vessels in the Italian churches: but let them know, at the same time, that if they condemn the Pope so surely will the Catholic world receive their sentence with a shout of derision (loud cheers), and trample it under foot as a mockery and a nullity." (Renewed

The venerable ruins of Killone Abbey or Numery, spoken of above, are within two miles of Ennis. The edifice is stated to have been founded about the year 1150, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, for a community of Nuns of the Order of St. Dominic. The Convent was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and Slaney, daughter of Donagh Carbreagh, King of Thomond, a lady distinguished amongst the women of Munster, for her devotion, hospitality, and alms-deeds, is said to have been the Abbess of the House. The Convent fell in the period of the Reformation so called, and was dismantled by the ruflians of the infamous Cromwell. The isite of the ruins is an eminence that overshadows a charming lake, which is again overhung by lofty and rocky cliffs, contrasting with which are blooming plantations. Not far from the ancient religious edifice is a Holy Well, near which numbers of people are in the habit of offering prayers at a stone altar, to the Throne of Grace. through the intercession of the Saint to whom the Abbey was dedicated. The present landowner is a nephew of the former proprietor, Mr. M'Donald, who belonged to the Protestant persuasion, but who never offended the natural feelings and religious convictions of the Catholic people; and who it may be hoped, will henceforth be imitated in that respect, by his less careful successor. This is the more necessary, since he has become connected with the old noble family that represents the royal line, and is of the princely descent of that same regal founder by whom in brighter and better times, the Convent and ground were allocated and consecrated to the people's religion .- Munster News.

The meeting at Mullingar to sympathise with the Holy Father, was one of the largest and most influential ever held in that locality, and the resolutions embraced the questions of Tenant Right, National Education, and the Independent Policy to be pursued to secure these and other national objects.

A general meeting of the Catholics of the Diocese of Ross, was held on Tuesday, in the Cathedral, Skibbereen, for the purpose of joining in the demonstration of sympathy with the Pope that have already taken place all over Ireland; and of expressing their opinions on the questions and policy treated of in the Bishop's pastoral of August.

The following extract from the address of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin will show in what light the prospects of an invasion of Ireland by French troops are viewed by the heads of the Catholie Church. His Grace said :-

"The writers in the English press seem to think that we are all conspirators, and that we desire nothing so much as a French invasion. Perhaps some waggish youths, anxious to play on the cre-dulity of our neighbors beyond the Chaunel, and to alarm their fears, may throw out hints about such an event; but I am persuaded that every man of sense in Ireland would look upon any foreign invasion as the greatest calamity that could befal the country. (Hear, hear.) For my part, I would prefer the return of seven years of famine, of the cholera, of fever, to one month's occupation of our soil by a hostile army. (Hear, hear.) The visitations of Heaven only purify us; the presence of an enemy would degrade and demoralise the noble feelings of the country, at the same time entailing

It being now pretty generally understood that the Holy Father is inclined to accept pecuniary proofs of the devotion of his foreign subjects, it will cause no surprise to learn that the modern collection of Peter's pence, like other great public charities, has its abuses. Thus, at Limerick Quarter Sessions, a devotee named Adam Valance pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of obtaining money under false pretences for the use of His Holiness the Pope. The prisoner, happening to be hard up, went about the district in which Killinane is situate, and commenced raising) the wind for himself and the Pope, by alleging that he was authorized by the Rev. Mr. Lee, Catholic Curate of Kilfinane, to collect "Pater's pence" in aid of His Holiness, and succeeded in obtaining about 1s 9d., when the Rev. gentleman, whose name and influence had been thus abused, put an end to the career of the selfish sympathiser by having him taken into custody, and he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labor by the learn-

The Right Rev. Dr. Quinlan (aged thirty-four years), who has just been appointed Bishop of Mobile, is a native of the county Cork.

THE PHONIX CONSPIRACY,-The Lord-Lieutenant has been pleased to confer on Mr. F. Davys, resident magistrate, Bantry, £100 a-year increased pay, as a small reward for his successful repression of the Phoenix Society in the county of Cork, and in appreciation of his very valuable services as a magistrate for many years.

JURY PACKING IN COUNTY CORK .- Our readers will find it worth while to study the list of names constituting the present Quarter Sessions Grand Jury, In the entire twenty-three there does not occur the name of a single Catholic. We do not just now consider the matter of any great practical importance. We do not know that there is any question likely to come before that tribunal which would be affected by its constitution. But it is not devoid of import, inasmuch as it indicates the continued existence of that spirit which for years has dictated the systematic exclusion of Catholics from Grand Juries .-Cork Examiner.

The liberal electors of the county Londonderry have presented a purse of nearly £2,000 to the late member, Mr. S. M. Green, as a proof of "their high sense of his services whilst their representative."

Mr. SERJEANT SHEE.-The following is a copy of the letter sent by this gentleman to some of his friends in the county of Kilkenny, and alluded to in our last :-

London, 19th Dec: 1856. My Dear Father Birch, -As the success of a ministerial reform bill will probably lead to a dissolution, I should be glad, if it could be made known in good | are at a less to account for the rumor about the time, and without the formality of an address from me in the newspapers, that I shall not again solicit] the suffrages of my late constituents.

Perhaps you will have the goodness to communicate this resolution to the members of the committee, and with it the assurance that I gratefully remember their kindness as well as the generous and earnest support which I received, at three contested elections from a numerous body of my fellow-electors, of every rank and profession.

It will always be a subject of pride to me and mine that my best exertions, during five of the best years tice, on the part of this hitherto good landlord, will of my life, were devoted to the service of the county induce him to forego the proceedings in this case; of Kilkenny in Parliament.

Being unable adequately to express my thanks to you, the earliest of my personal friends among the clergy of Ossory, for all the trouble you have taken about me, I can only beg of you to believe that I am, my dear Father Birch, with great respect and regard, very sincerely yours,

William Shee. The Very Rev. Dr. Birch, P.P., V.F .- Waterford

On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Miss Ellen Ahern, of Charleville, county Cork, was received at the Convent of Mercy, Enniskillen, being the first reception that has taken place in that town since the period of the reformation.

One of the clergymen of the Dominican Church, proceeding to the poor box placed at the door to receive contributions for the destitute to whom the clergymen administer the public benevolence as well as their own, and opening the receiver to remove the contents, found amongst them a Belgian bank note for 1,000 francs, about £39 or £40. Having some doubt whether the note was genuine, he took it to Mr. Anglim, by whom, judging from the water mark of the paper, as well as other indications' a favorable opinion was given, and by whom, very kindly the note was transmitted to a correspondent or friend in Belgium. The note was presented at the Bank in that city; and the result, we are glad to say, bore out the opinion Mr. Anglim expressed. The full amount was received by that gentleman, and handed over to the Clergyman by whom it is dispensed in accordance with the probable wishes of the unknown but munificent donor.—Limerick Advocate.

MIXED EDUCATION .- In an article on this subject, the Nation says :- The unanimous pastoral of the entire Catholic hierarchy, addressed to the faithful Catholics of Ireland in August last, embodied the demand of the bishops, concession of which alone can render the Educational Institutions to which State aid is granted safe for the Catholic conscience. On the close of the present agitation to offer the sympathy of Catholic Ireland to the Holy Father, we have reason to believe that a similar appeal will be as generally made to elicit the opinion of the Catholic laity upon this momentous question pending an appeal to Parliament. Of the issue of the popular appeal we entertain no doubt. If Ireland has so clearly spoken in reference to the question, which affects her only as one ont of the family of Catholic nations, her pronouncement may easily be auticipated in a question upon which the Holy Father, and all the bishops of the Irish Church, have definitively decided-a question that vitally concerns the safety of the souls of their own children, the preservation of their cherished nationality, and the promotion of educational progress in Ireland.

THE SO-CALLED RELIGIOUS REVIVALS .- In the North of Ireland, the revivalist excitement seems to be dying out. In one of the leading Belfast papers of Saturday, the subject is quite ignored, with the exception of a brief reference to the past year. We must wait awhile before the ultimate results of the movement can be properly estimated. Publications on the revival still continue to issue from the press .-Amongst the most noticable is a pamphlet written by Doctor Stevenson Bushnan, resident physician of the Laverstock House Private Lunatic Asylum, Salisbury, the title of which is, "Religious Revivals in Relation to Nervous and Mental Diseases." contains a good deal of curious information on the startling results that have, in various ages, resulted from the continuance of powerful emotion. He exhibits from historical documents a series of pictures of the direful consequences of ecstatic worship in religion, with the object of showing how readily it passes from what is good to the practice of what is evil, and that what are termed physical demonstra-tions of inward emotion, are, beyond doubt, real diseases. Dr. Bushnan calls "upon the well-meaning, but too often injudicious, patrons of religious revivals to pause before they make the religion of Him who, while on earth, went about curing diseases, answerable for the perpetuation of bodily misery during the lives of many unfortunates, especially where there is so little ground for believing that they can thence derive any spiritual benefit." In respect to the particular case of the Ulster revivals, this experienced physician says :- "To us who live amidst daily opportunities of becoming familiar with the circum stances under which each particular case of mental derangement committed to our charge has originated, the terrible spectacle presented by such a universal exaltation of feeling is beyond description. We feel that the people have been subjected to a daily ordeal such as might have been devised for the purpose of testing the extent of their ability to resist the most effective causes of mental derangement .-The publications which have appeared in succession on the subject of this revival, but too clearly show that our early apprehensions have been fully realised. The more obvious effects of the excitement in question prove to be innumerable cases of nervous disorder, which will beyond doubt in many instances result in permanent afflictions of hysteria, catalepsy, and epilepsy. But further: those who have most carefully watched the progress of the excitement have brought to light the fact that our worst fears were well founded, inasmuch as numerous instances of insanity have been discovered." This pamphlet exhibits an accomplished, discriminating mind, and a truly Christian spirit. Whatever may be the value of its deductions, it will be highly advantageous to the phenomenon of revivals that it has now entered upon a phase when it will be calmly and impartially examined in the light of science, as well as rue religion.

LORD DERBY AND HIS DOOR TENANTRY .- After a scruting into the truth of a flying report to the cffect that Lord Derby had relented and withdrawn his notices to quit which had been served upon the Doon tonantry, the Tipperary Examiner is enabled to state that the rumor was well founded, and that all is again peaceful in the rather notorious district of Doon. In addition to this fact, the Tipperary paper supplies, " upon reliable information," some few extra particulars in connection with the truce between the belligerent parties:-" Our informant states that Lord Dorby appears determined to act precisely up to the curse which he declared himself at the Liverpool Conservative banquet resolved to pursuenamely, to eject such tenants as his Lordship shall find have, either by themselves, or through members of their families, aided, assisted, or conspired with the murderer of Crowe, or shown sympathy for, or aided the escape of the murderer. With regard to those tenants who have been, or who may yet be able to clear themselves to Lord Derby's satisfaction of the charge of having aided, abetted, assisted, or sympathised with the murderer of Growe, it was quite clear since the delivery of Lord Derby's speech that they had nothing to apprehend from the service of the notice to quit, Lord Derby having distinctly stated that his only object in causing these notices to be served was to place himself in such a position as would enable him to deal promptly in the ejectment of those Coogey tenants of whose bloodguiltiness he should be satisfied on or before the expiry of the term of notice. Matters, therefore, remain precisely in the same condition in which they stood at the beginning of last November, and our information and authority are so precise and emphatic that we withdrawal of the notices to quit having got into

circulation." A County correspondent writes as follows :- " I am informed on reliable authority, that a Notice to Quit has been served on an industrious, respectable, and thriving tenant (at will), on the estate of an ab sentee lord, in this county. A case of greater hardship has not occurred, to my knowledge, for the last ten years; and the circumstances, when disclosed, must draw down on the noble lord the public antmadversion. It is to be hoped, that a sense of jusand that he will not bring his name before the public or before the Parliament in connexion with an act greatly transcended, I believe, in the history of Irish evictions. It is said our liberal Representatives will bring the case (if persevered in) before the House of Commons, and the true friends of Tenant Right thus united in principle, let no difference of opinion could not perhaps adduce a more telling argument | in regard to the manner of expressing our principles in support of that long expected and necessary measurs. It is proper to add, that I do not allude to the

Morocco.

Head quarters of the Spanish army has been saddened by the sudden death of a young gentleman from Cadiz, of Irish descent, Mr. Edward Butler, who, having been several years resident in Morocco, and being conversant with the language, was induced by Marshal O'Donnell to accompany the Headquarters Staff. He was out yesterday at the skirmish, returned to his tent two hours after dark, complaining of slight indisposition, went down to sleep to Ceuta, and in the morning was a corpse.

THE ADDRESS TO LORD PALMERSTON.

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

January 11, 1860. My Dear Mr. Russell-Whilst Catholicity is asmiled by so many enemies and such daugers from without the necessity of avoiding everything calculated to occasion internal divisions and dissensions must be evident to all. Impressed with this conviction, I cannot refrain from offering a few observations on the subject of a letter signed " Pope Hennessy, M.P.," which appeared in to-day's Freeman, animadverting on an address to Lord Palmerston, to which your name and that of Mr. Errington, jun., are

ittached as secretaries. Having had nothing whatsoever to do, as you are ware, with the preparation of that "declaration," I do not at all feel called upon to undertake its defence. However, I must express my humble opinion that the st.ictures of Mr. Hennessy on the document itself, and much more the censure cast upon those who signed it, are evidently calculated to create distrust, awaken discension, and finally to break up that union now happily prevailing amongst us .-United in principle and object-and more cannot be reasonably expected—we must, in the employment of means to effect our purpose, leave room for, and wisely tolerate, difference of opinion. All Catholics with so few exceptions, "rarinantes in gurgite vasto," as scarcely to require any notice, are agreed on the importance of preserving the Pope in possession of his temporal dominions, and of discountenancing the violence and treason of which he has been made

Firstly-That it is expedient for the general interests of Europe that the head of the Church, which comprises the great majority of the Christian world, should, by his position as an independent Sovereign, be free too exercise his spiritual authority over Catholics of all nations, unfettered by the feeling of dependence upon any particular state.

the victim. The address substantially agrees in all

this. It states :-

Secondly-That the wisdom of this policy has been acknowledged by sovereigns and statesmen of various creeds, and has been solemnly sanctioned by

treaty. Thirdly-In their anxiety to maintain unimpared the temporal authority of the Pope, the persons signed to the address advocate opinions in accordance with the interests of the British Empire, which contains so many millions who venerate his Holiness as the spiritual Head of their Church, and whose contentment is not unworthy of the serious attention of British statesmen.

Fourthly-A wish is expressed that the blessings of Good government should be everywhere extended, and that the Reforms commenced by his Holiness in the States of the Church should be soon completed.

Fifthly-It is stated to be unjust to hold the Pope responsible for the misgovernment of which he has been accused.

Sixthly-That the Pope by his acts on his accession to the Papacy, proved his earnest attachment to the cause of untionality and improvement.

