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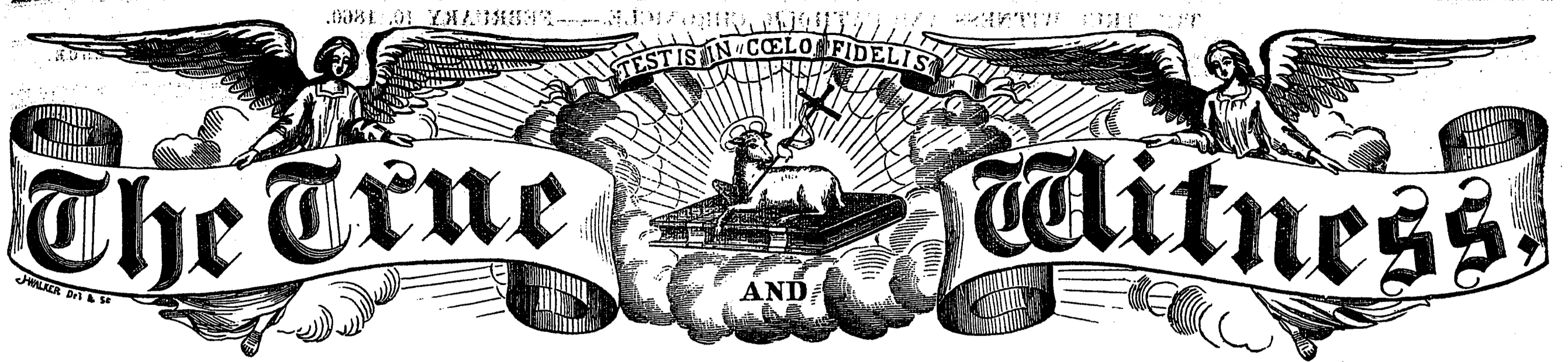
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. X.

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THE LAST IRISHMAN.

(Translated from the French of Elie Berthet, by C. M. O'Keefe, 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 victims 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 stronghold 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 fairyland.

Fairymount was, nevertheless, a reality; and we, in virtue of our power as romancers, 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 blockade, 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 rare 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 countenance, she remained perfectly motionless apparently awaiting some one's return whom she looked for with anxiety.

Finally she left her post of observation and began to stray through the garden of Fairymount. "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 moment, yielded to an irresistible gush of grief. "I must endeavor to appear content," she said—"he may come at any moment, and must not suspect I have been weeping. Yes, yes, I shall hide my sufferings from him. For him my eyes shall express only love! my lips open only to smile. He must know nothing—see nothing—divine nothing of my secret sorrows. This I have promised; I shall give the lie to the old prophet of Lady's Church."

She approached the granite basin, dipped her fingers in the water, and endeavored to wash away the traces of tears. While thus employed, a shrill, distant whistle, repeated three times, made her start. "That's he," she exclaimed, and was immediately moving as light as a fairy through the garden in the direction of the door. When she reached the portal by which admission

was gained to this singular dwelling, she exclaimed with affected gaiety—"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 myself."

"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'm 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 put his game on a hook. 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 experienced 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 caelestia 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, which he would have willingly indulged if alone. Lady Ellen suddenly rose and wiped his eyes.

"Forgive me, Richard," she resumed, in a firmer tone. "You know I have been always vain enough to deem myself superior to the weaknesses of my sex. Pardon the folly for which I blush. The pleasure of being near you—of being the object of all your thoughts, vastly surpasses the advantages I regret. And as to my father, did he not set me an example of indifference when he abandoned me. Come, it is past. I do not weep now, Richard. I assure you I am happy. I love you tenderly, and shall never leave you."

These affectionate words were uttered with so

much sincerity, simplicity and candor that the outlaw quivered. The gloom passed from his countenance, 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 here 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 coming."

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 pealers. 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 Fairymount, 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 apprehension," 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 firelocks.

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 next moment he was beside Richard, who observed him with an air of suspicion.

"Few words are necessary in our present circumstances, Richard," said the priest in a serious tone. "You see the dangers which threaten you, for it is perfectly clear that you are the object at which the government aims. For you, nothing remains but flight, while I am endeavoring 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 innocent head. At this moment you are suffering the penalty of that guilty act. I am quite certain that Lord Powerscourt is the person who has prompted the government to send a regiment, I might say, an army, into these inaccessible mountains. You must know, Richard, what you have to expect if you fall into the hands of these parties."

"Yes, yes," replied the outlaw, in a bitter tone, "I know I have been condemned, and my brother, I dare say, has approved of the sentence. But I cannot be convinced that the government 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."

