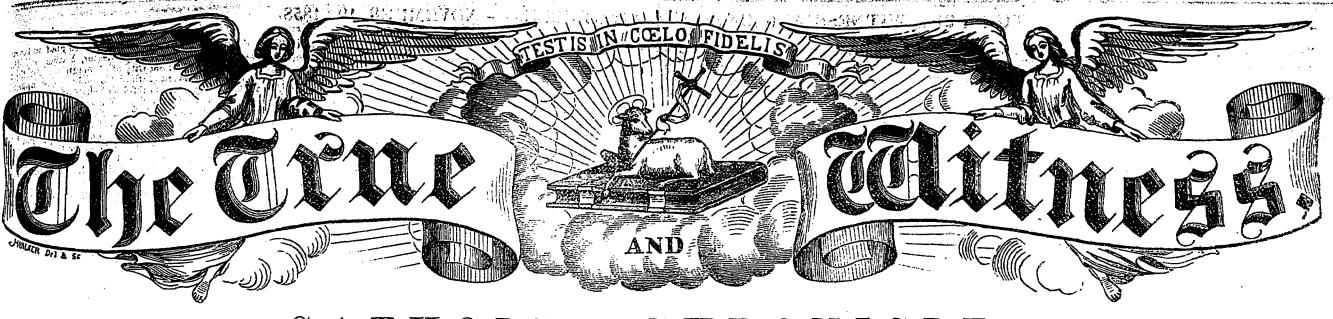
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. IX.

THE MARTYR MAIDENS OF OSTEND. A LEGEND OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

CHAPTER IV .- THE RECLUSE.

Notwithstanding the restless and disturbed night which was the natural consequence of the distressing visit we have just been describing, both Winifride and her faithful Hilliard were quite ready the next morning, when the little attendant assigned them by the Pere de Camba made his appearance at the Golden Fleece ;and under his experienced guidance they had soon left the gates of the city far behind them, and were walking along the line sea-promenade called the Levee, which chanced to lead directly towards the hermit's dwelling.

This in appearance was nothing better than a hut; but a little garden had been neatly laid out in front, while in the rear it was sheltered by some low stunted bushes ; and among them, it is almost needless to observe, Douglas had securely concealed himself long before the moment when Winifride and her companion tapped at the door of the cabin, and the former was received into the arms of her delighted father. The arch traitor had very cleverly taken up his position just under the open window of the only room of which the house could boast; and there, from behind his leafy screen, he could not only see his cousin folded in her father's arms, and shedding tears of joy upon his bosom, but also distinctly hear the exclamations of affection and delight which each in turn was addressing to the other. The envy and despair that tortured his soul might haply resemble that which filled the serpent as he gazed upon the joys of paradise ; but, like the serpent, Douglas also was plotting his revenge; and therefore he repressed the heavings of his angry bosom, and put back the curse upspringing to his lip, and prepared quietly to listen, and carefully to gather up such materials from the conversation as might enable him, since he could not hope to make her falter in her duty, to work at least her temporal destruction.

Élliot was the first to speak. " My child, my child," he murmured, as he looked fondly on the far face of his daughter, after having cast aside with his own hands the mantilla, which, being the ordinary dress of the maidens of Ostend, she had substituted, in obedience to a hint from the Pere de Camba, for her more English-looking head-gear, " for how many months, for how many

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1858.

tend, when there is so much to do, and which he has promised should be done, elsewhere." "His language to us was very unlike that of a friend to the king," answered Winifride. "Is it not dangerous, think you, to trust him ?"

"Trust him I cannot say I do; and yet, I think, were he a traitor, he would hardly have revealed his baseness to you. Perchance he eft you wittingly in ignorance of his change."

Winifride made no reply. She deemed her cousin's words but an angry threat; and thus, although she entirely distrusted his integrity, she did not wish needlessly, perhaps, to alarm her father. Elliot, finding she continued silent, of mit hunself, and revealing his anxiety as to the his own accord changed the subject to a less intentions of the intruder. No sooner, accordanxious theme.

she is by nature, it must indeed have been a sacrifice to make !"

"And for that very reason she will make it bravely," cried Winifride, with a beautiful en-thusiasm for her sister-cousin. "Until the very last moment no one would believe it. Friends saw her faults, but not her virtues; they knew nothing when given to its God !"

made," replied Elliot smiling. "And Hilliard is ["Winifride ! you were very brave last night ;-with you all ?"

"My faithful Hilliard! yes, the pain of that parting has been spared me; and as we have grown together from the cradle, and from the cradle have over thought, and felt, and prayed together (though, in sooth, her fervent piety did will you bid me depart or not?" use to put my negligence to shame) so now the same convent will receive us both, and in our | death we shall not be divided. But there are yet two other damsels of our party : Anne Scandret, the young daughter of that Scandret, a preacher of the Anglican sect, who, you may remember, was some time since received into the Church, and another girl, the child of one Thos. Jeffs, a good man and a Catholic, as well as an carnest upholder of the exiled king. Master Scandret was anxious that his daughter should holy faith ; and he and the man Jeffs so earnestly besought me to take charge of these poor chil- | consideration of honor or of conscience has power party tended to embarrass my movements and to affectation of the sanctity which your smoothdraw the attention of government upon us." good Master Bishop ?" "He is well, my father, though much oppressever seem to take, however well and prosperously they may have shown in the commencement .----But, I think me, I have a packet for you which will tell you more at large of his proceedings than our brief interview will permit my doing. "The good old man !" said Elliot, with a sigh, as he laid the packet on the table, "it all the more so, for that I myself have still good fiat ?" hopes that the cause for which we struggle will finally prove triumphant. And now, child of my plied the traitor with a sneer; " but then, am I inmost heart, I fear me I must dismiss thee; for the sun is climbing high in the heavens, and it will not do to let it get abroad that the old her- ther and your uncle be in my power, even if I mit entertains ladies in his cell. But where is had not possession of such a document as this ?" the good Hilliard? I would exchange a word of greeting with her ere you depart." Elliot rose, and drawing his daughter's arm tenderly within his own, proceeded to the door, where Hilliard was awaiting them. Douglas seized the opportunity to get a better view of the apartment than he had intherto been able to obtain. The packet brought by Winifride was lying on the table near the window, within his very reach. No scruple restrained him; his hand was eagerly put forth to seize it, and the next moment the letter was hidden in his bosom, tred and for love, she would have felt more than ever confirmed in her own strong conviction before Elliot had given his last embrace and blessing to his daughter.

peared, had already begun sorely to repent of his mprudence in making the suspicious-looking Englishman acquainted with his countryman's retreat; and now, nothing doubting that some mischief was intended, he felt greatly puzzled how to act in order to prevent it. The fair foreigner, who had won his heart by the gentle kindness of her voice and manner, would, he felt instinctively, be powerless in the matter ; Pere de Camba, to say the truth, he feared to acquaint with his own act of folly; so at length he came to the resolution (the wisest under the circumstances that he could have adopted) of returning at once to the heringly, had he reconducted his charge to the gates "But you say us, my Winifride, and therefore of Östend, than he once more turned his steps I must conclude that your gay cousin has really towards Elliot's dwelling; and when, some hours cheated the world by persisting in her resolve to afterwards, the Burgomaster sent his officials to share your cloister. Impetuous and ardent as the spot, they found, as the result of this inter-she is by nature, it must indeed have been a sa- view, not only that the exile had himself thought fit to disappear, but that he had likewise either taken with him, or destroyed, all that the hut contained which could have thrown light on his identity or occupations.

After the departure of her young guide, Douglas hesitated no longer ; but striding at once up that her feelings were ardent and passionate, and to his cousin, he caught her by the arm in such her nature somewhat lofty; but they could not a way as to make it impossible for her to free see that out of these very dispositions grew that | herself without attracting observation ; and " Wiintenser spirit of devotion which counts all as nifride !" he said, in that deep low voice which Elizabeth had been wont to say was always the " It is the very stuff of which saints are often token of his worst and most relentless moods-

now let us see if you can stand the test : your life, and-what 1 believe is infinitely more precious in your eyes-the lives of those who are nearest and dearest to you-your uncle, yes, and your father too, are in my power. Now say,

"You have played the listener, Master Douglas," replied his cousin, with far less of surprise than of grave contempt in her manner; "the man capable of such an action can be trusted neither as friend nor foe : and therefore to accept of any terms from him, would be but to lose in dignity without gaining aught in real security or repose."

"Winifride, hear me," Douglas continued with frightful earnestness, which made his fiend-like threats sound still more terrible, "those were no reside for a short space in a religious house, to vain words I uttered last night, as perchance you be more deeply grounded in the mysteries of our may have deemed them. I told you then-and now you must perforce believe it - that no idle dren, that without manifest discourtesy and un- to turn me from my purpose, no matter whither charitableness I could not say them nay. Al- it may lead me, or what misery it may bring beit, I will own I was somewhat unwilling at the down on others; with you at least I will be canfirst, seeing that the travelling with so large a did; nor will I insult your understanding by any faced hypocrites assume; rebel or royalist-"Thou hast done well and kindly, as thou hast | saint or sinner-either or all am I, just as I think ever done, my Wimfride," replied her father it may make or mar my fortunes. Now you fondly. "And what of thy great-uncle, the know all; and you will understand that I am in earnest when I say, that if you will love me and will wed me, I will save your kinsmen, and will ed by the ill turn which his majesty's affairs do join their party; but if you will not, why then you may live to sing their requiem, or you may perish with them; but in either case I shall have been revenged." " Love !" repeated Winifride bitterly ; " love in the face of such deeds and sentiments as these. And after all, who are you, that you talk so loudly? or what authority do you possess, that the grieves me that he should be so despondent; and safety of a whole race is to depend upon your "I am but George Douglas, to be sure," renot also an accredited agent from the Court of St. Germains ? and as such, would not your faand he held significantly before her eyes the very packet which but an hour before she had confided to her father. "You could not, you would not be so base !" the poor girl gasped, struck to the heart by the giving one syllable of encouragement to that was passing, he put forth his hand, exclaimingprobable consequences of such treachery. "I will say nothing to you of my father; but you could not act so foul a part by Master Bishopthe good, the kind old man-he whose house was so often the house of your boyhood, and whose heart was ever open to you as if you had been also fear me that you could not choose but hate sisted, and added, "Douglas, farewell ! and farehis own." "I could, and I would," replied her cousin with his most determined manner. "I could. I would, and what's more, I will, and that too on the instant, unless by a written document you promise to renounce the mummery of a religious state, and to return forthwith to England as my wife."

it must perforce be broken on the other. For instance; adherence to your God, by which I tend. believe you would poetically express your mad folly in making a monkish woman of yourself, will inevitably involve you in the much depre-cated fact of high treason to your kindred, since I swear to you-and my oath, to say the least of it, may be counted as irrevocable as your own -I swear, that if you relent not, the vessel that sails this night shall bear such intelligence to England as will suffice to send your uncle, with every mother's son who calls him cousin, to the block, ere another month has passed over their heads !"

There was a pause, for Winifride was too much agitated to trust her voice; and Douglas, mistaking her silence for hesitation, thus proceeded : "We are close to your abode, and I give you half an hour to deliberate with your friends. Possibly Elizabeth Bishop may not be so heroically inclined as knowingly to condemn her aged grandsire to destruction. At all events, it will be but courteous to offer her the option ; so in half an hour I shall be here for your decision. Meanwhile, I think I need not warn you that any attempt to escape will but precipitate the ruin of your triends."

"You need fear nothing on that head," replied Winifride haughtily, "since all too keenly do I feel already that each of those lives so cruelly imperilled by your treachery is worth more than a thousand and a thousand of mine own."

They had reached the archway of the Golden Fleece as she finished speaking. Douglas bowed her in with as much formality as if his had been merely an escort of politeness; and then, setting his back doggedly against the wall, he prepared to await her decision with an outward semblance of tranquility which was terribly contradicted by the wild workings of the heart within.

CHAPTER VI.-THE DECISION.

"Good heaven, Winifride ! what is the matter ? and what has happened ?" cried Elizabeth Bishop and both her young companions, as Wi-nifride, pale as death, and Hilliard, scarce less ghastly, stood before them.

"Oh, Elizabeth! I have undone you !" cried the unhappy girl, sinking into a chair, and covering her face with her hands.

an unlucky accident, for which no one can with danger to which their friends were already ex-

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rash; for say you keep it on the one side, then almost to resemble calmaess, took his way towords the residence of the burgomaster of Os-

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CHAPTER VI.-THE CATASTROPHE.

Months of uncertainty passed away, during which the young Englishwomen were placed under the surveillance of the chief magistrate of the town, who, although reluctant to undertake the ungracious office, had not ventured to refuse, after George Douglas had represented to him that his cousins were suspected in England of being engaged in aiding and abetting some of the numerous plots for the restoration of the elder line of Stuart which were every where rife at that period. Through the kindness of the Pere de Camba, Winifride had in the course of this time the happiness of hearing of the safe arrival of her father at the Court of St. Germains, whither he had repaired after flying from Ostend; but concerning the fate of her English relations both she and her consin were compelled to remain in a most cruel state of uncertainty, George Douglas and his agents so closely watching their proceedings, that every attempt at communication with their own country was effectually prevented.

In the midst of all this trouble and perplexity, the poor girls found their only support in the cou-solations of religion. Few hours of the day there were in which one or other of them might not have been seen kneeling in the church ; and there, as in all other places, their devout and modest demeanor secured them the respect and sympa-thy of the inhabitants of Ostend. Their history (which had got abroad) their vocation to religion, and their fidelity to their holy calling. had well-nigh invested these young girls with the character of martyrs; while the treachery of George Douglas was regarded with proportionate detestation and horror.

It was not until the close of a most stormy autumn that their doom was finally decided, by the arrival of a queen's messenger with orders to compel them to return immediately to England. A note from George Douglas first acquainted them with this fact, as well as with the arrest of Master Bishop, and many of his family, on a charge of treasonable correspondence with the Court of St. Germans; and he took care to couple this information with a biat, that any at-"Nay, not quite so bad as that neither," in-terposed the kind voice of Hilliard; "it was but portion of the sentence would only increase the nosed. His victims, however, needed not this "But what is it ? what has happened ?" asked [suggestion ; for, in fact, they had no idea either of evasion or of resistance. The night balore their intended departure was spent by Hullard hours before the altar of the Blessed Sacrament. Her young companions joined her at sun-rise :--and after they had assisted at the Divine Sacriwhich my grandfather intrusted to the care of fice, and received Holy Communion from the Wimfride ?" cried Elizabeth, addressing Hilliard. hands of their faithful friend, the Pere de Camfice, and received Holy Communion from the ba, they proceeded at once to the place of em-By foul means or by fair ones, Master Douglas | barkation, accompanied by that good old man. as well as by vast numbers of the townspeople, who, although personally unknown to the maidens, had yet warmly felt, and openly resented, the upmanly persecution they had undergone at the hands of their countryman and kinsman. The wind was howling portentously, and the aspect of the heavens threatened a speedy repetition of the terrible storms which had already (more than once this season) had strewn the shore with the tokens of shipwreck and of death. But the lives of those who were dearest to them were dependent on their prompt return, and it never even occurred to them to delay it for any chance of danger to themselves. George Douglas was on the spot to witness their departure; but whether from some late feeling of compunction, or from an eager desire to see his plotting crowned with success, perhaps he himself could scarcely have defined. Probasake of any human being whatsoever, you are bly, however, the former and the better motive capable of faltering in your noble purpose, or of was that which influenced hun; for as Winifride " Winifride, can you forgive me ?" "I can and do," she answered gravely and kindly, but without appearing to see his outstretched hand; and having thus tacitly refused his proffered aid, she stopped into the boat unaswell for ever !" Not so Elizabeth Bishop, who was following close upon her footsteps; for she paused with one foot already on the edge of the boat, and held out her hand to Douglas, saying, as he took it, " Douglas, I have never loved you, and you know it well. But now we may never meet again; and therefore I pray you pardon me whatever of idle or unkind I have ever spoken against you, as I do pardon from mine inmost soul the evil dealing which has brought us hither." "And wherefore should we never meet again ?" demanded Douglas in a husky voice, more moved than he chose to own by this unlooked-for mood of softness in this high-spirited girl, who had alland; therefore it bodes no good to us, or to the result was the discovery of Master Douglas en- " and yet it seems to me, fair would-be martyr of las. He gave one glance at its contents; and ways hitherto opposed him with a tenacity of

years, have I not thirsted for this moment! And yet now I find you only, as it seems to me, to lose you !" he added, laying his hand on her head with a gesture of inexpressible fondness and regret.

"Nay, my father, speak not thus! We cannot be said to lose that which is freely given to our God; and again, has it not been said by Him, that He will repay an hundredfold whatever we sacrifice for Him ?"

"He hath said so, in good sooth," replied her father, with a sigh; "and since He Himself has said it, we must, even as becomes us, try to feel as well as to believe it. Nor think, my own beloved child, that I am the less than grateful for that religious calling which doubtless rendered you from the first indifferent to the wooings of your cousin Douglas, who has since proved himself unworthy both of the noble house from whence he is descended and of you."

"My father," cried Winifride, shrinking, as if his words had recalled an evil vision to her mind, " he whom you have named is at this moment in Ostend, and he visited me last night."

"Ha! I trust he rendered you that due courtesy which, as a modest maiden, you had a right to look for at his hands, and that surely none the less so as the daughter of his mother's sister."

Wmifride paused a moment to reflect. She felt it would be but adding uselessly to her father's sorrows, if he were made acquainted with the insolent conduct of her cousin, and so she only answered, "He renewed somewhat of the old talk of marriage; but I forbade him both that theme and my presence, and so we hope to be molested by him no more."

Could Winifride have seen the face, or looked into the secret soul of George Douglas, as he , crouched that moment beneath the open window, drinking in her every word, as food alike for haever confirmed in her own strong conviction (which, however, she did not impart to her father) that his pursuit of her would never cease until it had left her in her grave.

CHAPTER V .- THE STOLEN PACKET.

Winifride and her companion were so absorb-"No more indeed," said Elliot anxiously, tak- | cd in their own reflections as they returned toing up her last words ; " we must hope, dear | wards the town, that they saw nothing of Dougchild, that he will not again force kimself upon las; although as soon as he thought himself safe you. And yet his very presence in these parts from discovery, he had partially retraced his footfills me with apprehension. Perchance you are steps in order to follow upon theirs. Happily traitor alke to God and to your kindred; but was her wont : not aware that he has been released from prison their little guide was not so observant; he had me you shall never compel to the baseness you on a secret understanding with the Court of St. employed lumself during Winifride's long inter- propose. So help me God and our Blessed Germains, and for the express purpose of promot- | view with her father in making sundry observa- | Lady !" ing our interests among the Jacobites of Eng- tions in the but and garden of the latter, and the

"That will I never do," cried Wimfride vehemently. "You may, if you please, prove a

"Amen !" responded the improvs mocker ;--king, that he should be lingering on here in Os- sconced among the bushes. The boy, as it ap- this enlightened age, that your oath is somewhat then, tearing it up in a rage so concentrated as purpose equal to his own.

any show of justice be censured or reproached." the perplexed Elizabeth.

"The packet ! the packet !" murmured Winifride. "My God ! how or when could he have in the church, kneeling, as was oft her wont, he obtained it ?"

"You surely do not mean to say that Douglas has found means to possess lumself of that packet "Unhappily it is even so," she answered .--is in possession of that very packet."

" Nay, but it is impossible," ejaculated Elizabeth, now white as ashes in her turn ; " you must be mistaken, Winifride. How should you know it from any other paper ?"

"By the acorn which you yourself did paint in Irolic on the cover, Bessy."

" Then God have mercy on his soul !" cried Elizabeth, utterly aghast at this intelligence .--- . "God have mercy on his soul; for the old man is lost!"

"Not for certain," whispered Winifride ; " he will restore the papers, so that I consent to be his wife."

Elizabeth rose from her chair, struggling with emotions that all but choked her; and then catching Winifride by both her hands, exclaimed-"Now, Winisride, I swear to you that, if even for the sake of that dear old man, or for the bold bad man, Elizabeth Bishop will be your friend no longer."

"Noble Elizabeth !" cried Winifride, folding her friend in her fast embrace ; " such well I knew would be your answer. And yet, and yet I did one who was the cause, albeit unwilling, of your grandfather's ruin."

"There, indeed, you did me wrong," said Elizabeth affectionately. "But where is this traitor Scotsman ? Shall we not give him his answer on the instant ?"

"I will write it," said Winifride ; " thus shall we spare ourselves his hateful presence;" and drawing a sheet of paper towards her, she wrote, in a hand if possible bolder and firmer than ever

"Work your wicked will upon us; for I never can and never will be yours.

"WINIFRIDE."

Hilliard took the paper and carried it to Doug-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOVEMBER_19, 1858.

"Because we shall neither reach England, nor return bither alive," said a voice behind him .--It was Hilliard who had spoken.

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With a feeling as if he had listened to a prophecy, Douglas gazed upon her pale inspired brow; the next moment she and her young companious had passed like a vision from before his words had caused him, the boat was shoved off that glance of stern endurance, for it was the faof the spectators on the beach.

Higher and higher rose the wind that day, and darker and darker rolled the billows. Ships came bastily in for shelter, and anticipations of coming sorrow were beginning to weigh heavily look, unable either to meet or to evade it, and on the hearts of those who had friends at sea, when word all at once went through the town lently against his breast, exclaiming, "Curse me that the brig conveying the English damsels was not, Elliot! I knew not what I did." in imminent danger of shipwreck. For an hour or two she had indeed struggled bravely with the surging billows; but the tide was running high, glance at his pale child as she lay upon her bier, and, with a heavy sea and wind against her, the one worldless prayer to the Great Forgiver of overladen vessel at length became unmanageable, all injustice who dwelt in the silent tabernacie on was driven back upon the land, and struck upon the altar, and then with a mighty effort he laid the western head of the harbor, close to where his hand upon his nephew's head and said, " I do Douglas was watching her from the shore .--Crowds of people rushed on the instant to the may the day at length arrive when (though I can spot, the gates were opened, and every effort was hardly think it) you shall be able to feel you can made to save her ; but no boat could have gone forgive yourself." to the rescue and hoped to live in those tumultuous waters; and as they watched her beating another word, Elliot left the church, set his hat fearfully against the palisades, the most expe- firmly on his head, and strode away, far from the riented seamen shook their heads and prophesied ber doom.