Seventhly-That his efforts were unhappily frustrated by the machinations of foreign adventurers who worked by terror and intrigue on the feelings of a volatile population, and employed the reforms already effected by his Holiness as instruments for

the subversion of his throne. Eighthly -That her Mujesty's government be called on to promote or concur in such settlement of the affairs of Italy as, while it provides for the liberties of the Italian people, will secure the integrity, inde-

pendence, and neutrality of the Holy See. These several propositions, taken in a great part word for word from your "declaration," are not at all at variance with the resolutions adopted at our several meetings, nor with the sentiments expressed by our most eloquent and zealous speakers. It is true that expediency is put forward very prominently in the "declaration," and that no reference is made to the injustice and sacrilegious character of the attempts directed against the patrimony of St. Peter. But the just and sacred rights of the Pope are not in any way impugned or denied, they are rather supposed and admitted, and perhaps they were passed over in silence; because it might seem useless and out of place to speak of justice and religion in addressing a statesman whose policy is ap-parently regulated by mere motives of expediency

and temporal consideration. But why address Lord Palmerston at all? Why address a man who does not conceal his hostility to the Pope? Why should he be allowed to interfere in the settlement of the patrimony of St. Peter? In reply, I say that it would be most desirable that no Protestant statesman should be allowed to interfere in matters which so nearly concern our religion and the liberty and free action of our church. It is not to be wished for that either Whig or Tory, Protestant or Presbyterian, should be allowed to intrude into the domain of ecclesiastical affairs. But unhappily, if a congress be held, not only English Protestants, but Greek schismatics, and Prussing Evangelicals will consider it their right to vote on the various questions now pending, which are so closely connected with the independence of the Holy See .-If this be the case, why not remind the prime minister of England that he will lose the confidence of several millions of her Majesty's subjects if he takes any part against the rights of the Pope, and that it is, consequently, expedient for him to support the independence, integrity, and neutrality of 'the dominions of the Pope ? But, perhaps, greater confidence could be placed in a Conservative minister in regulating such questions. It may be so, but I doubt very much whether we have anything to expect from a party that has for its leaders most bitter opponents of Catholicity, and rests in Ireland for its support on the Orange lodges of this country. Whilst Lord Derby proclaims the Pope's tertitory a plague spot, and Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Disraeli call for its dismemberment, and Lord Ellenborough subscribes money for the purchas, of a million of muskets to arm the rebels of the Pope's states, I must confess that I find myself embarrassed to make a choice between the aid of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, and that I cannot but pray that His Holiness may be preserved from the affectionate care and pro-

tection of both parties. As to the censures passed on the gentlemen whose names have been attached to your "declaration," it is not necessary for me to speak in their defence .-All I shall say is, that from an acquaintance with several of them, who are connected with this dioceso I am able to affirm that they are supporters of every Catholic charity, and sincerely devoted to the cause of our Holy Father the Pope. Many of them on the occasion of some of our late meetings came forward, or were ready to come forward, to join in defending nim against the assaults of his enemies. Indeed must say that all the respectability, the wealth, the station of this great city united most cordially in this holy cause with the industrial and working classes, and it would be impossible determine what class was most zealous in defending the rights and independence of the successor of St. Peter. Whilst we are -he allowed to dissolve so happy a union. Some

Brigadier La Sussaye, an Irishman, has been pro- demanding the freedom and independence of the pa- lintroduction of Minerva to the British Mars will termoted to be Major-General for gallant conduct in trimony of the Holy See, there is no reason why we should split into parties and condemn the proceedings of others who agree with us in principle and are with us in heart. Excuse this long letter, and allow me to assure you that I fully appreciate the great services you and Mr. Errington render to public charities in Dublin, and I remain, your obedient

† PAUL CULLEN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CAEDINAL WISEMAN, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMIN-STER .- A letter in the Publin Freeman's Journal mentions that private accounts just received from Cardinal Wiseman announce the gratifying fact that his health has been greatly benefitted by the change of air and scene, and that he is now, to all appearance, on "the high road to recovery." His Eminence has had repeated interviews with the Sovereign Pontiff, and were it not that the Congress is adjourned sine die, there was reason to believe that the Card. Archbishop of Westminster might have been selected by the Holy Father to represent the Roman Empire. -A question might in that case have arisen as to whether the Pope's Plenipotentiary, being a subject of Great Britain, could represent the Roman Sovereign ; but as Count Walewski, who was a Russian subject was named as the representative of France, it would seem that no substantial objection could, if raised, have been sustained.

CONVERSION OF THE LATE LORD HOLLAND .- The correspondents of the Post and Herald have stated that the late Lord Holland was received in the Catholic church at Naples a short time before his death the other day. The Union of last night confirms this statement on " competent authority." Our contemporary says, "At the time of his decease, and for some years previous, the late Lord Holland was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He and Lady Holland were received some time since at Genoa. In announcing this fact, it must not be supposed that we are intruding improperly into the privacy of family matters. We learn from the same authority that his relatives are anxious that the fact should be made public.

SPREAD OF CATHOLICITY IN LONDON .- The secession to the Catholic Church of the Rev. Mr. Wormall curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, and of the Rev Mr. Fothergill, of St. Paul's Knightbridge, both in the rectory of Knightsbridge, is but the forerunner of several more, which are intended, of which I am cognizant, but of course am not at liberty further to notice. - Cor of Telegraph.

THE ROYAL NAVY OF 1860 .- By the official Navy List for the present month and quarter we find that British Navy consists of 518 vessels, Including screw steamers of every description, exclusive of which there are 153 gunboats, 131 brigs, hulks, &c., employed in harbour service, and 47 coastguard tenders. Of the number of vessels composing the navy no less than 314 are in commission and doing duty in every part of the globe. The vessels in commission are distributed as follows .- 65 line-of-battle ships, frigates, sloops, and gun-boats attached to the East Indies and China station, 18 on the Coast of Africa, 6 at Australia, 13 in the Pacific, 3 in the Brazils, 8 on the South East coast of America, 6 at the Cape of Good Hope, 21 on the North America, and West India station, 41 in the Mediterranean, 19 attached to the Channel squadron, and the remaining 112 are employed on particular service or attached as guardships to the principal ports in Great Britain and Ireland. In addition to the above there are 38 powerful vessels building at the various Royal dockyards many of which are nearly ready for launching. From the above statistics it will be observed that the may of England is in a most efficient state, both in regard to the number of vessels and the manner in which they are equipped.

During a gale on the Atlantic, on the 24th November, 1859, Capt. Flynn of the Minnesota, fell in with the James McHenry, bound from Liverpool to Quebec, water logged and in great distress At considerable risk, Capt. Flynn lowered his lifebont, took of from the James McHenry forty of the crew and two passengers. For this gallant conduct the Liverpool Board of Trade has presented Capt. Flynn with a silver telescope, bearing a suitable description.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND .- There exists-we rejoice to be able at length to proclaim the fact-a virtual alliance between the Governments of France and England to recognize and protect the newly-acquired independence of Northern and Central Italy. This virtual alliance is the creation of no special treaty, nor was any special treaty required to define its ends. or determine and agree upon its means. The two great Western Powers have, it is true, started from different points, but their policies have converged to a common jail,—Morning Post.

It is now announced almost in official language that England and France have fully agreed recognize and protect the Gentral Italian State which has been formed out of the Duchles of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, and the Papal province of the Romagua. This consummation has been for some time certain, and we were enabled to allude to it as soon as the refusal of the Catholic Powers to join in the Congress made it no longer necessary to consult them in the matter. However, the policy of England is so evidently to avoid all active interference in Italy that our Government has wisely allowed the French Emperor to take the initiative in all that has been done, and if we have any hand in settling the future destinies of Italy it will only be as the counsellors of the great Power which lies on her borders, and whose army still occupies Rome and Lombardy. - Times.

In anticipation of meeting of Parliament on the 24th, Lord Palmerston has issued circulars to his supporters, requesting their attendance at the opening of the Session, as business of great importance is at

unce to be brought forward. Leaders of respective parties had likewise issued invitations to the customary dinners which are giving prior to the assembling of Parliament. A domestic affliction, however, would prevent Disraeli

from entertaining his followers. It is rumored the Government intends early in the spring to disband the militia now embodied.

The Queen had accepted the services of the employes in the Cunard mail service at Liverpool as a corps of artillery volunteers. The force has been organized by Mr. McIver, agent of the line, and will number 400 men.

The assembling of Congress still considered possible, with programme founded on the treaties of Zurich.

It is strange enough that a nation which is the offspring of war and conquest-the essence of fighting races-with the blood of Virking, Norman, Saxon, and Celt-and who knows what infusion of Roman?-running in its veins-should have always exhibited a certain amount of contempt for military sciences and for pure soldiery. No people on earth are more martial; but none know so little, or care less, about the principles of war. We English have never invented a system of fortification, though it cannot be said we did not need castles even when our fleet protected our shores. We have never organised a military system, or even an order of battle. All improvements in implements of war, except Armstrong's gun, which has yet to be tested in actual service, have come from abroad; and such grand discovereies and immense improvements as we have made in the mechanical arts are, in a military sense. apparently more advantageous to our neighbors than to ourselvesi Our treatises on the science of war are translations, more fragmentary essays or dry text-books and manuals. It seems as if, in our unwill not go so far as others-some will not speak as doubted power of fighting, we scorned all adjuncts; Estate of the good Earl of Devon .- Munster News strongly as we would wish; but whilst all agree in and, indeed, not a few even now maintain that the

minate in the youth's entire ruin. There is a large mass of the public who has yet to find out that the British officer is more intelligent, better educated, and more accomplished in all manly arts and useful acquirements than three-fourths of those whom they call the educated classes in civil life. As the officers of the services advance in the estimation of their fellow-countrymen, and feel that they are elevated from the empty popularity of a passing enthusiasm for some bloody victory, to the higher level of permanent national esteem, they will seek to vindicate their position by a thorough acquaintance with the principles of their art; and we shall see them elucidated with all the clearness and vigour of the English intellect .- Army and Navy Gazette.

THE CRIMINAL POPULATION OF ENGLAND .- We are now in possession of criminal statistics so extensive and accurate as to enable us to take something like a guage of our position. They have been made up from local returns, compiled with care and delibera-tion, and if not perfect, are as near an approximation to the truth as perhaps is attainable. The table is frightful, but it will only become more so if those who are bound to haste to the succor, refuse to ponder it, out of a mawkish sentimentality, or a cowardly indolence. Here are some of its items :- Criminals as far as known to the police, at large or in prison, 160,346; houses of bad character frequented by them, 25,120; indictable crimes brought to the knowledge of the police, 57,868; total who have passed through the hands of justice, 434,492. This s exclusive of Scotland and Ireland, and relates only to one year. In connexion with this large amount of crime, there are 20,256 policemen, comprised in 41 police districts. The criminal population are divided into-1. Known thieves, &c., 26,772 male, and 6879 female, besides 6381 juvenile under 16 years. 2. Receivers of stolen goods, 4197; and 148 below 16 .-3. Prostitutes, 27,113; and 1647 below 16. Suspected persons, 33,802; and 5424 below 16. Vagrants and tramps, 17,352; and 5207 below 16. These make a total of 18,807 under 16, and 116,115 above; or a grand total of 134,922 who may be said to be preying upon the community. In addition to these, there are 27,424 suffering imprisonment, or about onefifth of our criminal population, restrained therefore from their professed vocation only by physical force; and of the whole number, 53,000 are women. The first questions suggested by these fearful particulars are-How are these lost ones to be reclaimed; and how are the sources from whence their ranks are recruited to be stopped? The police are merely to protect property and persons, and never can reclaim the criminal. Neither can government directly do much in this respect, although it may do much to lessen the temptations to enter upon a criminal course, and to render that course hazardous. This work must mainly devolve upon individual effort, the fruit of personal sympathy, and a benevolence which has its seat deeper than the emotions; or rather, it must rest with society generally, modifying the circumstances out of which criminals originated, and carrying out systematic plans for their restoration. There are few who are naturally addicted to crime, and except these scattered monomanines, for such they may be considered, the majority would live honestly if they could, at least the majority of those in whom habit has not obliterated the lines of their better nature. The results of reformatories and magdalen asylums are proof of this, and show what can be done when the thing is taken systematically and determinedly in hand, and in a proper spirit.— There is very much more to do at home than most of us have dreamed of-a wider scope for usefulnessobjects to be achieved which are equally imposing in moral grandeur as those of a mission to the heathen, and perhaps demanding even more self-denial and stern resolution. Crime is no pleasure-"the way of transgressors is hard"-conscience makes cowards and if more loving and commensurate efforts were made to reclaim the Arabs of society, to open up the way to an honest life, and to extend a sheltering wing to such as wish to return to i., we should often-er hear of and see these results. Surely, 1647 prostitutes below 16 are within easy reach, and would not break loose from the arms of kindness if sought out. It is distressing to think of the vile doings which must have driven girls so young to a course which is against nature, and so contradictory to the female spirit. And then, 25,120 houses of bad character, frequented by thieves, might be put more completely under surveillance, so as to prevent their facilitating crime. But the doing of these and many other things can only be anticipated when a Christinn public spirit is more extensively created and diffused, so that every one shall feel that Nelson's memorable watchword, " England expects every man to do his duty," simply expresses a truth which applies to all persons, and during all time, -that duty being as diversified as human character, and as are the exigencies which those to whom it may be discharged are to be found .- Sheffield Independent.

WHAT WE MAY LOSE AY THE CHINESE WAR .- IL is quite true that we cannot freely submit to the perfidy and wrong done to us in the Peiho, but after avenging as well as we may that affair, let us be very careful of what we are about. We are associated in this enterprise with the French, who have only the one interest of vengeauce in common with us. They can afford what the high authority in the Corn hill Magazine truly affirms we cannot afford, the overthrow of the government of China. The French have no trade with China of any importance, and it matters not to them if the country be plunged into anarchy and all commerce destroyed. Our case is different, and if we push home the war against the Chinese Government, we push it home to the ruin of a trade now flourishing, and growing. We have to beware of killing the goose that is laying golden eggs. Prance is unrestrained by any such consideration. We are fighting an enemy whose life is insured in our office of trade. If we hit him in a vital place it will cost us millions. We advert not to the possible but highly improbable chances of disaster, the danger lying in the opposite direction; but we must not forget the temerity and fulse confidence that ended in the loss of an entire army in Affghanistan. The Chinese are not Affghans, but the Chinese are less to be despised than formerly, owing to the lessons they have had from us, and their aptitude in imitation and recklessness of life; and once committed too far, we may be obliged to strike our hardest, though the consequence be the destruction of the dynasty, and with it of all order, and the ruin of our trade.-London Economist.

The two mates of the American bark Anna, previously reported under arrest upon a charge of having caused the death of six colored seamen by brutal reatment, had been brought up for examination before Magistrates at New Port, Isle of Wight, Evidence of great cruelty was adduced; but it was asserted for the defence that the men died from the effects of yellow fever, which prevailed in the vessel. The American Minister baving sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the Court, the Magistrates had to dismiss the charge. This protest was accompanied hy a request that the Magistrates would detain the defendants until the matter could be enquired into by the American Consul, so that they might be remitted to their own country under the extradition treaty. The Magistrates considered they could not hold the accused without a formal requisition, and they were accordingly discharged. The mates had to be conveyed to their ship under the protection of the police, for fear of the fury of the mob. The Times ias a strong editorial on the case, in which it says these crimes, for which the American merchant service has become justly infamous, demand the serious attention of civilized people.

Another case of cruelty on board the American ship Wizard King, which resulted in the death of the victims, had undergone an investigation before a Coroner in London. The jury in their verdict stated inflammation to have been the cause of death, but at the same time charged the officers of the vessel with gross and cruel neglect.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the arrival of the Asia we are put in possession of European news to the 21st ult. The plot thickens, and everything would seem to indicate an open rupture betwixt Louis Napoleon and the Church. His last letter to the Sovereign Pontiff, recommending the latter to give his assent to the spoliation of the Holy See, and the proscription of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul which has had the honor of incurring the French Emperor's hostility, are pretty conclusive proofs of the sentiments by which Louis Napoleon is actuated; whilst the formal withdrawal of the Archbishop of Paris from the Conseil would seem to indicate that the French Clergy have at last appreciated the true character of the man, and the value of his Catholic professions. What will be the issue of all these things it is impossible to tell; only this we know, that the promises of Christ can never fail; and that though the princes of the earth may conspire against His Church, and though the nations may rage furiously against her, every weapon forged for her destruction will ultimately be turned against the bosoms

The North Briton from Liverpool 25th ult., arrived at Portland on Thursday. The British Parliament was opened on the 24th. The speech from the throne declared the intention of the Government to be to endeavor to prevent foreign interference with the affairs of Italy-or in other words to be to give free scope to Sardinia to rob the Pope of his dominions, and to prevent Austria from coming to the help of the latter. The French alliance was alluded to in the speech, as were the affairs of Spain and the San Juan dispute. On the whole it would seem as if the British Government were fully committed to the Louis Napoleon policy.

Amongst the arrivals by the North Briton we find the names of Messrs. Smith and Galt.

We have been requsted to mention that it is in contemplation to hold a general meeting of the Catholic laymen of this City, in order to prepare an address to the Sovereign Pontiff, expressive of their sympathy with him in his afflictions, their devoted loyalty towards him, and their detesta-tion of the policy of his enemies. The Saint Patrick's Society have for this purpose put themselves in communication with the National distinction of origin, and as children of one mother, will we trust meet upon the common ground | nication, in the supernatural order, betwixt God of religion, to testify their attachment to the Pope, and their determination, by all lawful means at their command, to uphold his power.