"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 suffering under misfortunes to accuse innocent 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 subterranean 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 impossible 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 subterranean 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 my 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 your past sufferings nor your present anger would justify you in such conduct towards an innocent girl, who was the attached friend of our unhappy sister. Let me in my turn explain the plan which I have framed for your safety; for I had no other object in coming here but to rescue you from the terrible fate with which you are threatened. 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 France, where you will be safe. You may reach Kilkerran harbor before dawn, if you walk all night, and if you present the Frenchman with a letter which I have prepared, he will take you on board at once. As for my part, I shall take Lady Ellen by the hand, and present her to the commanding officer of the English troops. When these two things are effected, the military 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 mistaken 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 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 shall never consent—"

Her utterance was arrested by suffocating sobs.

"What does she say?" asked the priest.

"Lady Ellen," said Richard, with a mixture of irony and sadness, "feels some little pity for an unhappy fugitive who is destined henceforth to remain alone in the world without hope or consolation. In spite of the long captivity in which she has experienced so many privations and sufferings, she will feel regret on quitting the man who was the cause of her misery. But the 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 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 sarcasms of the outlaw; she was agitated by a violent struggle between love and duty, and knew not which should gain the mastery. Her extraordinary trouble of mind increased the suspicions of Angus, when the arrival of Jack Gunn produced a diversion in her favor.

"Colonel," said the old trumpeter, "the day is lost; a traitor is serving among the English

as a guide. Kavanagh and I succeeded in recognising this rascal at a distance. His name is Pat Kirwan. He has shown the 'pealers' the secrets of Fairymount."

"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;—they found Kavanagh ambushed behind the natural 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 villains of dhrogons hunting my Biddy, the mother of five childrer; 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 often looked pointedly at the rocks, and indicated them to one another, as places from which death might issue any moments to mow them down.

"Their attack," said Richard, "is well conducted. Sentries have been placed at every point to guard the passes of the mountains.—Were it not for the cavern and the subterranean passage we should be captured like rabbits in a burrow. Their guide deserves his wages."

At this moment, the guide, who was moving between four soldiers, was seen standing at a short distance right before the terrace. But the road undulated deeply in the interval which separated Fairymount from the guide. The latter perceived this, and apparently refused to proceed farther, lest a ball from the terrace should reward his treason. He stopped short, and indicated by a sign the remainder of the way to the soldiers. His fears might have been confirmed by an attempt on the part of Jack Gunn, "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 here nor there."

"Oh, yer honor," said Kavanagh in his turn, "we must not let them into Fairymount so easy as all that. I'll role down the rocks that are 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 on that point."

Kavanagh and Jack Gunn looked on one another with stupefaction.

All on a sudden Lady Ellen uttered an exclamation of joy. "Richard—your Reverence!" cried she, pointing with her finger through the natural crenels of the terrace, towards a person enveloped in furs, whom we have already indicated as head of the expedition, "Do you not think—I fancy I recognise—Oh, my God! is it possible?"

"It is your father—Lord Powerscourt himself!" said Angus, 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 loves me, I am sure he loves me."

"Do you not also remark, Lady Ellen," said Richard with irony, "the officer who accompanies 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 your deliverance."

The young girl blushed and cast down her eyes.

"Lady Ellen," added the outlaw in a lower tone, "do you remember the words that you uttered when I carried you out of the churchyard—'kill me rather than replace me in the hands of that monster'—Ellen, you are greatly changed!"

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

He was already following Jack Gunn, who went before, waving his torch, when Lady Ellen, in a transport of irresistible feeling rushed towards Richard and grasped his dress with convulsive clutch. "Richard! Richard!" she exclaimed, "you shall never leave me!"
All the sticism 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 desirous of accompanying me—do you really desire it?—In spite of the entire world I will take you with me, and nothing on earth shall separate us a second time.—Speak—say a word, and even hell itself shall not tear you from my arms!"

The temporal power of the Pope is most essential—first proposition. But that the same power be limited to a State without any extent—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—spent 300,000,000 francs—lost 60,000 men—spent 300,000,000 francs, with a view that Austria might on the narrow of peace resume in the Peninsula the domination she exercised on the eve of her defeat."

deadly weapons. Thus, as we are convinced, the free sentiment of the people in the States of the Church has been, by the necessity of the case, stifled and repressed. Those who loved the government 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 Pontifical 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 secrecy and in blood.

LETTER OF INTELLIGENCE.
The Times publishes the subjoined, which, it pretends, has been addressed in the form of a Circular letter addressed to the Catholics of Ireland. It has already obtained the signatures of Lords Donnan, Southwell, Bellew, and Killen, eight members of Parliament, 15 Marquises, four Barons, 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 Crown 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 Sovereign 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 Sovereigns and statesmen of various creeds. It has been solemnly sanctioned by treaty, and we deprecate 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 blessings 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 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. 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 induce 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."

ishment 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 Amélie, while at the same time they are laughing to scorn the rights and claims of the Irish tenantry. (Cheers.) 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 cheers.)

The venerable ruins of Killone Abbey or Nunnery, spoken of above, are within two miles of Ennis. The edifice is stated to have been founded about the year 1190, 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 Carbonegh, King of Thomastown, a lady distinguished amongst the women of her time for her devotion, hospitality, and almsgiving, is said to have been the Abbess of the House. The convent fell in the period of the Reformation so was dismantled by the ruffians of the infamous Cromwell. The site 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, 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. McDonald, 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 initiated 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 sympathize 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 Catholic 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 credulity of our neighbors beyond the Channel, 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 befall 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 physical ruin upon it."