It was a terrible sight to see, and rendered high over the bellowing of the wind and the roatthought he saw-and the very thought almost demoment; the next the ressel foundered and went own wishes, and certainly against the prophecies land, and while they who perished in her were his sick chamber a sadder, but unhappily not as stall within sight and hearing of the friends they | yet a wiser man. For not even then had rehad left but a few hours before-within sight and morse taken for him the form of practical repenta hand or an arm put torth in pity must almost bly upon him, by turns wearied him or made him for their rescue ! Douglas heard the cry of agony which went up in that terrible moment from long years afterwards one vam effort to forget. sea to sky; a rushing sound then filled his ears. a mist came over his eyes, and he covered his mirth could hush the sull small voice of coofree with both his hands, for he felt-rather than | science ; no pursuit of riches or of worldly hocould be said to know it-that' all indeed was nors could drive the gloony image from his mind ; OV-SC.

CHAPTER VHL .-- REMORSE AND REPENTANCE.

maidens were discovered washed up among those of other victims on the beach. The venerable Pere de Camba artended in person the procession that bore their remains to the church where ance the peace of which sin had robbed it, and they were to be buried. Thirty young girls, carerying light tapers in their hands, walked by the bier on which they were sleeping side by side, while the entire population of Ostend followed reverentially in the rear. It was arranged that the funeral should take place after early Mass cext morning; and in the mean time the at all events failed to recognise the hot-headed Protestantism made the ruling law and creed of crowd continued to flock in and out, to pray, it handsome youth who was its ill-omened hero, in might be, for the souls of the departed, but yet the grey-haired, dim-eyed man, bowed down more to gaze with reverence on the dead-the alike by sorrow and by age, who might be seen dead for conscience' sake. Douglas also, pale from morn till dewy eve lingering in their beautiand as one spell-bound, lingered through the ful old parish-church ; and thus they never guessbours of the weary day around and about, and every where but in the church. He longed to them, it was chiefly for the sad privilege of passenter, but he did not dare; dreading alike the ing the evening of his days near the tombs of the augry glance of the living people, and the yet more terrible reproach which would meet him in less been intended alike as the reward of their the countenances of the unconscious dead. The all but angelic virtue, and as the terrible chasveil had fallen from his eyes, the passions that had urged him on were extinct or stifled, and remonse-God's most fearful retribution, and yet His highest act of mercy to the sinner-was already gnawing at his beart. As night closed in, and the crowd began to disperse, he approached nearer to the church ;drawn hither, so it seemed to him, by some invible Land which he had no power to resist. Nearer and nearer still be came, until at length he almost fainted on the threshold, so strongly did enactments were framed to extinguish our liberthe recollection of the night on which he had stood there to watch for Winifride rush into his mind. It passed in a moment, the sharpness of that paug of agony and self-reproach; and then it would be argued that the Pope claimed the ke slaggered up the sisle, until he stood before right of bestowing kingdoms, of deposing monthe bier where the early dead were laid together. archs, and of demanding obedience and homage There he counted his victims one by one, and from all the rulers of the earth: that he exacted hegered long upon each ashy face ; until at length | allegiance from all the Catholics of the world of unwillingly, and as if because he could not help a higher obligation than what was due to their it, he sought that of Winifride, and his very soul | rightful political Sovereigns : and hence that such seemed to die away within him as he gazed upon a power being inconsistent with social law and her features. and sull beside her, bore any traces of the deathstrife on their persons. Some kind motherly state, and rebels to the throne. At another time and wiped the sea-foam from their shining tresses ; and there she lay, the idol and the victim of the tions from their oaths to the crown : that perstrong passions of his soul-there she lay, calm, jury and murder were lawful, and even meritoriand pale, and holy-calmer, and paler, and hograve look still lingered on her lips and brow, young life had passed away. Douglas held his danger and disaster to the commonwealth. breath, and looked, and looked, until he felt as if sessed his love, even at the moment when she was most inflexibly rejecting it.

Murderer, dost theu dare to look upon thy victim ?" Douglas started, so awfully were the words an echo to his thoughts, that for a second he almost felt as if the dead had risen to convict him of his crime; but it was a living man who stood before him, and gazed upon him with a face to influence, money, intimidation and law, should throne : and secondly, the law called " the heir more terrible in its rebuking calmness than the eyes; and long ere had recovered from the wildest energy of passion could possibly have shock of almost superstitious awe which her made it. Well, indeed, might he shrink from from shore amidst the prayers and lamentations ther of Winifride who stood before him, a man grey-baired before his time, and older by twenty daughter in his arms. The conscience-stricken youth stood for a moment heneath that stony then sinking on his knees, he struck his hand vio- lamentations and bleeding trials of the living:

> In a brief but terrible instant the father, bereaved and childless, looked irresolute; but one forgive you. May God forgive you also; and

Then, as if not daring to trust himself to utter presence of his guilty nephew, whom he never was destined to meet again in this world. Douglas, on his part, waited another instant to recoyet more terrible by the fact of the imperilled ver himself before he staggered back, as well as vessel being so close in shore that the shricks and he could, to his own abode : and what happened lamontations of the passengers could be heard afterwards he never rightly knew : for a burning fever deprived him of his senses, and for many ing of the waves ; and ouce even Douglas saw, or weeks it seemed impossible that his brain could prived him of his senses-the white robes of Wi- however, and a good constitution, carried him nifride fluttering in the storm. It was but for a through all; and at length, almost against his down-went down at a stone's throw from the of his medical attendants, he walked forth from bearing, prevocably divided, and yet so near that | ance, and therefore it weighed almost unendurahave seemed to their agonised senses sufficient sad, consuming him with the desire to get rid of it and of himself, and rendering his life for many

Happily for him he did not succeed. No noisy and when at length he found the effort fruitless,

) and that, however exciting or however absorbing neither business nor pleasure had power to efface Two days afterwards the bodies of the martyr the memory of that fatal day which had set the mark of Cain upon his brow, then, and not till then, did he cease to struggle with his own soul, and to suffer it to seek in prayer and in repentwhich therefore nothing but sorrow for sin could ever restore. And so at last he became a truly heart-humbled and repentant man ; and when after many years had passed away, and he returned to Ostend once more, the oldest inhabitants of the city had either forgotten his story altogether, or ed, that if he had come to lay his bones among young heroic girls, whose early death had doubttisement of his own selfish and unbridled passions.

race of Catholics, between their total expulsion nolitical education, and to the religious faith of younger Don Miguel. There were two parathe Established Church. And hence that all the means within the power of the state, in reference be employed throughout every branch and deout this most desirable consummation.

The picture of state policy and legislative enactment of past times which is here drawn is not copied from faney, or prejudice, or ignorance : it ther remarked that Don Pedro was a half inyears than when he had seen him last with his is the rigid truth, proved by the evidence of facts fidel, a slave of England, while Don Miguel was which are carved on every inch of the Irish soil a zealous Catholic, and a determined enemy of for centuries, and which may be learned as well the domination of Great Britain. Don Pedro

Not the least remarkable appendage of these historical reminiscences, is the modern scheme of transactions: and schools are now established, and books are now printed which ignore the history of our country, the courage of our fathers, and the triumphs of our creed : which are equally applicable to China as to Ireland, and which might be read with the same interest by the young converted savages of New Zealand as by the hereditary Christian children of Patrick and Colunkill. This new scheme, if successful, will present Ireland, like the field of Waterloo the year of the battle, namely, a green field or a

siniling crop, without one mark of the fierce bloody struggle that had passed away; and covering beneath a smooth surface, the mouldering, unflinching hearts, and the crimson gore that lie deep in the bleeding soil.

In addition to the argument of foreign slander, misrepresentation of the Pope, and the imported lies against the religious orders which England had employed by way of justification for her past unjust and cruel treatment of Ireland, she has ever recover the shock it had received. Youth, also taken advantage of the foreign revolutions (which she herself had aided in fomenting) as a supplementary reason and proof of her constitutional conduct. When the French revolution of '89 exploded, and when in '93 the heads of the King and Queen, and of four thousand priests and bishops for a moment satiated infidel fury, England, through ten thousand pamphlets, exclaimed that the French had only initiated the lesson set before them in the reigns of Henry and Elizabeth, in overthrowing an effete Church. in seizing the wealth and taking off the heads of an idle clergy.

Again, when in 1795 Poland was finally partitioned between Russia, Prussia, and Austria. England (although in modern times the pseudo friend of Polish liberties) lauded the policy which changed this Polish constitution, and which remodelled it on English principles.

Again, in later years-namely in 1833, when Spain had expelled her Religious Orders, seized the Church property, abolished the old Constitution, raised to the throne a Usurper (a child of (wo years old), banished the legitimate heir, Don Carlos, England lauded this national progress ; lent millions of pounds sterling to carry out its final accomplishment, enlisted ten thousand men in England and Ireland, called the Spanish Legion, to aid the Revolutionists; and boasted that in every country in Europe the Papal farce would be soon brought to a conclusion, and Constitutional civilized mankind.

Who can forget, too, that during the various revolutions of 1847 and '48 the literature, the history, the press of England teemed with exultation at the scenes then enacted in all the At one time the tyranny boring countries, of Catholic Austria had met its merited fate in the Revolution of Hungary ! in which the praise of Kossuth and his associates were celebrated to the skies, while the degradation of Haynau and his Austrian companions in arms were branded. with all the atrocities of reckless savagery ! Every reader of the public press must recollect, too, the homage offered to the noble Reformers of Rome ! when the Pope was fired at and was obliged to quit the Vatican in the disguise of a servant, flying from his capital and people,, through the malice and conspiracy of the English agents ! Up to a very late period also the King of Naples was denounced as the veriest Popish desnot : a demon : a roval gaoler : a cruel, merciless tyrant: where Popery was on its last legs, and where the Bible and the Reformed Faith would soon replace the mummery and superstition of the Pope ! Without any exaggeration, thousands of English agents, tens of thousands of Bibles, and millions of pounds sterling were employed in all these countries to execute the cherished scheme of England in the overthrow of Catholicity; to furnish accumulated evidence at Exeter-hall and the Rotunda of the decline of Popery all over the world : and hence an irrefragable argudown by penal restrictions as enemies to the ment in the mouth of the English Legislature and the English Church to persevere in the expulsion of the poor faithful Irish : and to redouble their persecuting exertions, in attempting to proselytize the nation. But throughout the various countries in which England had tried her anti-Christian scheme against Catholicity, and ultimately against the liberties of Ireland, there is not even one nation on which she has inflicted such a deep wound as or the kingdom of Portugal. Napoleon invaded Portugal in 1807: and as every one knows, he was expelled by the English from Spain and Portugal, and finally conquered at the battle of Waterloo. Portugal being thus reinstated in her national high places, and ultimately defeated .- Dublin Evenposition through the alliance of the British, Portugal became from that moment a mere colony of England. Their commercial fabrics, their cutlery, the musical instruments, their coal, their wrought enthusiasm, had ever most entirely pos- crimes, with public guilt, and with being the ac- and Lisbon has been almost as much an English town as Dublin. An English ship of war, ties that stain the pages of foreign and domestic sometimes a squadron, has been ever found at It was she herself, and it was his hand that had history. And hence that the nation can have no anchor in the Tagus: and while her foreign brought her there; and but for him she might security for liberty, morality or life, until every policy has been guided by England interference, her constitution has been framed by English open dictation. The English flame which ignited Spain in '33 reached Portugal too in the same law condemned him not, and the world would ies of Great Britain. Finally it would be sup- Spain in '33 reached Portugal too in the same a share, if possible, in the carrying out of so good never tax him with it, he knew that Heaven had ported, that no intermediate step could be adopt- year: and the same or similar scenes were en- and useful a work of morality, religion, and educa-

Don John the Sixth died in the year 1826, or their conversion to the Protestant ideas of leaving two sons, the elder being Don Pedro, the mount constitutional laws in Portugal, namely, the Salic law forbidding females to ascend the to the throne law," by which it was provided partment of the universal government to carry that if the elder son, or the heir to the crown seized the empire of the Brazils during the lifetime of his father the King, he forfeited, ipso facto, his right to the crown. It must be furfrom the tombs of the dead as from the agonizing had only one child too, and this was a girl. In view of these premises Don Pedro did seize the kingdom of the Brazils, in the lifetime of his father, and therefore he had become a rebel and effacing and blotting out all allusion to these past an outlaw and had forfeited all right to the crown.

In this juncture of affairs England saw that this was a favourable opportunity to throw the country into confusion, to expel Miguel, to abolish the Salic law, to proclaim the child Queen, to join Don Pedro. to quarrel with the Church, to seize the Church property, to expel the religious orders, and in a word to rehearse in Portugal the whole policy of revolutionary Spain. Hence the Convents were seized, the revenues plundered, the Churches desecrated, the religious scattered and starved, and the cathedrals converted into theatres, gymnasiums, stables, and hazaars. ed into theatres, gymnasiums, stables, and hazaars. well as fanatics) well supported designs of the Pro-France being at this time governed by England, selytisers. Truly may it be said of his Grace, that she joined England in the expulsion of Don amongst the 'good shepherds' of Christs flock he Miguel: and it was even on hoard a French stands in the foremost ranks-and long may flis pre-Miguel: and it was even on board a French frigate, he was betrayed, chained, and confined, and carried away from his throne and his country! In order to complete the subjection of Portugal to England, a Coburg was married to the young Portuguese Queen : and the country and crown thus assigned to Great Britain. With such success in southern Europe, need we wonder at the assumption of Russell and Palmerston in claiming the right to dictate laws and religion to all the neighbouring Catholic families; nor need we be astonished at the open, audacious assaults made on our own liberty and creed at home. And if Napoleon the Third had not been raised by Providence to arrest this English stratagem and conspiracy, no one can tell how far this iniquity would have succeeded in crushing the national liberties and the ancient religion of Europe.

This policy of England has therefore reached its extreme point ; and things are now beginning, like the ebbing tide, to return to their original condition. And as Ireland has suffered so much from the past state of affairs in Europe, it is now to be hoped that our national destinies will be reversed, and that a corresponding progress will take the place of our former wasting decline .---As long as France holds her present predominant sway no further argument can be adduced against us from revolutionized Europe: and as long as France will continue to be the great arbiter of the surrounding countries (as she now undoubtedly is), there never can arise in the English Cabinet two such men as Lord Patmerston and Lord John Russell. The history of Europe does not afford any parallel instance of the rapid fall and the ignominious silence which have overtaken these two statesmen: proving, beyond all controversy, that their former course was one of political shame and official disaster : and hence that the only mercy which can now . Dear Mr. Mayor-I beg to enclose a prize, value be extended to these Ministers, in their fallen 2500, to be raffled for in tickets of £1 each (more or and hence that the only mercy which can now condition, is the generosity of total oblivion of less), the proceeds of which to be distributed at their policy and their name. The great Belas- Christmas, among the helpless of all creeds and dearius standing in the public Roman thoroughfares, begging an alms from the men whom he led to battle and defeat, is the only just comparison in modern times by which the total extinction of the late Whig leaders can be conveyed to the public mind. Better times are now in store for Ireland: the Bible farce and the foreign policy scheme being now removed, Ireland may take courage to make a successful effort in her national policy : and if the Ballot were once secured in England, Reform and Tenant Right would follow as necessary consequences; ren-dering the peace and the prosperity of Ireland to be divided into five prizes of £100 each, and rafthe certain and the propitious result of these de-D. W. C. sired and popular measures.

FATHER RIVOLFT IN ARMAGE .-- We are glad to learn FATHER RUOLF, IN ARMAGE. We are glad to learn that this distinguished pulpit orator, Father Rinolf, is to right the good old City of Armagh on the first Saturday of Advent (28th of November) and appeal to the charity of the faithful on behalf of the Chris-tian Brothers of that city. We are sure that many of the Catholics of Belfast, Newry, &c., who had the hannings of hearing this truly great procedure of the Canolics of Benast, Newry, &c., who had the happiness of hearing this truly great preacher, will avail themselves of this opportunity, and by their presence testify their esteem for the man who won all hearts to God, and with whose touching cloquence they were all so delighted. We congratulate the good Christian Brother of Armagh in having so eloquent an advocate, and wish them success.

the sea

THE JUBILEE IN TUAM .- The solemn ceremonies of the Jubilee were carried on, a few days since, in the parish of Rounstone, Conemara. The clergy of the deanery were in attendance, and the numbers that were congregated each day, to partake of the sanctifying graces vouchsafed them through the Divine Mercy, was great and truly gratifying to behold. The Jubilee commenced with the celebration of a solemn lligh Mass. The officiating clergymen were-The Rev. Patrick Sheridan, Rev. H. Cahill, Rev. Patrick Ryan, and Rev Thomas M'Walters. Sermons were preached on every day both in the Irish and English languages, by the different clergymen. The Confessionals were thronged from early morning until a late hour in the afternoon, and nothing could exceed the devotional fervor evinced by all the devout worshippers who througed to avail themselves of the blessings of this holy and penitential season. It certainly afforded the most convincing proof of the steadfastness with which the people cling to the an. cient faith of their fathers, and no better evidence could be had of the zeal of the missionaries of God's Church, aided and directed by our illustrious Arch-bishop-' the lion of the Fold of Judah'-in frustrating and counteracting the insidious, and (by fools as cious life be spared to uphold and maintain that proud position which he so well and honourably has earned for himself. Two days ago were given to the Ballinafad Mission, which formed another portion of the parish; and during the whole week the clergy were most hospitably and generously entertained by the zealous and indefatigable Father Pat. Sheridan, the present Administrator of the parish. The bleisings of the Jubilee have been dispensed, this week, in several of the neighboring churches in this Deanery. On Monday and Tuesday the Clergy of the surrounding parishes assisted at Menlagh. On Wednesday and Thursday, in Kilmoylan and Belelare. Ilis Grace administered confirmation in the latter church on Thursday, to nearly 300 persons .-- Tuam Herold.

PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY .- A correspondent of the Munster News, in exposing the hollowness and falseness of this cant, says :- " Any one who recollects Kerry since 1827 will find it had to recognise the traits of this prosperity-unless, indeed, it he comparative with the state of the country in 1840 7-8 and 9. Where now are the respectable, independent men who thronged in well-mounted and cquipped 'fields,' to meet the 'Grenagh hounds,' in the valley of the Gweeston ? Where are the O'Sullivens of Corbally-the Foleys of Angalore : the Leslies, the Thompsons ; the endl as list of brave, stalwarth, independent fellows ; those Ajaxes of Civil and Rereligious Liberty ? They are gone-driven out, and their farms given at raised rents to men who were their servants and labourers. Because these latter can subsist on butternilk and refuse, and manage by scrappings of extra butter made from mangolds, cabbage and turnips-butter of which they themselves scarce know the taste-to pay the raised cont while high prices favour them. Because this is so the country is 'prosperous.'

A MUSIFICENT PRACTICAL JORE .- On Thursday week a gentleman, a perfect stranger to the Mayor of Cork, handed that functionary a letter addressed to him, and instantly vanished. On opening it he found therein five notes for £100 each, with a letter signed 'Timothy Tightboots,' requesting the money might be distributed amongst the poor at Christmas. The conditions of the donations are curious. Here is the mysterious epistle, which shortly but explicitly tells all about them :--

Ballyhooly, 21st Octuber, 1858.

still have been bright, and beautiful, and glad as vestige of the various religious orders will have ever. He was her murderer; and though the been effaced from the soil, colonies, and territorpronounced uim guilty.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON PORTUGAL.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

At every period of Irish history since the reign of Henry the Eighth of England, whenever penal ties, or to crush our creed, examples were ever sought in foreign countries to justify this British persecution in politics and religion. At one time liberty, the Catholics of this country should be Neither she nor the young girls who lay cold excluded from all political rights, and chained

hand had wrapped their forms in snowy drapery, it would be asserted that the Pope assumed the prerogative of dispensing the subjects of all naous, whenever the interests of the church or the hier still for the shadows of death beneath which command of the chief Pontiff required the comshe slumbered. The lovely hands were folded mission of these crimes. And hence it was again in mute submission on her bosom. The sweet maintained that the Catholic mind and conscience being so constituted, they were unfit to hold any and nothing of fear, or terror, or disorder was place of trust under the government : and morethere to tell of the awful scenes amid which her over that their existence in the state was full of

Again, the records of slander, and the malihe were turning into stone. It was she herself | cious inventions of the infamous of all countries -the Winifride of his early youth and passion- | would be ransacked in order to bring before the ate affection; the Winifride who had never flip- British public forged accusations against the pantly allured or capriciously repelled hum; the Jesuits and other religious bodies, charging them Winifride who, in her lofty calling and high- with conspiracies against kings, with private iron, their entire imports were all from England : complices in several of the most henious atroci-

ed towards this odious, monstrous anti-Christian | acted in Lisbon as at Madrid.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MOST REV. Da. CULLEN .- We are happy to announce that letters have been received from Rome, stating that the venerated archbishop, since his arrival in the Eternal City, has been completely restored to bealth. His Grace had been improving during the journey to Rome. On passing through London, he had been received with the kindest solicitude and most anxious attention by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. On arriving at Rome-where he had been long resident-the Archbishop was received with distinguished consideration; and the decided improvement in his health has caused the greatest satisfaction. This information we derive from a private letter, written by a gentleman now on a visit to Rome, who says :- " I am delighted to tell you that the Archbishop is as well as ever I have seen him; indeed, he appears to be getting into robust health.' We make this announcement with sincere pleasure; and we are sure it will be received with delight, not only in the diocese of Dublin, but in every part of Ireland. The public-Liberal and right-minded Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics-have a lively recollection of the successful labours of Dr. Cullen, when proselytism was permit-ted by a Royal Commission, and most scandalously tolerated in the Army. At that emergency, the Archbishop had the courage and the firmness to grapple with the offenders against Christian charity, and, for the first time, proselytism was rebuked in ing Post.

is extremely gratifying to notice the steady speed with which the shares of this Association are being taken up. At the last meeting of the Directory, fo example, there were upwards of one hundred and fifty applications for shares, and at the previous weekly meeting two hundred applications. We conweekly meeting two hundred applications. gratulate the Directors on the success of their good work; and we call on all to rally round an Association which, under God, will prove, we are confident, an advantage inestimable to the Catholic population of Belfast. The total number of shares which can be allotted is six thousand; and every Oatholic in Belfast and Ulster who can should endeavour to have tion. - Irishman.

minations.--. Yours respectfully,

TIMOTHY TIGHTBOOTS. 'N.R.-I feel quite satisfied you will select a few good names for the committee, that will give the ut-most confidence both in the drawing and distribut-

The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Cork." The Cork Examiner says-' As the busy tongue of rumor has already proclaimed the real Simon Pure, the magnitude of the gift having at once directed suspicion to the proper quarter, it is unnecessary for us to maintain silonce upon the matter. The gentleman whose benevolence was exercised under the name of 'Timothy Tightboots' is Mr. John Arnott, fied for under the management of a committee to be nominated by his Worship the Mayor.'