Neither the time nor place of the meeting has as yet been definitively settled; but we believe that the interior of one of our Churches will be used for the purpose, and that the afternoon of Sunday week, the 19th instant, will be selected as the time for the holding of the meeting. Further and full particulars will however be made public in a few days: and in the meantime we exhert our friends to stir themselves so as to make the projected demonstration worthy of themselves, the Catholic community of which they are members, and the illustrious Pontiff who is its object.

We congratulate the Witness upon the insight that he has obtained, or rather is beginning to obtain, into the reasons for the Catholic's that it may, yet shine brighter until it reaches the light of perfect day. He has, in short, discovered that the reason, and the only reason, for the Catholic's belief in the supernatural order. is the authority of the Church; and that therefore the sole question at issue betwixt the latter and the Protestant is, the simple historical question-" What means, if any, did Christ Himself appoint for perpetuating and promulgating amongst all nations, and through all days, the supernatural knowledge of which He was the by asserting the Church as the sole means so appointed; and his faith may be thus summed

"Lord I believe all things whatsoever Thy Church believes and teaches, because Thou Who art the Truth hast revealed them unto her."

The question of "Church Authority," its origin and extent, are therefore the only questions the Catholic can entertain with the non-Catholic; and if the latter rejects the Church as the means, or medium by Christ Himself appointed for preserving and promulgating the supernatural truths of Christianity, he is bound to one of two things. Either he must show from authentic histantamount to asserting the incompetence of Christ as the Messiah, and as a heavenly

pointed by Christ for spreading the knowledge in the affairs of religion, we demand, above every-

of His Gospel, and to call in question, or to hesitate even about accepting, any of her teachings, would be a stretch of absurdity to which even the Witness would find it difficult to attain .-Either the Church is a sufficient authority for every article of faith, or she is not sufficient for any one of them; if her testimony is accepted on any one point in the supernatural order, it must be accepted as valid, indeed absolute on all; and if she be a divinely appointed teacher, he who reself, and is in danger of hell-fire.

This being the case the Witness is quite correct in its surmise that we do not dream of citing any other authority than that of the Church as the reason for our belief; and that we never appeal to writings of any kind in support of her teachings. This however is what we have done. We have shown that those teachings are not contradictory to, not irreconcilable with, the language of the writings known as the Old and New Testaments; and this we have done because the Church teaches that those writings were divinely inspired; do contain therefore some portion at all events of the Word of God; and because it is important to show that the teachings of the Catholic Church, which are also the very Word of God, are not in contradiction with any other portion of that Word .-For this purpose, but for this purpose only, do we cite the Bible in controversy with Protestants. We do so, not to prove that what the Church teaches is true; not even to show that betwixt what she teaches, and what the Bible the most mysterious indeed unintelligible book in the world-really teaches, there is, when the latter is properly interpreted, no semblance even of contradiction; but that the Bible is susceptible of an interpretation perfectly in harmony with the teachings of the Church. This is all that the Catholic can be called upon to do; and he can be called upon to do this, only because the Catholic Church herself teaches that the Bible is a divinely inspired book, whose teachings must therefore be in harmony with the teachings of the Church.

Thus in reply to the charge of idolatry, we argued that in giving to creature that which could not be offered to Creator, without a gross insult to the latter, without a denial of His Supreme Majesty-there could not be idolatry : which consists essentially in giving tocreature that which belongs exclusively to Creator. Now the honor, and cultus which Catholics render to the Saints, and especially to the Blessed Mother of God, could not be offered to God. It differs from the worship that we offer to Him, and which is due to Him, not in degree but in kind; and even were it wrong, were it a violation of the Divine Law, it would no more be idolatry, than housebreaking is idolatry, or than Sabbath-breaking is burglary. It would, if a crime at all, be a crime sui generis, not comprised, or rather not prohibited in the Decalogue; which enjoins the worship of one sole God; which forbids the worshipping of more than one God; but which is perfectly silent as to the propriety or impropriety of invoking the assistance of the prayers of the Saints. To establish this fact we cite the Decalogue in controversy with Protestants; but merely to show that betwixt its precepts, and the teachings of the Church-to the effect that God is honored by the honor that we render to His Saints; and that His Supreme Majesty is not impugned by our invocation of their prayers to Him in our behalf-there is no irreconcilable differ-Society of our brethren of French origin, by ence, and that both therefore may be true, or whom the proposition has been favorably receiv- | from God Himself. That they actually are so, d: and thus, acting in concert, Catholics without we can know only by means of the authority of an infallible Church; the sole medium of commuand man that we know of, or to which we would condescend to yield the slightest deference.

So also we cite several passages of Scripture to prove the historical fact, that the Israelites used images, or sensible signs, as adjuncts to, though not as the objects of, divine worship; and that this employment of sensible signs was not repugnant to the precepts of the Decalogue, which only prohibits the rendering to those sensible signs of that worship which is due to the invisible God. We argue also that—since one of the reasons why the Israelites were torbidden to make any image, sensible sign, or representation of God, was, that on the day when the Lord snake to them from Horeb, they heard the voice of the words only, but saw no similitude-and since that reason no longer exists for Christians to whom God has been made marifest in the form of a man, amongst whom the Word made flesh has dwelt—the prohibition, once binding faith. A glimmering of the truth has at last on the former is not binding on the latter, as the dawned upon his intellect; and may, we hope reason for the prohibition no longer exists. In so far, but so far only, would we condescend to cite Scripture with Non-Catholics; as authentic historical documents, as credible in the natural order—but never as inspired or supernaturally credible, or as competent of themselves to settle a single point of doctrine.

For this reason too, the "hope" in which the Montreal Witness indulges, to the effect that "the Roman Catholic laity will search the Scriptures for themselves," is but a vain thing, an idle dream. The Catholic knows that the Scriptures bearer?" The Catholic replies to this question of themselves, and without the authority of the Church are utterly useless; that they never were designed for a "rule of faith," and that had they been so designed, they are eminently unsuited for that purpose. Indeed it would be impossible to adduce an argument more conclusive against the divine mission of Christ than that with which the Protestant furnishes infidels when he pretends that the Bible is the sole "rule of faith" given to us by Christ. The author of such a "rule," so imperfect, so deficient in all that is most needed, most indispensable, in a " rule of faith" i.e., in explicitness and comprehensiveness-must, it is evident, have been deficient either in bonesty or in intelligence-either tory that Christ has Himself appointed some in will or in power-and upon neither hypotheother means for that purpose; or he must admit sis therefore could he have been commissioned by that He has appointed none-which would be a God the author of light and of truth. In matters with which as mortals we are concerned, in the affairs of this life, we can tolerate vagueness But to admit the Church, as the means ap- matters which concern us as immortal beings, but Normanby:-

thing, clearness, conciseness and precision, the absence of all vagueness or ambiguity, and indeed a sharpness of definition which we do not exact, and can safely dispense with, in all other circumstances. This clearness, conciseness and precision no one will pretend are to be found in the Bible; which, on all the most important articles of the Christian faith, observes a most careful silence, or at most indulges in a few mysterious and generally unintelligible bints; which of jects, or call in question even, any one of her all the books or collections of writings, which teachings, calls in question the divine veracity it- treat of religious subjects, is the most obscure, enigmatical, and open to the most various and contradictory interpretations. The very idea God involves the idea of a Being, infinitely Wise, Just, and Powerful. Reason teaches us that, if an all wise God has made a revelation of His Will to man, He requires man to accept it in its plenitude and integrity; and that an all-just, and all-powerful God, must, therefore, have given to man, to all men without exception, to the most simple and unlettered as well as to the most highly cultivated, some short and simple means of arriving at the certain knowledge of all that He has revealed. We know too from history that the Christian revelation was not at first propagated by means of Scripture; whilst from the actual condition of that portion of the professedly Christian world which accepts Scripture as the sole "rule of faith," we know that it must be deficient in the most important, indeed indispensable, conditions of such a "rule," viz., in clearness and explicitness. We cannot, therefore, believe that an All-just, Wise, and Powerful Being has left us nothing but the Bible as our 'rule of faith".

Nor is it only on matters of supernatural dogma, such as the Godhead, the Trinity, the Incarnation, and the Vicarious Atonement, that the language of the Bible is open to contradictory interpretations; but on matters of morality as well, or matters in which the temporal interests of man are directly concerned. Take the question of the sexual relations of Christians, or marriage-which again, is the basis of the Family and of Society; and from the Bible alone, Protestants have not as yet been able to ascertain, whether the union of the sexes is indissoluble, or not; or whether, if it is not indissoluble, for what causes it may be dissolved. Here is a question of immediate practical importance both in a temporal and spiritual, both in a natural and supernatural, point of view; and yet to this vital question it is practically impossible from the Bible alone to elicit any clear any explicit response. What thence do we conclude? That God has not made the union of the sexes the subject of His Divine law? No, indeed! but that from the Bible alone, it is in practice impossible to deduce His revealed wil upon the subject; and that, therefore, and because He is all-wise and infinitely just, He has given to His creatures some other means of arriving at a full and certain knowledge of that Divine Will-which He requires us to obey; and to a full and certain knowledge of which He must, therefore, if Wise and Just, have given us some easy means of at-

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY AND THE ITALIAN PATRIOTS.—The severest blow hitherto inflicted on the Italian Liberals comes from the pen of the Marquis of Normanby, in the form of a pamphlet entitled " The Congress and the Cabinet." We make some extracts.

The noble writer replies to the assertion that "nothing can exceed the order and regularity of the revolutionary governments":-

"Now, I say that, before Lord John Russell, a Minister of the Crown, volunteered these assertions, which of course his hearers believed, he ought to have informed himself as to facts. He must have known that the real truth was never permitted to appear in any of the revolutionary papers on the spot. which are all under strict censorship. That Lord John had no desire to inform himself I happen to know, as just at the close of this session a Tuscan arrived in England of some diplomatic experience. and who knew his own country thoroughly; and was a man so respected and esteemed by all parties, that this very Provisional Government had requested him to continue his administrative functions, that his influence might tend to preserve order. This person had been in Tuscany till the time of the elections, This person and of course knew much of all that was passing there. He had no mission from any one, and was only ready to make known what he thought important. Presuming upon my old friendship with Lord John (although my opposition in public to the policy of the present Government prevented my asking to introduce personally my Tuscan friend), I requested him by letter to see this person, and for his own sake hear what he had to say. To my extreme surprise he drily declined it; saying he was satisfied with what the Marquis Layeatico told him. I will not stop here to comment upon the foreign intrigue, wilfully ignored by Lord John, by which this imposture of the supposed desire for annexation (to Sardinia) throughout Central Italy has been palmed upon those who have only a superficial knowledge of these subjects. I trust the Congress will boldly decide the question of principle-first, whether any popular leader may, with impunity and with European sanction, usurp supreme power in a small State, aided by foreign arms and assisted by foreign money and intrigues; and, secondly, whether he may at any moment, by an irregular appeal to an arbitrarily chosen minority of the population, transfer the allegiance of

a settled State to a foreign pretender. "Lord John Russell has taken a line by which it may be inferred that he or his deputy is prepared to urge in Congress that the vote of the Tuscan Assembly annexing that country to Piedmont must be accepted as a final solution. He will not listen to the plen that such vote was obtained by every variety of intimidation, and wholesale corruption by foreign agents, while the Government of the country was in the hands of those who had conspired against their Sovereign under the protection of the Sardinian flag; that the constituency was arbitrarily limited; that not more than half of those selected of the classes favorable to the change actually voted; that the electors were never told, and did not know for what their deputies were summoned; and that those deputies, without deliberation or explanation, in a silent sitting of a few minutes, voted the extinction of their country, which during the last five hundred years has boasted citizens proud of that country and worthy of it, somewhat superior to the Piedmontese tools which now fill the benches of the Palazzo Vecchio. All these considerations Lord John Russell is obstinately determined to ignore."

The gross dishonesty, or rather the thelts of the Italian Patriots, whose patriotism means but love of expression, and ambiguous terms; but in those of money, are next exposed by the Marquis of

The Dictator Ricasoli sent the officers of the Go- such an organisation, too, as could scarcely befit a stant.

vernment to the institution for young ladies in the Via della Scala, founded by the Dowager Grand Duchess, and renowned all over Italy. They broke open every drawer and every desk, searched from the cellar to the garret in hopes of finding the jewels of the Grand Duchess which they heard had been deposited there. They afterwards committed the same outrage at the Convent of Noble Ladies, the Mantellini-without success, as luckily the Grand Duchess took her jewels with her. They might just as well have rifled the jewel-box of any English lady, as they are all well-known to be private property; moreover, all the Grand Duke's property in Tuscany is private property; the palaces, the villas, the pic-tures, the statues, the gems of art, are all private property, for which an equivalent was given at the time of the cession to the House of Lorraine, with the exception of the gallery at the Pitti Palace, which was equally left to the Grand Duke, with the proviso that it was never to leave Florence, and to be left open for the public. All this was regulated by the will of the Princess Palatine, the last of the Medici, and guaranteed by European Treaties with a contingent succession to the House of Hapsbourg. -Having said thus much of the honesty of this "Model Government," let us see the liberty enjoyed under those "who seem as if they had long been the citizens of a free state." Arbitrary arrests have been numerous and important; officers of the army of the rank of major have been marched handcuffed through the streets to prison, because they have said they thought it would be the best thing to restore the Archduke Ferdinand, whose liberal feelings and intentions no one ever doubted.

The Advocato Andriozzi, was arrested, with many others, on a charge of conspiring against the existing Government. No evidence however was produced against him, but he, has since been tried in his dungeon by the prefet, in what is called, "Via economico," which means by a secret tribunal, without witnesses or power of defence, and has been condemned to two years imprisonment in a fortress. This leading person was not what the little coterie which Lord John lived with in 1856 at Florence, which went usually by the name of "Lord Minto's set,' would have called "un vile codino." He was more liberal than the evisting Government. This act was, in short, as if it were possible that Lord John Russell could, without regular trial, shut up John Bright for two years in a dungeon.

The amount of freedom, of civil and religious liberty that exists under Liberal Italian governments is also pointed out:-

It would be useless to detail now the many beneficent acts of the Grand Duke Leopold, at all periods when his people required his superintending assistance. Nor have his people forgotten the charitable exertions personally made both by him and the Grand Duchess, when together and on foot they visited the poorest parts of their city, and relieved the miseries and alleviated the sufferings caused by the great inundation of Florence; the devotion to his people which the Grand Duke showed when, sending his family for safety to the Lucca baths, he remained alone in Florence during the awful visitation of the cholera in 1856, when he emptied his cellars of all the wine they contained for the use of the hospitals, and personally superintended the working of that benign Institution the Misericordia—thereby exciting the imitation and stimulating the activity of all the upper classes, who nobly seconded his efforts. If any one wishes to inform himself as to what will be a true and faithful opinion of the reign of the Grand Duke when these trumpery slanders have been consigned to the oblivion they deserve, let him turn to a pamplet recently published, entitled "Tuscany da se, or, an owre true Tale." I do not know the writer, and he states that he never had any personal communication with the Grand Dukes, father or son, and therefore his opinion cannot be warped, as mine may be, by the friendsaip with which the Grand Duke Leopold has honored me for more than thirty years. I am aware that some of the statements I have made, and some which I am about to make, may be denied by the authorities of Florence, as has been the case before. But I am confident of the truth of the sources from which I derive my facts, and as long as the press is muzzled, and terrorism prevails I cannot compromise names. The public, therefore, must accept my facts as I receive them, and, assertion against assertion, must form their own judgment on the aggregate.

To return from this inevitable digression to the question how far lord John was justified in the eco- and to civil society. miums he passed upon any of these Governments.— The difficulty of ascertaing the truth is aggravated by two facts, neither of which I should think would please Lord John. The Press is shackled and the Post office rifled. As to the first, the same authority I have before quoted says, "This Government is al ways ready to pounce upon any paper, pamphlet, squib, or caricature which is distasteful to it;" and as to the Post-office, I myself received a letter the other day, sent by a private hand, announcing the appointment of two new officers, called "Verificatore," whose duty it is to open and suppress at their pleasure all letters containing anything the Govern ment would dislike.

Now, as to the intimidation and corruption by which the so-called Popular Vote of Annexation was obtained, the details are but imperfectly known as yet; but the amount of the population which alone took part in it has been admitted by those who fixed the Constituency to have been intended to comprise only one twenty-fifth of the population; and as only one half voted the extinction of the country, it was only sanctioned by one in fifty of the population!