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 abuse. 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 situated, and commenced raising the wind for himself and the Pope, by alleging that he was authorized by the Rev. Mr. Leo, Catholic Curate of Killinane, to collect "Peter'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 learned Chairman.—*Times.*

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 PHOENIX 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. SEWANT SHINE.—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 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 of my life, were devoted to the service of the county of Kilkenny in Parliament.

Being unable adequately to express my thanks to you, the earliest of my personal friends among the clergy of Osory, 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 SHINE.
The Very Rev. Dr. Birch, P.P., V.R.—*Waterford News.*

On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Miss Ellen Ahern, of Charleville, county Cork, was received at the Convent of Mercy, Banniskillen, 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 out of the family of Catholic nations, her pronouncement may easily be anticipated 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 noticeable is a pamphlet written by Doctor Stevenson Busban, resident physician of the Laverstock House Private Lunatic Asylum, Salisbury, the title of which is, "Religious Revivals in Relation to Nervous and Mental Diseases." It 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 demonstrations of inward emotion, are, beyond doubt, real diseases. Dr. Busban 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 circumstances 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 true religion.

LORD DERBY AND HIS DOON TENANTY.—After a scrutiny into the truth of a flying report to the effect that Lord Derby had relented and withdrawn his notices to quit which had been served upon the Doon tenantry, 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 truth between the belligerent parties.—"Our informant states that Lord Derby appears determined to act precisely up to the course which he declared himself at the Liverpool Conservative banquet resolved to pursue—namely, 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 sympathized with the murderer of Crowe, 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 Coogee 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 informant and authority are so precise and emphatic that we are at a loss to account for the rumor about the '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 absentee 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 admiration. It is to be hoped, that a sense of justice, on the part of this hitherto good landlord, will induce him to forego the proceedings in this case; and that he will not bring his name before the public or before the Parliament in connexion with an act so greatly transgressed, 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 could not perhaps adduce a more telling argument in support of that long expected and necessary measure. It is proper to add, that I do not allude to the Estate of the good Earl of Devon.—*Munster News.*

Brigadier La Sussaye, an Irishman, has been promoted to be Major-General for gallant conduct in Morocco.

Head quarters of the Spanish army has been saddened by the sudden death of a young gentleman from Cadix, 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 assailed by so many enemies and such dangers 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*, amounting to an address to Lord Palmerston, to which your name and that of Mr. Errington, jun., are attached as secretaries.

Having had nothing whatsoever to do, as you are aware, 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 strictures 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 discussion, 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, "rarinates 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 the victim. The address substantially agrees in all this. It states:—

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 to exercise his spiritual authority over Catholics of all nations, unfettered by the feeling of dependence upon any particular state.

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 unimpaired 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 nationality 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 Majesty'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, independence, 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 apparently 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 Prussian 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 territory a plague spot, and Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Disraeli call for his dismemberment, and Lord Ellenborough subscribes money for the purchase 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 protection 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 diocese 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 him against the assaults of his enemies. Indeed I 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 to determine what class was most zealous in defending the rights and independence of the successor of St. Peter. Whilst we are thus united in principle, let no difference of opinion in regard to the manner of expressing our principles be allowed to dissolve so happy a union. Some will not go so far as others—some will not speak as strongly as we would wish; but whilst all agree in

demanding the freedom and independence of the patrimony 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 act 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 servant.

PAUL CULLEN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL WISEMAN, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—A letter in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* mentions that private accounts just received from Cardinal Wiseman announce the gratifying fact that his health has been greatly benefited 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 *sin 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 accession to the Catholic Church of the Rev. Mr. Wormal curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, and of the Rev. Mr. Fothergill, of St. Paul's Knightsbridge, 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 Brazil, 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 navy 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 lifeboat, 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 aim.—*Morning Post.*

It is now announced almost in official language that England and France have fully agreed to recognize and protect the Central Italian State which has been formed out of the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, and the Papal province of the Romagna. 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 once 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 Ordnance 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 Viking, 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 organized 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 discoveries and immense improvements as we have made in the mechanical arts are, in a military sense, apparently more advantageous to our neighbors than to ourselves. Our treatises on the science of war are translations, mere fragmentary essays or dry text-books and manuals. It seems as if, in our undoubted power of fighting, we scorned all adjuncts; and, indeed, not a few even now maintain that the

Introduction of Minerva to the British Mars will terminate 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 many 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 gauge of our position. They have been made up from local returns, compiled with care and deliberation, 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 is 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 5424 below 16. Suspected persons, 33,802; and 1624 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 one-fifth 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 monumens, 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 madgalene 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 usefulness—objects 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 unkindly towards and if more loving and common-sense 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 it, we should often 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 duress 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 Christian 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 find.—*Sheffield Independent.*

WHAT WE MAY LOSE AT THE CHINESE WAR.—It is quite true that we cannot freely submit to the perfidy and wrong done to us in the Peilo, 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 vengeance in common with us. They can afford what the high authority in the *Coras* bill 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. France 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 false confidence that ended in the loss of an entire army in Afghanistan. The Chinese are not Afghans, 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 treatment, 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 having sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the Court, the Magistrates had to dismiss the charge. This protest was accompanied by 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 matter had to be conveyed to their ship under the protection of the police, for fear of the fury of the mob. The *Times* has 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 of her enemies.