THE CONMACK CASE AGAIN .- A remarkable case was tried this week in the Court of Exchequer. A Tipperary magistrate—no other than the great Mr. Gore Jones, R.M.—has received a lusson which we hope will be of service to him. He has been taught that after all there is really some limit to the arresting and imprisoning power of a J.P., and that even in the time-honoured practice of " scouring the country," one must not exactly run a muck at young and old. He has been convicted of the false and prolonged imprisonment of a little girl of thirteen years of age in the endeavour to screw out of her some evidence of a trivial nature, which it was impossible she could give, in connection wit the case of the unfortunate Cormacks. We wish we could say that was the only mistake made by the officials of the crown in the case of those unhappy men. It was a foul job altogether, and looks darker the moreit is investigated.-Nation.

Instead of what was so confidently predicted a few months since-namely, the total annihilation of the freemen of Galway, not only have they weathered the storm but have added to their strength by an accession to their numbers on Monday, beforo the assistant-barrister, of one hundred and forty-nine, which, with the five hundred and forty already on the roll, makes their number exceed, by about fifty, all the other electors of the borough, and virtually places that of the representa-tion of Galway in their hands. The number of applicants was 164, but fifteen were struck off either for being under the age of twenty-one, or failing to prove that they had any trade or occupation.

The criminal business of the Coleraine quarter sessions commenced on Wednesday, sen., before William Armstrong, Esq., assistant-barrister, who congratulated the grand jury on the lightness of the calendar, there being only seven cases of a trifling nature for trial.

A correspondent informs us that in many parts of the county of Limerick, particularly Newcastle, Rathkeale, Ashtown, and Pallaskenry, the potatoes are so much injured by the disease, that not more than one half of them are fit for use, and in many cases not more than one-third Still from the quantity planted this year, and the crop in general being so abundant in quantity-if the disease does not af-fect those put in pits, there will not it is hoped be any scarcity of this necessary description of food.-With regard to the crops in this country also, we regrot to say that the disease has been spreading considerably for some time past in various districts. -Clare Freeman,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -NOVEMBER 19, 1858.

THE LATE ATTACK BY ORANGEMEN, ON A CATHO-LIO'IT TINDRAGEL!- There are at present in cusudy three men, named .. Robert . Marks, Bichard Hutody incoment, sent to the sent states, and sent and the chinson, and Robert, Purdy, who belong to the orange party, charged with having committed a des-Orange party, cuarget with having committed a des-perite assault on a fine young man, a Catholic, nam-ed Daniel Murray, who lives in Tandragee. The at-tack on Murray, which, as I shall shew, was of a most brutal description, took place in Tandragee, on most ordinate of last Friday, three weeks, October 1. the night of last Friday three weeks, October 1. You have alroady published in the Irishmun the main facts relative to this painful case, but I think it right to lay before your readers and the public some adto my before your that may serve to throw light on the tragedy in which an innocent and unoffending on the tanget of the the ungovernable fury and infamous hate of Orangesm, which is a curse to the age in which we live, and a scandal to Ireland, whose social peace the Orange faction have long outraged, and whose political amelioration they have coursed for years. It uppears that on the day of the ist October poor Murray's mother died. Murray himself went in the evening from the wake of his parent to a neighboring house, kept by a person named M'Keever, and here he was joined by one Evans, who, I have been informed, is a Protestant, if not an Orangeman. Evans and Murray partook of supper at M'Keever's house, and just as they had finished their repast a party of Orangemen, to the number of thirty, or thereabouts, playing fifes and flutes, marched past from a meeting at an Orange lodge. Erans went out, on hearing the procession pass, and remonstrated with the Orangemen, telling them it was a shame to conduct themselves in this manuer. "and poor Murray's mother dead." Murray left M'-Keever's house soon after, and proceeded down the street for the purpose of going to his own house, which is at the back of an entry near the corner of Mill-street ; and at the locality I have just indicated he was set upon by the Orangemen who had collected there and beat and stabbed in a shocking manner, leaving him a mass of wounds and blood. Murray received ten or eleven stabs, and the wonder is, considering all he has suffered, that he is alive at this moment. Ile got a deep stab from a large knife in the side, and another in the arm. He received several wounds about the neck, and one of his cars was hadly injured. One of the wounds extended from the lower part of Murray's forchend to back of his head. One of his cars was nearly cut off; the under part of his jaw was also cut. When he was taken up, bleeding, and almost dead, a large patch of flesh was found hanging off his arm. I visited the poor fellow on Saturday in his humble dwelling. He was in bed. He complained of getting weaker and weaker every day, though his wounds are nearly healed. He has been attended by Dr. Burns, Dr. Patterson, and Dr. M'Gowan. He was formerly a guard, as I could learn, in the employment of the Dublia and Belfast Railway Company. He was the only support of his mother, to whom he was much attached. It is asserted by the Orangemen that Mrrray was the aggressor, but all the facts are against such an idea. it is not likely that, unarmed as Murray was on the occasion, he would attack thirty Orangemen. And it is well known that Orangemen, generally, when they go out for party purposes, carry weapons of some kind, daggers or knives; and these, in many cases, have been tried on "Papist' ribs and sides. There was another motive to restrain Murray from any row on the night he got the wounds. Death, nearly in all cases, subdues the strongest feeling, except that of sorrow, which melts the heart. Murray saw before him the dead body of his mother, and it would be to conjecture something inhuman-something not natural-if one could suppose him capable, under such circumstances, of joining in any riotons demonstration. He speaks of his mother in feeling terms, and complains that he was obliged to leave the country and go to England to seek employment in consequence of the opposition he received at home from the Orangemen. At one of the late magisterial investigations into this extremely painful affair, betore William Moore Miller, Esq., the resident mugistrate of the district. Evans deposed, as I have been informed, that he caught Marks in the act of stabbing Murray. Another witness-an Orangeman-is reported to have stated that Murray was the actual aggressor, that he jumped in among the crowd of Orangemen, saying —" Hell to your souls, boys, I am now at home—what can you do to me?" and that he drew a knife and stabbed Marks. I state this for the purpose showing how utterly improbable it is that one man, armed or unarmed, would attempt to assail thirty men who belong to a party who generally are not without arms when a party purpose is to be served. And, in addition, I may add that I have

the remuneration for labor in these islands will arproach that in the new world. To that result the lever line of packets from Galway will much conduce. All these matters seem to us pretty conclusive to shew that the present scale of rents can scarcely be maintained. That scale has been established under the influence of brighter prospects for the farmer than at present exist. With, however, moderated views on the part both of landlord and tenant, we would most earnestly advise, for the benefit of both parties, a general system of leases to be adopted. Some landowners have, of late years, been for grazing purposes. It is likely that some of them will find that, ere long, not to be a very profitable speculation. They may be disposed now to listen to reason, and accept rents that can be paid, by "indus-" trious tenants. They cannot, however, expect tenants to become really improving without the protection of leases. Should they either improve the soil or build, they might be only giving an occasion for many that it is no vain imagining. It is said that some of the farmers of this country, and others willing to engage in farming operations, have money available for, and the proper application of which would be, the improvement of the soil. This money, however, they prefer to keep idle and uscless at their bankers to any such investment. It is undoubted that no rate of interest would be so remunerative as that which the soil would return, yet they dread increasing the rents by their own improvements .- Walerford News.

MORE EVICTIONS IN DONEGAL .- At the Quarter Sessions held at Letterkenny, before Jonathan Henn, Esq., Assistant Barrister, on Saturday, the 23rd ult., the vile spirit of extermination manifested itself in some of its most cruel characteristics. There anpeared the agents, bailiffs, and underlings of the landlords ; and there, too, appeared the despondentlooking tenants who suffered at their hands. There, also, made its appearance the deep, unsubdued feeling of antagonism between Saxon and Celt, which has been smouldering in the heart of Ireland for centuries. Fenwick against Boyle, Sweeny, or Gal-lagher, and Leitrim against O'Donnell, Friel, Houston, or Sheils, gave evidence that there still exists an insatiable ennity between the descendants of the Anglo-Saxon invader and the unfortunate serfs, who inherit all the virtues of their Celtic forefathers. without the power that made their name and country celebrated

Before Norman foot had dared pollute

Our independent shore. But never mind. We may be the beginning of the end; this goodly system of extermination cannot last always. We give the following particulars-not that we believe the publicity of their wrongs will beuefit the unfortunate objects of Lord Leitrim's benevolent regard, for we believe his lordship is little troubled by unnecessary feelings of shame or compassion, but because we consider that every instance of tyranny published at the present critical period must sow in the hearts of our countrymen some germs of healthy seed, which may, and must, result in a no one can be more than a nominal or merely professglorious harvest when the time for reaping really comes. As the unhappy creatures, against whom the noble earl prosecuted his ejectments were either unable or unwilling to offer a defence, we are unacquainted with the full particulars of each case; but this much we can say that out of the fifteen families thus thrown by him adrift upon the world, not one of them refused to pay a fair rent, and that, in fact, some of them had consented to an increased demand when made upon them. Reasons are assigned, in some instances, for the arbitrary conduct of the Leitrim nobleman, which prove the fierce vengeance he is likely to visit upon all who thwart him in his clearance exploits. One poor fellow was so unfortunate as to express sympathy with the evicted Lavences of Milford, and he gets a week to quit in consequence. Another crossed the path of the bailiff in the same way, and the crowbar-brigade will cross his threshold by way of retaliation. Another _____, but why proceed ? Every one knows the vindictiveness of the Donegal autocrats, and every one knows that their tenants are reduced to slavery of the worst description.-Cor. Belfast Irishman.

DONEGAL .- On Sunday last, the Rev. A. Nixon, of from church, in company with Mrs. and Miss Nixon, in a covered car, was met by three persons in the garb of females, one of whom seized the horse by the bit, whilst another proceeding to the door of the car commenced to dance, and the third having made his

degree of plausibility-and therefore as this latter cause is so revolting to contemplate, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary, I merely touch upon it without daring to say a word pro or con .--Correspondent of Nation.

SECRET SOCIETIES .- The utter failure of the Government to cope with that curious and wonderful organisation commonly known as "Ribbonism," is one of the most remarkable facts in Irish affairs of the present day. With innumerable acts of Parliament, savage and arbitrary, at their back ; with new taking into their own hands their land, principally with, as they allege, great experience of the organiacts in their favour to be had merely for the asking ; sation gained by the disclosures of any.and informer.; with fifly thousand soldiers, thirty thousand gens d'armes, and lea times thirty thousand co-operating supporters throughout the country, the great British Government have failed to overthrow this mysterious Society. Now bursting forth in the North, now in the South; now appearing in Manchester, now in Birkenhead; now in Fermangh, now in an advance in rents. Bitter experience has convinced | Glasgow; it is like some enchanted fire that defies all effort to quench it, or discover its source. Batches of victims have, indeed, been seized, and passwords discovered; now and then a "Lodge" is "sold" by a 'stag," and a great spatter takes place. A Sub-Inspector of Constabulary is promoted "for putting down Ribbonism in his district ;" a half-a-dozen culprits dangle from gibbets; a score or two are sent to pensi servitude; and then_____the "Lodge" is merely reconstructed. More dupes are found to fill up the feeding ground of the gibbet and the hulk, and "business is resumed." The peasantry, alas, are victimised; but all efforts on the part of the executive to grapple with the Organisation as a whole-or even to gain upon its growth by piecemeal destruction-are miserable failures! The fact is, and the Government know it, the Ribbonmen patronize scientific discoveries and adopt Anglo-Saxon ideas. That new and admirable system of shipbuilding now being used in England, is in full practice by the builders of the Ribbon Organisation. They build in watertight-or "informer light"-compartments. The smash of one does not injure the other. Occasionally the Government staves in a compartment-or Lodge-but the staving in of ten, or ten times ten, has no effect upon the whole. In a little while the damaged compartment is set to rights, and save the temporary loss no injury has been inflicted. In most secret organisations a blow at the head destroys the body. Here however there is no head, or rather there are as many heads as "Lodges." While a single Lodge wondrous is its vitality. This much knowledge is precisely the result of fifteen years effort on the part of the Government. Our readers have in those few sentences as much information as has cost the executive a couple of hundred thousand pounds to obtain. Much more wonderful to us, however, is the fact that the organisation, while professing-like its still more nefarious prototype, Orangeism-to be rigidly confined to the members of one creed, resists all the efforts of the ministers of that creed to uproot it. The Ribbonman, we are told, must be a "Catholic;" yet ing Catholic, and belong to the society. It has been denounced over and over again from the altar and in episcopal pastorals; the sacraments are refused to its members; yet it holds its ground. It is a strange fact that a libbouman has little, if any, greater love or regard than an Orangeman has for a Catholic Priest ! What are the objects of the association ?-Here every one is at fault. Even the "members" cannot clearly tell, save that the land system is vaguely but preponderatingly a part if not the whole of it .-What the fruits are, we all know; and that is enough for us. The corpse of poor Richard Connell stiff and stark on the bloody hier at Kilskyre ; the wails of his aged mother and young sister; the altar curse of the grey haired, patriot priest upon his Ribbon murderers; the savage joy of the territorial law administrators at finding the hated peasant class beginning to slay each other; these are the fruits of Ribbonismof secret association where once a man is in the net, he has no power to withhold from any bloody and infamous work cut out for him by "superiors' whom be knows nothing of, and never sees. And herein is the virulent and murderous mischief of the whole affair. Dupes bind themselves to obey-they know andlord notoriety, whilst proceeding homewards not whom; to perform-they know not what. Most probably they are angled for by mention of such names and hints at such plans as are deemed most likely to attract them. Nods, and winks, and inuendoes, are eloquent in these cases. " Of course it would proval of his own heart, seeking no notoriety, and ust do for him to appear;" " he must pretend to appealing only to the charitable about his own loway towards the rear of the vehicle, awaited until the know nothing of us," &c; may be made to convince cally when in want of funds to carry out his chari-Rev. Mr. Nixon, attracted by the fandango-like tranks is simpletons that Louis Napoleon, the Czar, and the table objects. Last week, however, as will be seen Editor of the Eccaing Mail, are the leaders. In fact from the following pithy paragraph which we take we really do believe that representations quite as from one of the Belfast papers, he went inland a little absurd, varying with each locality, are used by the apostles of the Secret Societies. The latest and bour-Master of Belfast, visited Armagh last week, to ablest move of this style of manouvre, is one which it comes under our especial growince to expose and denounce; having ascertained to a certainty that it is in operation. The name and gaise of Nationality, why should not Dublin contribute something to this we find, have been impressed into the service of this | fund ? why should not every part of Ireland contri-Secret Association. Possibly some individual known in the locality in connection with the events of '48 has been got to take a "district"-possibly he has versuaded himself that he might turn the thing to account, and has made merely a sort of "allisace" with the Ribbon party. Certain it is, that faolish but well-meaning men have had the web of the organisation thrown around them, believing it to be of national texture. Very clamsily and very observably, however, do they wear it. In one district in the South of Ireland, the most public topic, next to the comet, is the "Secret" Society. It seems to be joined" for the mere fun of the thing; not to be in," is such an error as not to have seen Barney Williams. Possibly, like Freemasonry, the "secret" is that there is nothing as yet to conceal. It is no joke, however, that onths are tendered and taken : and this fact alone, no matter how hurmless all beyond it, is just so empty of fun and common sens . that the men who think they are thus qualifying themselves for an enterprise, are disqualifying themselves, by enabling their opponents to pick them up quietly some morning as a gambler would pick up and pocket the pence he had wou. We caution our readers against these secret (so called) National or Ribbon Societies. Those with whom our words may have influence, shall never have it to say that we rocommended or connived at their joining in any movement the duties and dangers of which we were not ready ourselves to share. We trust that no enterpriso aimed at giving to our country the blessings of selfgovernment-uo matter how porilous the enterprise may be, no matter how large the stake and great the sacrifice-freedom, fortune, life-will ever be made in Ireland in our time, with honorable means of action and rational prospect of success, that will not find us in its ranks, claiming as much of duty in the post of danger as they who have gone before us here, shrank not from in time of trial. But there is one thing we will never do-become members of a secret society. The life which one desires to devote in the effort sup- the Encumbered Estates Court can be had upon posed to be about to be made, is alienated from the easier terms than heretofore. Any amount can be struggle by such an act; because by that act a men obtained, for first charge, at 41 per ceut., and loans authorises the enemy to take him off before the moment arrives for action. He has not the same chances There seems to be an impression that the rate of inof being in a position to take part in any effort, as turest will be permanently reduced. Possibly this the man who does not thus place himself at the may occur, but it should be remembered that the dulmercy of any fool or knave in the enterprise. A man ness of trade has caused a considerable augmentation owes it to his country, likely to require his aid, not of unemployed capital; and that this, with other to enable any traitor amongst the party to deprive | causes now affecting the value of money, may prove that country of his services when most they are required .- Nation. On Saturday a riot of a serious character occurred near Dromars, County Down, in which upwards of thirty persons were engaged. There is no doubt but

We are glad to learn, saye the Mercantile Adverfiser, that the company formed under such encouraging auspices, for supplying the great want of railway communication with the County of Wexford, has been received with general gratification and support in the whole course of the line. It is certainly an extraordinary fact that Wexford-one of the best circumstanced counties in Ireland-should have been one of the very last to take any effective step to phtain railway accommodation. At length, however, the invaluable co-operation of Mr. Dargan having been secured, we may look with confidence for prompt and energetic measures by the new company. Several of the principal landowners in the districts through which the railway is to pass are directors, and they are ready to give the most liberal assistance to the good work.

The Belfast Meacury makes a startling statement as to abuses in the Irish law offices :- "It is well known that the most audacious and defiunt corruption prevails; and, if any doubt exists on the subject, let an inquiry be made into the appointments made of late years in the Court of Exchequer. We state what is perfectly well known among the profession-what every attorney's clerk in Dublin is familiar with-that there is a graduated scale of prices for certain offices in the Four Courts. They are, as they fall vacant, offered to the highest and best bidder ; and this scandal flourishes unchecked. Now, if the Lord Chancellor sincerely desires the pure, and honorable, and dignified administration of justice, let him extend the commission of inquiry into all the offices connected with the law courts.

The Roscommon Messenger says that the Cootehall estate, valued at £4,000 a-year, has been purchased by Lord de Freyne, from Thomas Johnstone Barton, Esq., at £90,000. This considerable accession to the French-park estates leaves them now by far the largest in this country.

THE EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA .- We are happy to ay that the arrangements for the emigration of a large number of the Donegal sufferers are proceeding favourably, under the enlightened management and affectionate care of Mr. Durbin. We are in receipt of advices from that gentleman, from which we learn that he is in a position to forward 300 statute adults by the first ship, and will probably on receipt of the next mail from Australia be able to forward 200 more. The Donegal clergymen have on their lists no fewer than 1,200 applications, but, of course, the emigrants will be selected from these, and will be the very poorest and most miserable that can be found in this mass of misery. One thousand two hundred people, he it remarked, ready to fly from Nixon's Paradise, and Hill's Arcadis, to an unknown hand, half round the world; one thousand two hundred people anxious, enger, to put the diameter of the globe between them and their beneficent landlords! Good God ! what times we live in-what a rule we live under !- Nation.