Even the Times' correspondent admits the dishonesty, and gross johbery of the Italian patriotic party. Thus he writes:-

The Monitore contains a very lengthy decree for the reorganisation of the War Ministry. The office will be divided into three general departments, at the head of which will be a General Aide-de-Cump, a Secretary General, and a Director-General. will consist of six sections, making up a personnel of 60 employes or officers, exclusive of a commissuriat for the navy affording occupation to 16 more persons; altogether, with the Minister, the heads of departments, and their respective aides-de-camp, the War-office may turn out, whenever it pleases, a little battalion of 100 men.

All these doings of the Tuscan Government strike thinking persons about me as being melancholy in the extreme. Consider that Tuscany, so far as her own wish and irrevocable engagement may influence her destintes, is already, to all intents and purposes, an integral part of the strong Italian kingdom under King Victor Emmanuel; consider that, by a league contracted months ago between this State and the adjoining Æmilian Provinces, all the available Tuscan forces are under the command and general direction of General Fanti, who is at the same time at the head of the military administration of the minor Duchies and the Legations, and could, without the least effort, take into his hands the reins of the whole war department of Central Italy consider, moreover, that by the late apointment of Buoncompagni to the pro-Regency it was settled that the general command of the forces of the League should-nominally, at least-devolve upon him, and that no better opportunity could offer itself for the organisation of a combined administration of the warlike resources of a state which may so soon be called upon to put such resources into operation, and could not fail to derive the greatest benefit from that union or unity of action which alone constitutes strength-consider all this, I say, and then explain, if you can, the conduct of a Provincial Government cudgelling its brains to give a permanent organisation to the separate military establishment of a country which is to cease to be a separate country; which, even as a separate country, never was, never is likely to be, a warlike State, and give it

military State of the very first order. A navy administration also! 16 cmployes and a chef to manage the affairs of the Tuscan fleet—a fleet consisting of a single petty steamer, the Giglio, which never performed, and never will perform, any more important office than it did yesterday, of conveying the body of the Marquis of Lajatico all the way from Genoa to Leghorn!

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto sails for Europe on the 11th inst., bearing with him the affectionate regards of his spiritual children, to whom he has ever been a most attached and zealous father.

BAZAAR FOR THE SALLE D'ASYLE. - This Bazaar opened on Monday last, and has been continued throughout the week. The display of objects is very handsome, and the purpose for which the funds are designed most meritorious. We trust therefore that the bazaar may receive that encouragement from the public which it deserves, and that thus the Salle D'Asyle may be enabled to continue with renewed vigor its work of Christian Charity. We would remind our readers that the bazaar will open until to-morrow evening; and that every day at 3 p.m. there is a most interesting examination of the little pupils, at which all are invited to assist.

A DEAF AND DUMB SISTER OF CHARITY. -On Saturday last His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, received the vows of Miss Margaret H. Henley, aged 17 years, a deaf and dumb pupil of the Institution in Mignoune Street .-This young lady is the first deaf and dumb person in Canada who has made a religious profession, and is a striking proof of the advantages conferred upon the community by the institution wherein she recived her training.

Schools of the Christian Brothers .-We had the satisfaction of witnessing on Tuesday last the examination of the Schools in the Quebec Suburbs under the direction of the Christian Brothers; and have much pleasure in recording our admiration of the wonderful proficiency evinced by the pupils. Montreal has good reasons to congratulate herself upon having in her midst such a band of noble instructors as are the good Brothers; and it is earnestly to be desired that Catholic parents should avail themselves of the advantages which they thence enjoy. In a community like ours, blessed with such institutions as the Christian Brothers' Schools there can be no excuse for ignorance; and God will demand a strict account at the hands of that parent, who failing to profit by the many blessings which he enjoys, allows his children to grow up destitute of a sound Christian education.

It would be superfluous to speak of the pains taken with the religious instruction of the pupils of the Christian Brothers; for the malice of bigotry cannot deny to them the merit, at all events, of giving the first place in their system to the inculcating of the truths and duties of Christianity. But in a secular point of view their system is no less admirable, and worthy of the highest praise, as was abundantly established by the great proficiency of their pupils, in all the branches of their studies-comprising Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, and the elements of Astronomy. The proceedings were agreebly diversified by music, and addresses from the several pupils, and left upon the minds of all present a profound conviction of the value of the services which the Christian Brothers are rendering to the Church,

" THE CATHOLIC LADDER."-This is a very handsomely executed sheet, with an accompanying pamphlet in explanation, wherein is traced the history of God's Church from the creation of the world to the present day. By means of this Ladder, the student of ecclesiastical history can at a glance collect, and assign to each its due signification-all the most important events connected with religion that have occurred in all parts of the world; and we can therefore warmly recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to our educational institutions. His Grace the Archbishop of Oregon sanctions the publication of this work, which is for sale at Messrs. Sadliers', and at M. M. Fabre et Gravel, Montreal. As the number of copies is limited an early application is necessary.

Essai Sur Les Lettres de Change, Et LES BILLETS PROMISSORIES. Par Desire Girouard, John Lovell, Montreal.

This is a treatise in the French language, on Letters of Exchange and Promissory Notes, which will be gladly recived by the commercial public. The work is dedicated to the Hon. Sir Louis II. Lafontaine, and is elegantly printed by the Montreal publishers.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR MADE EASY—By George G. Vasey, John Lovell Montreal. Well adapted for the use of schools, and

A PORTRAIT.—'The Kingston Herald of the 3rd instant notices the visit of the unhappy Chini-

students of the English language.

quy to Kingston, and his dreary exhibition at the different meeting-houses of that city. Our cotemporary describes him as the possessor of "a somewhat over-fed inexpressive countenance;" and speaks of his address, as "somewhat more humorous and ejaculatory in style than the sermons" Protestants are accustomed to hear, but destitute of all "pretensions to eloquence or learning."

ERRATUM.—Remittances received through E. M'-Cormick, and not through E. M'Carthy, as acknowedged in last week's list of acknowledgments.

TERREBONNE ELECTION .- We learn from parties who were present at the show of hands yesterday in Terrebonne County, that the majority for Mr. Morin was very great—three to one says our informant.—Transcript, 9th inst.

SUDDEN DEATH. - We understand that Mr. A. Hume, formerly a candle-maker in the Quebec Suburbs, died of apoplexy on board the cars coming into town on Monday night from New York .- Herald, 8th in-

REPORT

Of the Managing Committee of the St. Bridget's Asylum Association, Quebec, for the Year ending 31st December, 1859:—

Your Committee's term of office being about to terminate, they beg leave to submit the following report of the affairs of the Asylum, for the year ending, the 31st December, 1859.

In compliance with the recommendation contained in last year's report, your Committee made application to the Legislature at its last session, for an Act of Incorporation; and owing to the exertions of the city members, and other friends, The Bill passed the Lower House in the shape in which it was presented; but in consequence of the introduction of the objectionable Bequests Clause' by the Legislative Council, your Committee refused to accept it in its amended form. As it is of the utmost importance, however, that the Association should possess corporate powers, your Committee would urge upon their successors the necessity of renewing the application to the Legislature, at its next session, when it is to be hoped that an unobjectionable Act may be obtained.

In the month of April last, your Committee availed themselves of the voluntary and gratuitous services of Miss M. Bradley, to take charge of the Asylum; and the good order, cleanliness and economy which have been enforced under her supervision, bears ample testimony to her high qualifications for the office which she has so generously undertaken, and which entitle her to the gratitude of all those who take an interest in the success of the Institution.

Your Committee have to acknowledge their indebtedness to the charitable ladies of the Congregation, for pecuniary means to aid in defraying the expenses of the Asylum.

A Bazaar was held for this purpose in the month of February last, which realised the sum of \$2089 40c.; this, with a grant from the Legislature of \$400-the members' subscriptionsand small sums paid for board by some of the inmates, makes the receipts of the past year \$3080 04c., exclusive of donations from old and generous benefactors; and of confiscated bread from the Chief of Police on several occasions.

During the past year, 26 persons were admitted into the Asylum; 6 servant girls who were in for temporal relief, have been provided with situations; and 6 orphans have been adopted, and taken away by charitable parties.

There was but one death during the year. There are now in the Asylum, 28 inmates: 15 adults, and 13 children,

The whole respectfully submitted. B. McGauran, Ptr., President St. B. A. A.

J. C. NOLAN, Sec., St. B. A. A.

The Treasurer in account with the St. Bridget's Asy-

lum Association.		
Dr.		
To Balance on hand,	\$366	71
" Proceeds of Bazaars,	2337	17
" Grant from Legislature,	400	00
" Cash by Boarders in Asylum,	97	35
" " Members' Subscriptions,	153	
" " Sale of Cows,	57	89
" " Collections in Chapel of In-		•-
stitution,	60	90
" " Interests on Deposits,	22	23
" Estate of Esther O'Hara,	18	00
" Labor of Inmates,	10	Ōΰ
10001 or 10000ji 11111111		
	\$3523	25
Cn.		
By Bakers' Account,	\$241	74
" Meat,	291	62
" Groceries,	321	40
" Vegetables,	44	97
"Insurance on Property,	20	00
" Medical Attendance,	40	00
" Cash for Fuel,	266	47
" Furniture Purchased,	40	45
" Clothing and Dry Goods,	114	72
" House repairs,		85
" Bazaar Expenses,	247	75
"Installment paid on property,	400	00
"Interest paid on purchase,	192	00
" Cash for Cartage,	51	24
" Do. for Calash hire,	16	50
" Servants' and Laborers' wages,	73	68
"Purchase of Vestments, &c.,	119	51
"Tinsmith's Account,	54	90
" Sundry expenses,	118	53
" Balance on hand,	593	72
Damice of Mana,		
	\$3523	25
	\$3020	20

(Signed) J. J. Murphy, Treasurer St. B. A. Association.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve for

this year as Office-Bearers :-Thomas M'Greevy, Active President, W. Quion,.....2nd Do. Do. J. Lane, jun......Secretary. M. O'Leary,..... Trensurer.

G. Neilan, Assistant Sec. Committee—J. J. Murphy, J. Archer, J. Flanagan, J. Lane, sen., M. Enright, P. Lawler, R. W. Behan, J. C. Nolan, M. J. O. Doherty, J. Lilly, J. O'Leary, H. O'Connor.

Report of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute in our next.

We are indebted to the Examiner of Prince Edward's Island, for the following biographical notice of the late lamented Bishop of Charlotte-

" The Right Reverend Bernard Donaid McDonald, D. D., Bishop of Charlottetown, was born in the Parish of St. Andrews, in this Island, in December 1797. He exhibited from his early youth signs of this peaceful, amiable, and pious disposition which formed a distinguishing characteristic of his after life. He obtained the rudiments of an English education in the school of his native district—one of the very few educational establishments then existing on the Island. It was observed at this time, that even during his boyish sports, his deportment was always more grave than that of his school-fellows, and that he was accustomed frequently to introduce into conversation some topic connected with religion and the ritual observances of the Church. Feeling that he was called by Divine Providence to that holy state which he so much honored, he entered at the age of fifteen, his Alma Mater, the Seminary of Quebec, an Institution celebrated for the number of holy men of solid piety and learning which it has prepar-ed and sent forth to preach the truths of the Gospel. Here he remained for ten years, during which time he distinguished himself by his unremitting application to study, and by the constant practice of all the aid the foundation of that fund of varied and exten- away from spiritual things by exterior or sensible

sive learning—sacred and profane—which rendered his conversation on every subject agreeable, interesting, and instructive. Having completed his studies he was ordained Priest in the Spring of 1822, and he soon afterwards entered on his missionary career in this Diocese. There being but few clergymen on the Island at that time, he had to take charge of all the western parishes, including Indian River, Grand River, Fifteen Point, Belle Alliance, Miscouche, Cascumpec, Tignish, &c. In all these missions he succeeded, by his zeal and untiring energy, in building churches and parochial houses .-In the Autumn of 1829 he was appointed Pastor of

Charlottetown and the neighboring Missions. In 1836 he was nominated by the Holy See successor to the Right Rev. B. Æ. McEachern, of happy memory; and on the fifteenth of October of that year he was consecrated Bishop of Charlottetown, in Saint Patrick's Church, Quebec. Besides this Island and the Magdalen Islands, the whole of New Brunswick was included in this Diocese, until the year 1842, when that Province was erected into the Diocese of St. John.

The deceased Prelate, by his kind disposition and ever ready zeal in the discharge of all his pastoral dtuies, gained for himself the affection and esteem of all. He was charitable, hospitable, and pious; in a word he was a model of all the virtues which should adorn those who are called to the Holy and responsible office of a Bishop. His noble bearing, his affable air, his serene, yet commanding countenance, his benignant smile, could not fail to fill the beholder with veneration and love for his sacred person .--Having few priests in his Diocese, he himself took the charge of a mission; and besides attending to all his episcopal functions, he always discharged the duties of a Parish Priest. The little time which he could spare from his duties and devotional exercises was devoted to study. Seldom did any person take a more lively interest in the promotion of education than did the venerable subject of this short notice .--He established in his own district, schools in which the young might be instructed, not only in secular knowledge but also in their moral and religious duties: and he encouraged, as much as possible, their establishment throughout the whole extent of his Diocese—being careful, at the same time, not to permit the introduction therein of any books which he considered prejudicial to the faith or morals of those committed to his charge. Aided by the co-operation of the charitable, and by the munificent donation of a certain gentleman, he was enabled a few years ago, to establish in Charlottetown a Convent of Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, which Institution is now in a flourishing condition, affording to numerous young ladies belonging to Charlottetown and the different parts of this Island, the inestimable blessings of a highly finished and religious education. But the educational establishment in which Bishop McDonald appeared to take the principal interest, of which he showed himself the munificent Patron, and which may be said to have been the idol of his heart, is St. Dunstan's College, in the vicinity of Charlottetown. This institution, which is both an honor and an ornament to the Colony, the late lamented Bishop opened early in 1855, for the purpose of affording to the young men of the Island the opportunity of receiving a complete literary, moral, and religious training. The care and anxiety with which he watched over its progress and provided for its wants until the time of his demiseand we may justly add after it-were truly paternal. Long before he was called to his reward, he had the satisfaction of seeing this House established on a firm basis, and imparting to numerous eleves, from the various parts of this and the neighboring Colonies, the blessings which he had laboured with so

much solicitude to procure for them. In the year 1856 he contracted a cough, and a decline in his health soon became perceptible; nevertheless, he still continued to discharge all his duties as Pastorof St. Augustine's Church, Rustico, until the Autumn of 1857, when, by the advice of his physicians, he discontinued the most laborious of them. Finding that his disease, Chronic Bronchitis, was becoming more deeply scated, he went to New York in the Summer of 1858, and consulted the most eminent physicians of that city, but to little or no purpose. His health continuing to decline, he set his temporal and spiritual concerns in the most perfect order, and waited the time of his dissolution with the utmost calmness and resignation. About two months before his death he removed from Rustico and took up his residence in St. Dunstan's College, saying that he wished to die within its walls. Here he was attended with all the care which love and rratitude could bestow. On the 22d December be became visibly worse, and on the 26th he received the last Sacraments. He continued to linger until Friday, the 30th, when he calmly expired in the 62nd year of his age; being the 37th of his Priesthood and the 23rd of his Episcopate. Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Few men have passed from this life to their eternal rest, more deservedly respected, more generally esteemed, or more sincerely loved, than the late Bishop McDonald. His death is deeply lamented, and is justly considered, not only by the Catholic body, but also by every enlightened man and sincere Christian in the community, a great, an irreparable loss, to the Colony of Prince Edward Island.

"HORÆ INANES," OR THE "OMNIUM GATHERUM."

(COMMUNICATED.) A Dialogue " de omnibus rebus" between Preceptor and

Discipulus.

Preceptor -- Cans't tell me, most worthy Discipulus, wherefore our Holy Churchuseth so many candles in broad daylight upon this day—the solemnity of the Feast of the Purification? Discipulus-Doubtless, most venerable Precentor.

to the end that she may do honor to the Festival. Preceptor-Thy answer smacks of the undisciplined scholar, else would it have about it more of precision. Lighted candles are used by our Holy Church at all her solemn offices, on all festivals, and that doubtless for the reason thou hast assigned withal; but why, I pray thee, does she use so many candles on this particular feast, as to have entitled it amongst Anglo-Saxon nations, to the name par excellence of

Candlemas Day"—i.é., Candle Mass.