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 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 requested 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 detestation of the policy of his enemies. The Saint Patrick's Society have for this purpose put themselves in communication with the National Society of our brethren of French origin, by whom the proposition has been favorably received: and thus, acting in concert, Catholics without distinction of origin, and as children of one mother, will we trust meet upon the common ground 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 exhort 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 faith. A glimmering of the truth has at last dawned upon his intellect; and may, we hope 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 bearer?" The Catholic replies to this question by asserting the Church as the sole means so appointed; and his faith may be thus summed up:—

"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 which 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 history that Christ has Himself appointed some other means for that purpose; or he must admit that He has appointed none—which would be tantamount to asserting the incompetence of Christ as the Messiah, and as a heavenly teacher.

But to admit the Church, as the means appointed by Christ for spreading the knowledge

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 rejects, or call in question even, any one of her teachings, calls in question the divine veracity itself, 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, nor 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 to creature 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 house-breaking 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 worshiping 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 difference, and that both therefore may be true, or from God Himself. That they actually are so, we can know only by means of the authority of an infallible Church; the sole medium of communication, in the supernatural order, betwixt God and 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 forbidden to make any image, sensible sign, or representation of God, was, that on the day when the Lord spake 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 manifest in the form of a man, amongst whom the Word made flesh has dwelt—the prohibition, once binding on the former is not binding on the latter, as the 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 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 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 honesty or in intelligence—either in will or in power—and upon neither hypothesis therefore could he have been commissioned by 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 of expression, and ambiguous terms; but in those matters which concern us as immortal beings, but in the affairs of religion, we demand, above every-

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 hints; which of all the books or collections of writings, which treat of religious subjects, is the most obscure, enigmatical, and open to the most various and contradictory interpretations. The very idea of 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 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 will 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 attaining.

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, 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 he did not decline it; saying he was satisfied with what the Marquis Layetico told him. I will not stop here to comment upon the foreign intrigue, willfully ignored by Lord John, by which this impure 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 plea 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 thefts of the Italian Patriots, whose patriotism means but love of money, are next exposed by the Marquis of Normanby:— The Dictator Ricasoli sent the officers of the Go-

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 pictures, 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 Advocate 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 prefect, in what is called, "Via economica," 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 existing 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 trumpety slanders have been consigned to the oblivion they deserve, let him turn to a pamphlet recently published, entitled "Tuscani 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 friendship 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 economies he passed upon any of these Governments.—The difficulty of ascertaining 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 always 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 Government 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's correspondent admits the dishonesty, and gross jobbery of the Italian patriotic party. Thus he writes:—

The Monitor 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-Camp, a Secretary General, and a Director-General. It will consist of six sections, making up a personnel of 60 employes or officers, exclusive of a commissariat 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 destinies, 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 Amilian Provinces, all the available Tuscan forces are under the command and general direction of General Panti, 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 appointment of Buoncompagni to the pro-Rgency 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 coddling 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 such an organisation, too, as could scarcely best a

military State of the very first order. A navy administration also! 18 employes—and a chef to manage the affairs of the Tuscan fleet—a fleet consisting of a single petty frigate, 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 Mignonne 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 received 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 agreeably 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, and to civil society.

"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 significance—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 BILLET PROMISSOIRE. 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 received by the commercial public. The work is dedicated to the Hon. Sir Louis H. 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 students of the English language.

A PORTRAIT.—The Kingston Herald of the 3rd instant notices the visit of the unhappy Chiniquy to Kingston, and his dreary exhibition at the different meeting-houses of that city. Our contemporary 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. McCormick, and not through E. M'Carthy, as acknowledged in last week's list of acknowledgments.

TERRITORIAL 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 instant.

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 audience of the Emperor. The telegram on the subject says that the Emperor requested Lord Cowley to declare to the English Cabinet, that, although desiring 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 negotiations 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 manifested ready at the first signal from Rome to launch in public, but that Rome hesitates 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 observations:—

"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 politicians 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 attempt."

The Union also gives extracts, and after pointing to the animated versions 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 by error."

The Debats 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 Romagna, and to restrict the domain of the Holy See to the single city of Rome and its territory."