CAPTAIN M'BRIDE .- The expulsion of Irish poor from England and Scotland goes on without cersation. The newspapers do not chronicle the cases as they occur, they only give a report now and then when the number reaches a hundred or so, but scarcely a week passes by in which some of our poor countrymen or women are not turned out of England and Scotland, and cast on the quays of some Irish sea-port. Beliast seems to be the great point selected by England for the discharge of her Irish rubbish. Terrible are the scenes of want and sorrow that are there seen on the arrival of the steamers from the "sister country." We need not ask our countrymen to mark well and to remember these things, for we know they do so, out we wish now to direct their attention to the noble efforts which are being made by a good man to relieve the distress of those unhappy victims of English hate and wrong. That man is Captain M'Bride, deputy harbour-master of Belfast. For years we have been seeing his name in connection with this good work. For years he has been taken these poor cast-aways-punished for no crime but that of being poor and being Irish-by the hand and procuring shelter for them, forwarding them to other parts of Ireland where they may have friends or relatives, or when, as it often happens, they have lived so long away and have toiled so long for English masters that they are almost forgetten and would be strangers in their native parts then enabling them to get back to their homes and families in England. This humane and noble work Captain M'Bride, has been doing, reaping no reward but the blessings of the poor and the ap collect funds for relieving paupers landed at Belfast, after being deported from Scotland and England." bute to it? It is, indeed, sad, as we have said before. that we should be requiring these perpetual relief funds, but as long as England rules this country, absords our revenues and makes our laws, as long as we remain without a native government-so long will our people be wanderers and beggars, so long will there be such appeals for sympathy and charity. And we must attend to them, for humanity's take, and for our own honour. Let us, then, much as we bave lately done, do yot more; let us aid the collection for the relief of the poor Irish, deported from England and Scotland, which is being made and administered by a gentleman who deserves the gratitude and the public thanks of the whole Irish racethe good and generous-hearted Captain M'Bride,-Nulim. LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN ISELAND .- Two blue books have been published, which comprise the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and the evidence upon which that report was founded. The evidence occupies about 500 pages, and refers minutely to all the arrangements adopted at the various institutions in Ireland for the custody of the insane. Several medical men were examined in regard to the sanitary regulations adopted. The committee state that from various returns which they have received it appears that the number of insana poor of Ireland maintained at the public cost, or at large, on the 1st of January, 1857, was 9,286. Various suggestions are made in the report to improve the general treatment of the insane. The commissioners also suggest certain alterations in the law with reference to Innatics under the Lord Chancellor's jurisdiction. LOANS ON LANDED SECURITY .- The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser contains the following statement :-"In consequence of the great abundance of money and the difficulty of finding desirable investments, loans on the security of real estates with title from have recently been contracted upon still lower terms. merely temporary.'

covered in this neighbourhood as well as in other places in the west of the county of Cork. They are also creeping inland, and have made some progress in the neighbouring county of Kerry. A strange peculiarity pervades this movement. The members of the society bind themselves not to divulge their plans to the priests, and where spoken against from the altar they denounce the priests as despois, as had as the rest of their tyrants. They are supposed to derive inspirations from America and money also. They declare their intention to rise in arms whenever there may be any difference with France or America. The Government is, I believe, aware of these facts. At present the whole thing is very contemptible, but it affords fair grounds for prevent ing the gallant 69th from marching through this country in arms, and encamping in military fashion, to keep up the hopes of Irish rebels. The strange point in the matter is excluding the priests, and without them they can do nothing beyond producing another cabbage-garden campaiga."

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GREAT BRITAIN.

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman purposes giving a lecture on behalf of the Irish Catholic Poor Schools at Islington, on the subject of his late visit to Ireland.

The Prince of Wales, we are told this week, is about to enter the army, and Prince Alfred has already taken his position as cadet on board her Majesty's ship Euryalus, at Spithead. We are told by one of the morning journals, in the confidence of the court, that the young sailor will enjoy no privileges beyond those of the other cadets attached to the Euryalus, except that his servant has a cabin allotted to him; but his "kit" is of the usual character.— The chest and outfit, devoid of all superfluities, have been duly inspected by the Queen and the Princo Consort, at Backingham Palace. These youths are certainly entering on the business of life under circonstances more favorable than those which att- uded the sons of George the Third, and it is to be toged that they will make better men and citizens than some of their grand nucles . They need not be models of perfection to do this.

As the session of Parliament draws nearer, the subject of church-ries is becoming of greater interest. All parties are active-the enemy by means of the Liberation of Religion Society ; Churchmon by mostings, sermons, and public speeches ; the theveroment by the collection of statistical information from the parishes of England and Wales. But we four the greatest activity by far is par forth by the energy, and that too little is being done to counterner sis efforts. It appears, moreover, that the "Evangelical" section of the Church is more earnest in maintaining church-rates than the High-party -- Cerical Journal THE COMING REPORT BLL -11 may be prestated that the franchise intended to be lestowed in the new Reform Bill will reach even to that peglected and hitherto discarded class, the agricultural laborer Times.

The Times is requested to state that there is no truth in the report that the flovernment intend to create three new Protestant Ladian histoprics,

" Angelicanus" complains in the Faloa that the new Dean of York was receasely a lower of Dr. Car ming at a north of England watering-pince.

Retributive justice is short to overtake the die etors of the Western Bank of Scotland, and the worde force of the law will be invoked against them -Eminent Scotch and English providion is have been employed for this purpose by the Equidators, and we see it stated that, "houses the magnitude of the interests involved, there will be many new and inportant questions raised in the coatse of the Higgtion, and all minor actions connected in any usey with the management of the bank, will, it is thought, be comprehended in the general action." The fain which the directors have establed upon so many lanocent people, by their reckless and maprincipled proceedings, leaves them are symmetry in the minds of the public ; but we tear that what Machlin said about the uncertainty of the lass more that a century back is as true in was it cas then. The chances of a legal conflict of the knot one quite as likely to be in favour of the meetors as seather them, judge ing by the slight tenore on which the most important adjudications often bang

The prisoner Thomas Fole, 7th Fullerer, which still under confinement st. Contham garrison avoiting his trial for describing to the Russmus during the war in the Urimea, will be brought before a general art-martial as soon as the authorities at the Horso Goards have been furnished with the required particulars connected with the transaction. The statement which the prisoner is clieged to have main in that he was taken prisoner by the Rassians, on I that he did not desert. He states that when he and taken prisoner he was in the ravine under the heights of Inkermann, with a comrade of the same corps, b card Moore, and that they were both conveyed to Schustopol, where his comrade soon died. Tole states that he was afterwards sent prisoner to St. Petersburg, but that he refused to be exchanged with the other prisoners, remaining in Russia till the treadmetion of the war, The Essex Quarter Sessions closed vesterday (Priday). The chaptain of the county gool, the Roy. Mr. Hamilton, in his report to the magistrates, made the following statement :-" To afford any idea of the mazs of ignorance brought in contact with this hamane provision it may suffice to adduce 458 cases of prisoners committed for felony during the past year, of whom only nine possessed a due acquaintance with the Christsin religion; that in seventy-siz of these cases, or sixteen per cent., there existed a total ignorance of the name of the Saviour, and that, from the conversation of one man ou the subject, it came out that the knowledge of the fact of the crucifixion not only excluded all idea of atonement, but represented to his mind that our Blessed Lord died justig for a breach of human laws ; that to this deplorable deficiency in religious knowledge must be added an equal proportion of ignorance of the most common things, even extending to the current month of the The chaptain would hope that, prison discipvear. line being still a subject much canvassed, he may here reiterate his opinion that the solitary cell should be regarded as the basis of all desired improvement. in the prisoner's mind-that there the most illiterate will revolve the lessons of the pulpit, and the school, and the kind admonitions of the magisterial and official visitor; and he would adopt the words of a distinguished and honoured foreigner on this subject : The separate system restores the culprit to a normal condition ; he remains alone with God and his conscience." " A Torquay correspondent of the Star writes :-'On Thursday evening last the inhabitants of the fashionable town of Torquay were highly amused on hearing a report that the bon, member for South Devon, L. Palk, Esq., and his brother, Augustus Palk, Esq., (who is clerk in the House of Commons), had been practising the art of boxing. On inquiry it appeared that the hon. member (who had in the morning attended the consecration of a new church in town) was on horseback, in company with Mrs. Palk, in one of the paincipal streets, about five in the afternoon, and meeting his brother, with whom there appears to be some family dispute, very unparliamentary language was used on both sides, the result being that the younger brother retreated into the shop of Mr. Seeley, Lookseller, Lawrence-place, the hon, member immediately slipping from his horse and immediately following in hot pursuit ; here more hard words were used, followed by blows. The com-"BANTRY, Our. 26.- I am glad to see that the batants were, however, soon parted, much to the dis-Evening Mail has directed the attention of the Govappintment of a large crowd who had assembled ont-

been informed, on what 1 consider good authority, that Mr. Miller, R.M., declined to take any information on the particular evidence I have been just referring to. The case, on the whole, has caused much excitement in Tandragee. The low Orange party exhibit no sign of regret for the suffering of poor Murray, but the respectable and well-minded Protestants and Presbyterians, who do not receive their inspirations from the drunken counsels of low, degraded, Orange lodges, held in public houses, abhor the atrocious crime from their inmost souls. This does them infinite credit, and it should be noted bere in an especial manner .- Cor. of Belfast Irishman.

Down with the RENTS. - Are the farmers making preparations to have the rents of land reduced? Are they organising, and making arrangements to seek an abatement in the rents of their farms in proportion to the reduction in the value of agricultural produce? The farmer who does not take such a step is not only unwise, but acting criminally. Better do it now, when he has a little means in his hands, than to wait till he is all but a pauper. And if the farmers are not wise now, after all they have gone through for the past twelve years, they will never arrive at the knowledge of wisdom. Never were we more serious in our appeals to any community than we are on this occasion, in addressing those who till our felds and make them productive. We know that Ireland must depend for subsistence on agriculture, for some time, and when the farmers are oppressed, there is poverty amongst all classes. We are, therefore, advocating the interest of all classes when we take the part of the oppressed farmers. We again call apon them to look at the difficulties before them.--Three or four cheap years like the present will leave them bare and naked ; and fit subjects for the bailiff to operate upon. Let them, then, be wise in time and call for large abatements. We are told to seek and we shall find; and the duty of the farmers is on all occasions to demand justice when they are over burthened. But now their cry should be in vigorous tones 'Down with the rents.'-Dundalh Democrat.

The Waterford News has the following article on the same subject :--

this country against the ruinous competition for land acres of reclaimed bog land, whereon their landlord in which many then seemed disposed to engage. We said that if they persisted they would find themselves committed to rents that they would be unable to pay. The course of events since has well justified that line of observation. Flour, wheat, and cereals generally bare fallen to very moderate rates, without at present any appearance of an advance in prices. Foreign grain is being imported in large quantities. The potato is abundant and cheap. Meat also has a down-ward tendency. The late fair of Ballinasloe established that tendency very decidedly. Many persons, it seems, returned from that fair unable to realise the prices they paid for their stock last May. That the fall at Ballinashe was not unwarranted, has since appeared plain by disclosures that have been made. The contracts for supplying the navy with beef, and much of the pork, have been given to Hamburgh and American houses. The Irish, at the recent rates, were unable to compete with them. Butter is high, but it is difficult to say how soon it may receive a theck. Labor, on the other hand, is more likely to

Rev. Mr. Nixon, attracted by the fandango-like pranks of the dancer, protruded his head, when addressing him thus he said - 'I have long been waiting for you.' and aiming a pistol at him lodged its contents in his aw, some slugs passing through the opposite side und severely injuring the tongue. Dr. Eames, of Dunfanagby, and Dr. Brady, Falcanagh, were in immediate attendance, and from what can be learned from public rumour, their opinion of his position, alhough not hopeless, is far from devoid of serious langer. The excitement in the district is immense. The magistrates and police have mustered in great numbers, and the whole country round has undercone the most minute search. Arrests have been made, but the charges are so groundless when laid at the door of the persons arrested, that any one at all acquainted with the state of the country must regard the anuoyance to which they are subjected as more conducive to the escape of the guilty party than their nunishment. The above is what I could glean from all those I met with who could give any information respecting this deplorable occurrence. Two causes are mentioned as having lead to this attempt. The first, Mr. Nixon's conduct as a landlord. The public is well aware how the Rev. Mr. Nixon has acted towards his tensutry in Gweedore and Cloughaneely for years past. His exhibition before the Committee of Inquiry into the state of those districts, in London, luring the summer, which brought down upon him the scathing denunciations of the entire Liberal Press of the country, far from deterring him from proceeding in his course, on the contrary, stimulated him to still more stringent steps. Last week, his builiff, according to instructions, went round the tenantry warning' thom that unless they came in and paid 20 per cent of advance on their old rents, all those refusing to do so would be ejected, and large farms made of their holdings, which would be given to those who now submitted to their landlord's demand. This demand nigh drove the unfortunate tenants frantic. Some, sooner than face the dire alternative of ejectment, consented, and affixed their mark to a document promising to pay the advance. The ma-jority held sloof, and waited with sullen indignation for the worst. They had seen themselves deprived About a year since we cautioned the farmers of of thousands of acres of mountain commonage-400 had erected a handsome mansion for his dwelling, and all this without receiving any remuneration or compensation whatever, the old reat remaining the same -subjected to taxation unbeard of, poor rates, property tax, sea weed tax, bog money, and other systems of extortion scarcely crediblo. After seeing thomselves reduced from a state of comparative comfort to the most dire poverty, is it to be wondered at the measure of their patience became exhausted and that temptation should drive them to such an illegal retribution. Notwithstanding all this I know of no one who believes any native of these districts had any connection with the deed-and the worst that can be said of them is that some at a distance who were beginning to feel the screw of their own landlords tightening upon them, tried to intimidate their own, by an attack on the model monners-out of Gweedore and Oloughancely. That the public will ascribe the act to the ' hostile natives' I entertain not it arose from a party spirit, which has been less or a doubt, but the second cause, which almost entirely more evident in that district for months past. A gains' credence here, is also deserving of notice. It aumber of the principals were brought up at Dromore be higher than lower in price. The more direct and is generally believed here that family affairs have. Petty Sessions on Friday at the suit of the police.and California becomes, the more nearly it is plain mours we can only be swayed by such as bear some Beljast Kristman.

Under the caption "In American Invasion" the Dublin correspondent of the Times writes as under :

ernment to the proposed landing in this country of a | side to witness the fight. regiment of armed men from America, commanded by Colonel Ryan. There are just grounds for the which have adorned the hall of audience to the Delexercise of caution in this matter, as I am sorry to hi Palace for so long a period have been removed, inform you that seditions accivities have been dis- I and are to be forwarded to England.

The famous crystal block and marble platform

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOVEMBER 19, 1858.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

4

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE S. CLERE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose pupers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance; lut if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

Single copies, three pence; can be had at Messrs. Salliers' Book Store, Notre Dame Street-Flynn's, M'Gill Street.

I All communications to be addressed to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post pend.

Witness. The True

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Canada was reported at Halifax on Wednesday. Her news is uninteresting, the chief items being the runored retirement of Lord Derby from office, on account of ill-health; and the accession of Lord John Russell as Premier, that the law deals with. with Graham and Stanley as prominent members of his Cabinet. There is nothing new reported enness per se, that is if unaccompanied by riotous from India.

regret to say a good cause ruined by weak or trate can no more take cognisance, than he can vicious arguments from its supporters; and can- of mere sins against chastity, unaccompanied by not therefore but express our regret that a pre- violence, breach of promise, or scandal. Dives copied by all our cotemporaries, should conde- his concubines make a beast of himself every day scend to such ridiculous cant upon the subject of of his life, and the law cannot interfere ; Laza-Temperance as that which the Jury felt it to be its rees takes a glass too much, obstructs the thoroughdaty to lay before the Court of Quarter Sessions fare, and is dragged away to prison. Why this the following particulars, an la Montreal public. Temperance, like chastity difference? Is it not clear that it is not the sin a st honesty, is a virtue which stands not in need of drunkenness that the law pretends to deal of such advocates as intelligent Jurymen; nor with; but merely with the violation of police re- evening of Monday the 1st mst., for the purpose ern it is but injured in the eyes of all sensible gulations and municipal law, to which that drunk- of discussing the past labors and future prospects Apostles that have been handed down to us persons by the absurd propositions laid down in enness may accidentally lead t the document referred to.

the dealer in formented or alcoholic liquors by comments upon the Grand Furymen's Present- farce commenced with prayer; for our saintly declard with as with the vendors of discussed ment, ment, but because we wish to see that cause friends always preface their mendacious attacks or inimious food in the market; and that the sin of druckenness he punished by imprisonment [because we believe that nothing can be more in-) of the Holy Name of God. in an "Asylum," the expenses thereof, and the support of the families of the persons therein detranel, to be defrayed by a tax upon persons or orking fun at them, or of maligning an " intelligent" Jury, we quote the very words of their extraordinary Presentment :--

Our laws at present at onen take hold of any one attempting to dispose of even suspected injurious ford in our markets, and unfortunate bakers who an achievent in weight, have their property taken from them, and their names published. The jury tion would most respectfully represent, that daily evilence, and the highest medical authorities prove the injurious and highly destructive character of in-

Neither does it increase, our respect for the, advocates of a noble cause when we find them condescending to such logic as that of which we have given a specimen above. The butcher selling diseased meat, and the baker convicted of "light bread" are punished, and justly punished, for attempted fraud; the one for endeavoring to pass off as wholesome, unwholesome meat; the other for trying to sell as a four pound loaf, one which in reality weighs only three. It is the fraud that the law deals with in the instances cited by our Grand Jurymen; and so if a liquor dealer be detected in fraud, adulteration of his liquors, in attempting to pass off upon his customers bad whiskey for pure Cognag, or to impose upon them three gills for a pint, in like manner should the liquor dealer be punished : but for fraud, but for passing a thing off for what it is not, and not for the mere act of selling four gills of brandy as a pint of an intoxicating liquor. The butcher who should sell diseased meat, as diseased meat, as food for dogs, or the bears in Guilbault's Menagame, would be liable to no punishment for so do-

ing; which simple fact should convince our intelligent jurymen that it is not the sale, but the fraudulent sale, of unwholesome articles of food

And so with regard to drunkenness. Drunkconduct, tending to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause obstruction in the public tho-TEMPERANCE AND ITS ADVOCATES. - We roughfares, is an offence of which the civil magis-

with bad arguments. As Catholics we do not rence declared to be "the giving of the Gospel"

act of Christian heroism worthy of honor and of Huron of his Catholic fellow-citizens. from accident or otherwise are found with bread at imitation. But here we stop ; and if we refrain His Lordship, we may here remark, enjoys the Rev. A. A. Allan, for the efforts of the Sabliquors should be sold openly, and under the sur- views. To their credit be it said, the latter ly that to the use of these liquors a very large pro-to which the paid conservators of the public lics; nor with the exception of the Hur on portion of the crimes committed, as well as the des-neared construction local contracts. During Sanddlar 2 has an of el gislation would be, not to check their sale but to doctrines included in the Symbol of the Apostles, drinking houses which are always open to inspec- Establishment ; from whom indeed we differ wide-The Grand Jury also called attention in its a rule, injurious to health, and therefore an Presentment to the amount of Pauperism in our infraction of those natural or physical laws which | midst ; suggesting the propriety of " the erection control our bodies, is false; because the use of of a Poor Asylum, and House of Industry" for sure would willingly offer an offensive word. an " intoxicating liquor" is nowhere forbidden by the reception of the destitute poor, and as a Rethe revealed law of God, which it certainly would formatory for juvenile vagrants. The suggestion by were it necessarily mjurious; and because, if is an excellent one, and does honor to the hearts of the historical documents connected with the origin its entertainers; but, like many other excellent of Christianity may be relied on, Our Saviour schemes, will we fear prove impracticable in our Himself used " intoxicating liquors"-that is li- mixed community. Above all things it is needful quors which taken in excess produce intoxication that a Poor Asylum or House of Industry should -and countenanced their use amongst His dis- be under religious control; and the question imciples. To us it seems little short of blasphemy to mediately suggests itself-to whom should the pretend that Our Lord encouraged the use of li- control of such an Asylum, supported out of the quors of "an injurious and highly destructive public funds, be entrusted ? The people of Moncharacter;" and we are therefore at a loss how treal have no common religion; it is therefore to reconcile the Presentment of our intelligent impossible to devise any scheme for the manage-Jurymen, with the narrative of Our Lord's pro- ment of a common Asylum under religious conceedings at a marriage supper at Cana of Galilee. trol, which should be satisfactory both to Catholics Of two things one-Either the use of intoxicat- and non-Catholics. The former have already, -liquors is not necessarily "injurious and highly thank God, and our heroic Sisters of Charity, destructive;" or Our Lord, who furnished the their Asylums, their Houses of Industry; and if guests with wine-a decidedly intoxicating liquor these do not suffice for all the wants of our Ca--must have been guilty of a very improper act. Iholic population, it is in a great measure owing We are in favor, we confess, of the first hypo- to the absurd and inquitous restrictions placed by thesis; and cannot therefore but express our re- the State upon the right of our Charitable Instigret that in a document to which we should be tutions to hold property -- or rather, upon the naturally inclined to attach much importance, we right of the individual to dispose of his own as should find such inconsiderate assertions and he pleases, for religious and charitable purposes. sweeping denunciations against the use of alco- By this vicious legislation the hands of our Sisters holic liquors. It is not by such means that the of Charity are fettered; the means at their discause of Temperance can be promoted, or a posal for feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, hold them in their integrity. No one who knows check given to the vicious habit of tippling and and lodging the homeless are limited; and the anything of the points of difference betwixt Cafountain of Christian Charity is choked up at its tholics and Protestants but what knows also that during the previous reign.

these invidious restrictions, give full scope to the charitable designs of the individual, and we shall have less need to invoke the aid of the State for the support of our poor. We do not pretend that under any system there shall be no more distress, for the Lord tells us that the poor shall be always with us; but we do maintain that, but for the legislative restrictions placed upon our Religious Communities, the amount of pauperism would be greatly diminished; and the plea for State-paid Asylums, or in other word "Poor Houses," with their staff of Bumbles and other parochial tyrants, would be done away with. In a word, we believe that the Church alone can furnish the requisite machinery for alleviating the social evils of the XIX century; that in our Religious Societies we have that machinery; and that the wisest policy on the part of the State would be to remove all those artificial restraints which it has itself imposed upon the free working of our ecclesiastical and conventual institutions.