Discipulus—I know not, most worthy Sir, unless it be in reference to those words of the canticle sung by holy Simeon, when he clasped his infant Saviour in his arms-to wit-" Lumen ad revelationem Gentium, and "My eyes have beheld a light to the

r evelation of the Gentiles." Pre.-Thy answer beareth with it now more of point and precision, most erudite Discipulus. Holy Church lights candles in unwonted numbers on this Feast of the Presentation of Jesus Christ in the Temple, in order to take part in the joy of holy Simeon on receiving into his arms his infant Saviour; and to express in the most emphatic manner, that He is the ight of all nations. Hence in her Office during the blessing of these candles, she bids her choirs repeat again and again in solemn but joyous cadence those words-" Lumen ad revelationem Gentium"-"A light to the revelation of the Gentiles"—as tho' they were the key-note of her triumphant feelings on

Dis.—But do not ignorant and designing men designate these usages of Holy Church as idle and su-

Pre.-Ignorance will ever measure with its own yard-stick, and threap the measure to be due and true withal; but we know well that these usages are of no idle import, but of deepest meaning and religious instruction. And first, most worthy disciple, as to the general intention of Holy Church in using outward and sensible things to express the inward or supersensible meanings of things spiritual. Knowing that virtues of a perfect Seminarist. It was then that he by our very nature we are ever liable to be drawn

objects ;-that our minds follow unconsciously, and, soliciting the use of the Court House and rooms for Holy Church, ever intent upon the salvation of her children, would wish to avail herself of this very faculty to lead us to God. She would wish to make the evil itself, its own antidote, by making these sensible or outward objects the signs and symbols of inward or spiritual things. Hence her constant use of signs must affect the confidence of the people in the adand symbols; and hence also the carnest desire of holy men to profit by her teaching. To such an ex- wretched idea of the st tent had the holy St. Francis schooled himself in this municipal institutions. practice of making outward things lead his mind to God, that he never beheld a bird flying through the air, and thereby forming a cross with its wings, but it immediately brought to his remembrance the sad sufferings and death of Our Divine Redeemer. So also the little trefoil, or shamrock, under the Saint's feet as he passed along the fields, served to remind in this outrageous demand. The Court-House is the him by its triple or triune leaves of the adorable and property of the people—it has been built by Catholic triune God; and hence this little flower is called in as well as by Protestant assessment - it is now sus-Catholic France, "Sainte-feuille," (Sanfoil) or holy tained and supported by Catholic as well as Protestleaf. And so with everything else;—he had made a ant taxation—and it has been creeted as the domain covenant with all exterior objects, that they should of justice, a common ground for the poor and the lead his mind to God. And thus it is with Holy rich, the Protestant and the Catholic, wherein no Church in her ceremonics and the outward objects man should stand better than his fellow, except as which she employs in her solemn worship. She uses regards the justice of his cause before Heaven-a dothem as symbols of spiritual things. Thus in the use main into which hate, bigotry, or uncharitableness of incerse at the Mass; she has attached to it many should not intrude their dangerous presence. And meanings. In the first place, it is a burnt offering, yet into this hitherto sacred territory, this rampant as amongst the Jews of old, by which we acknowledge God as the Creator and Sovereign Lord of all; to enter and poison the atmosphere—it wishes to inthat though we can destroy or resolve created things into their component parts, He alone is able to create or reconstruct them. Secondly, it is to remind us of the prayers of the Saints, which God Himself has declared are like unto sweet incense before Him. And cants and their abettors is in keeping with the aggresthirdly, it is to remind us that if we would wish our sive and insolent character of the association; but prayers to ascend as sweet incense to the Throne of God, they must pass, like that incense, through the fire of tribulation; that as that incense, without fire, is a dull and heavy mass, and utterly devoid of all sweetness, but when burnt in the fire it becomes lighter than the air, and immediately rises up to Heaven, and becomes imbued withal with the sweetest savor, -so our prayers, if they are the offerings of a heart bowed down by contrition and purified in the furnace of adversity, will mount up immediately like that incense to the Throne of the Most High God, and be most acceptable in His sight.

Dis .- Behold these things, which ignorant men teach us in the use of lighted candles in her solemn Offices? Has this apparently useless practice, as sublime a teaching and deep significance as has the

usage of burning incense? Pre.-Doubtless it has. In the first place, Holy

Church would have these burning tapers to remind us of the day of persecution, when our forefathers were obliged to skulk in holds, and caves, and to assemble in dark and obscure places, in order to practise their religion. She would remind us of the days of the early persecutions of the Church, when the primitive Christians were obliged to hide themselves in the subterranean sepulchres of ancient Rome, to attend the sacred Mysteries by torch light in those dark and dismal abodes of the dead; and she would animate us to be prepared to undergo bravely the like persecutions, should it ever be God's holy will to subject us to the like trial. Behold those burning lights! Do they not burn to reproach us with our negligence and lukewarmness in the service of God? They-irrational and inanimate as they are-give up their whole being, and are wholly consumed in the service of God: whilst we are ever most careful of self, and give only the smallest moiety of our life to God. And again as they burn there with their mild and subdued light, do they not upbraid us plainly with their tongues of fire, for that we are so much less courage ous in the service of God, than were our fathers of old? That whereas they went daily to take part in the Holy and Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass, at the imminent risk of their lives, on account of the persecutions; we, on the contrary, are deterred by every trifling and petty impediment. The fear of death could not deter them; whilst the fear of a little fatigue, nay even idleness and laziness often keep us at home. They braved the torture of the lash-of the rack-of the beated gridiron-of the furnace-of the boiling chaldron-of crucifixion itself-rather than not be present at the Holy and Adorable Sacrifice, as often as it was offered up, whilst a little rain, or a soiled or torn garment often detains us from church .-What tales of persecution-what deeds of heroic courage and incomparable sufferings on the part of God's holy martyrs-would those burning tapers tell of, if they could speak? And can we see them burn, as they have burnt, at the side of those holy martyrs, without being reminded and animated by them to follow their holy example?

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Glengarry Feb. 6th, 1860. Mr. EDITOR,-By mere chance I have seen the Cornwall Freeholder of the 1st inst., and the article on the Concert held lately in Williamstown in aid of the Catholic church. I confess I was much surprised, though indeed I need not have been as I had an idea of some of the acquirements of the gifted editor, to see the gross ungentlemanly manner in which he was pleased to write regarding certain parties who were kind enough to perform at the concert. Had the individuals, of whom he has the impertinence to speak so rudely, been professional singers, one might criticise them, as one might and would have a right to criticise, if so inclined some of his productions in which occur sentences such as "The proprietor has went;" a mistake that would disgrace a school boy, and which certainly should bring a blush to the cheek of the learned editor of the Frecholder and make him take care to be proof against criticism ere he undertake the dangerous task of criticising others-particularly where, as in the present case, the criticism is so uncalled for. The object of the concert should have induced him to speak at least truthfully of those who so kindly lent their talents on the occasion. Indeed with a refined public his remarks will have little effect other than to lead them to suspect what is well known to many, that they were made through animosity—to gratify a desire of petty revenge. If blessed with a good memory, which is very doubtful, seeing the very incorrect statements made by him relative to the Concert, he will remember how rapturously and how repeatedly the talented lady and gentleman upon whom he so churlishly vents his pleen were encored by the delighted audience. This fact alone goes far to warrant the idea commonly antertained in Glengarry of the motives that influenced the musical critic of the Freeholder in his ungracious article.

Hoping some friend of truth will have the charity to send the gallant gentleman a number of last week's issue of the TRUE WITNESS, that he may see what unprejudiced persons thought of the performance of the very individuals whom, to indulge his ungenerous feelings, ne would even at the expense of truth, endeavor to depreciate,

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

ORANGEISM.—Under this caption we find an article in our highly esteemed cotemporary the away.' Ottawa Tribune of Saturday last, from which we make some extracts, as strikingly illustrative of the audacity, and progress of Orangeism in Upper Canada:-

as it were, against our wills, the impressions they re- the next annual convocation of the Grand Lodge of ceive from what they see and hear around them, our the Orange Association of British North America be

> orgies will be a sad spectacle for all men of intelligence, liberality or respectability; while the open outrage of that hitherto sacred and neutral ground ministration of justice, and convey to the country a wretched idea of the state of morals regulating our

> In all seriousness we ask, is not the audacious character of this association evidenced by the fact of their application for the use of the County Court-House for their partisan deliberations, and is not its power or the imbecility of the Municipal authorities of the County evidenced by the instant acquiescence association, bloated with its Western success, claims form the country that Orangeism has usurped the place of justice, that it occupies the judgment seat, and that to its influence all must bow who seek for aid from our country's laws. The conduct of the appliwords can hardly expose the meanness and degradation of the Municipal Council which has walked through the mire after the leading strings of the principal actors in this fearful outrage.
>
> As for D. M. Grant, and Mr. Roderick Ross, the

City High Bailiff, we leave them to the criticism of the community. Their names we mention because they seem to have courted a personal responsibility attention-will probably by such means as these secure that notoriety, of which, otherwise he should be deprived. Mr. Ross, as a public peace officer, call idle and superstitious practices, how holy and and a servant of the city authorities, occupies a more beautiful they are. But what, most venerable pre- responsible position. We hope that some member of ceptor, are the lessons which Holy Church would the City Council will have the courage to ask for an enquiry into Mr. Ross's conduct? What confidence can Catholics have in Mr. Ross as an administrator of the law, if he boldly and openly degrades his offlice to the level of Orangeism, and while he has been kept in office by Catholic votes hurls insult in their teeth on every occasion. The Chief of the Constabulary in this City should not be an active member of any Secret Society—much less, one so offensive as the Orange organisation. We hope that the City Council will request Mr. Ross to retire from one or the other offices he now holds - County Master of the Orange Organisation, and Chief Constable and High Bailiff of the City. The two positions cannot be held in justice to the community.

The resolution of the Carleton County Council is a fair specimen of the treatment which Catholics have to expect from Protestants when the latter are in the ascendant. We should like to known however, how the news would be received in Upper Canada, that the Montreal Court House and Rooms had been placed at the disposal of a Catholic politico-religious Society bearing the same relation to Protestantism that Orangeism bears to Popery!

Nothing can be more just or reasonable than the concluding remarks of the Ottawa Tribune. It is impossible that Catholics can have any confidence in, or refrain from expressing their distrust in and contempt for, the administration of justice so long as members of the infamous Orange association are allowed to have any part therein. From Orange Magistrates, Orange jurymen, or Orange legal officials of any kind, it is in vain for Catholics to look for truth or jus-

MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF THE IRISH RE-VIVAL .-- Under the somewhat ambiguous caption "Wonderful Work of the Spirit in Coleraine"-the Montreal Witness draws a sad picture of the results of the late outbreak of cant and hysteria in the North of Ireland. These results it attributes to the " Spirit;" but seeing how analogous they are to the results of a too great indulgence in bad whiskey, we may be pardoned if we incline to the opinion that drunkenness has more to do with them than religion .-Indeed in a late article the Belfast Whig—a Protestant authority-assures us that vice is rapidly increasing in Belfast, and that on Christmas Day last, the number of persons arrested was unusually large. We are therefore the more willing to admit the truth of the following paragraph which we clip from our cotemporary the Witness:—

"One day the newspaper had to delay its publication, for the convincing Spirit had touched the hearts of the compositors"—[we suspect that it was their heads" that the spirit had chiefly affected]—" and instead of being at work, they were wrestling in agonies of prayer.'

Humph! Well, we suppose we have no right to inquire too strictly into the causes that led to the temporary suspension of the Coleraine newspaper. We will admit the "spirit;" we will not contest the "wrestling," or the "agonies," for we know that "compositors" are but mortal after all, and are subject to infirmities. There is, besides, nothing very unusual in such a circumstance; nor are the Coleraine compositors the first that have been "took" in a similar manner, though we must confess that we never yet heard of their "agonies," or their "wrestlings," having been accompanied with "prayer," properly so called-unless indeed certain uncouth invocations on eyes and limbs may be deemed prayer.

The Witness relates another case, the details of which are highly suggestive of "delirium tremens." It seems that a new Court-house had been built, and was to have been inaugurated by

"Instead of the joyous dance and the stirring music of the ball-room, the walls of the hall gave back the almost despairing groans of the stricken sinner, the heartfelt prayer of a believing penitent, or resounded with the adoring thanks of a redeemed saint. So hour after hour of that memorable night passed

It must have been a very jolly Soiree.

THE DIVORCE COURT. - A collection of the cases tried in the Divorce and Matrimonial Court (London,) since that court has resumed its sittings, has been published. The Times notices the same, as The following resolution was, last week, passed by the County Council of the County of Carleton:

On motion of D. M. Grant, seconded by Mr. Kidd—

"That the prayer of the petition of Roderick Ross, County Master, and Donald M. Grant, Master of 227,

practice to point to the middle classes of English society as models of virtue and patterns to mankind. And the favorable contrast between the pater fumilias of middle life, and the dissolute aristocrat, has been always insisted on. But facts are stubborn things. The insights obtained, and the disclosures elicited, through the Divorce Court, go far to subvert this time honored prejudice. Cresswell has become the grand inquisitor of English society; his court is the great confessional of the land, and its proceedings hold up a strange, but truthful mirror of life to the wondering gaze of the English people. It would be too tedious to follow all the strange features exposed to view in the report of cases tried in this court; but the following selection of those which bear more especially upon the present question, will abundantly prove that the morality of the middle classes of England suffers greatly by comparison with that of the aristocracy. - Toronto Colonist.

The "middle classes" of England are the staunch champions of Protestantism, the bitterest enemies of Popery. These facts, coupled with their monstrous immorality, and filthiness, brought to light by the Divorce Courts, are worthy of notice.

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

MONTREAL, Feb. 7, 1860. The weather has been mild and spring-like, and some kinds of spring birds are beginning to appear in the orchards. There is very little snow on the roads.

Flour .- The continuance of unfavourable accounts from Britain has had a further depressing influence upon the markets here. Wholesale parcels have been pressed upon the markets at \$5 to \$5 05, without leading to any transactions, as there is no demand whatever to relieve the stocks gradually accumulating in the hands of the merchants and dealers. Sales for May and June delivery are reported to have been made at higher rates than those above quoted.

Wheat.—We are entirely without transactions.
The farmers' deliveries in the British markets continue very much out of condition, though plentiful in

Pease.—The market is not so buoyant, as the British market is weaker. Sales on the spot have been made at 78c and at 80c for May delivery.

Butter.—There is no improvement to note in the feeling of this market; 15 cents is still the asking price for kegs of good quality, and 16 to 17 for dairypacked, in rolls or tennets.

Pork .- The market quiet, with a slightly upward tendency. Fine and heavy Hogs are in better demand, though without any material advance being established. Mess Pork has advanced 50c in Chicago. There is little doing here in packed of any kind at former rates.

Lard .- 12 cents is paid for kegs of Leaf. Ashes .- The demand is very active, and the tendency is upward. The prices have advanced for both Pots and Pearls to 29s 6d to 30s.

Birth.

On the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Hugh Madden, of a

That enemy of mankind, Consumption! can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

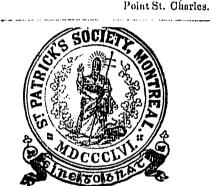
IF There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

TO LET,

SEVERAL COTTAGES & HOUSES, situated on Wellington Street, West

An excellent BUSINESS STAND, suitable for a Hotel and Boarding House, and Two Houses for Bu-

Apply to FRANCIS MULLINS.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SAINT PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 13th February, at EIGHT o'clock. By Order,

EDWARD WOODS, Rec. Sec.

INFORMATION WANTED of MARIA MOORE, a native of the county Westmeath, Ireland, who left Montreal about 4 years ago, by her Brother, William Moore. Address to this office.

FIREWOOD.

1000 CORDS of FIREWOOD,—Pine, Hemlock, and Tamarack—at \$3 per Cord. F. B. M'NAMEE.

FIRE BRICKS.

5000 FIRE BRICKS for Sale,
Buckley Mountain, Ramsay's and Carr's F. B. M'NAMEE.

St. Antoine Street.

WHITE PINE.

100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Rock Elm.
10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pine

2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring do do 1 and 2 inch Flooring. 5000 Parties intending to build will find this the best seasoned timber in market.

F. B. M'NAMEE.

FOR SALE.

3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 14, 14, 14 50 barrels of Best American Cement 300 Empty Cement Barrels.