Of all those whose opinion pointed to us likely to take a turn in the lists since the writer of 'Le Pape et le Congrès' threw down his gauntlet, M. Villemain was probably one of the last who was expected to break a lance in favour of the Papal 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 Couriers 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 great attention, with scarcely an exception. The Paris press applaud 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 Moniteur, we know for certain that the predominant idea of that publication—the diminution of the temporal domain—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 Interior has already informed all the public functionaries that they must choose between 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 Congrès.

Abbe Compieta, 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 pardon for all previous offences of the press, 20 new warnings (avertissemens) have been given, viz.—One to the Girondin of Bordeaux, one to the Memorial de l'Allier, of Moulins, one 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 Angers, one to the Independant 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 Seves of Niort, one to the Opinion Nationale of Paris, two to 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 Campagnes.

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 may 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 darmes, so called, numbers 26,278 men; it contains 1 regiment, 26 legions, 6 battalions, 7 squadrons, and 145 companies. The Guard of Paris 7,000. The total number of infantry soldiers on the war footing is 510,540; thus classified, viz.—Grenadiers, 13,000; Voltigeurs, 16,000; Line Infantry, 408,000; Chasseurs on Foot, 33,000; Zouaves, 15,000; Light Infantry of Africa, 2,400; foreign corps, 8,000; Algerian sharpshooters, 15,000; companies of discipline, 1,000; and veteran subalterns and Fusiliers, 240. There are 120 regiments, 493 battalions, and 3,068 companies. The French cavalry is 109,321 strong, including 64 regiments, 385 squadrons, 10 companies, and 64 'pelotons' out of rank. The cavalry is thus classified—viz, the Cent-Gardes, 221; the Carabiniers, 3,000; the Cuirassiers, 18,000; the Dragoons, 10,500; the Lancers, 13,500; 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 25,800 '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 760,931 soldiers of all ranks; thus classified—viz., staff, 6,472; military schools, 2,100; invalids, 3,800; gen-darmes, 26,278; infantry, 510,540; cavalry, 109,221; artillery, 68,544; engineers, 15,448; equipment train, 12,000; artisans or Government workmen, 7,400; military infirmaries, 3,200; and military justice, 4,248. The French navy includes 461 vessels, carrying 12,520 guns, and the steamers of 60,060 horse-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 screw 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 90,293 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.

On the 6th inst., the Patriarch of Venice published a pastoral letter, in which mention is made of the "shameful avidity" with which the Italian translation of the Pape et le Congrès has been read. Monsignor Ramazzotti 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 Paris.

The Times cor., says:—

An opportunity has just presented itself of learning 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 say the Emperor will remain perfectly passive." Extreme depression prevails in the highest circles, and an illustrious lady 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, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Cracow, Dalmatia, Lombardy (the small fragment left by the Treaty of Villafranca), Venice, Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia, and Transylvania. At the end of 1857 Austria numbered 473,222 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 1,870,719 Germans, 14,802,751 Slavians, 8,051,906 Roumans, 4,866,556 Magyars, 15,996 Armenians, 706,637 Jews, and 83,769 Bohemians (not natives of the province so-called, but Zingari or Gipsies);—25,609,626 persons professed the Romish religion, 3,505,668 the Greek form of 'Catholicism,' 2,751,846 were non-united 'Greeks,' 1,213,897 were Protestants of Augsburg, and 1,869,646 '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 infantry regiments of the frontiers and the Tifler battalion, 54,254; Chasseurs (all sorts) 35,953; 14 sanitary companies, 3,470. Cavalry of the Line.—Eight regiments of Cuirassiers, eight of Dragoons, 12 of Hussars, and 12 of Uhlanes, 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 depots of train and material. The troops of public security include 19 regiments of gendarmery, 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 236 colonels. The navy of Austria includes, of included, 155 vessels of all classes (only one ship of the line and seven frigates). The total number of ships 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 formation of a new Cabinet.

The Times correspondent writes as follows:— "The people fear that the revolutionary army will make an attack on the Imperial troops in Venice in the spring of the year, but such apprehensions are simply ridiculous. Should there be a collision, it will probably be between the patriots and the Modenes 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 vacant post of honor. The state of public feeling in Venice has become much worse during the last few days, and it is known to the authorities that very many revolutionary agents are in the province. At Milan there is a central committee for revolutionizing Venetia, with branch establishments at Brescia,

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 Wiener Zeitung gives a summary of the so-called pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Vienna, which is a political pamphlet, not likely to improve the relations between the French and Austrian Courts.—As the Archiepiscopal pastoral is extremely long I cannot give a full summary of it, but the substance extracts will enable you to form a correct idea 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 wild powers which he had enchaind at home, but during the last few years a Government, which, in the name of the 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 [guetted] 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 impartially 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 proceed 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 [ziehen sich verdammnis 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 immovable, and the powers of hell will never be able to overthrow it."

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Pavia, and Oremona. The Venetians hope the Imperial Government may be induced to 'proclaim' the state of the siege, as they believe that such a measure would lead to a French intervention in their favor. The Trieste Zeitung 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 Maximalists are rapidly gaining ground at Florence, and it is expected that they will soon make the attempt to overthrow the present Government. It is related 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 received with great reserve.