SWADDLING BISHOPS .- The benighted Papists of Lower Canada should certainly feel flattered by the deep interest which the Right Rev. Father In God (by Act of Parliament,) His Lordship the Government Bishop of Huron takes in their spiritual welfare. But lest our friends should be deemed ungrateful for such signal marks of favor, we seize this opportunity of making them acquainted with the "great things" which the said Prelate has done, is doing, and intends to do, in order to convert them from the error of their ways, and to bring them to a sentment of the Grand Jury which has been may in his own house, seated at his own table with knowledge of the truth in the Thirty-Nine Articles. It is to an article under the caption, The Sabrevois Mission, Lower Canada, published in | or any other Mystery of our religion, which is the London Prototype that we are indebted for not equally valid against the Incarnation, the

A meeting-" one of the most interesting," of course, " ever held in London"-came off on the

of the Salarconis Mission to the Papists of It is not from any indifference to the great and Lower Canada. The Protestant Bishop of Hufor intelligent Grand Jurymen suggest that (holy cause of temperance that we indulge in these 'ron took the Chair, and the usual No-poperyplaced in its true light before the public ; and ; upon the Catholic faith, with a solemn mockery

jurious to it than that it should be bolstered up The object of the meeting was by his Revebelieve that alcoholic liquors are essentially evil. to the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada; who, engaged in the sale of wine, beer, and spirituous We hold that he who uses them in moderation according to the same authority were in " a par- must, if capable of reasoning logically, reject all ; linums. That our readers may not suspect us does well; but that he, who distrusting his own lous state," as honest Touchstone would say; for all rest upon one foundation-the authority of power of resisting temptation, or from a desire vessels of wrath, doomed to perdition, " throwing | the Church, or One Body of Teachers by Christ to set a good example to his family, friends, and aside" the "merits and mediation of Christ," and neighbours, refrains altogether from their legiti- substituting a creature in His stead. Such was mate use, does infinitely better : and performs an the opinion expressed by the Protestant Bishop of

> from invoking the aid of the legislature to close the unenvisble notority of being alone amongst his revois missionaries to upset the religious faith of the places where intoxicating liquors are sold, it is episcopal brethren of the Church of England in the Papists of Lower Canada. This gentleman da, law and justice are trampled on by, and crushbecause we believe that it is far better that those Canada, in holding, or professing to hold these in a most "feeling manner" we are told, " showed ed beneath its swinish hoofs. This without examples veillance of the Police, than in secret, and in dens rerely or never interfere with the faith of Cathopeace, cannot easily obtain legal entrance. By " Swaddler," has one of them ever ventured to an Act of Parliament it is true all licences might express a doubt of the "Salvable State" of be taken away, and the trade in alcoholic bever- those, who in that they are Roman Catholics, ages declared illegal; but the effect of such le- must hold in their integrity all and each of the transfer it to the hands of the unlicensed dealer ; the Nicene Creed, and that called of St. Athaover whose premises the Police would find it diffi- nasius. From this we conclude that our Huron cult to exercise such an efficient surveillance, as friend is either a very ignorant man, or a very that which it can, under the existing arrange- dishonest one, and that he is altogether out of ments, exercise over the licensed saloons and his place amongst the Bishops of the Anglican ly upon questions of doctrine, but for whom, as accomplished scholars, and well-bred courteous gentlemen, we may be permitted to express our respect, and towards whom no Catholic we are We are sorry then to see a person calling hunself an Anglican Bishop, allying himself with the sweepings of the conventicle ; and making himself " hail fellow well met" with all the Snawleys, Mawworms and Stigginses of the Little Bethel. Could we bring ourselves to believe that our canting friends were sincere in their professions of anxiety respecting our immortal souls, and the " salvable state of Roman Catholics," we might almost respect their motives, though certainly we should not even then be able to restrain our laughter at their ignorance. But we all know, and they know that we know, that all these professions are sheer cant on their part; and that it is not from any desire for our salvation, or from any doubts as to our "salvable state," that the ' Swaddlers" of Ireland, and of Canada, take upon themselves the task of converting Papists. No Anglican well read in the principles of his own sect will deny that he who believes in their integrity the doctrines of the Trinity, the Incarnation, and the Atonement, is, in what the Anglican Bishop of Huron would call "a salvable state." No one who has the slightest knowledge of the teachings of the Catholic Church can deny that she teaches those doctrines, and that no one can be a member of her communion who does not

source by musty Acts of Parliament. Remove the Protestant is so far a Christian, and so far only, as he agrees in his religious faith and practise with Catholics; and that in every respect wherein he differs from the latter-whether it be in a denial of the "Real Presence, Auricular Confession, Baptismal Regeneration, The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Mother of God," or of any other distinctively "Romish" dogma-he agrees with heathens and infidels; who in fact differ from Protestants in this only, that they are unbaptised, and Protest a little more than do the others. No one we say, with any the slightest acquaintance with the controversies of the Christian world can gainsay any one of these assertions; and we conclude, therefore, that he, who like the Protestant Bishop of Huron pretends to doubt the " salvable state" of Catholics, who insinuates that they throw aside the "merits and

> mediation" of Christ, and are ignorant of Him "as a sin-pardoning Saviour," must be either a very ignorant man, or a very dishonest one. In proof of this we defy any Anglican to point out any positive Christian doctrine taught and held by the Anglican Church, as essential to salvation, which is not taught by the Roman Catholic Church, and held by every member of her communion.

> Besides, is it possible that, after three hundred years' experience, any man can be fool enough to believe that the Catholic who, moved by his lusts, throws off the authority of the Church will take up with the absurdities of an effete Anglicanism ?-that he who repudiates the Spiritual supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, will acknowledge that of Queen Victoria ?---or recognise in an Act of Parliament that divine authority which he refuses to the Council of Trent? There is not an argument against the Mass, the Real Presence, Trinity, and the Vicarious Atonement; there is

> no better historical evidence of the miracles recorded in the brief records of the life of Jesus which we possess in the Gospels and Acts of the than there are of many later initacles," any one of which, if established, establishes the divine commission of the Roman Catholic Church to teach. The credibility of both sets of miracles rests ultimately on uninspired human testimony and if that evidence be sufficient to establish a miracle in one case, it is amply sufficient to do the same in another. What then do we conclude from these facts ? This: that the Catholic who doubts, or rejects any one article of his faith Himself divinely commissioned "to teach all nations even to the consummation of all things."

> Much better reasons-because of the earth, earthy-were assigned by another Swaddler

for their moral purity, inoffensiveness and amiability, as the Protestant co-religionists of the Bishop of Huron are world-infamous for their bestiality and contempt of all laws, natural and revealed. Of the "salvable state" of these latter, we do entertain some very serious doubts; and if the Bishop of Huron were animated by the desire to save souls, and to extend the Redeemer's Kingdom, it is to them, and not to us, that he would send his Missionaries. As we once said before under analogous circumstances, a Protestant Mission to Roman Catholics is as monstrous an absurdity, as great an outrage upon morality and common sense, as would have been a deputation from the leading citizens of Sodom and Gomorrah to remonstrate with Abraham upon the error of his ways.

THE "COURSIER DU CANADA" ON ORANGE. ISM .- Though the docile Minerve obedient to Ministerial inspirations maintains a discreet silence upon the topic of the infamous " Secret Society" which to our ineffable disgrace controls our Executive, and pollutes with its foul presence our Courts of Legislature and of Justice, the Courrier du Canada adopts a bolder tone, and one certainly more becoming a Catholic organ. towards an avowedly " Anti-Papal Organization." The Courrier in its issue of the 15th instant says :---

"We abhor Orangeism and all secret societies: but we fear far more the influence of irreligion on society. Ecsides, at the present moment, and throughout the world, democracy and irreligion walk handin-hand, leaning, here upon Free Masonry, there upon Orangeism, elsewhere upon Mazzinan Clubs ; waging war with truth under a thousand forms, and at need knowing how to conceal its features beneath a mask. when it deems it prudent not to let itself be seen."

Most heartily do we endorse the sentiments of our Quebec cotemporary ; and trust that for the future we shall have the benefit of its powerful advocacy against official sanction of, or encouragement to, Orangeism or any other "secret society." Orangeism flourishes and is dangerous in Canadi only because it is fostered by our present Minitry, and officially countenanced by Her Majesty'. Representative. But a few years ago the foul inonster was well content to confine itself within the walls of the grog shops and places of debauch : where it celebrated its filthy orgies, drank " hele and damnation" to the Pope, Bishops, Priestand all Papists, and concocted its nefariouschemes against our civil and religious liberties. To-day, it stalks abroad arrogantly beneath the noon day sun ; it has exchanged the fetid atmosphere of the low tavern, for the perfumes of the Vice Regal ante-chamber; it takes its place upon the Bench of Justice, and holds its head erect with proud consciousness of victory, even in the Halls of our Legislature. The liberties, the property, and the lives of our brother Catholics in Upper Canada are at its mercy ; or-seeing that mercy is a word which to associate in any manner with Orangeism is little short of blasphemi -better would it be to say that in Upper Canageration, is the actual position of the Society which the Courrier du Canada abhors; and for this position Orangeism is indebted, under the devil and Mr. George Brown, to our Colonial rulers, and our own sad apathy. The dastardly outrage offered by the former on the 12th of July 1856 to religion, morality and public decency; the cowardly acquiescence of Catholic !-- (we blush with shame to have to speak of such men as Catholics)-politicians in such a wanton and unprecedented insult to their religion-the very mention of which should make the blood of every Catholic gentleman, of every man of honor and courage, boil in his veinsare the causes to which must be attributed the rapid growth, insolent bearing, and formidable aspect of the Orange Society in Canada; a Society which menaces, not Irish Papists alone, but the Catholics of Lower Canada, their laws, their language and their religion. It is the duty. therefore, of every Catholic, of every patriotic French Canadian, to resist the further aggressionof the monster; and to treat every man, no matter what his position, who gives, directly or indirectly, the slightest semblance even of countenance to Orangeism, or to any other secret palitico-religious society, as his mortal enemy. The plain fact of the matter is this-That in Upper Canada, under the actual regime, there is no security for the property or life of the Papist, who may have the misfortune to incur the ill-will of his Orange neighbor. The law, administered by an Orange official, bound by secret oaths to uphold his blood-stained " Dear Brothers," gives to the injured Catholic no protection. Justice is a farce in Upper Canada; trial by Jury a mummery; and, except in his own right arm, there is for the Papist no hope of redress. Marvellous indeed is the patience with which he has hitherto submitted to wrong and brute violence! glorious the testimony which his forbearance, unfluences of our holy religion, and the exhortations of our Catholic Clergy. But patience has its limits ; flesh and blood cannot endure much longer the wrongs daily heaped by the Orangemen of U. Canada upon our Catholic brethren. If the law will not protect them, if the very officers of justice are in league with their enemies, they will take the

tonicating liquors to health; and the records of the Courts and Jails as well as the repeated assertions ditation that prevails is distinctly chargeable. Until when a change in law and public opinion takes place, as will place the business of liquor selling in its proper place, in connection with such general destruc-tion of health, mind and body, as it is thus proved to cause, this Jury recommends the enactment of a haw placing habitual drunkards under interdict, and contining them in an asylum, where they may recover and make their support and that of their families chargeable directly on those engaged in the busi-

It is hard to say whether in the above extract the intelligent Jurymen's ignorance of the facts of physiology, or the first principles of political economy, are the more conspicuous. That the tion. use-not the abuse-of intoxicating liquors is, as excessive drinking.

the ignorance of the Lower Canadians in agriculture, and the temporal concerns of life."-Another, a Mr. J. M'Lean, " pointed out in a graphic manner the blessings that followed the wake of the Reformation"-[blessings not specified]-and "showed the evils that invariably followed when Rome gets the ascendancy, as in the days of Mary"-days, when the laws of the first Protestant King of England were in full force, and were turned against the servile tools of an unprincipled tyrant, by men who for the most part were little better ; and who were, in their opposition to the authority of the Holy See, as good Protestants as Mr. M'Lean himself. Of this fact however, and of the innocence of Rome of all participation in what in English history is called the " Marian" persecution, that Reverend Swaddler did not inform his hearers; perhaps because telling the whole truth does not come naturally to him; perhaps because of his ignorance of the facts connected with the progress of that reformation upon whose blessed results he had been insisting.+

Our reverend and irreverent Anglican friends having been so lavish of their attentions upon us they will perhaps pardon us if we again sugges to them the prudence of first attempting to convert the besotted and brutalised masses of their thoroughly Protestantised fellow-countrymen.-They might try their ' prentice hands' for instance on those model Lancashire Protestants, amongst whom-as we learn from the London Timesfemale impurity is at a premium, and unmarried mothers in demand as wives. They might then look across the Border, and see if they could do anything to diminish drunkenness and child murder amongst the disciples of John Knox; and if they were still unwearied in their labors of love. they might send a "branch mission" to the Yankee "roughs" of whose doings the journals afford us so graphic a description. These things might our Anglican friends do. Then, and not der cruel persecution, yields to the salutary inbefore, will it be time to take compassion on Lower Canadian Papists, who are as conspicuous

* A promise of miraculous powers to His Church was made by the Lord; and that power exists now, if His promise be not an empty lie.

† As many Catholics suffered death for their re-ligion under Protestant Elizabeth, as Protestants,

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law into their own hands, and protect themselves. God forbid that it should come to this! but we cannot expect that men with warm blood in their yeins, and arms in their hands, shall always stand by quietly whilst their houses are being burned, their places of worship wrecked ; whilst their inoffensive comrades are shot down by their sides, and outrages innumerable, unmentionable, unendurable are daily offered to them by bodies of armed ruffians, returning perhaps from an official ovation at Government House ; and sure, no matter what their crimes, of countenance and protection from an Orange Attorney-General.

This, we say, cannot last for ever. None but Catholics, and true Catholics, could have borne it so long and so patiently as have the Irish Cathohus of Upper Canada. Outrage for outrage, arson for arson, blood for blood, will, it is to be feared, be ere long the rule, if the present system of giventrusting the administration of the laws to sworn Orangemen, be iniquitously persisted in, in violation of British precedent, and the first principles of justice. Violence will be met with violence ; tinued tyranny of Orangeism, and despair of obconstituted authorities.

moke the co-operation of every lover of peace, are sifted, and brought to the light of day, the of every friend of order, and of really " good principles." We ask them to join with us m denouncing all encouragement to, or official recognition of, Orangeism by persons in authority liberal precautions taken by the Roman authorities -be they Governors, or Ministers, or members of to prevent any undue interference betwixt Non-Parliament. We demand that the same principles as are applied to all legal appointments in Ireland, be applied here ; and that as in Ireland, so unknown, Catholies are strictly forbidden to bopne Orangeman, no known member of any secretpolitico religious society, he here entrusted with without the consent of the parents. This proany office connected with the administration of Jutice. It is indeed a disgrace to our Canadian in Jewish households, is sufficient to exonerate the civilization, and to the morality of our public Papal Government from the charges and the camen, that such demands should have to be made. Jumnies urged against it by the combined forces of In England no one would dream of making them ; Protestantism and Infidelity. At the same time, for in England no public man would be so vile as to give that encouragement to Orangeism, then remain passive, or indifferent to an attempt to that is given to it by Canadian politicians. Now coerce one of its Christian subjects to renounce all that we ask for Canada is this-That Orange- his connection with that "body of Christ" into hearts, who, preferring the right to the might, ista be treated here by the Government, in the same manner that it is treated in the British Isles. Will not the Courrier du Canada join us in this demand ?

to most of our readers, they will pardon us if, in ment to a prosperous issue. order to reply to the strictures of the Montreal Herald, and other of our Canadian cotemporaries,

that precisely the same rule as that which has governed the decision of the Roman Tribunals-viz, that a Non-Christian parent has no right to pervert his Christian child, and that the latter has a right to claim protection as against its Non-Christian parent-is acted upon in our British Courts of Law. In the case of the poet Shelley for instance, the Court ruled, if we are not mistaken, that because of his notorious and openly-avowed Anti-Christian prejudices, the guardianship of his own children should be withdrawn from him; this asserting and acting upon the very same principle as that which has been applied to the Chris-

tian child of the Non-Christian Mortara. It is hardly consistent, therefore, for British Protestants whose Courts are continually upon some flimsy pretext or another, tearing children from their Catholic mothers, and handing them over to Protestant guardians to be brought up in heresy and ing official encouragement to Orangeism, and of infidelity, to criticise the action of the Courts of Law of other countries.

These then are the leading features of the "Mortara Case," upon which our Catholic readers will form their own judgment. There are Grange secret organisations will be opposed by some facts of much importance, however, to its "Ribbonism ;" the soil of this fair Canada, which proper elucidation, with which we are still unacbut for the foul fiend of religious discord might quainted. We do not yet know, for instance, be an asylum for all that are desolate and op- how and under what circumstances the fact of pressed in other countries, will be stained, with the child Mortara's baptism came to the ears of blood; and the Church will have to weep over the Roman tribunals; neither do we know howthe loss of her children, once faithful, but goaded and under what form the case was brought before to madness, and driven to crime by the long con- them, nor under what circumstances and by what process the child was transferred from the immediate guardianship of its parent, to a Christian taining redress from the laws of the land, and the institution. But from our knowledge of the

equity and liberality of the aforesaid Courts, we To prevent this fearful state or things then, we feel confident that the more thoroughly the facts more apparent will be the justice and wisdom of the decision against which fanatical Protestants, and fanatical Infidels, are now howling. This confidence is founded we say, upon the wise and articulo mortis, and in the case of children place. abandoned, left orphans, or whose relatives are tize the children of Jews, Protestants, or Infidels, hibition, together with the law above mentioned forbidding the engagement of Christian servants that Government is, as it should be remembered, essentially a Christian Government. It cannot which, according to the Protestant Liturgy, it has shed their best blood for Scotland's King, and by baptism " been grafted."

A GOOD BEGINNING .- We learn by a private letter from a correspondent, that the brave Catholies of Alexandria have initiated an agitation for a reform of the School Laws; that a preliminary THE MORTARA CASE .- Though the leading meeting has been held, a committee formed, and a features of tins case must by this time be familiar plan of operations adopted for bringing the move-

All honor to the Catholics of Alexandria, whose example will, we trust, be promptly and

ORANGE OATHS .- In answer to a statement lately made at an Orange "turn out" by a fellow of the name of Ogle Gowan, to the effect that Orangeism was not a Secret Society, the Canadian Freeman publishes " the concluding terms of an Orangeman's oath," which run as follows :--

"And I solemply swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will conceal and never will reveal either a part or parts, of what is to be now privately revealed and communicated to me, unless to a brother Orangeman; I first knowing him to be such, after strict trial, and by certain words and indications, which Orangemen pass between each other; that I will neither write, nor cause to be written, such matters, lest they should so become liable to be made known to those from whom they should be concealed."

Our Toronto cotemporary also enumerates, in a correspondence over the signature Justice, the causes of complaint which the Catholics of Upper Canada have against the present Ministry :--"First,-They have broken every pledge they

made us. Secondly,-They declare that they are resolved to perpetuate every unjust clause in the present

school law. Thirdly,-They have repeatedly given their official sanction to an organized band of ruffians, sworn enemies to one-half of Canada.

Fourthly,-The patronage has been bestowed upon the same band of ruffians to such an extent as to excite the greatest alarm amongst us, inasmuch, as in consequence of so partizan a distribution the ends of justice have been frequently frustrated; an evil which is more alarming, as it is a growing one, and as the aforesaid rullians are growing bolder, on account of their impunity, and are repeating in our midst, almost every day, scenes sufficiently bar-barous to cast in the shade any of those horrid tales of Sepoyism, which shock our ears, even when they occur as far away as the remotest parts of India. Fifthly,-They are ruining the country by their

extravagance and reckless dissipation. Sixthly,-Their course is identified with that of Sir E. Head, of 13th of July, and "inferior race" celebrity."

EDITORIAL CHANGES .- The Argus of Monday in an article over the signature of its talented and spirited editor, Wm. Bristow. Esq., announces that, for various reasons, the most urgent of which is, it seems, the state of its finances, the proprietor and editor of the Argus has " determined to discontinue its publication." As a warm supporter of the " Liberal" party the loss of the Argus will be Christian parents and their children. Except in long felt, for it will not be easy to supply its

The Colonist of Toronto has now become the Colonist and Atlas, making its first appearance under its new name on Saturday last. It professes " In" principles and a horror of the " Outs;" believing that the present Musistry is as good as any that is likely to succeed it.

SCOTCH MUSIC .- We would remind our readers of Mr. Roy Frazer's Concert at the Mechanics' Hall to night. Mr. Frazer enjoys a high reputation as a vocalist, and the lovers of night he will give a "Jacobite Entertainment :" with the stirring songs of those brave and loyal Scotland's independence, on the fatal field of Culloden.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. At the meeting of the St. Patrick's Laterary Association, held in St. Patrick's Hall on last Sunday evening, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers :---

Thos. D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq., M.P.P.-President, George E. Clerk, Esq., -Vice-President. James Donnelly-Corresponding Secretary

John P. Kelly-Assistant Cor. Do.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1858.