F. B. M'NAMEE.

THE Subscriber has two pair of BOB SLEIGHS for hire, capable of carrying 50 tons each. Parties hav-ing large boilers, heavy castings, or wooden houses to remove, should call and see them.

January 26.

F. B. M'NAMEE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The announcement that Lord Cowley had returned to Paris was premature. He did not arrive there till the 17th Jan. On his arrival he had a long sudience of the Emperor. The telegram on the subject says that the Emperor requested Lord Cowley to declare to the English Cabinet, that, although de siring an intimate understanding with England on the basis of non-intervention, it was to be understood that France always considered herself bound by the engagement of Villa Franca and the treaties of Zurich. This reserve was maintained during the last negotiations between France and England.

The French Cabinet has formally resumed negociations concerning the Congress, and has, by telegraph, informed Northern Courts of the desire of the Emperor of France.

The Times' Paris correspondent writes as under "It is said that the French Bishops, or a good many of them, have manifestoes ready at the first signal from Rome to launch in public, but that Rome hesitutes to give that signal. The Emperor's letter to the Holy Father in reply to his angry allocution is very freely sold in the streets, and numerous copies have been sent to the country for distribution among the peasantry.

The Paris journals which had abstained from commenting on the letter and the Pope's answer to General Goyon now publish a few lines of remark. The Univers, in giving extracts on the subject from other journals, commences with the following brief

"The best and most instructive reflections that can be excited by the present situation are supplied by the journals which, under different titles and colors, support the conclusions of the celebrated pamphlet on which we have now the formal opinion of the Holy Father. The Constitutionnel assures us that it is not the Holy Father himself who has spoken, but that it is his Government which has put into his mouth the words the world has heard. This idea seems strange; it is, however, perfectly natural in that journal. It is important for the acute politi-claus who write in the Constitutionnel to establish that the Pope is at bottom of their opinion, or that the people of Rome no longer know how to reason; but we scarcely think they will succeed in their at-

The Union also gives extracts, and, after pointing to the animadversions on the Pope, says :-

And if this has been done because Pius IX-as the vigilant guardian of the rights of his crown, consistent with himself, and resolved not to yield, as he declared in 1848, a single iota of his sovereignty-because, being decided not to allow anything to be diminished in his hands of that patrimony of the church which he has sworn to preserve intact, but to restore it as he received it he has very justly characterized an anonymous publication, and condemned the principles contained in it. Such is the respect which writers who boast of being conservative show towards the representative of the most legitimate authority in the world! Such is the submission and the deference which writers who pride themselves on the title of 'Catholic' manifest towards the common Father of the faithful.

The writer, after a general review of the articles in the principal journals, then observes :-

" For our part, such spectacles attach us still more closely to the sacred person and to the inviolable rights of the Sovereign Pontiff. It is by a more affectionate devotion and by a more filial obedience that we hope to compensate the magnanimous heart of the common Father for the afflictions caused by the attacks of so many minds led astray, and by so many who have their minds darkened by passion and

The Debuts merely makes the following remarks :-

"Most of the journals endeavour to show that there is an identity of views between the pamphlet and the propositions of the Emperor's letter. But there is a remarkable difference between them. The letter of the 31st of December only demands from the Pope the sacrifice of the revolted provinces; whereas the pamphlet seems to propose to take from the Roman Government the Marches as well as the Romagua, and to restrict the domain of the Holy See to the single city of Rome and its territory."

Of all those whom public opinion pointed to as likely to take a turn in the lists since the writer of "Le Pape et l'e Congres" threw down his gauntlet, M. Villemain was probably one of the last who was exneated to break a lance in favour rupal Government. It now only remains for M. Thiers to come forth in the same cause, and it is, in fact, believed that M. Thiers intends doing so.

The Universa notices with remarked approbation the pamphlet of M. Villemain. It says :-

"The war which has been made against the church has raised up defenders for it. M. Villemain will have the glory of being the first among those whom posterity will long peruse, and his short work so glorious from the circumstances under which it is written, and from the object which it has in view, will be placed in the number of the best pages that have fallen from that hand which has already produced so many fine works, and so near perfection."

Napoleon has addressed a most important free trade manifesto to Fould, Minister of State. It is dated 5th January, and is published in the Moniteur of the 15th. The letter is in effect as follows :-Despite uncertainty which still prevails on certain points of foreign policy, pacific solution may confidently be looked forward to. The moment has therefore arrived to occupy ourselves with the means of giving greater development to different branches of national wealth. Our foreign commerce must be developed by exchange of products, but we must first improve our agriculture, and free our industry from all the interior impediments which place it in position of inferiority. A general system of sound political economy alone, can, by increasing internal wealth, spread prosperity among working classes .-Every year the State grants considerable sums to Agriculturers for clearing woods and levelling hilly ground. To encourage manufactured productions it is necessary to exempt from all duties primary articles indispensable to industry, and to advance capital at a moderate rate of interest, which will assist in perfecting material-by these measures agriculture will find an issue for its produce-industry freed from all interior obstacles, will advantageously compete with foreign products, and commerce will make fresh advances to counterbalance reduction of duties on primary materials and provisions of great consumption. Redemption of public debt will be provisionally suspended. The letter then sums up with intended reforms, viz: The suppression of the duties on wool and cotton; successive reductions of the duties on sugar and coffee; vigorous improvement of means of communication; reductions of canal dues by general lowering of transport costs; loans to be granted to agriculture and industry; considerable works of public utility; suppression of prohibition in customs; and commercial treaties with foreign powers. The 160 millions francs remaining disposable from last loan, will be applied in three yearly credits to the execution of great public works. The Emperor concludes: -"I am convinced that I shall obtain the support of the Senate and the Legislative body. To these reforms I am anxious to inaugurate with them a new era of peace, and to ensure its blessings to France." The letter attracted grant attention, with scarcely an exception. The Paris press appland the project, and in England it gives great satisfaction. The proposed changes are not expected to take place before August, The Opinion Nationale expresses itself in these words to the authorship of the pamphlet :-

'Till now the authorship of the pamphlet has been more or less obscure ; but, after reading the Monidomain-is adopted by the French Government."

It is stated that the French Government is about to proceed against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the most important Catholic charitable association in France; and that the Minister of the Inte-rior has already informed all the public functions ies that they must choose between remaining members of that association and retaining their offices as public functionaries.

It is also reported that the Papal Nuncio has delivered to M. Baroche a note of the Papal Government dated January the 7th, containing a formal and official protest against the programme of the pamphlet Le Pape et le Congres.

Abbe Completa, who was the bearer of this note left Rome on the evening of the 7th instant, three days after the letter of the Emperor, of the French

had been received by His Holiness.

Since the 15th of August last, the day on which
the Emperor granted a full purdon for all previous offences of the press, 20 new warnings (uvertissements) have been given, viz :- One to the Gironde of Bordeaux, one to the Memorial de l'Allier, of Moulins, two to the Univers of Paris, one to the Correspondant of Paris, one to the Ami de la Religion of Paris, two to the Union de l'Ouest of Augers, one to the Independent de l'Ouest of Laval, one to the Courrier du Dimanche of Paris, one to the Gazette de France of Paris, one to the Memorial des Deux Sevice of Niort, one to the Opiniou Nationale of Paris, two the France Centrale of Blois, one to the Esperance de Nancy, one to the Esperance du Peuple at Nantes, two to the Echo de la Frontiere at Valenciennes, and one to the Journal des Villes et des Campugnes.

A BACHELOR TAX.—The Salut Public says, "A petition addressed to the Senate is now being signed by the female operatives in this city, in which the petitioners pray that all men who attain the age of 40 without marrying muy be compelled to pay a tax,

as unproductive members of society. THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ARMAMENTS OF FRANCE. -The Almanach de Gotha for 1860 gives a statistical account of the French army and navy, as existing in 1859. The staffs of the army include 5,779 officers and 693 subalterns, making a total of 6,472. There are 13 marshals, 90 acting generals of division, and 77 reserve generals, 180 acting generals of brigade, and 172 in reserve. So much for the staffs. The gen d'armerie, so called, numbers 26,278 men ; it contains 1 regiment, 26 legions, 6 battalions, 7 squadrons, and 1454 companies. The Guard of Paris is 3,634 strong, and the "Sapeurs Pompiers" of Paris 700. The total number of infantry sudders on the war footing is 510,640; thus classified, viz .,- Grenadiers, 12,000; Voltigeurs, 16,000; Line Infantry, 408,000; Chasseurs on Foot, 33,000; Zouaves, 15,000; Light Infantry of Africa, 2,400; foreign corns. 8.000 : Algerian sharn-shooters, 15.000 : companies of discipline, 1,000; and veteran subalterans and Fusiliers, 240. There are 120 regiments, 493 battaliens, and 3,088 companies. The French cavalry is 100,221 strong, including 64 regiments, 385 squadrons, 10 companies, and 64 'peletons' out of rank. The cavalry is thus classified—viz, the Cent-Gardes, 221; the Carbineers, 3,000; the Cuirassiers, 18,000; the Dragoons, 19,500; the Lancers, 13,506; the Chasseurs, 19,500; the Guides, 1,500; the Hussars, 12,000; the Chasseurs of Africa, 4,500; the Spahis. 4,500; and the Cavaliers de Remonte, 4,000. These cavalry troops are all on the war footing. The Artillery, on the peace footing, numbers 68,544 men and 50,240 horses; 27,427 artillerymen are on foot, 9,316 on horse, and 25,830 'mounted.' The engineers, on the footing of war, number 15,448-forming three regiments, one division, six battalions, and 70 companies, besides three out of rank. The whole of the (nominal) army of France, at this moment, numbers 760,951 soldiers of all ranks; thus classified-viz., staff, 6,472; military schools, 2,100; invalids, 3,800; gen-d'urme-ie, 26,278; infantry, 510,-640; cavalry, 100,221; artillery, 68,544; engineers, 15,448; equipage train, 12,600; artisans or Government workmen, 7,400; military infirmaries, 3,200; and military justice, 4,248. The French mavy includes 461 vessels, carrying 12,520 guns, and the steamers of 60,060 borse-power. In the course of the next 10 years it is intended to construct 150 ships of war of all classes, and 72 steam transports. The conversion of the rest of the fleet into acrew vessels is also to be effected in the same time. At present the sailing ships number 252, of 8,106 guns, and the steamers 209, of 4,414 guns. The personnel of the navy and marine includes 90,298 men, or nearly double the usual annual average of the English navy. But this includes the "Marine" troops, which number 23,669 men; the service of the 'fleet proper' being carried on by 66,629. This last figure includes 2 Admirals, 11 (acting) Vice-Admirals, 20 (acting) Rear-Admirals, 109 captains of line vessels, 232 captains of frigates, 673 lieutenants, 546 ensigns, 271 pupils, 6,629 engineers, hydrographers, commissioners, inspectors, &c., and 60,000 seamen.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Government had decided on sending an expeditionary force to Chim to act in concert with the Anglo-French expedition, with the view of establishing a Belgian colony in China for commercial nurposes.

The following letter dated Brussels, the 12th ult.,

has been received by the Times :-"The position of the Government is every day becoming more difficult. We have a weak Ministry, and Chambers quite divided. The King's acts de-monstrate that he mistrusts the future. The Conservative and Catholic party, hitherto timid to excess, no longer declines a contest. It declares for the Pope against the Emperor, and at the same time it makes an incessant opposition to the King and his Ministers. I might almost say that in its rage it menaces the foundation of the constitutional edifice .-These are two facts which merit the attention of the French Government. The Catholics are signing addresses to the Pone at Brussels and throughout the provinces. Already the names of some of the first families in the kingdom figure on the list-not, it is true, that of the Prince de Lague, but those of M. de Merode, M. de Thieux, and many others, who may induce numbers to follow their example. While the Catholics are occupying themselves with their Pontifical manifestations, the Liberals in the Government follow the impulse given by the King and the Duke de Brabant, who, not content with having the fortifications of Antwerp, wish for a Royal Navy.-The King, so reserved, has again used his influence to prepare the success of this new campaign. A pamphlet has been published here which, if not inspired by the King himself, was so by his beir apparent. Some of the Ministerial journals are in favor. and some against the pamphlet, and it is easy to see by their language that they follow the word of command, and it may be said that their aid has been purchased with hard cash. The ostensible object of the pumphlet is ridiculous. A Royal navy is required because the Government wishes to make conquests and to found establishments on the coast of China, and it is wished that our army should join yours. I really believe that it is not intended to send any expedition to China, but it is desired to have a royal pavy, as it was wished to fortify Antwerp. The nation will with difficulty comprehend the necessity for a navy. I am surprised to see all the trouble taken to render a good financial position bad. The Ministry cannot undertake any important measure until after the elections of Louvain, which it is hoved will be favorable to them."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 11 .- The Vienna public has so little confidence in the judgment of its rulers that it believes they intend openly and actively to interfere in Central Italy in favor of the Archdukes and of the Papal Government. This impression is even more prevalent to-day than it was yesterday, because the Weiner Zeitung gives a summary of the so-called pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Vienna, which teur, we know for certain that the predominant idea is a political pamphlet, not likely to impoove the re- many revolutionary agents are in the province. At mulated the revolted subjects of the Pope to greater any way improved. When Mr. Lester arrived in of that publication—the diminution of the temporal lations between the French and Austrian Courts.— Milan there is a central committee for revolutionis- exertions. If this was not the object of "Le Pape that country, he sold it to the Cosmopolitan Art As-

cannot give a full summary of it, but the subjoined Pavia, and Cremona. The Venetians hope the Imextracts will enable you to form; a correct lides of the spirit which pervades the whole document.

"It was but natural that a republic in which such

men as Danton and Robespierre played principal

parts should do revolutionary business, but no princes who have sat on hereditary thrones have ever done so. The great conqueror who hoped to re-establish the Western Empire, thought it beneath his dignity. to let loose in other countries the weird powers which he had enchained at home, but during the last few years a Government, which, in 1849, experienced tempt to overthrow the present Government. It is the magnanimity of Austria, has, in the name of the related that there was not long ago a fight between Italian nationality, openly professed revolutionary principles. 'At first secret encouragement was given to this policy by a more powerful throne, and eventually approbation was openly expressed.' Last summer peace was suddenly and unexpectedly concluded, but ever since the conspirators (Verschworer) have displayed increased audacity. They are not only openly encouraged and assisted, but a man has been placed at their head (M. Buoncompagni) who has so openly violated international law that he ought to be proscribed [geuchet] by the whole of Europe. By attacking the Papal domains the Revolution does not bid defiance to a single Prince, but to the Roman Catholic Church, which is the bulwark of the kingdom of God on earth. What right has the Revolution to wrest the Legations from Rome? Is the rebellion of the inhabitants of the Romagna in any way justifiable? 'They are moderately taxed, justice is impartial administered to them, and they have had nothing to fear from foreign foes.— The fine arts flourish, the roads are excellent, and public works of all kinds are progressing.' [Here follow ten or eleven pages which contain nothing that could interest the non-Catholic world.) We are told that the will of the people, from which procced the rights of Sovereigns, must be attended to, but the Apostle Paul says:—'Let everybody obey the authorities, because power comes from God alone, and the powers that be are ordained by God.' Those persons who oppose the authorities resist the will of God, and by such resistance they incur damnation [zichen sich verdamniss zu.] Frequent and violent attempts have been made to diminish the power and glory of the followers of St. Peter, 'but God has made the rock on which the Church rests immoveable, and the powers of hell will never be able to overthrow it."

On the 6th inst., the Patriarch of Venice publishpastoral letter, in which mention is made of the shameful avidity" with which the Italian translation of Le Pape et le Congres has oeen read. Monsignor Ramazotti warns the faithful against the heretical opinions contained in the French pamphlet. and declares that the Italian episcopate will make common cause with the French bishops .- Times' cor. Letters from Vienna fully confirm the assertion that Austria has abandoned all idea of renewing the war in Italy. It is stated, however, that the Cabinet of Vienna will make a protest on account of non fulfilment of the Villafranca agreements, relative to the restoration of the Grand Dukes, which will be forwarded to all the European Courts, as well as to pal cockade, the European Powers will give them-Paris.