I have seen a letter from, perhaps, one of the best informed men in Paris, and who has access to peculiar 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 Tuscan 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 deplores the growing apathy of the Italian people towards the new and unsettled order or rather disorder of things, and avows his belief that the organization 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 Cor.

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 250 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 Guerrieres, 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 Papal cockade, the European Powers will give themselves 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 Pope 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 Apennines, great efforts are made to convert towns into barracks, and the whole country into a camp."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Le Nord states that on the 10th of January, the Spanish Government passed into the hands of the British Minister at Madrid, the whole sum due to the British Government, about 1072 millions francs. The Madrid telegram of the 15th, announces that the Spaniards in Morocco, were masters of all positions of Cabo Rego, 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 Peking. 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, the prospect is indistinct, and the forms of things to come are but dimly foreshadowed or faintly defined, 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 transformation 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 upon us by an abrupt convulsion, and we are but adapting our measures to our actual position. In some respects, indeed, things are settling down by their own gravitation, and we have only to 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 Government 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 relations of M. Guerinieres. 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 de-thronement.—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 Central Kingdom would not be established in Italy on the ruins of the Pope's temporal authority, or that 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 Guerinieres. The publication of such a robbery could have but one end—to familiarise the public mind of Europe with the enormity, and stimulate the revolted subjects of the Pope to greater exertions. If this was not the object of 'Le Pape et le Congrès,' why did it make its appearance at a

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 HOLINESS 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 Pontiff:—

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 expeditious 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 McCloskey, by the late collision 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 diocese 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 honestly or it is sophistry to speak? What is meant by education, or by ignorance? Are the rudiments of reading, writing and ciphering "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"? We should like to deal with precise definitions on these subjects, rather than with vague and rene generalities. In point of fact, (giving the loosest meaning to the term) both the propositions just quoted are very delatinate. 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 Phoenix, 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 tells a sad tale. A company of about forty children, from the Children's Aid Society, left the city for the west yesterday afternoon, under the care of Mr. C.C. Tracy. The greater part were orphans, and homeless. 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 pocket. It was the only memorial of his lost mother, and had originally formed part of her last dress. Thus are 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. Cahill'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 authorized strength of the United States Army 18,165, officers and men; the actual strength, 14,938. The 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; lieutenants—active list 340, reserved list 38; surgeons of various grades, 147; pursers 64; midshipmen and other officers down to assistant engineers, 529. Ten ships of the line, 10 frigates, 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 RELIC.—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 carrying 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. Lester became particularly interested in the sculptor and the work which he was producing, and he purchased the crucifix at a considerable price. He then sent it for inspection to 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 any way improved. When Mr. Lester arrived in that country, he sold it to the Cosmopolitan Art Association for the sum of \$10,000 and at the Asso-

dition's distribution, it fell into the hands of a schoolmaster in Lancaster County, in this State, from whom it was purchased by the deceased Bishop, who, upon many occasions since, has been heard to say that no money on earth could re-purchase the treasure.

The Mormons.—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 are increasing in the country at large, and in the world, and they ascribe the diminution in Utah to temporary causes and absences.

AMBIGUITY AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, says the best reports given at Washington, are served up near the "witching time o'night" by those spoonmen, the subjects of King Farou—Well supplied tables, choice wines, and agreeable company, lure many a pigeon to be plucked and well plucked at that.

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.—Proc. Journal.

A BUFFALO EDITOR ROBBER.—The pickpockets of Buffalo are evidently as much artighted in circumstances as other classes of business men, or they would not resort to the pockets of editors for relief.

DIVORCES IN THE UNITED STATES.—A Bill now before the New York Legislature provides that a three years' desertion shall be considered sufficient cause for a divorce.

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.

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

PLAUDIBLE OR THE STUFF THEY FIND 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 exchanges:—

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 punish the criminals:—When Gen. Puebla entered the town of Ayo, in September last he exacted a forced loan from the people, and a share of it fell upon the curate of the place.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals.

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

A THOROUGH English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in this institution, on moderate terms.

For particulars, apply to the Principal at the School. W. DORAN, Principal.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. (Established in 1826.)

BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly on sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School, House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner.

SERIOUS ADVICE ON A VERY DELICATE SUBJECT.—We out 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."

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.

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 chemist, Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston.

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

CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.



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

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

Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are consequently more easily rung; and owing to the density and also to the well-known strength of the material, it is almost impossible to break them with ordinary usage.

These bells have been successfully introduced in some of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c., and being sold much cheaper than Composition Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot fail to commend them to public favor.

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

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

Printed Circulars, with descriptions, recommendations, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal, Agents for Canada.

January 7.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals.

A letter addressed "To Teacher," in care of THIS WITNESS, will meet with prompt attention.

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

A THOROUGH English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in this institution, on moderate terms.

For particulars, apply to the Principal at the School. W. DORAN, Principal.