DEAR Sin-Things can now be understood. The evil with which the political atmosphere is fraught, is ominous, is pernicious, and may be fatal. For a number of years the tendency of political affairs in this country, has been downwards; carrying away honor, candor, and public honesty in its course, and leaving exposed, on the social plain, the corruption of employees, the ungenerous intrigue of ousting colleagues from office, and an unmanly shuffling to avoid standing the test of public opinion. And still worse than all this-the gloominess of secrecy is hanging over the public concerns. This is to be attributed to Orangeism, whose baueful influence is affecting our body politic. But bad as the past has been, it was nothing if compared to the present state of thing's. There were no men who formerly set themselves forward as aspirants to office, who did not make known what they intended to do; but now a set of Manicheans presume to ask the support of this country to walk into office under the cloak of secrecy. When it comes to this, that the council chamber of a party is turned into a Freemasons' Lodge; that its occupants come out into the face of day to tell us that they will not make known their secrets-this is perfidy ; this is that spirit which held so fast to iniquity in former ages, and that required such exertions on the part of Catholic truth to resist it. Jura, perjura, secretum tradere noli," may be the revived motto allixed to the standard of the followers of Brown. It is the duty of Catholics to beware of this dangerous scheme; and I, for one, protest loudly, and at once, against it. It is an evil that has its root in human nature-in the depravity of the human heart. Like the true children of Adam, they hide their treachery in their bosoms. This being the case, what is now to be done? M'Donald's Orange Government is not at all to be tolerated, and Brown's leadership is not to be relied upon. Are the Brownites to hide themselves in a Trojan horse, and to be dragged by the Catholics into the citadel of power? Far from it. Up, then, with a third party -the foes of Orangeism, and the friends of "Free-dom of Education; —a party composed of indepen-dent Catholies, and fair-minded, upright Protestants, united in one body, firm, compact, and free-ready to strike down the Orange administration ; and having done so, then standing to demand common justice, with equal rights, and able to obtain them .--Would Dorion refuse, or would M'Gee refuse to stand by such a party? Would Foley, of Western Canada, who has so often made such liberal speeches, deny to Catholies, rights equal to those of Protestants? When George Brown himself cannot have his way, when he shall be reduced to his true value--the uncopper-washed chief of a political sect-he will willingly, because necessarily, accede to the Catholies their due. This can only be obtained by the urgency of the Catholies of Western Canada, supported by the adherence of the Lower section of the Province. For this reason it is necessary for the Catholics of this section to be up and girded for a first battle, and if need be, to remain in readiness for further hostilities. Let no timid feeling arise in the minds of Catholies, on occount of their ensures' numbers : for the division of parties will abord them the opportunity of deciding the victory in every doubtful contest; of giving it to the party they like best. In being therefore true to themselves, in commencing immediate action, in working out their cause with a determined, persevering resolution, they must ultimately obtain their ends. A general organisation must be formed, spreading over all Western Canada; embracing every Carbolic individual, combining every element of the political power of a high reputation as a vocalist, and the lovers of the Catholics, so intensely, that it shall be no longer Scotch ballads may expect a treat. To-morrow possible for any party to deny them justice without night he will give a "Jacobite Entertainment ;" being made to feel the pain they give. It is intelerable that a Protestant majority should indirectly oblige us Catholics to support common schools, by placing such obstacles in the way of the working of our Separate Schools, as to render them barthensome or inefficient. Why do Protestants do so? To retain the support of the Catholics for the education

of their own Protestant children, by forcing the Ca-

tholies to uphold the Common Schools. True to the instincts of tyranny they inherited from their fathers,

they seek to oblige the Catholics of this country to

serve them in matters of education, as the Irish Ca-

tholics were forced to contribute to the support of a

Protestant church which was wrongfally imposed

upon them. The School Question, then, is no longer

to be regarded as merely a question of right; it now

resolves itself into a question of might. It is to be

seen whether the mean, selfish despotism of the many

has no connection with those preceding it. In design and in execution the coins are unexceptionable, the minutest line being brought out with the greatest clearness and precision. The wreath of maple leaves is in exceedingly good taste, and we are glad to see that the portrait of Her Majesty is unencumbered with the crown and filagree work which renders the florin objectionable. We learn, however, that the Government has not yet received advices of the shipment of any portion of the coin, though they expect to do so very shortly, as a heavy demand has been made on our treasury in payment of a first instalment.-Globe.

5

Birth.

In this city, on the 10th instant, Mrs. John Redmond, of a son.

Married.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Connoly, Mr. J. J. Nicholson, to Miss Ellen Jones, all of this city.

Died.

At Rawdon, C.E., on the 11th instant, James Daly, aged 24 years, eldest son of Alex. Daly, Esq., Crown Lands Agent, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and all who had the pleasure of his acquaint-ance. His remains were followed to the grave on Saturday, the 13th inst., by an unusually large num-ber of the inhabitants of the Township and adjoining Parishes, all of whom deeply sympathised with his bereaved parents in their loss. May he rest in peace. At Kemptville, C. W., on the 2nd instant, Mr. Daniel Deighan, aged 53 years, deeply regretted by a large number of friends and acquaintances. May

In this city, on the 17th inst., Mr. Owen Foley, aged 49 years. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral this morning (Friday) 19th inst., from his late residence 301 Lagaucheters street, to the parish Church, and from thence to the place of interment Catholic Burying Ground.

his soul rest in peace.

33 To those requiring the very best and cheapest Ready-Made Clothing, we can confidently recommend M. L. D. Garcan's Provincial Clothing House, 271 Notre Dame Street, as the place where they are certain to be satisfied in every respect. The custom work of that establishment is also of the highest order of workmanship. 51 Montreal, 17th Nov, 1858.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

November 16, 1858.

Flour, per quintal	Sec. 75.	in.	S2 80
Outmeal, per do,	2,60		
Whent, per minot			2,65
flate do	90 40		95
Oats. Jo Barley. do Pets. do	41		48
Date in the second s	37		80
P	96		1,00
Benta), Go	1,60 .	• •	1,70
Buckwit sat, dou,	50 .	•••	•;()
Ontone, per miante	70^{-1}		341
Pulatoss, per blig,	70		1812
Beef, jest fermining and an and an and an and an and an	7.		1.5
Mutton, per quarter	1,60 .		1,15
Port per 169 Box, (in the carcass).	5,50 .		6,99
Butter, Fresh, per Begennen	20		25
. 5 Sali, per lis,	10		15
Eggs, per doz.,	1 12		1:-
Cheese, per Bogger	10		
Tarkeys, per couple,			15
Geese, do.,	1,40		1,50
Family day	7.5		80
Fowls, do.,	лй ,		55
Hay, per 169 bilts,	0,50		9,59
Strow, do	5,00 .	•	6,00
Ashes-Pots, per ewilling	5,75 .	•	6,00
 Pearl's per dos, 	. ,eo .	·	0,50

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

Davis' Pain Killer .- It is a real pleasure to us to cak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family-C. Advocate. We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the effi-cacy of this medicine, as it is in this State very gene-rally used.—Biblical Recorder, (N, C.)

MESSAS, P. DAVIS & Sox,-Gendemen : We have to report an increasing demand for the Pain Killer. Inquiries for the article are frequent. shall be much longer able to restrain the freedom of the fire for the article are frequent. We have taken the few. One thing is certain, that the many are freedewing our the liberty of distributing a few forthese among our

rieand, and other of our Canadian cotemporaries,	vigorously followed by their co-religionists	A. Keegan—Recording Do.	the few. One thing is certain, that the many are	the liberty of distributing a few bottles among our
we recapitulate the facts of the case, as we find	throughout the Upper Province. To them, as	Thomas J. Walsh-Assistant Rec. Do.	so shumeless, that no sense of equity, no love of true	friends, who have suffered severely with the rheuma-
them stated in the European Press.	we said last week, it belongs to take the initiative	The Director, Rev. M. O'Brien, was requested to	liberty, can influence them sufficiently to induce	tism, (which is very prevalent in this country) and in every instance it has given great satisfaction. Every
M. Mortara, a Jew resident in Rome, in vio-		act as Treasurer.	them to relinquish their hold : justice must be wrench-	t box we sell backes an obening for a larger simply
lation of a municipal law which, in order to pro-		The next meeting of the Association will be	ed from their grasp. Let each politician who looks wistfully towards	
tect Jews from the indiscreet zeal of Christians,	another designed to anticate themesters from the	held on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven	the summit of power, remember Brown's sudden	Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co.,
	slough of State-Schoonsin, they must themselves	o'clock, in the new Hall of the Association, im-	downfall; and take heed not to earn the like for him-	Montreal, Wholesale Agents,
prohibits the former from hiring the latter as	Set then shoulders to the inteen it is no use to	mediately over the St. Patrick's Hall, 87 M'Gill	self. We must now down with the Orange admi-	
domestic servants, had a girl in his househo'd who		Street.	nistration; and in the building up of a new Ministry, make the equality of Catholics the expressed condi-	
was a Christian. This girl, believing one of her	indeed, and that most effectually, for without Him		tion-the sine que non-of our adhesionYours, &c.	
master's children to be in articulo mortis, ad-	we can do nothing; but He will help those only	The Quarterly Collection from the Irish	CORRESPONDENT.	277 NOTRE DAME STREET. 274
ministered to it the Sacrament of Baptism, ap-	who are ready to co-operate with Him, and to	Catholic Congregation of this City amounted on	* Swear, forswear, betray not the secret.	
parently without the consent of the father; but	inerp themserves.	Sunday last to \$278.50. When we take into		A GRAND DISPLAY!
		account the repeated calls made upon our friends,	Adelard Boucher, Esq., of this city, has consented	
whose child was nevertheless thereby in the words		their liberality upon this occasion does honor to	to become a candidate for the representation of the	
of the Liturgy of the Protestant Church of Eng-	movement, now so happily commenced. In the		County of Maskinonge, in the moderate interest. Mr.	
land made—" regenerate, and grafted into the	mean time we would still urge upon our friends	REMITTANCES RECEIVED.	Boucher is a grandson of Colonel F. Boucher of Mask-	PREPARE TO MEET 1T!
lody of Christ's Church."-Book of Common	the importance of being up and doing. Betwixt		inonge.— Transcript	
Prayer.	this and the meeting of Parliament there can be	Port Hope, Rev J Madden, 103; Grand River, T	THE MISSION TO ENGLAND The Quebec Herald has	
The child having thus, and in consequence of	no great time for work. What has to be done in the way of meeting, and petitioning must be	Garberry, 12s 6d : Huntingdon, J Fagan, 12s 6d ;	" good authority for stating that Messrs. Cartier and Galt have entirely failed in their mission to Eng-	
		St Andrews, N. B., D B M'Donald, 65 3; St Raphaels	land."	GOLD MINES ECLIPSED
us father's violation of a well-known law, been	done within a few weeks; and it therefore behoves our friends, if they would redeem themselves from	mond, C. E., J Murphy, 10s; Douglastown, Rev. E	The Canadian Ministers who have for some time	
made a Christian, and having now attained the	the reproach of apathy which has been so often	Faford, £1 53; Smiths Fall, J Shanks, £1 153; Salem	been in England were to sail, on their return, last	
age of reason, the Roman tribunals have declar-	and generally heaped upon them, to lose no time,	U.S., T Loobey, 5s; Norton Creek, T Gorman, 12 6d	Saturday. Their arrival may therefore be expected in about a week. Messrs. Caley and Morrison, and	SHOULD bear in mind that GAREAU'S Wholesale
ed that its father has no right to compel it to re-	not a day, not an hour, in proving to the world,	A M'Callum, 5s; New Glasgow, C M'Kenna, 10s;	Blackwell, of the Grand Trunk Railway, arrived some	and Retail CLOTHING, of every size, is now gene-
	and above all to those false friends in Parliament	Cornwall, D M'Millan, 105; S: Andrews, Ott., T Eitzgerald 103: Narrows M Mooney, 63 3d: Toronio	days ngo Transcript.	fully acknowledged the CHEAPEST and MOST
icto which, in the words of the Protestant Li-	who have so often betrayed us, that we will no	Rev E O'Kcefe, 10s; Sherrington, W O'Meara, 5s;	THE NEW COINS We are at length in a posi-	COMFORTABLE offered for Sale in Montreal.
	longer be trified with ; that we know our rights as	Morrisburgh, Rev J R Mend, 10s; St Isadore, Rev	tion to give some reliable information respecting	
turgy above cited, "it has been grafted" by	freemen, and our duties as Catholic parents; that	Mr Truden, 21 1 is ou; Frost vinage, I Lawlor, is 6d;	the promised coins for Canada, so much talked about, but so long in coming. A small case, con-	advertisements, to persuade intending Buyers to visit
baptism. The child has, therefore, been placed	we are determined to have the one, and to per-		taining specimens, has been sent to the officials,	the PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE: for hun-
in a Christian educational institution to be brought	form the other, at all hazards; that we have		with a view of which we have been favoured. They	dreds of customers on every side bear witness that the great principle of that celebrated establishment
up in the faith of its baptism ; the Jewish parent	drawn the sword, and will not sheathe it again, un-	A Grant, 5s; St Sylvester, J R O'Sheridan, 5s; St	consist of twenty, ten, and five cent pieces in silver,	is to afford the utmost satisfaction to all persons,
meanwhile having, if not altogether unlimited, at	til we shall have thereby won for ourselves and our	Marthe, Rev Mr Loranger, 155 71; L'Islet, Rev Mr	and a one cent in bronze. The last mentioned is somewhat smaller than a British half-penny, and of	without exception.
least constant and easy access to his Christian		Delage, £1 2s 6d; St Gregorie, G A Bourgeois, £1 5s.	a brighter colour, some white metal having been	IP Now is the time to obtain the GREATEST
	cation."	Per Rev J B Proulz, Oshawa-P Wall, 10s; Whit-	mixed with it in order to bring it up to the required	BARGAINS ever known in Canada; and the Im- mense Stock of CAEAF CLOTHING now on hand,
counds. These are the summe more of the case.		by, D Maher, £1.	value. On the one side is a beautifully-executed	from which purchasers can choose, exceeds in value
In order however better to understand the	MINISTERIAL CHANGES Rumours, some-	Per J S M'Dougall, Cornwall-Self, 15s; Mendola U. S., A M'Dougall 15s.	medallion of the Queeu; an exact copy of that which appears upon the English shilling. Between two	the sum of
value of the outcry that has been raised by the	what of the vaguest, have long been rife of ap-	Per M Heophy, Kemptville-B M'Cahill, 5s.	rows of beading, the words, "Victoria Dei Gratia	THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Protestant and Infidel Press of Europe and Ame-	proaching changes in the composition of the Cabi-	Per Rev C Wardy, New Market-J Nelson, 55	Regina Canada," are placed round the circumfer-	TEP Parties have the privilege of returning articles
rica, against the action of the Roman tribunals,	net; and have at last, in the columns of the	B Lec, 55.	ence of the coin. The Obverse is ornamented with a wreath of maple leaves, and the words "One cent,	within twelve hours after Sale, if not suitable, at the
one other circumstance is worthy of being noted.	Transcript of the 16th inst., assumed a definite	Per J A Butterfield, Norwood-D Murray, 53. Per J Doyle, Aylmer-B Daly, £1 53.	1858." The silver coins are alike in design. The	PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE.
The child itself, whose age is variously report-	form.	Per M O'Leary, Quebee-J Lane, £1 2s 6d; J M'-	twenty cent pieces is a little smaller than the Eng-	Montreal, Nov. 18. 1858.
	According to our cotemporary, Messrs. Mac-	Kenzie, 153; Rev Mr Colfer, £1 78 6d; T M'Elroy,	lish shilling, and the ten and five cent pieces the	for the for the for the the the the
ed-sometimes it is put down at fourteen years of			same size as the American coins of like value. The silver differs from the copper coin in design. The	н н н н н н н н н н н
age, sometimes at eight-is at heart a Christian;	to retire from the Ministry; and their places are	Ladriere, £1 55; Rev M Poulliot, 125 6d. Per R T Wilkenson, Cornwall—Est. of late Mrs Y	former has only one row of beading, and the maple	
and earnestly desires to be allowed to grow up in	to be filled up by Messrs Dorion and Holton for	M'Donnell, 17s 6d.	leaves instead of running all round are arranged in	WHERE IS JOHN HALPEN ?
the service of its crucified Redeemer. Now in	Lower Canada, and by Messrs Mowatt and	Per P Murnhy, Burritts Ranids-J Gorman, 10s :	the same way as the rose, shamrock and thistle upon	INFORMATION WANTED of the above; a native
our British tribunals it has been ruled that in mat-	Foley for the Upper Section of the Province-	Per T Griffiths, Sherbrooke—J Doyle, 5s; P	British money, with a crown dividing the one branch from the other. The letter and figure used are	of Askeaton, Co. Limerick, Ireland, who loft Ireland
ters of religion, the wishes of a child whose	Mr. Sucotte becoming Premier under this new	Per Rev Mr Hincks-Rustico, N S. Rt Rev D L	plain, being proportioned to the size of the coin	about 14 years ago, and was said to be at Quebec about 1853. If living, he will hear of something to
	arrangement, which is to be followed by a dissolu-	NeDonald f.1 20 6d	The edges are not milled. Some time ago, the	his advantag by communicating with this office.
guardianship is disputed, are—it the child be of the			initial letters of the words "Fides Defensor" (defen- der of the faith); were allowed to fall into disuse by	Boston Pilot, and other American journals, are re-
age of reason, or of an age when in the eye of the		5s; T Maginn, 5s. Per J Daley, South Gloucester-M Farmer, 5s; J	the Home anthorities. It is always usual, however,	spectfully requested to copy.
law it could be held morally responsible for its	tion of the Cabinet is inevitable, and that an at-	Kenny 5s	to describe Her Majesty as "Queen of Great Britain	
acts-entitled to serious consideration.	tempt will be made to patch up an alliance be-	Per J Morrow, South Mountain - Self, 5s; M	and Ireland, by the Grace of God," but the inscrip-	MR. VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,
We may remark also as conclusive as to the ani-	twist the actual "Ins" and the more moderate	Kelly 5a	tion upon the new coins leaves us to guess that she is Queen of this colony, for the fact is not stated ; the	ADVOCATE.
mus which inspires our Protestant cotemporaries,	of the "Outs."	Finn, 123 Gd.	word "Canada" being placed in such a way that it	No. 59 Little St. James Street.
, and a construction of the formation of				
ъ	N			

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -NOVEMBER 19; 1858;

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

A private letter from Ireland, of the 25th instant. mentions that Archbishop Dixon and M'Hale; and the other prelates, members of the Board for the Government of the Irish College, in Paris, met in Dublin on the 20th instant, and, after due deliberation, resolved to hand over the direction of that establishment to the Itish Vincintians; and that they have appointed the Rev. Father Lynch Superior, in place of Dr. Miley, set aside by the Propaganda and the civil and spiritual authorities in Paris. As the French and Roman authorities left the removal of the professors and the students by the late Superior and the police undecided, and as the consequence has been the former's own removal from the direction of the College, the prelates who had been requested by the expelled professors to examine their case adopted the following resolution :--

"That this Board, deeming it inexpedient to enter into a review of the extraordinary removal of the professors, the Rev. Messrs Rice and Lavelle, from the Irish College, now accepts their resignation, and, at the same time, desires to acknowledge their efficiency in the discharge of their duties while employed there as professors.

" Dublin, October 20, 1858."

The letter further states that, after a searching investigation on the part of the mixed French commission, of Archbishop Dixon, and of the Propaganda, nothing of a grave character could be alleged against the said professors ; that certain acts of levity are imputed to one of them, a very young man, "which, no doubt," it continues, "could be corrected by verbal admonitions, but that even to him nothing was attributed which merited expulsion, and therefore both the reverend gentlemen were regarded as professors of the Irish College till their regignation on the 20th of October." The letter further says, " The question is not terminated, and it is to be hoped the Irish bishops and priests will be confirmed by the whole proceeding in their love for English law and justice, and the personal liberties secured by them." The offices which the Vincen-tians have now to fill up are those of President, Vice-President, Professors of Dogmatic Theology and Philosophy, Professor of Economy, and Professor of Humanity (Classics). It is to be hoped that the new government of the College will be conducted differently from that which, after frequent dissensions, ended at last in a general revolt of students as well as professors.

I hope, for the benefit of the English Cabinet, that the insinuations respecting its conduct towards Porungal in the affair of the Charles et Georges are not As I have already observed, those statements would not be worthy of notice but for the relations existing between the French Foreign-office and the Russian paper the Nord. The Nord, in its communications, evidently founded on official information, says that our Channel Fleet had by no means received orders to proceed to the Tagus, and that the two ships anchored before Lisbon were not sent there to encourage by their presence the resistance of Portu-gal. Can it be that they were sent to co-operate with the French men-of-man, and, if necessary, open their fire upon Lisbon ? The Nord " congratulates France on having succeeded in gaining over to her side that Power (England), for it is clear, from the admissions of the Portuguese papers, that the Count of Lisbon counted on the effective support of her powerful ally ;" and it further says, "it is impossible to address the same compliment to the Cabinent of St. James's, to whom it was so easy to spare its flag the by no means brilliant part it has been made to play in the solution of this affair.

On the faith of its "third correspondent," the Nord says that "all those demonstrations had been arranged with the French Government on the de mand of Lord Derby, who thought he owed this satisfaction to opinion in Eugland, and by this means hoped to elude any questions in Parliament."

Conduct such as that imputed to Lord Derby's Government is too discreditable to be believed, even on the authority of this semi-official paper. It is not credible that a small power like Portugal, after having made a stand against the slave trade in so honorable a manner, could be made the sport or the victim of a private understanding between the French and English Ministers. That an opportunity should be eagerly seized on to mortify England is not improbable, but that English Ministers should be a party to their own humiliation is inconceivable. The

dication of great confidence in its own strength by the Government. The Moniteur de la Floite has the following

M. Pellerin, Vicar-Apostolie of Northern Cochin Ohina, has just written to Paris to inform the Government of the persecutions to which the Catholics have been exposed since June last in the Empire of Annam. He states that be himself hus been for several days in danger of falling into the hands of. the Mandarins' satellizes, and only escaped death by. a miracle. We regret to say that there is reason to suppose that Mgr. Marti, of the Dominican mission, has not been so fortunate. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly was to have left China with part of his fleet on or before the 20th of August. About the same date the French man-of-war La Dordonge, and another transport with Spanish troops, were to set out from Manilla, a third vessel, with the rest of our allies on board, was to leave a few days later. It is calculated that the expedition must have arrived by this time, and hoisted our flag on the walls of Tou-

rane." A Paris correspondent of the Nord states that numerous French missionaries, men and women, have left during the last few months. Ten members of the Society of Mary have left for New Calcdonia;a bishop and ten members of the same society, for the Oceanic missions ; thirty-oue members of the Society of Picpus for Tabiti, Sandwich Islands, Valparaiso, Santiago, Lima, &c. ; two monks and two nuns for North America; and twenty-one priests of the Society of Foreign Missions, for China.

The Journal de Bruxelles says :-- "At half-past twelve on the night of Tuesday a loud explosion was heard in the College St. Michel, Rue des Ursulincs, which is occupied by the Jesuits, and it turned out to have been occasioned by a fulminating bomb having been thrown at a window on the first story .--Another bomb was picked up. Attached to it was a small bladder, which, from the smell, appears to have been filled with spirits of wine. Public rumor affirms that the object of the person who threw the bomb was to set fire to the college."