The Times cor., says :-An opportunity has just presented itself of learnng the opinions of the Imperial Government on the Central Italian question. His Majesty's official advisers are strongly opposed to active intervention in any part of Italy, as they fear that Venice, and possibly Hungary, would be lost if Austria should again be involved in a war with France and Sardinia. "It cannot be doubted," said my informant, " that a renewal of the war would be attended with a bankruptcy, but the Roman Catholic hierarchy has such great influence at Court that no one can positively any the Emperor will remain perfectly passive." Extreme depression prevails in the highest circles, and an illustrious lady a said to be frequently in tears, and to complain that things are very badly managed. The reason why nothing progresses favourably in Austria is known to every one. The Government is of opinion that the present state of things in Europe cannot last.

THE ARMAMENTS AND GENERAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRIA .- According to the recent census the provinces of the Austrian empire covered a space of 12,121 geographical, or 11,593 Austrian square miles, and the total population amounted to 37,939,-912 souls, exclusive of the military. There are 21 divisions of the empire, including Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bo-hemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Cracow, Dalmatia, Lombardy (the small fragment left by the the prospect is indistinct, and the forms of things to Treaty of Villafranca) Venice, Hungary, Croatia, come are but dimly foreshadowed or faintly defined, sad tale. A company of about forty children, from and Sclavonia, and Transylvania. At the end of but the presages discernible are generally encourage, the Children's Aid Society left the city for the west 1857 Vienna numbered 476,222 inhabitants; Milan (now a Sardinian city) 186,685; Prague, 142,588;—Pesth, 131,705; and Venice, the "Queen of the Sea," 118,120. The population of the empire includes 7,870,719 Germans, 14,802,751 Sclaves, 8,051,906 Roumans, 4,866.556 Magyars, 15,996 Armenians, 706,657 Jews, and 83,769 Bohemians (not natives of the province so-called, but Zingari or Gipsies) ;-25,500,626 persons professed the Romish religion, 3,505,668 the Greek form of "Gatholicism," 2,751,-846 were non-united "Greeks," 1,213,897 were Protestants of Augsburg, and 1,869,546 " reformed" Protestants, 46,278 were Unitarians, and 853,304 Jews. The population of the empire, forming part of the Germanic empire, numbers 12,909,919. We come to the army on the 'active' footing of last year. The total force on the footing of war was as follows:-Infantry, (62 regiments of the line) 426,982 men; 14 nfantry regiments of the frontiers and the Titler battalion, 54,254; Chasseurs (all sorts) 35,953; 14 down by their own gravitation, and we have only to sanitary companies, 3,470. Caralry of the Line.— Eight regiments of Cuirassiers, eight of Dragoons, 12 of Hussars, and 12 of Uhlans, forming a body of 70,812 men and 60,992 horses. The Artillery numbers 54,502 men and 29,944 horses; the Engineers, 11,232 men; and the Pioneers, 10,000 men, with 3.636 horses. Then there are the flotilla corps, 3,021 strong; 24 squadrons of transport, and the lepots of train and material. The troops of public security include 19 regiments of gendarmeric, numbering 18,985 men, and the military police corps 3,442 men. The "military establishments" include a large additional force, too much divided in detail to be specified at length. The general staff of 1858 included four field marshals, 18 generals of cavalry, 112 field-marshal lieutenants, 130 major-generals, and 266 colonels. The navy of Austria includes, or included, 135 vessels of all classes (only one ship of the line and seven frigates). The total number of guns was 852, and the crews were 8,707. The personnel includes one vice-admiral, two rear-admirals, nine captains of ships, eight of frigates, and six of corvettes. The merchant navy included 9,646 vessels, of 373,167 tons. - Times.

ITALY.

The Commissioners, to trace the frontiers between Austria and Piedmont, had commenced work. The King of Sardinia had accepted the resignation of the Ministry, and charged Cavour with the forma-

ion of a new Cabinet.

The Times correspondent writes as follows :--People fear that the revolutionary army will make an attack on the Imperial troops in Venetia in the spring of the year, but such apprehensions are simply ridiculous. Should there he a collision, it will probably he between the patriots and the Modenese troops, which are now stationed at Gonzaga. On the 9th inst. another fruitless attempt was made to elect a Podesta for Venice. The three persons proposed were favorable to the Austrian Government, but neither of them would consent to be elected, as they had all received anonymous letters, in which they were menaced with death if they accepted the vacuut post of honor. The state of public feeling in Venetia has become much worse during the last few days, and it is known to the authorities that very As the Archiepiscopal pastoral is extremely long I ing Venetia, with branch establishments at Brescia.

perial Government may be induced to 'proclaim' the state of the slege, as they believe that such a mea sure would lead to a French intervention in their favor. The Pricele Zeilung attributes the alarming excitement of the Venetians to the machinations of the agents of Count Cavour; but persons who have just returned from Central Italy tell me that it is the Republican party which is now so active. The Mazzinists are rapidly gaining ground at Florence, and it is expected that they will soon make the atrelated that there was not long ago a fight between the Austrian (German, and Hungarian soldiers in the fortress of Mantua, but such reports must be re-

ceived with great reserve. I have seen a letter from, perhaps, one of the best informed men in Paris, and who has access to peculier sources of information, that communications have been received at the French Foreign office, stating that the people (the peasantry especially) of Tuscany and Parma are utterly dissatisfied with the present state of things, with the intrigues and oscillations of their self-imposed rulers, and yearn for their exiled sovereigns; that an unmistakable evidence of this feeling will soon be shown-a manifestation against which the writer does not expect that General Fanti, the commander-in-chief for the Central Italian "idea" can make head, as the Tus-can troops cannot be depended upon, and the remainder of his forces are Lombards and Venetians, who would hesitate, to say the least, to shed the blood of their fellow-Italians, even if called upon to do so. This is corroborated by a letter published in a morning paper yesterday, the writer of which de-plores the growing apathy of the Italian people to-wards the new and unsettled order or rather disorder of things, and avows his belief that the organisation of a central Italian kingdom will meet with more obstruction from the intrigues and cabals of the Italian leaders themselves than from any other cause. -Telegraph Corr.

THE ARMAMENTS OF CENTRAL ITALY .-- The Tuscan correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 30th, says:—" Every letter, public or private, that reaches us brings tidings of the great efforts of the Papal Government to assemble a formidable armament. By the aid of Swiss, Bavarian, Austrian and other Catholic Germans, and more lately of Irish, whom Cardinal Wiseman is said to offer to him, it is confidently asserted that the Pope will, early in the spring, muster a force, native and foreign, of 25,000 combatants. The means for the support of these troops will be forthcoming, even if matters were to be pushed to such an extremity as to render necessary an application for the £50 cheque a loyal Irish priest keeps folded up in his pocket-book, ready for any actual "want" of His Holiness. With men and money, the Pope may be at any time tempted to reverse any judgment that a Congress, acting upon the suggestion of M. de la Guerrionere, may pass upon him. The Pope, in short, may always have recourse to arms, and if he succeed in invading and subduing Romagna by any soldiers wearing the Paselves but little trouble about the language or nationality of the victorious troops. Still, when all is summed up, it is perfectly doubtless that, before the Pone has 25,000 ready for his invasion of Romagna, Romagna, will have it in her power to oppose twice as large a force to the Pope. In Tuscany, I am told the National Guards are daily trained to the use of their weapons, and no less than 25,000 muskets, all armes de precision, have been lodged in the arsenals. On the other side of the Appenines, great efforts are made to convert towns into barracks, and the whole country into a camp,"

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Lc Nord states that on the 10th of January, the Spanish Government passed into the bands of the British Minister at Madrid, the whole sum due to the British Government, about 1072 millions francs. The Maprid telegram of the 15th, announces that the Spaniards in Morocco, were masters of all positions of Cabo Regro, after having obtained all heights of the Valley of Tetuan, and would be before Tetuan as soon as the Artillery was able to pass.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegraph despatch from Hong Kong on the 15th December, reports that Chinese were strengthening the City of Pekin.

After the terrible crisis of a military revolt our Indian Empire appears gradually entering upon a new era of stability and strength. As yet, indeed, but the presages discernible are generally encouraging, and good seems steadily rising out of evil. The revolution has been a tremendous one; greater indeed, and more comprehensive than any rebel could have conceived, though of a wholly unexpected character. Everything will be changed. The government will be administered in a new name and with a new policy. There will be a new army, a new scheme of taxation, a new arrangement of public departments, and a new system of relations with native Courts. Nothing in India will remain as it has been, and we can but trust that in so prodigious a transfermation India and England may both be gainers. One source of confidence may certainly be found in the very nature of the events before us .-We have not entered upon these changes in any capricious spirit of speculation or experiment. They were forced apon us by an abrupt convulsion, and we are but adapting our measures to our actual position. In some respects, indeed, things are settling recognise a natural or political law .- Times.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal of Dec. 29 says:

One cannot, on reviewing the conduct of the French Government since the peace, but arrive at the conclusion that it was never seriously intended to restore the Pope and the Dukes. Soon after the signature of the Zurich Treaty it went abroad that the chances of the latter had so declined as to place them beyond the odds even of the betting ring; but a distinction was drawn by a portion of the Paris press between the case of the Pope and the Dukes, from which the friends of His Holiness expected something very different from the Guerronniere prescription. Now, all this time the Government must have been projecting the scheme which has just come to light, if we assume any identity between the policy of the pamphlet and of the Emperor-of course, if that be not conceded, it is quite possible the Emperor may still be of opinion that the integrity of the Roman territory should be respected, and that he will urge that proposition on the Congress. We fear, however, the Emperor is committed to the re-velations of M. Guerronniere. It has not been denied that such are the Emperor's views. Among the denials which have emanated from the real exponents of imperial sentiments since the publication of the pamphlet, none denied the settlement of the Italian question on the basis of dethronement .-It was denied that the Emperor had written the pamphlet, or that M. Walewski ordered its publication, or that the Cabinet was responsible for anything a private pamphleteer may think fit to say on his own responsibility. These denials were urged with more or less energy, but we do not remember to have anywhere read that the sentiments of the pamphleteer were not shared in by the Emperor, or that a Oentral Kingdom would not be established in Italy on was producing, and he purchased the crucifix at a the ruins of the Pope's temporal authority, or that considerable price. He then sent it for inspection to an independent Sovereign would not be converted into the pensionary of Powers for purposes and uses very different indeed from the fine contemplations of Monsieur Le Guerronniere. The publication of such a robbery could have but one end -to familiarise the public mind of Europe with the enormity, and sti-

moment most opportune for its purpose? Why was it not reserved for the future, in the event of all other modes of settlement having failed, and if those just and temperate" reforms had not been conceded which the Emperor once on a time transmitted to Rome through his cousin Edgar Ney?

UNITED STATES.

THE CATHOLICS OF ST. LOUIS AND HIS HOLINDA Pius IX.—The following is a copy of the address presented by the Catholics of St. Louis, Mo., in meeting assembled, to His Holiness the Supreme

MOST HOLY FATHER: The Catholics of St. Louis. comprising different national origins, unite to offer to you, the Vicar of Christ, their homage and reverence. They are impelled to this special act of devotion because, while it permits them to testify their affection for your sacred office and person, it affords them an opportunity of expressing their deep concern for the present afflictions of your Holiness, as guardian of the patrimony of St. Peter. In common with the whole world, they recall with pleasure the auspicious opening and gracious measures of your Pontificate, and they deeply regret, as Catholics and as friends of judicious liberty, that the expediences of European politics have so long interposed between the dispositions of your Holiness and the peace and best interests of your subjects. They sincerely trust that the Christian sentiments of European sovereigns, and the tradition and policy of European nations, Catholic and non-Catholic, will be a sufficient charge against the selfish designers, who use the plea of Italian patriotism to cover projects of sectional aggrandisement. In conclusion, Most Holy Father, they fervently pray that you may be long spared to watch over your people, to confirm the fortitude of all your spiritual children by, what they beg in their own behalf, your Apostolic benediction, and to guard, as Supreme Pastor, the Treasury of the Faith."

The accident to Bishop M'Closkey, by the late col-lision on the Hudson River Railroad, is more serious than was apprehended at the time of its occurrence. He is, however, out of danger, but will probably be unable to repair to his diocess for several days. The Bishop is the guest of the Rev. Father Hackett, of Tarrytown.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?-" Ignorance" and "education" are spoken of as absolute terms, without degree or qualification, in our School and Prison Reports. It is honesty or it is sophistry so to speak? What is meant by education, or by ignorance? Are the rudiments of reading, writing aed cyphering education?" Is every man who makes his X an 'ignorant" man? If a man knows as many tongues as Parr and is as rude, is he "educated?" should like to deal with precise definitions on these subjects, rather than with vague and rejune generalities. In point of fact, (giving the loosest meaning to the term,) both the propositions just quoted are very deliaterate, Our State Prison records prove that four-fifths of the inmates can read and write, or are "educated" in the ordinary sense. In the British workshops, which certainly turn out much and good work, there is not 10 per cent. of the mechanics who can read and write. Men are "educated' there to "a branch" of their business and keep at it all their lives. Adam Smith and his school maintain this "division of labor" to be essential to the highest success: but to it "education" is not essential. Negroes and Hindoos are far more peaceable than any city population in Europe or America.

But, admitting for argument sake that there is a sort of education which the state should maintain in order to increase production and save expenses, imagine Christians holding that up as the ideal of education! To make money and keep out of the watch-house, is by this theory, the end and aim of education, in other words of human life, and of the immortal remainder. The education of the body we get as we can; but mental education can be no more divorced from the soul, than the mind itself can. What, Messrs. Inspectors and Superintendents, is your education if not partial, for the moment, and wholly wanting in the great ends of human life and human action ?- Western Banner.

The Phanix, an Irish paper published in New York, gives some harrowing details of the misery that prevails in the United States, from which we make some extracts :--

"Here is another paragraph, which we clip from one of our morning contemporaries. It also to the Children's Aid Society, left the city for the west vesterday afternoon, under the care of Mr. C. C. Tracy. The greater part were orphans, and home-less. Some affecting incidents took place as they were leaving the office of the Children's Aid Society. One poor orphan boy, as he was putting aside the old cap he had worn for a long time, carefully took out the lining, and placed it in his pocker. It was the only memorial of his lost mother, and had originally formed part of her last dress. the orphaned Irish children, unknown to kith or kin, country or creed, dispersed among the stranger. Here is another news item that may, perhaps, reach, in time, some of the small tenant farmers of Ireland who might have read Dr. Cabill's glowing description of city life amongst the laboring classes of America. 'In this city alone, says the Boston Traveller, more than 1700 infants under five years of age die every year, a large part of whom perish in the small and crowded tenements of the poor, from want of pure air to breathe.' We would advise such of our people as are not prepared to purchase freedom at its stipulated price, to remain where the turf, at least, are plenty, and they can obtain a mouthful of air cheaper and fresher than it is dealt out in Boston or in this city of the wonderful avenues.

MILITARY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES .- THE ARMY. - The authorised strength of the United States army 18,165, officers and men; the actual strength, 1498. This force is divided into 19 regiments, garrisoning 68 permanent forts, and 70 military posts in different parts of the country. The whole territory of the United States is divided into six great departments, in which there are 25 arsenals and armories, beside the camps and forts above mentioned.

THE NAVY .- The navy of the United States has (1856)—captains—active 81, reserved list 20; commanders-active list 116, reserved list 17; lioutenants-active list 340, reserved list 36; surgeons of various grades, 147; pursers 64; midshipmen and other officers down to assistant engineers, 529 Ten ships of the line, 10 frigntes, 21 sloops of war, 3 brigs, 25 screw steamers and tenders, 8 side-wheel steamers, 3 store-vessels, 5 permanent store and receiving ships, a naval asylum, a naval academy, and 8 navy-yards.

A REMARKABLE RELIG.—At the funeral of Bishop Nuemann, in Philadelphia, a large ivory crucifix was placed above the head of the deceased, as the body lay in state The Philadelphia Press of the 10th, says :- "The relic possesses a rare interest. One of the former United States Consuls to Genoa, Mr. Lester, was at one time engaged in visiting the different places of note in that city when he met with a monk who was carving out of a solid piece of ivory a crucifix, upon which he spent many years of labor, and to the perfection of which he gave his undivided attention. Mr. Loster became particularly interested in the sculptor and the work which he the renowned sculptor, Powers, with directions to have him make such improvements upon it as he might think proper. Powers held it in his possession for six months, at the end of which period he returned it, stating at the same time that the figure was a most perfect work of art, and could not be in et la Congres," why did it make its appearance at a sociation for the sum of \$10,000 | and at the Asso-

cistion's distribution it fell into the hands of a schoolmaster in Lancaster county, in this State, schoolmaster in Lancasser county, in this State, from whom it was purchased by the deceased Blahop, who, upon many occasions since, has been heard to say that no money on earth could re-purchase the treasure. From the size of the crucifix, it must be inferred that the ivory belonged to the tusk of an animal which existed ages since, as no elephant in modern times could supply an equal amount of tusk. The ivory, when found, was a black mass, like coal.
The second coating was of a yellowish tinge, and the last a pure milk white. Those who have seen the figure never fail to mention it as a work fit to secure the admiration of every lover of the beautiful art. The veins in the body are distinctly visible, and every muscle and ligament in its exact position."