Jan. 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. (Established in 1826.)

BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly on sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School, House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner.

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 primitive popularity, and every season brings fresh witnesses of its remarkable efficacy in curing coughs and colds, whilst even cases of what has appeared to be confirmed Consumption, have yielded to its magic influence.

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 Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering.

At length I decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam 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.

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. GUILTE, Proprietor of the Courrier de St. Hyacinthe. CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RAGINE, ESQ., OF MINERVA.

Montreal, L. C., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy.

Your obedient servant, L. J. RAGINE. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston; and for sale at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage, & Co.; Carter, Kerry, & Co.; S. J. Lyman, and by Druggists generally.

M. TEEFY, RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE, C.W.

COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, CONFYANCER, &c., AND GENERAL AGENT.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Mr. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. Mr. P. GARNOT, Professor of French. Mr. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English.

The Course of Education will embrace a Period of Five Years' Study.

FIRST YEAR: TERMS—ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

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

SECOND YEAR: TERMS—ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading; Etymology; Calligraphy; The Elements of French and English Grammar; The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

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; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

FOURTH YEAR: TERMS—TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading, with reasoning; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Grammar (French and English); all the Rules of Arithmetic; Geography; History of Canada, under the Dominion 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; Elocution, 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.

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

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

The Religious instruction will be under the direction of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a week in French and English.

Should the number of pupils require, his services, an additional Professor of English will be procured.

The duties of the School will be Resumed at Nine A. M., on MONDAY next, 22d current.

For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School, U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS?

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.

P. F. WALSH, Practical and Scientific Watchmaker, HAS REMOVED TO

178 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.)

CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECTED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS, Toys, Perfumery, Chamolets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles.

Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY.

Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal superintendence.

No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be Warranted.

BUSINESS DEVICE: Quick Sales and Light Profit. -25 Nov. 17, 1859.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it.

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, eruptions or sores.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it.

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady.

Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIONS AND SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPENSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Constipation, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Flatulency, and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Plethory, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Inflammation, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cure, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use.

When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate.

While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,"

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil, Every Amateur, Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced

"By the entire Press of the Country, to be 'The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World.'"

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Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25.

Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the

"SOLO MELODIST," Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on hand.

C. E. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau Street, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED, In a neat and attractive volume,

PRICE ONLY 30 CENTS—BY POST, 40 CENTS.

THE METROPOLITAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC And Lady's Directory, for the United States,

With an Appendix, containing the Canadian Directory, &c., for 1860.

Recommendation of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Baltimore:

Messrs. MURPHY & CO. having undertaken the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac and Lady's Directory, at the instance of the late Provincial Council at Baltimore, 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 Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 15, 1859.

The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac and Lady's Directory is an authorized Catholic Annual, and as such is recommended to the Faithful of the United States. It contains reliable information concerning the state of Religion and its progress in our country, together with the most ample details of the Ecclesiastical affairs of the several Dioceses of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, prepared and furnished for this work by the respective Prelates. The General Information is as full as is consistent with its character, rendering it a valuable book of reference for every Catholic family.

The Order has been prepared with the greatest care, and will be found so complete as to present to the Clergy not only the various Offices, but also the principal dates of the Martyrology.

Early orders from Booksellers and others, respectfully solicited. JOHN MURPHY & Co., Publishers, 182 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

For Sale, at Publishers' Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, who are our Agents for Canada.

LAND FOR SALE.

TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, in the County of HASTINGS, Canada West, with Water privileges, and in the midst of good Roads and Settlements, will be SOLD IN SMALL or LARGE LOTS, to suit the Buyer.

For particulars, apply to 292 Notre Dame Street.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada.

All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

WAIT FOR THE BERGAINS. E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street.

Oct. 20, 1859.

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$70 00

Use of Bed and Bedding, 7 00 Washing, 10 00 Drawing and Painting, 10 00 Music Lessons—Piano, 28 00

Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word.

The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English Languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays le half-yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1858.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Ajala—N. A. Ooste. Aylmer—J. Doyle. Amherstburg—J. Roberts. Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat—Rev. Mr. Grottoir. Belleville—M. O'Dempsey. Brock—Rev. J. B. Lee. Branford—W. M'Namany. Cavanville—J. Knowlson. Chambly—J. Hackett. Cobourg—P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm. Devilleville—J. M'iver. Dundas—J. M'Gerrald. Egansville—J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins. Eastern Townships—P. Hackett. Ernsville—P. Gafney. Emily—M. Hennessey. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Keapville—M. Heaphy. Kingston—M. M'Namara. London—Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel—O. Quigley. Loberough—T. Daley. Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle—W. Hart. Merrickville—M. Kelly. New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City—J. Rowland. Oshawa—Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia—Rev. J. Synnot. Prescott—J. Ford. Perth—J. Moran. Peterboro—E. M'Connick. Pictou—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. Athanasie—T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Poutiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael—A. M'Donald. St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. Thorold—John Heenan. Tinguick—T. Donegan. Toronto—P. Doyle. Templeton—J. Hagan. West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy. West Port—James Kehoe. York Grand River—A. Lamond.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE RISKS taken for this Old Established Office, on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class Companies. M. H. GAULT, Agent. October 13.