The Pays publishes the following :- "A circum stance has just occurred to which the state of affairs in India gives so great an interest that it ought not to be overlooked. There exists a vast empire to the south of Bengal, which the English several times endeavored to dismember, and from which they tore some fragments after a long and sanguinary war, which ended in 1855. This state is the Birman Empire, a vast country which comprises a territory nearly 2,800 kilometres in length, and 900 kilometres ic breadth, and the population of which at present exceeds 8,000,000. It possesses, likewise, a numerous marine composed principally of gunboats, in-tended for the defence of the rivers. They are solidly built, well armed, and perfectly adapted to the nature of the country. In the beginning of 1857, 15 months after the conclusion of the pence, the Go-vernor-General of India scat an Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Birmah, to ascertain his intentions as to opening fixed relations. The Emperor received the Envoy, loaded him with presents, but declared that he would not maintain constant diplomatic relations with the British Government. and that he could not allow an Ambassador to remain constantly at his court. Matters remained so at that time, but in the mouth of August last, in cousequence of the serious aspect of affairs, the Governor-General thought it expedient to try a new appliention, and to send envoys to Amarapoora, commissioned to renew the proposals of the British Government. These envoys completely failed, like the first, the Emperor of Birmah wishing to remain perfectly free in his relations with Great Britain. This fact, under existing circumstances, is worthy of observation."

I cannot say whether the foregoing is from the famous "Calcutta correspondent" of the Paus, or from the porson the anagram of whose real name is D'Orgoui.- Times Correspondent.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times writes :-The news that the Portuguese Government has consented to restore the Charles et Georges, and to liberate her captain, has created a very disagreeable impression here. It was so evident to the Austrians that right was on the side of Portugal, and they had so fully expected to hear that the British Government had intervened in her favor, that they are somewhat inclined to doubt whether the Lisbon despatch, which appeared in the Moniteur of yesterday, is perfectly correct. The policy of Lord Malmeabury in this matter is very severely animadverted on, and, in my hearing, Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs has been accused of truckling to France. The official organs of the press say nothing of the quarrel between France and Portugal, but the Presse, the most independent of the Vienna papers, thus expresses its opinions on the subject :---"The Monitcur announces the new triumph of the French policy of intimidation, but without stating that the controversy is entirely at an end. We must therefore conclude that the question relative to the indemolification is still pending. As the Portuguese Government must have held counsel with the British Cabines, we are curious to learn whether the Charles et Georges was conditionally or unconditionally surrendered. If the ship was conditionally surrendered Portugal was right to yield, but if the reverse was the case, the humiliation arising from such an unsatisfactory solution of the matter will fall with crushing weight on the British Cabinet. If France acknowledged at Lisbon that she had gone so far that she could not with honor retreat, and if she promised to revise her laws relative to the import of free negroes, the Tory Cabinet can justify its policy to Parliament. But if the Charles et Georges was unconditionally surrendered, the British Government will find it extremely difficult to clear itself of the charge of having left the special protoge of England in the lurch, and of having indirectly sanctioned the slave trade under a new form. We repeat that, if the Charles et Georges was surrendered without any conditions having been made, the English nation will have a right to accuse the Derby Cabinet of having disowned one of the noblest traditions of British policy, and of having displayed a want of true Brit-

SPAIN. FITLO REMARCE NORMANDA J. OF 15 Spain is in a fair way of having her hands full. She is preparing an expedition against the Moorish pirates of the Riff-a formidable expedition, consist-ing, it is said, of 10,000 men ; and another against Mexico, which will be a very expensive, and, it may be, a very disastrout affair. Of the latter, the ships for the transport of troops, have already sailed .excopt one, which is detained at Cadiz by stress of weather. How far the Spanish treasury can stand such drains as these remains to be seen, but judging from the outcry which was set up about the cost o the Queen's autumnal trip into the provinces recenty, the state of the Exchequer is not healthy enough to justify needless extravagance.

RUSSIA.

A dispute is said to have arisen between Russia and England. According to the Trieste Gazette, an Ionian subject of Great Britain had been appointed Russian Consul at Prevess, and on applying at the British Consular office in order to have his passport attested, he was arrested, his house searched, and papers taken away from him. Representations have been made to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in London, and redress demanded. As is usual in such cases, it is probable that the matter will be arranged by the disavowal of the act of the Consul, should it transpire to be indefensible, and the award by the British Government of an indomnity to the injured Russian Consul.— Weekly Register.

A correspondent to the Prussia Gazette announces that it is in contemplation to unite Europe with America by means of an electric telegraph across the Russian possessions in Siberia and America.-From Portland, at the mouth of the Columbia, in the Pacific, to Moscow, is only 2,000 miles, which is not a very great distance, when it is considered that in America the lines of telegraph extend to 7,000 .---The letter states positively that this project will be carried into effect. We have reason to believe that the line of telegraph from St. Petersburg to Moscow will be extended to Kiachta, by which means news might be received from Pekin in a week. Should this be done, all the nations who have relations with some time past found it convenient to honour the China will be forced to have recourse to this line as being the shortest means of communication.-In-valide Russe.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY WITH CHINA.-The Times ays that this document deserves to be amongst the highest order of diplomatic papers. It consists of only twelve articles. The second gives to every Russian agent at an open port a right of direct communication with Pekin, and provides for the passage of Russian envoys by land or sea by any route they choose up to the capital. The ninth stipulates that a convention shall be held to settle the conterminous frontier of the two empires. The tenth emancipates the Russian ecclesiastical mission at Pekin from all its previous conditions of Chinese control. The eleventh provides that a regular postal service shall be established between Pekin and Kikinhta, a city on the frontier north-west from Pekin, and in a line between that city and St. Petersburg, for the communication between the governments as well as for the wants of the ecclesiastical mission at Pekin. It is stipulated that the Chinese couriers shall perform the to and fro service between Pekin and Kikiahta at least once a month, and shall make the transit in fifteen days; moreover, it is agreed that every three months a convoy shall make the transit between these points in a space not exceeding one month :and this convoy shall be equal to the convoy of every kind of effects. The only remaining article consists of the favored nation clause, whereby Russia adds to the special stipulations which she alone can use all the general advantages which have been fought for and negociated for by England and France.

POLAND

PERSECUTION OF ROMAN CATHOLICS IN POLAND .-The Gazette de Posen says :-" The following events have taken place in Lithuania. In the Russian Government of Grodno, circle of Wolkowsky, is a crown village of about 150 houses, the inbabitants of which were converted by force to schism, and had received a very greedy pope, who shamefully plundered the peasants every time that they had need of religious ministrations. Indignant at these proceedings, the peasants resolved to return to the Catholic Church, without asking leave of the Government, and went with this object to the Ecclesiastic Oleudzki, a resolute old man, who, regardless of the menace of the Government, received them into the Church. When the Russian clergy heard of this a prosecution, which is still going on, was instituted ; meanwhile, to re inte to obeutence the Governor General Nasimoff sent a detachment of troops, his aid-de-camp Popow, and some police, to the spot. All the inhabitants of the village, without exception, have been beaten with rods. One hurred and odd peasants, three of whom died during the torture, received each 600 strokes of the knot. The Ecclesiastic Olendzki was already dead from natural causes, but the Dean and his Vicar were taken to Wilna, and treated in a revolting manner. They were threatened to be sent to Siberia, and were ultimately delivered over to the tribunal. The metropolitan, who was at Wilna, received from General Nasimoff the written order to expel them immediately, and this order was executed without sentence of consistory, without respect for canonical law."

treated. Some confirmation of this assertion is highly desirable. desirable. While upon the subject of India, we may refer to the fact stated elsewhere; that the British Government have no intention of erecting any additional Protestant Bishoprics in India, a determination founded upon principles of prudence and foresight, but not likely to conciliate some of the apporters of the present Administration .- Weekly Register.

EUROPEAN LIBERALB .- There is no intelerance in the world equal to that of the toleraut man, the man of universal philanthropy and benevolence. He is personally insulted and wronged whenever other ideas than his own are driven across the path of his orbit, for he considers the whole movement of human affairs only as illustrations of his principles, whatever they may be. If the man of toleration is also irreligious, which is almost always the case, the tyranny he practises, or labours to practise, becomes insupportable. In his neighbourhood life is a burthen, and social dutics become irksome impossibili tics, because of the one idea to which he has surrendered his aflections, as well as the small amount of understanding which is the ordinary property of such a man. While he prates about largeness of mind and wide views, he contracts the miserable knowledge he may possess, and reduces it within still narrower limits. Nevertheless, he is still the man of large views and advancing progress, though in practice the greatest retrograde within the circle of his friends, inless they are all men of like views with his own.

The men of progress and enlightenment, the men who are above superstition and prejudice, in short the men who are the natural guides of the human race, if we take their own account of themselves, have within the last fortnight distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner within the city of Brussels. That favoured town is the refuge of men whom the presence of the police drives from other cities, and is in some degree more famous than London for the residence of distinguished men, to whom the charms of home are denied. Learned Frenchmen, professors of universal knowledge, have for capital of Brabaut with their presence, and the police of the city know a good deal about Parisian celebri-ties, which those celebrities would not willingly see

in print. The present Whig Ministry knows more, but it cannot turn round upon its friends, and is therefore obliged to tolerate what it would gladly banish out of sight, so long as it is in power. But that cannot be. The men of light and progress must be endured, and their deeds connived at, because of the unpleasant revelations which too many of them could make if they were driven to extremities. There is in Brussels a house in the lower town where a few Belgians live together, as it was imagined under the protection of the law, but that was a mistake. They were really outlaws, and might be destroyed, it seems, by the first strong-minded man who was above scruples on the matter of murder. The Belgiaus in question were Priests, and also Jesuits; that being the case, it was thought proper to make short work of it, and get rid of them by a Gunpowder Plot in the dead of night. The instruments of destruction were prepared by men, apparently well dressed, of the better order of society, and brought about midnight, when all was still, to the door of the house, and then and there exploded. Happily, no deaths occurred, and the agents in this | they have not found attendance convenient in their work of destruction failed in their object. The police, of course, were absent, and the villians disappeared sented by Sir Culling Eardley and a Scotch Lord of in the darkness, out of which the Government has Session. The consequence is-though we do not not yet brought them forth. The plot was unsuccessful, and half a dozen Priests were not blown into this conference of British Christians may be considerthe air. They escaped for the present, but nobody doubts that the experiment will be repeated. As- by respectable Dissenting Ministers. But, however sassination has become a familiar idea, a portion of the machinery by which continental Whigs carry on looked through the speeches in order to satisfy ourthe war against the order of society, and for the general improvement of mankind.

murder wholesale a congregation of Priests in Brussels springs out of the school of anarchy and disorder which goes by the name of Free Masons. The continental lodges are nothing but organised conspiracies against all men who do not belong to them, but especially against Priests. The Jesuits have the high honour of being chosen for the foremost victims; when they shall have been destroyed, the other orders must follow, each in its turn, and then the Secular Priests; when these shall have been exterminated. the cause of progress will require the sacrifice of every layman who believes in God, and who hopes to save | tian world was in great danger from infidelity on his soul. There can be no peace between these murthey ha ' man who hate

use of gunpowder, and the failure of their plot may be attributed to the fact, that they were only begin. ning to reduce to practice the theoretical knowledge

they possessed. Knowledge may be very harmless in a man of five thousand a year, because, generally speaking, he has something to do which diverts his attention from the cultivation of science, but somehow or other it does not soften the manners of those whose sole possession is their knowledge. These men become very great savages, tyrannical in authority, and cruel to those upon whom they can trample, as they think, with impunity. They refine their minds, but they also refine their conscience, and destroy whatever of humanity belongs to them. Their speculations are absurdities, and their practical deeds injurious. They are believed to have corrupted the Thames by the ignorant, and if they do not take great care they will be held responsible for the sudden deaths that occur. They may create a general panic among us, the uninstructed, for it is really too much to expect of us that we should rest quiet while our houses may be blown up in the dead of the night, and ourselves or our friends murdered, without a warning, when sleeping calmly in our beds .- Tablet.

THE TIMES " POKING FUN" AT THE "SWADDLEPS." -A gathering of the "saints" at Liverpool, after the fashion of our " Anniversary Meetings" provokes the following profane remarks from the Times, whose editor is evidently a "vessel of wrath :"-

"The Social Science gathering at Liverpool is ancceeded by a 'Conference of British Christians,' on the principle, we presume, of grace after meat. We avail ourselves of this reference to a general law in case we should not be able to discover any particuhar or special reason for this latter solemnity, with its ethnological title. We talk of the 'British Lion' the 'British Oak,' the 'British Trident;' but a meeting of 'British Christians' sounds rather quaint and primaval, though, if pressed, we can give no theological reason against the juxtaposition. These phrases are matters of association and fancy. We know perfectly what ' British is, and what ' Christian' in and yet at the first sound of this combination re should be apt to ask, 'who are those 'British Christians' that are meeting? Are they a new sect? Do they live under any particular rule ? Have they any remarkable rites ? Is there anything Druidical about them? Do they dress like other people?' We are aware that all such questions would in two seconds be answered abundantly to our satisfaction, and that those British Christians who are holding a conference at Liverpool have no peculiar badge, no characteriatic costume, but are simply a number of very respectable and zealous gentlemen of different religious de. nominations, who, for some religious purpose or other, are meeting together and making speeches. But, now that we understand who they are, the next question is, what are these excellent persons meeting for? We observe, by the way, that, though a long list of noblemen, members of Parliament, baronets, and gentlemen declare in the original notice that, believing that the circumstance of the world render an Assembly of British Christians very desirable at this time, they consider that it will be serviceable to the cause of God for all such persons us can make it convenient to do so to be present on the occasion, own case, but have left the aristocracy to be repremention it in the least in the way of reflection-that ed to be substantially composed of a number of highthis may be, what is the meeting about? We have solves on this point, and we must confess it is not made very clear. We have many admirable senti-It is perfectly well known that this conspiracy to ments, many sublime hopes expressed, much valuable mutual exhortation, mutual edification, mutual congratulation, spiritual complimenting-all appearing to announce some object; otherwise, why should they all come to Liverpool to make the demonstra should tion ? But the object nowhere exactly appears. Dr. Raffles thinks that 'momentous occurrences have taken place in every quarter of the globe all loudly calling for Christian union.' The Rev. Daniel Age thought ' there never was a period of the Christian Church when there were greater interests at stake. The Rev. George Smith thought 'that the Chris-

the one hand and Popery on the other.' The lirv.

Nord is perhaps too confident in supposing that this transaction will be passed over in silence by Parliament. I am assured that his Imperial Highness Prince Napaleon has sided with Portugal in this case both against the Foreign-office and the Marine Department. The impunity granted to the Charles et Georges will of course encourage other slavers, and we may now expect them in shoals on the coast of Mozambique, and whenever such cargoes can be got, well fitted up in all that is requisite for the trade.

The Minister of Marine has, by a telegraphic des-patch, authorized Admiral Lavaud to place scamen belonging to the Imperial marine on board the Chales et Georges, and to bring her to France.

The following, in the shape of a foot-note appended to the article in the Times of Tuesday, appears in Galignani's Messenger of to-day :-

"We are enabled to state positively that the demands of the French Government were purely and simply complied with, without any protest on the part of the Portuguese Government, and that the amount of the indemnity to be paid by Portugal has been left to the French Government to decide upon. -Rditor of Messenger."

I should like to know where did the "Editor of Messenger" get the information he so " positively" states? Was it from the Portuguese Government ? Whether the Portuguese Government has presented a formal protest against this act I cannot say.

The surrender of the vessel could hardly be otherwise than "pure and simple" under the high pressure applied to the Portugnese Government; and its demanding that the indomnity should be left to arbitration would be tautamount to an admission of the right of the Austerlitz and Donawerth to seize the ship. The indemnity may be extorted by the same means; and the payment will be just as " pure and simple" as the surrender was. It is stated here that when the ship was given up the Portuguese Government presented a note, couched in very energe tic terms, to the French Minister at Lisbon, which. however, he declined forwarding to his Government. I cannot yet say "positively" whether this is the ·C882.

The Monitcur announces that the journal entitled the Correspondent has been seized for an article by Connt de Montalembert on England and India, and that prosecution is to be instituted against the writer and publisher, who are accused of attacks against the principle of universal suffrage, the authority which the Emperor is invested with by the Constitution, and the respect due to the laws. They are further charged with attempting to excite the people to hatred and contempt of the Government, and endeavoring to disturb the public peace. The article in question contains strong language. In one place the Count says :---

" Finding the foul marasmus creeping over me, my ears tingling with the low tittle-tattle of ante-chambry and the calls of functics who think we are their dupes, suffocated by the servile and corrupting minsmata of a loathsome atmosphere, I left France for England to take a bath of fresh air."

In another place he says :--"Returning to France, I find in L'Univers, 23rd May, 1858, parliamentary government styled a farce, with scenic decorations. Happy country and happy clergy, whose organ gives such sound information in such decorous phraseology."

The prosecution of so distinguished a man as the Count Montalembert was expected to produce considerable excitement, and it was regarded as an in- | capital.

ITALY.

sh courage."

The Times Paris Correspondent communicates a letter from "an Italian Friend," writing from Piedmont, from which we make the following extracts :---

"The Fiedmontese propagandism is extending throughout Italy, in consequence of the fusion that has recently been effected between the various political parties. This fact is of the highest importance for all. The curse of Italy hitherto has been its disunion; but now I am enabled to inform you that Moderates, Constitutionalists, Democrats, and dissenting Mazzinians, have all come to an understanding, and are united under one banner, namely, national independence, with the supreme direction of Piedmont. This mot d'ordre has gone throughout the Peninsula, and it is received everywhere with enthusiasm. You will therefore not be astonished to learn the great excitoment of the public mind, but particularly in Central Italy. The affairs of the East also exercise a certain influence here; every one looks forward to the moment, pot perhaps far distant, when the Adriatic, the Italian Peninsula, and the provinces of European Turkey will be the theatre of serious events. In Turkey, as you are aware, the fermentation rises every day. It is a cause of uneasiness to more than one Government; it explains why Austria, instead of adopting the reforms which the Archicuke Maximilian meant to introduce in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, appears now bent on re-establishing the military system in these provinces. It is said that the army of Italy is to be reinforced, as also the garrisons of Bologna and Ancous, the two cities of the Roman States which are still occupied by the Austrians. It is known that France is to augment her garrison at Rome, to the great regret of the Pope, who hoped that the French would quit his

SWEDEN.

The Tiden, of Stockholm, relates another case of religious persecution in that country :-" A person named Hejdenberg, of Elftdalh, thought fit in 1856 to abjure Lutheranism, and to adopt the Baptist form of worship, and he thought his new creed. For the abjuration and teaching he was brought to trial before the Royal Court of that town. As, however, it appeared that he had not received from the clergy the 'warnings' which are required to be given to abinrers, he was acquitted on the first charge; but as, with respect the second, it was shown that he had on a Sunday held a meeting and expounded the Scriptures, he was declared guilty of violating the law on conventicles and of 'profaming the Sabbath ; he was accordingly fined 69 rixdalers. He appealed to the Supreme Court at Stockholm, but the condemnation was confirmed. He very recently presented a petition to the king for pardon, but it has just been rejected."

INDIA.

From India we have a short telegram conveying three days' later news than that given by us last week. The news consists of a brief notice of a battle fought with the rebels in Oudo. It seems that some 3,000 of the enemy had posted themselves on an island of the river Gogra, where they were attacked by a company of Hodson's horse, with two companies of Europeans and a native contingent. The effects of this onslaught are stated to have been most severe; no less than 1,000 of the enemy being reported as slain, including two of their leaders. The Artiliery prevented their escape by opening a murderous fire upon them. In Central India preparations were being made for again attacking the Gwalior force at Seronge, and it seemed likely, from the disposition and arrangement of our troops, that another encounter would shortly take place. The Times states that the Proclamation which was to announce the assumption of the Government of India by the Queen was drawn up, and desnatched from this country some weeks since, and that intelligence of its arrival in India may now very shortly be expected .---The same journal also makes a statement with reference to a report which was circulated last spring, and which, at the time, produced a most painful impression. It will be remembered that it was stated, and ourrently believed, that the Ranco of Jhansi had sent two persons to treat with the British Authoricontrary, seized and immediately hung. Our conin the report, but that the messengers wore well veries in the arts. Be this as it may, they knew the They will find that with all this talk of union prople

derers and any own views of the world, and if they can they will compel their fellow-creatures to do as they have done and fall headlong into the bottomless abyss of crimes other.' Sir Culling Eardley alluded ' to the opening into which they have so deliberately consigned themselves.

The Jesuits in Brussels were quiet men, some of them occupied in writing the lives of the Saints, as held very peculiar.' Love is to be our element,' continuators of the Bollandist Acta. Others were says the Chairman ; 'We are all brethren,' says employed in preaching and hearing confessions, none of them "meddled with politics." In another house on the opposite side of the street, dwelt others who were occupied in a school or college, but these were not directly aimed at. The murderous villains laid their plots for the extermination of the preacher, confessor, and biographer of Saints, sparing for the pre-sent the professors and the innocent children confided to their care. Nevertheless, there is no doubt tric Telegraph Company at New York had offered in that the real object of attack was the college, where the rising generation is brought ap to believe in God. The scheme was well contrived, for the attempt will carry fear into private families, and perhaps cause them to withdraw their children, while others will hesitate, before they will expose their sons to be murdered at midnight by the "friends of light," advo-cates of progress and preachers of toleration. The Jesuits gave better instruction to their scholars than the unbelieving men who teach in the Free University founded and supported by the Free Masons, or even the Universities of the State, where too many of the professors scoff at religion and abstain from the Sacraments. The Jesuits owed the government nothing. for they are not even recognized, otherwise than as citizens ; they have no privileges or immunities, and yet they are hated with a perfect batred, only because they exercise the liberty which the constitution gunrantees to them in common with the beggar in the subtle luxury of mutual approbation and comuliment. hospital, on the side of God. That is their whole This is, indeed, a more common taste even among and sole crime, and for this the well clad and well fed villains of Brussels determined to blow up their imagine. It is clothed in didactic phrases, and is house with powder.