THE MORNONS.—The Mormons, according to their own census are decreasing in Utah. In 1856 they numbered 38,000, in 1857 only 31,022, and in 1858 only about 30,000. They claim, however, that they only no country at large, and in the world, and they ascribe the diminution in Utah to temporary causes and absences. It is not generally known that there are more Mormons outside of Utah than in it. Less than one-third of them reside in the territory, though the congregations elsewhere are constantly sending on fresh recruits to Salt Lake City. It is computed that there are 32,000 in Great Britain and Ircland, and 7,000 on the continent of Europe, besides some 5,000 in Canada, 4000 in Californis, and several thousand in the Eastern States and South America. Altogether they number 126,000. Utah is the only place where they practice polygamy and carry out their theories of civil gopolygamy are they well as of religion, and it is the only place where they do not increase. This would seem to warrant the inference that they will never attain that permanent and independent existence which they covet. So long as they are surrounded by civilised communities, of which they form but a small part, and are restrained by their laws and customs, they can maintain ground as one out of several sects. But when they are isolated in a separate community. and give their doctrines full swing they are continually losing adherents, who have become disgusted and the aggregate of their losses is more than the accession of new converts. This fact, taken in cennection with the very considerable "Gentile population now settled in Utah, and continually increasing warrants the expectation that their power in the territory will gradually and peaceable dwindle away by the operation of natural causes and that in the future State to arise there, they will only be a component, and not a controlling element.

GAMBLING AT WASHINGTON .- The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, says the best repasts given at Washington, are served up near the witching time o'night" by those spoilsmen, the subjects of King Faro. - Well supplied tables, choice wines, and agreeable company, lure many a pigeon to be plucked and well plucked at that. When the to be plucked and well plucked at that. When the XXXIVth Congress was organised, after the protracted contest for the Speakership, which resulted in the election of Banks, the proprietor of a noted gambling house held orders for the pay of seven members during that entire session. It is whispered that some of the members of the present House have been equally unfortunate.

GETTING UP STAIRS BY STEAM .- The Fifth Avenue Hotel has a car in which the boarders are to be raised by steam to the different floors. It must prove valuable to some men particularly late in the evening .- Prov. Journal.

A BUFFALO EDITOR ROBBED .- The pickpockets of Buffalo are evidently as much atraightened in circumstances as other classes of business men, or they would not resort to the pockets of editors for relief. The Local of the Commercial Advertiser had his overcoat pocket cleaned out on Thursday, and he makes up an account of his loss thus: "Items—a copy of the Commercial we were taking home, price four cents; an old knife handle, probably worth ten cents; and the remains of an old pocket-handkerchief, worth-nothing. So he robbed us for fourteen cents. We hope he feels well over it." The next thing we shall hear will be that the pick-pockets have been at work on the Buffalo Sheriff and his deputies. What a haul of executions they'd get!-Ro-

DIVOCES IN THE UNITED STATES .- A Bill now before the New York Legislature provides that a three rears' desertion shall be considered sufficient cause

A popular preacher in Pensylvania had been wedded to a worthy lady, whose first gift was a dewry of ten thousand dollars, with the promise of as much more on the decease of her invalid parent. Shortly after marriage, while in the pulpit, he chanced to give out a hymn, the fifth verse of which commenc-

For ever let my grateful heart.

His words paused-he coughed, slightly-then adding, "The choir will omit the fifth verse," he sat down with something like nervous haste. With curiosity excited at the conduct of their minister, the congregation smiled some as they read:

For ever let my grateful heart His boundless grace adore, Who gives ten thousand blessings now, And bids me hope for more.

PLAPDOODLE OR THE STUFF THEY FUED FOOLS ON. -The following amusing story is going the round of the Protestant press of this Continent. We transfer it without comment, to our columns from those of one of our Upper Canadian Protestant exchang-

IMPRISONED IN A VAULT 18 YEARS .- A newspaper published at Coloma, Mexico, on the 24th October last, tells the following frightful story, and calls upon the public to nunish the criminals :- When Gen. Pueblita entered the town of Ayo, in September last be exacted a forced loan from the people, and a share of it fell upon the curate of the place. The curate acted as though he would pay, but he did not make his appearance at the point designated for payment, and Gen. Pueblita ordered him to be arrested. A party of men went to his dwelling and knocked at the door. There was no answer, and they broke in. They found no one in the house, and were about to leave it, when they heard a frightful voice, proceeding from the ground, saying "I am hungry!" The officer in command went back to Gen. Pueblits and told him about the voice. The general appointed a commission to examine the house. This commission went to the curate's dwelling, and after a careful examination, they found a moveable stone in the floor, and under this was a stairway leading down to a realt, which was entirely dark, and this loathsome place has no connection with the air, save by the staircase, and a small hole that served as a ventilator. In this vault they found some books, a few articles of faruiture, and a woman who had been shut up there for eighteen years. She was taken to Gen. Pueblita's quarters. When brought into the light, where she saw a number of persons, she fainted .- After she had returned to her senses, a thousand questions were asked of her, to which she replied only that she had been buried in the vault for eighteen years, without going out for a moment; that she had been married, and had children by her husband, but she knew nothing of their fate; that while imprisoned in the vault, she had had children by the curate, but she knew nothing of what had become of these children; and after saying this much she became obstinately silent. While this was pass-ing, a sorgeant of the Pueblita Brigade, then prosent, discovered that this woman was his mother, she recognized him as her son and embraced him. The son then rau for his father, who came and recognised his wife. The husband, fifteen years ago, was imprisoned three years under charge of having murdered his wife, this woman.

SERIOUS ADVICE ON A VERY DELICATE SUBJECT. We cut the following from an elaborate paper upon suicide, its causes and preventives, by Harriet Martineau, which has lately been published in England and the United States:—"Insanity, and particular forms of insanity, are hereditary. The practice of suicide goes down through successive generations, as we all know familiarly by the evidence given at coroners' inquests. Out of this fact arises a clear and stringent duty in the matter of forming a marriage connection. But there is one point especially on which the evidence is so plain, and the consequences of transgression are so fearful to the parties concerned, and so injurious to society, that nothing but ignorance, an excuse for the commonness of the offence. The inter-marriage of blood-relations will hereafter be regarded as a barbaric crime, like some of the gross practices which we read of in ancient times and in foreign countries far behind us in civilisation. We recoil from Spanish and Portuguese marriages between uncles and nieces; but we see marriages of cousins take place before our eyes, with no more effectual condemnation than a shake of the head, and a prophecy of future mischief. And this goes on while marriage with a deceased wife's sister—an union which no natural law forbids, and some strong ones prescribe -is resisted by ecclesiastical opposition which makes no difficulty about the marriage of cousins. One single testimony of fact will here be worth more than anything else that can be set down. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts desired, a few years since, to ascertain the number of idiots in the State, with a view to make arrange-ments for their welfare, as well as to establish the statistics of the case. The legislature sent out a Commission of Inquiry; and the Report of that Commission (written by the Dr. Howe so well known as the educator of Laura Bridgman, and as the Principal of the great Blind School at Boston,) lies be-fore me. One passage (page 90) gives "the statis-tics of the seventeen families, the heads of which, being blood-relatives, intermarried.' which he had occusion to inquire about in the discharge of his commission. Ninety-five children were the issue of these seventeen marriages. Of the ninety-five chil-dren, one was a dwarf, one was deaf, twelve others were scrofulous and puny, and forty-four were idiots. Forty-four were idiots! Nature speaks plainly enough here; and no consideration of sentiment, custom, or prejudice should drown her voice.

A SERIOUS REPARTEE.—The Irish are very happy in their conversational tact, and the art of repartee. When an Irishman makes a blunder he generally makes a good joke, and recompenses the error by the sly humor it conveys. Their satire, however, is superior to their mirth. French may be the language of love, was once well observed, English of business, but Irish is the language of expression. There is no other language, German not excepted, that expresses so much meaning in a few words. The Irish endeavour to translate this capacity into English, and to supply with dramatic effect the deficiency of expression.

BURNETT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS .- Of the many preparations that are thrown into the market for toilet purposes, few can be found to excel those of the well-known chemists, Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston. One result of their excellence is that those who use teem once, are always sure to give them the preference as standard articles for the toilet. The Coconine and Kalliston and, in fact, all are articles in constant demand in this city and are

giving perfect satisfaction .- New Bedford Mercury. Wholesale & Retail, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; S. J. Lyman; Lamplough & Campbell, and by Druggists generally.

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

These Bells are made by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICK-& UU., of Shemeld, Lingland, They have a melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the clasticity of the metal the sound penetrates to a great distance.

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fail to commend them to public favor. Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for plucing and ringing them, from their diminished weight and a very material saving in price.

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January 7.

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Jan. 6, 1860.

RELLS

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A MENEELY'S SONS. Agents,

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The Quebec Mercury of December 17 says :-Of the many preparations that are thrown into our Canadian Market for lung diseases, we believe none can be found to equal that staunch old remedy,

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Contrary to the general rule, with preparations of this kind, this remedy maintains everywhere its primative popularity, and every season brings fresh witnesses of its remarkable efficacy in caring coughs and colds, whilst even cases of what has appeared to be confirmed Consumption, have yielded to its magic influence. We can, with an uncommon degree of confidence, recommend it.

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH. St. Hyacinthe, Canada E., Aug. 21, 1856.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co. Gentlemen :- Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whouping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Bulsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.

Yours, P. GUITTE,
Proprietor of the Courrier de St. Hyacinthe. CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, ESQ., OF MINERVA.

MONTREAL, L. C., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston,-

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THIRD YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading with explanations; Etymology; Calligraphy; Arithmetic, (with all the rules of Commerce); English and French Syntax: Sucred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

FOURTH YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading, with reasonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Grammar (French and English; all the Rules of Arithmetic: Geography: History of Canada, under the do-minion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English; Book-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music.

FIFTH YEAR:

TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; Elecution, English and French; French and English Literature: Calligraphy; Book-Keeping, by Double Entry; Commercial Economy; Geography; History of Canada under the rule of the English; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Geometry; Algebra; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Vocal Music.

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Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of their

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For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School, U. B. ARCHAMBEAULT,

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

United States papers will confer a favor by copying the above.

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BUSINESS DEVICE:

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

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

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

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

are aggravated by the same cause.

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

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Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affecarise from it. and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Envirence, Pimples, Pustules, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DIS-EASES, DROPSY, DYSPERSIA, DESILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS AMENIC FROM VITLATED OF IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsapa-rilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

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neath or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

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

FRANCIS PATRICK,
Archbishop of Bultimore.

Baltimore, July 15, 1859.

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July 21st, 1858.

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Loborough—T. Daley.
Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly.
Lacolle—W. Harty. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond—A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael-A. M'Donald. St. Romuald & Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Agent.

October 13.

Thorold-John Heenan.

Tingwick-T. Donegan.

West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

West Port-James Kehoe.

Fork Grand River-A. Lamond.

Toronto-P. Doyle. Templeton-J. Hagan

DRY GOODS,

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

JOHN PAPE & CO.

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

GENTLEMEN,

SEND YOUR ORDERS

THE CLOTH HALL.

292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

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

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

(Corner of King and William Streets,)

MONTREAL.

IS NOW OPEN.

And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet

prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged.
Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it
to their advantage to try the Franklin.



box.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHUA, CATARRE, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges.

A simple and elegant combination for Cougus, &c. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. " Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarse-

NEBS. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I recommend their use to Public Sprakers."

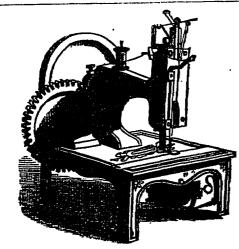
Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York. "Effectual in removin: Hourseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakees and Singers."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest in-

convenience." Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal. Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per ROBERT PATTON, 229 Natre Dame Street.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal pa-tronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

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



\$ 7 5

SINGER'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES

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

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

CALL AND EXAMINE!

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

PRICES: No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00 and Shoe manufacturers, Tailors, Dress-makers, Seamstresses, and others, who are using my Machines

-all unite in recommending them for general use. READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES WRITTEN BY THE TWO LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-

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

BROWN & CHILDS.

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

Montreal, 26th July, 1859. The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines

of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satisfied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have used up to the present time. A. LAPIERRE & SON.

If you want a Machine, making a Stitch which cannot be either rarefied or pulled out, call at

E. J. NAGLE'S Sewing Machine Establishment,

No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265.

It is the only place in Canada where you can buy a Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt Bosom to a Horse Collar. All Machines bought of me are warranted for Twelve months.

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

MONTREAL. FACTORY.

Over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin. N.B .- Needles 80 cent per dozen. November 16, 1859.

REGISTRY OFFICE

FOR

SERVANTS.

MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign of the large Spinning Top. September 22.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

mer prices. N.B .- There is no Marble Factory in Canada has DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 181 Notre Dame Street. (Nearly opposite the Donegana Hotel.)

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES.

No. 59 Little St. James Street. HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. BEAL. PIERCE BYAN.

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

M. DOHERTY.

ADVOCATE, No. 59, Lutle St. James Street, Montreal.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON.

THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respectable reference.

P. TUCKER, ollector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

H. BRENNAN.



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

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.



WAR IS DECLARED!

AND TO OPEN

ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST,

ON M'GARVEY'S SPLENDID STOCK OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

NO TERMS OF PEACE, Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support extended to him during the past nine, years, wishes to inform them that his Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE now on hand, consists, not only of every style and quality, but in such quantities as has never before been exhibited in this city, and got up exclusively for cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article warranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be returned one month after being delivered, and the money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000 worth, all of which must be cleared off before the 1st of January, in consequence of extensive changes in his business, and as after that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot longer accomodate his customers by both his Wholesale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th August, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices, and will consist of every article of House Furnishing Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Beadsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couches, from \$8 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chestnut and Enameled Chamber Sets, from \$16 to \$150; Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45, with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattrasses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Bolaters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per 1b; and GRAVE STONES; OHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Ottizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting activity.

at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll gate, free of Charge, and with extra care.

Wholesale and Retail,

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES:

COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE, Office-6 Wall Street, N. Y.
 CASH CAPITAL
 \$250,000

 SURPLUS, OVER
 40,000

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office. 65 Wall Street, N. Y.

OASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER......50,000 HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000

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

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

REFERENCES:

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

Sept. 22, 1859.

E Hudon, Esq.
T Doucet, N P, Esq.
Canfield Dorwin, Esq. NS Whitney, Esq. D P Janes, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq. Messrs. Leslie & Co.

Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J & H Mathewson.

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

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates. All losses promptly and liberally paid. OFFICE-38 St. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings.

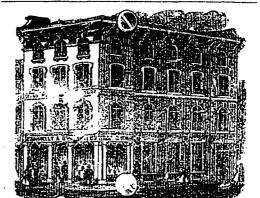
AUSTIN CUVILLIER. General Agent.

PATTON & BROTHER. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

The undersigned, CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS. respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they have now completed their Fall and Winter Importations, and are prepared to offer

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

Nov. 17.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG.

SUGARS.

DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARIE, do., do.

FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR.

DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel,

in hhds. and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts

and pints.
STARCH—Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.
BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar: Baking Soda: do.. in Packages;— Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN.

March 3, 1889.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND

GAS FITTER No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET. (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,)

MONTREAL. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN M'CLOSKY.

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

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

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets,

Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Ourof Silk and woolien Shawis, moreen window Ourtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemon's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

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

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.

worst case of crysipelas.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure correct and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait rheum.

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

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag

when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

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

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

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITHERS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrafula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by

the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofuls and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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

ANOTHER.

Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, C. W.

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-

so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

OWEN M'GARVEY No. 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28.