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

JOHN PAPE & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED one Case of LADIES' CHEMISE HAIR NETS, all colors. Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

GENTLEMEN, SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

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

FRANKLIN HOUSE, 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.

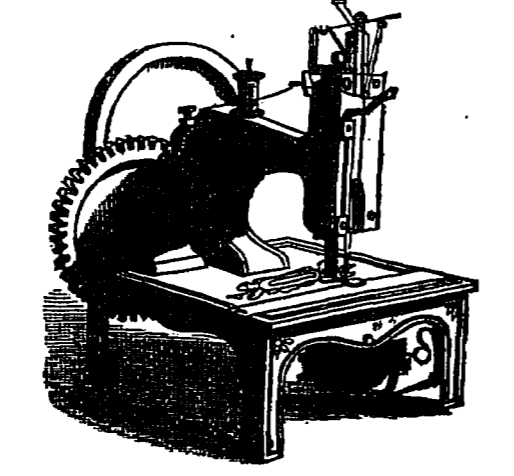
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston. Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. B. H. CHAPIN, New York. "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the 'Troches' I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience." Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal, Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box.

ROBERT PATTON, 229 Notre Dame Street.

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

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



ONLY \$75 FOR ONE OF SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, WARRANTED TO BE THE SAME, In every respect, as those sold by I. M. Singer & Co. in the States for \$110.

THIS PRICE INCLUDES AN IRON STAND such as Singer sells for \$10. I have made an improvement on Singer's large sized Machine, by which patent leather can be stitched without oil.

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 No. 2 " " 85 00 No. 3 " large and improved 95 00

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES WRITTEN BY THE TWO LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA:—

Montreal, July 23, 1859. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete 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.

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.

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.

If you want a Machine, making a Stitch which cannot be either ravelled or pulled out, call at E. J. NAGLE'S Sewing Machine Establishment, No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265.

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

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

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

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 18 1/2 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.

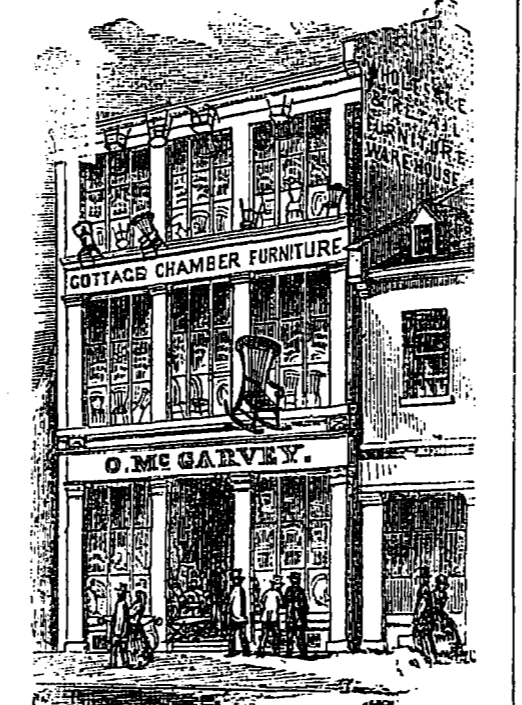
W. M. PRICE, ADVOCATE, No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

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

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON. THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respectable reference. P. TUCKER, collector 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, AND 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 this line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot longer accommodate 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 Oak and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Bedsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couches, from \$8 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chestnut andENAMELED 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 Mattresses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per lb; Mahogany, B.W. Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies' Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus. A fresh supply of Shirley's Polish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Blackwalnut and Mahogany Veneers, Curled Hair, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for the Trade, constantly on hand. All goods delivered on board the Cars or Boats, or at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll gate; free of Charge, and with extra care. OWEN M'GARVEY Wholesale and Retail, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28.

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. CASH 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. Saxe, Esq. Edwin Atwater, Esq. Henry Lyman, Esq. Ira Gould, Esq. H Joseph, Esq. 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 classes of Buildings, Merchandizes, 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 OUVILLIER, General Agent. Sept. 22, 1859.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 McGill 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 McGill and No. 27 Recollet Streets, MONTREAL.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c. Also, English, French and German Cloths, Doekins, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and quality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freizes, very suitable for this season. DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Nov. 17.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. OONGOU. OOLONG. SUGARS.

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUARIE, do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. R. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. GHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira.

BRANDY—Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in hhd. 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 Sated, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes. SPOICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macarone, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Sago, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Baking Soda; Dry; do. do. Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do. in Packages; Alum, Coppers, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Oblek, &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN. March 3, 1860.

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'CLOSKEY.

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

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. 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 Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentleman'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.

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

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered a new and common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

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

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

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

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful.

As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take once to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

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

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

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