Literary and scientific men will pass over this iniquity very lightly, and would scarcely grieve if the soothing composition in all these processes analyzed, library of the Fathers had been burnt, and the valuable papers they have brought together had been lost the refined extract or essence we have just mentionfor ever. The true literary man is singularly indif- ed. Is there not, or is it a base calumny to assert it, ferent to the progress of learning, whenever his rivals | a certain indefinite tackling of the religious mind on are in question, and would welcome barbarism in these occasions, pleasing provocatives, and gentle preference to that learning which alone is worth the satisfactions to what Germans call the 'ego' in our trouble of acquiring. They are the genuine descen- nature, -latent ministerings to the human spirit, re-dants of the Caliph Omar, for to them the library of freshing cordials, balmy allusions, and radiant me-Alexandria exists to this day in every monastery mentoes? But we do not attribute any of these mothroughout the world.

At this time, the literary and scientific quacks of this country are pouring forth in halting grammar, copious floods of unmitigated folly about education of promoting union, and diminishing differences by throughout the country, and urging upon every man the necessity and the duty of acquiring knowledge, that he might raise himself in the social scale, and contribute to the progress of his race. They do not know, at least all of them, what they are doing. The advise them to be too sure that this temperate disadvancement of science does not tend to the preserva- cussion of differences they promise themselves will tion of the public peace in Brassels. Oultivated intel- always issue so favourably. It is all casy sailing to lects deal in gunpowder, and promote knowledge by long as people do not talk of their differences at all; blowing up a whole house with its inmates in their so long as they only talk about love, then it is all beds. It was not ignorant men that did this, neither affection, all union, clinging together, brotherly love, ties, and that, instead of receiving the treatment were they poor, or in want. They were to all ap- &c. But let them once get really to talk about their usually accorded to pacificators, they were, on the pearances respectable people, they might have been differences, and they will find that s considerable authors of popular works, mon of learning, popular amount of the pugilistic spirit is still left after al temporary (without, however, giving any authority speakers at scientific meetings, and conversant ge- these demonstrations of affection. They will find it for the denial) now assorts that (there was no truth nerally with modern science and the latest disco not so easy to allay temper and conciliate obstinacy.

Kirkpatrick thought 'they stood between two mighty dispensations-a dispensation of terror on the one hand, and a dispensation of mercy on the of China, and the prospect of Turkey being broksn

up.' The Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Edinburgh, thought the circumstances under which this meeting was another speaker ; 'We must cling to one another,' says a third; 'We must put on the armour of faith, says a fourth. All very admirable and edifying. There can be no possible objection to all this,-bat what is it all about? Why do they all solemnly meet at Liverpool to say that they love one another, and that they should cling to one another, even though, as was announced at the meeting, the Eleccase the wires got right in time, to communicate eractly the same sentiment from an exactly similar meeting held at exactly the same hour at New York ? These are general advantages in the rapid transmission of news, but why it should be supposed an ertraordinary benefit that the Christians of New York should transmit in one moment to an assembly of Christians at Liverpool the intelligence that they loved them, or admired them, or wished well to them, or whatever the message might be, we do not quite understand. Any such relations as could be expressed by the electric wire might, we think, be almost supposed and taken for granted beforehand as existing between these two Christian bodies, without magnetic trausmission. We will not insinuate for an instant that the zealous ministers and pious laymen of the Liverpool Conference meet at all for the purpose of hearing their own voices, or for the truly religious men than they themselves often called 'mutual edification,' 'mutual counsel,' 'mu-

tual comforting and benediction;' but, were the it would be found to contain a certain proportion of tives, however innocent, or at any rate pardonable, to the Conference of British Christians at Liverpool. We will assume that they meet for the general object temperate discussion. In that case we will only caution them against a rock on which they will be very liable to split, though it constitutes in their own eyes the very basis of their Association. We do not

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .--- NOVEMBER 19, 1858.

are s good deal wedded to their own opinions, and sress good deal wedded to their own opinions, are very spit to be touchy, when these opinions are brought in question. They had a sample, and fore-brought in question. They had a sample, and fore-brought in question of the second, day's meeting, when the taito of this on the second, day's meeting, when the taito of this on the second, day's meeting, when the last W. Riggs strongly objected to the Rev. Alfred Bay W. Riggs strongly objected to the Rev. Alfred Bay W. Riggs strongly objected to the Rev. Alfred be the object of the Association. The Dissenting to the object of the Association. The Dissenting to the object of the Association the Dissenting wind, and reminded the Obairman that many Dis-senters had an objection to the introduction of the sectors had an objection to the introduction of the sectors had an objection to the introduction of the setters had an objection to the introduction of the ational element into religion—that is to say; to the prisciple of an Establishment. So, then, when Ohris-isa brothers come really to discuss any differences they fall out. Then the question is raised, ' What is the object of the Association ?' and this man says in the man's only on does not come within the the object of a policion does not come within the that that it and o optimized about the total within the scope of the Association. That is to say, they find that discussion of differences does not answer. But if they do not meet to discuss differences what in the world do they meet for? Do they meet to say-Lore, lore ; we are brothren ; we are British Chrisjans? Do they meet simply to talk of their common ground of agreement? They know all about mon ground of agreement They know all about that without travelling from north and south, east and west, by the railway to Liverpool, to be told it. For, talking about agreement, then, such Associa-For, talking about agreement, then, such Associa-tions as these are unnecessary; for talking about dif-ferences they are unsuitable. We do not object to the discussion of religious differences, --- it is a necesthe discussion of religious dimercinces, -- it is a neces-sary part of our existing religious state, and this dis-cussion is, as a matter of fact, always going on among us; but we strongly suspect that the Press among us, our storage, supplanted the old disputa-lus, in the present day, supplanted the old disputaion, and that people had better put what they have to say into type than attempt to revive an obsolete mathod of expression in the formal experiment of religiocs oral discussion.

UNITED STATES.

CEINOLINH AND LADIKS' BONNETS .- A Protostant puper turnishes us with an amusing illustration of the interminable disputes which grow out of the atunits of Protestants to rule by their rule of faith. At the annual moeting, recently held at Kingsbridge, it appears that Roy. H. Marnott took the opportunity to denounce critoline and the 'shape of ladies' bon-nets, and other "ridiculous fashions." As for bonnet, he said that the Scriptures told them that long hair was given to woman for an ornament, but that the head ought to be covered. Crinoline was condenned, because it was the dress of the French Empress. He concluded by telling the ladies present, if they could only hear what the men said behind their basis, they would abandon both. Of course the la-dies were indignant, and though there was some applans among the men, they found a champion in the Rev. S. Lampen, who could not agree on Mr. Marioti's Scripture grounds, in condemning the ladies, and said that they were not entirely devoted to dress, for if it were not for their valuable assistance the Bible Society, and other good societies, would soon disappear. Here the important question, as we presume, was dropped. Had it been urged any further, is would probably have originated another split in the Protestant faith of Henry VIII, and his pious heirs. As it stands, it is another evidence of the ridiculous uses to which the Bible Society connects that which they call the "Word of God."-Phile-Ashia Catholic Hernid.

ISDIANA DIVOROS CASES .- Our laws regulating directed are the subject of comment all over the eventry, and are becoming a represent to the State. The dockets in every judicial circuit are burthoned with applications for divorces, a large portion of which are mude by persons who were never seen in the State till a few weeks before the setting of the courts, and who disappear within twenty-four hours sher the docrees in their cases are recorded. The docket at the present term of the court in this county contains twenty-two petitions for divorce, some of the parties being entirely unknown here. These stun ain't necessary; for, you see, the cussed critter crees occupy a great deal of the time of the court, ain't dead; she's scooted with another man !". The to the delay of other causes, and to the serious in-jary of other litigents, citizens of our own State, for whose benefit our courts are established and supported .- The Fort Wayno Times complains of the mme evil in the following language :-- 'In this sounty there is a large lot of divorce applications, in behalf of parties who come here for that purpose, conmit perjury as to residence, get divorced, and then go out to deceive some one else. It is an evil sons has been too flagrant."- The New Albany Tribut says there are thirty-two applications for divoron before the circuit court now sitting in that high time that our very liberal divorce laws should he amended ?"-Evanseille Journal. INKENSE COLN CROP IN KENTUCKY .- The Louisville Journal says that the corn crop has never been so large in Kentucky, as the present crop promises to he. It states that there are fields in the blue grass region, estimated at 175 bushels to the acre; while felds promising 75 to 80 bushels, are quite common. In Virginia, the other day, a judge, in charging in virginia, the other day, a judge, in charging the grand jury, vory coolly informed the gentlemen, that as for indicting anybody for passing notes of a best denomination than on one dollar (which is ille-gal in that State), it is all nonsense. "Pretty much everybody does it," said he, "I am free to confess I dait mreated". This is about course to the Horgier do it myself I" This is about equal to the Hoosier judge, who acquitted a rogue of petty larceny, be-emise the liquor in that region was "bad enough to LIFT IN BALTIMORS,-We have in Baltimore some three clubs, or fraternities of rockless and abandoned men, known under the grotesque appellations of "Plug Uglies," "Rip Raps," and "Black Snakes."-These men have no bond of union but the lowest dissipation, and no motive to confederation but riot and bloodshed. At all our elections these last three years these gangs of cut-throats have driven from the polls, with clubs and pastols, all classes of our cilizens, until the franchise has become a nullity.-But their violence has not stopped here. These vile baads boldly promise impunity to any of their number for the commission of any crime whatsoever.-The trial of Friday last proves it. Henry Gambrill was convicted of killing policeman Benton, who was the sole witness against his brother, John Gambrill, acoused of arson. Again, Marion Cropps, on Friday last, killed policeman Rigdon, who was the sole wit ness against Henry Gambrill, just mentioned. Our caergetic District Attorney, Mr. Milton Whitney, who prosecuted the assassin Gambrill on Friday, is is hourly danger of his life. Attempts were made to shoot him as he left the court house. Captain Jamos, Warden of the city jail, had to call in the ald of forty policemen, armed with muskets, to pro-bet the prisoner, Henry Gambrill, from the despe-rate attompts to rescue him after his conviction on prisoner the prisoner attompts to rescue him after his conviction on Friday last, by the ringleaders of the clubs and their followers. These unparalleled outrages would never have been heard of but for the impunity which has attended previous crimes. Look at our criminal re-ords for the last three months. A chief of the "Plag Uglics," named Chapman, entors a drinking saloon surrounded by his myrmidons, demands drink, and refuses to pay for it. The unfortunate barkceper remonstrates and is shot dead by Chapman, who receives three cheers for this atrocious murder. This man is in Baltimore jail, but scoffs at the idea of punishment. Another wretch, named Ford, killed a policeman in a drunken frolic near a year ago, and be is only waiting for a sentence that he may soud up an appeal: Two notorious ringleaders of these clubs, named Houck and Morgan, who instigated the riot and murder of Friday last, and have been fore-

are good deal wedded to their own opinions, and most always in these bloody brawls, have hitherto enjoyed complete immunity, and laughed at the impotence of law and police. One fact more of a long catalogue, and I have done. These preux chevaliers | out a rival. of the Baltimore clubs do not content themselves with assassination merely. That is all very well as a pastime for a dull hour; so they seek to vary this amusement, growing somewhat monotonous of late, with a more practical occupation. When tired of killing they take to robbing. Some, like Chapman; when supplied with drink and tobacco, give lead in-stead of vulgar silver, for payment. Others, how-ever, prefer a more dainty expedient, which has a tinge of the humorous quite refreshing. At any hour of the day or night, you may be stopped by a facetious "Plug Ugly," who informs you that his club intends giving a ball next week, and be presents forthwith some four or five tickets, price one dollar. If, sensible of the honor, you take the tickets and give up your money, it is well; but should you be ignorant of the consequences, and refuse, you are knocked on the head and rolled into the gutter. I appeal to the citizens of Baltimore if this be not the actual condition of our city. I can bring forward the best names to substantiate what I say.-Baltimore Correspondence.

> HOOPS UNDER THE BAN .- The resolution of the Miami Conference of the Church of the United Breth-ren, declaring the wearing of crinoline incompatible with a true Christian's profession, seem to be rigidly onforced by the authorities of that denomination. At a camp meeting of the United Brethren, recently beld near West Baltimore, Montgomery County, Ohio, Bishop Russell forbade any one with hoops on to partake of the Sacrament, affirming that they would not be welcome at the Table of the Lord.-Baltimore American.

A gentleman who was doing well, but wanted to ern State; and in answer to a correspondent, wrote and chapest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared back the following flattering account of the "kid" by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all druggists. ern State ; and in answer to a correspondent, wrote like this country and the people thereof. As for the country, the land is as cheap as dirt, and good cnough; but the climate is rainy, blowly, and sultry. The people die so fast here that every man has his third wife, and every woman is a widow ! As for the people they are perfect Christians. They fulfil the Scriptures to the letter, where it says, 'Let God be true, but every man a liar!' That's a charming section of Uncle Samuel's domain, isn't it ?"

An enterprising travelling agent for a well-known Cleveland tomb-stone manufactory lately made a business visit to a small town in an adjoining county. Hearing in the village that a man in a remote, part of the township had lost his wife, he thought he would go and see him and offer him consolution-a grave stone on his usual reasonable terms. He start-The road was a horrible irightful one, but the agent persevered and finally arrived at the bereaved man's house. Bereaved man's hired girl told the over in the pastur', about two miles." The indefatigable agent hitched his horses and started for the pastur" After falling into all manuer of mudholes, scratching himself with briars, and tumbling ; over decayed logs, the agent at length found the be-reaved man. In a subdued voice he asked the man if he had lost his wife. The man said he had. The agent was very sorry to hear of it, and sympathised very deeply in his great affliction ; but death, he said was an insatiate archer, and shot down all of both high and low degree. Informed the man that " what sell him a a grave-stone to mark the spot where the beloved one slept-marble or common stone as he "Haven't you lost your wife ?" inquired the agent. "Why, yes I have," said the man, "but no grave agent retirod.

An American newspaper publishes the following advice :--- "Young men, if you have arrived at the right point of life for it, let every other consideration give way to that of getting married. Don't think of anything else. Keep roking about among the rubbish of the world till you have stirred up a gem worth possessing, in the shape of a wife. Neverthink of delaying the matter, for delays, as well as wild that ought to be dropped. Any man who comes boars, are dangerous. A good wife is the best, most bere for that purpose should be kicked out of the faithful companion you can possibly have by your tity. We have no special reference to any pending application, but in the past the conduct of such per-soas has been too flagrent."—The New the per-transmission companion you can possibly have by your side while performing the journey of life—a dog isn't a touch to her. She can 'smooth your linen an your cares' for you: mend your trousers and above your manners; sweeten your sour moments, as well as your tea and coffee, for you : ruffle, perhaps, your shirt bosom, but not your temper, and instaul of sowing the seeds of sorrow in your path, she will eity, and adds:---"Sixty-four persons, principally residents of other States, wants to shake off the silken bonds of Hymen. Who will say that it is not silken bonds of Hymen. Who will say that it is not you are too confoundedly lazy, or too proud to do such work yourself, she will carry swill to the hogs, chop wood, and dig potatoes for dinner; her love for her husband is such as she will do anything to please him-except receive company in her every-day clothes. When a woman loves, she loves with a double-distilled belovedness; and when she hates, she hates on the high-pressure principle. Her love is as deep as the ocean, as strong as a hempen halter and as immutable as the rock of ages. She won't change it, except it is in a very strong fit of jealousy -and even then it lingers as if loath to part, like evening twilight at the windows of the wost. Get married by all means. All the excuses you can fish out against doing the deed ain't worth a spoonful of pigeon's milk. Mark this: if, blessed with health and employment, you are unable to support a wife, ¹⁴ is the liquid in that region was " had enough to ¹⁴ is any man steal, and under its influence the ¹⁵ birl iself had on one occasion stolen the landlord's ¹⁵ birl iself had on one occasion stolen the land crate your affections upon one object, and don't distribute them, crumb by crumb, among a host of Susanas, Marias, Elizas, Betseys, Peggies, and Dorothies-allowing each scarcely enough to nibble at .-Get married, and have some one to cheer you up as you journey through this lowly vale of tears'-somebody to scour up your dull, melancholy moments, and keep your whole life, and whatever linen you possess, in some sort of Sunday go-to-meeting order."

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

KFA compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is with-

It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. R is not greasy or sticky. It waves no disagreeable ordor. It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest lustre. Il remains longest in effect. It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857. Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.--I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of

your excellent Hair Oil--(Coconine.) For many months my hair had been falling off until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more in-flamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared-the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly atlicted will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. do better, in Kentucky, removed to a farther-west- It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best

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WILD CHERRY AT THE SOUTH.

Our Agent-al Alkens, Georgia, sends us the follow-ing Letter, with permission to publish :-

ATHENS, August 24. Dear Sir : Having been afflicted for more than ten months with Chronic Inflammation of the Lungs, at times very severely, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased about three bottles of Wistor's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of this valuable Balsam, been more free from prezsure for breath and oppression on the Lungs, than I agent that the bereaved man was splitting rails had anticipated, and, indeed, conceive that I will be cured, by continuing its use, of this most disheartening malady. I do most cheerfully tender you this SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW EQOES , acknowledgment, which you will use as your judgment dictates.

RODNEY BURKE,

Waynsborough, Burke Co., Georgia.

GRAVEL AND STOKE.-By this we understand a LIFE AND LABORS OF ST. VINCENT DE officetion of sand-like substance having been lodged PAUL ; A New, Complete, and Carefal Biography. collection of sand-like substance having been lodged in the passage of the urine. When the system is in high and low degree. Informed the man that " what in the passage of the urine. When the system is in By H. Bedford, Esq. was her loss was his gain," and would be glad to a healthy state, this substance is carried off by the ALICE SHERWIN; A Historical Tale of The Days natural passage of the body; but when there is a weakness of any organ, especially the kidneys, they LIFE OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES. By Robert chose, at prices defying competition. The bereaved become incapable of expelling such sandy concretions man said there was "a little difficulty in the way." and consequently they are lodged in the kidneys and consequently they are, lodged in the kidneys, THE RACCOLTA; A Collection of Indulgenced urethra, or the bladder, causing great inflamation to those organs, and great pains and swelling, and great difficulty in voiding urine. 'It has been admitted by many physicians, that Morse's Indian Root Pills are made out of some particular plants which have a wonderful charming influence in dis-solving the substance which has clogged the passage and by their cooling properties, they expel all inflammation, and leave the water passage in an active and healthy state. From three to four of these Pills night and morning, from one to two weeks, will decide how this dreadful disease is to be treated, and as they remove the cause of every kind of disease, it is utterly impossible for them to fail in curing the gravel, as they unclog the passage, and leave the parts in a ! healthy and lively condition.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all deal-

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

M. C. Really will attend the Commercial and Mathematical departments.

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Mn. KEEGAN wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal that his EVENING SCHOOL (under the Patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien) is NOW OPEN in the Male School-house at ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFINTOWN, for Young Men and Mechanics ;where they will receive Instruction in any of the various branches of English Education, for five nights each week.

Hours of attendance-from 7 to 91 o'clock, P.M. Terms very moderate. Apply to ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher.

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PHILADELPHIA.

to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent. Montreal, October 8, 1858.



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and

never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twonty 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 canker in the mouth and stomach.

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One to two boffles are warranted to cure all hunor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure sunning of the

ars and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running ulcers.

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to care the nost desperate case of theomatism.

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Five to eight bottles will cure the worst ease of crofula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one while succedul er day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years ten spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in had cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Sould 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 Rheam, rub it well in as often as conveni-

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

o your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inentor.

For Scales: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surfuce; in a short time are full of yollow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Gintment 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; hy 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,

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

LOST ATLANTIC STEAMERS .- The following is a list of the Atlantic steamers destroyed up to the present time :---

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4.	City of Glasgow Never heard of.
5.	City of Philadelphia. All hands saved.
6.	Franklin All hands saved.
7.	Arctic
' 8,	Pacific Never heard of.
9.	Lyonnais
10.	Tempest
11.	San Francisco 240 lost-460 saved.
12.	Central America 422 lost-170 saved.
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INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PETER HART, and family, who left the town of Granby, County of Shefford, Canada East, eight of Granoy, County of Shehord, Canada Bast, eight years ago, and are supposed to be either in the State of Ohio or Iowa. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his younger Brother, B. Hart; if by letter, address to "Sherbrock, District of St. just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufac-Francis, U. E."

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Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit mo 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 ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing yon, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofuls and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER.

Dear Sir-Wo 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 ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you sore leg; cessary. We feel much pressure that be is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. Josnen, Hamilton, C. W.

TESTIMONY OF A PRIEST.

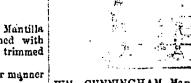
Rov. T. CRAGNON, Assistant Vicar of the Parish of St. Cyprien, Naperville, C. E., states as follows :-He had for many years been the victim of that most distressing of maladics, DYSPEPSY. The digestive organs seemed to have lost all power

of performing their proper duties and his whole system was thrown into such disorder as to make life a burden and almost disable him from performing the services of his holy offices. After each meal a distressed turn was sure to fol-

low; the food seemed to be impeded in its progress and a sensation was felt as of a heavy weight resting upon the breast.

His nights were passed in agony, oftentimes not being able to lie upon his bed, but having to be bolster-ed up that he might breathe more easily i and at times having to get up and walk his room for hours before he could find rest.

We will close with his own words :--- "I was in-duced to try KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY, give you this certificate with a good grace."





tinuance of the same. **37** R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same,

around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for manner in which he has been partonized for the last the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the list received to inform his ensumers that he has made roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impu-rity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.-The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels. From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear. The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted part and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intes-tines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate case and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again Jeturn, and the prospect of a long and happy four and five hun-life will cherish and brighten your days. a Cloth, price only Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. White Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White

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