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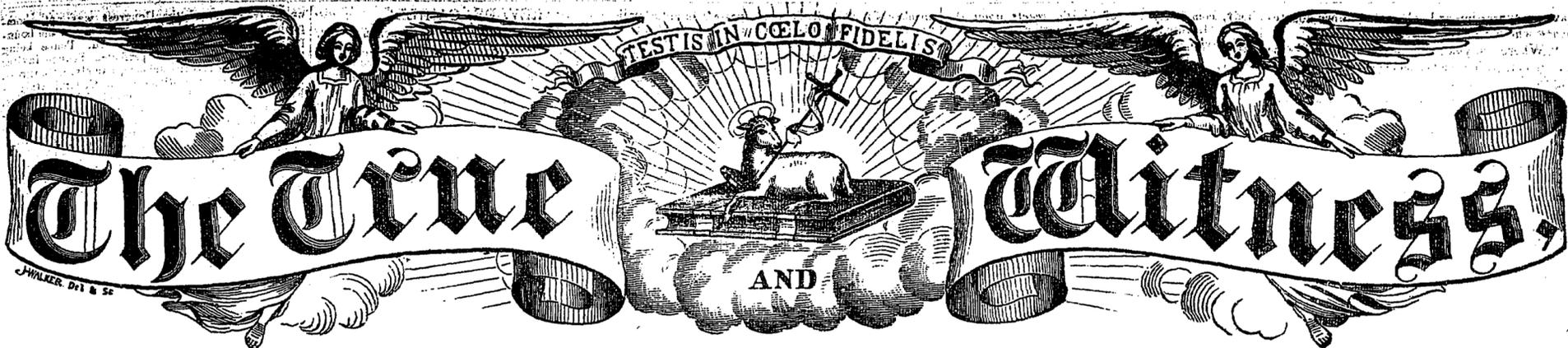
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE LAST IRISHMAN.

(Translated from the French of Elie Berthet, by C. M. O'Keefe, for the Boston Pilot.)

CHAPTER III.

To explain the visit of the priest to the house of the nobleman, it is necessary to observe that Father O'Byrne was a man of talent. When the British aristocracy cannot seduce or enlist talent in their service, they endeavor to neutralize its power; they present it in the enchanted halls of their magnificent palaces with a Circean cup, and lull it to sleep by their graces, favor, and smiles. The longevity of their order arises from this craft.

The O'Byrnes, at one time, were paramount in Leinster. After the invasion of the English under Strongbow, the gallant clan retired from the plains into the bosky dells and beautiful vales of Wicklow, where they reigned for four centuries, in conjunction with the O'Kavanaghs and O'Tooles, to the terror of the foreigners. Under the leadership of their terrible chieftain, Feagh MacHugh, the O'Byrnes, in the reign of Elizabeth, made the English queen tremble for the safety of her colony in Ireland.

During Elizabeth's reign, MacHugh repeatedly defeated the soldiers of England in the valleys of Wicklow. Spencer mentions as the cause of the greatness of MacHugh, "the strength and great fastness of Glenmalur, which adjoineth to his house of Ballincore." In this stronghold he long defied all the powers of England, and made *razzias* into the plain, which filled the city, country, and castle of Dublin with consternation. On one occasion, a large body of English troops, commanded by Lord Wilton de Gray, was utterly routed with great slaughter, in the valley of Glendallough, by the heroic O'Byrnes. On another occasion, after a victory gained by the O'Byrnes over Harrington, whom Essex had appointed his commander-in-chief, the viceroy, to punish the cowardice of the English soldiers, had every tenth man of them put to death. In 1597, however, a descent was made on Wicklow by the then Lord Deputy, at the head of an overwhelming force, and MacHugh was surprised and killed. But he left two sons, Philem and Raymond, who inherited all their father's valor, as well as his zeal for the Catholic faith. The year 1603 is the epoch of the entire destruction and subjugation of the Irish nation, under the English yoke, when, of course, the O'Byrnes submitted, along with the rest.

Among the English adventurers at that time in Ireland, the ancestor of the present Lord Powerscourt was by no means the least cruel, and grasping and successful. Holding a situation in the Castle of Dublin, he managed to force or inveigle the two sons of MacHugh into that redoubtable fortress. Buried in the deep dungeons of the castle, the young chiefs were subjected to the rack, and compelled by the most cruel torments, to sign documents, resigning a large portion of their lands into the hands of the English adventurer who founded the house of Powerscourt. From that time forth the fortunes of the O'Byrnes gradually declined, while that of the Powerscourts swelled, and mantled into a still prouder tide of prosperity. During the wars of Cromwell and William III., every acre was torn from their grasp. William III., gave forty-nine thousand five hundred and seventeen acres to the Earl of Rossmore; one hundred and eight thousand six hundred and thirty-three acres to Lord Albemarle; one hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty acres to Lord Portland; twenty-six thousand four hundred acres to Ginkell, Lord Athlone, whose father was general of his forces, twenty-six thousand five hundred acres to Lord Galway; and ninety-five thousand acres to Lady E. Villiers, a concubine, or favorite of the King. Thus, the estates of the O'Byrnes were divided among the aristocracy, who are everywhere, as a necessary consequence of this confiscation, the deadliest enemies of the Irish race. The rightful owners of the confiscated lands were banished from Ireland, and obliged to take refuge in foreign countries. One of the O'Byrnes settled in Spain, entered into commerce, and became an opulent merchant. Though living under a sunny sky, and surrounded by the splendors of wealth, O'Byrne did not forget Ireland. He taught his children, born in Spain, to consider themselves as strangers in that opulent country, and destined to return sometime to their ancestral land. He even taught them to speak the Gaelic, and although externally Spaniards, in their hearts they were Irishmen.

The O'Byrnes of Spain visited the vales of Wicklow, generation after generation, just as pious Christians make pilgrimages to Rome.—Finally, Fergus O'Byrne, towards the close of the last century, returned to Ireland, and settled in Dublin. He possessed a large fortune, but the fatal issue of the insurrection of 1798, into which he plunged with more ardor than prudence, reduced him to poverty. During the rebellion he was taken prisoner and flung into jail; by the interposition of some powerful friends he was

finally liberated. He spent the remainder of his life quietly in Dublin, married a beautiful lady by whom he had three children, the principal persons in the following narrative.

Richard, the eldest of these children, entered the French army, from which he passed into that of a native Indian prince. Angus, the second son, entered Maynooth, and became a priest, uniting, as he did, the sacred authority of an ecclesiastic with the hereditary respect due to a chieftain, his power among his parishioners was almost unbounded. Julia, the sister, was a good, beautiful, and timid creature, full of modesty and resignation, simplicity and sweetness. She felt no rancor towards the oppressors of her country, yet she was devotedly attached to the cause of the oppressed.

Leaving the house of O'Byrne, we shall pass for a moment into that of their rival, Lord Powerscourt.

The present inheritor of the title was seventy years of age, destitute alike of great virtues and great vices. Lord Powerscourt was the terror of his tenantry—"a village tyrant," passionately fond of dogs, horses, field sports, and "the lancy." He might be said, like most other lords when young, to live in his stables. He was a black-leg. But in exact proportion to his warm attachment to horses, he was cold, not to say indifferent, to his lady—a perfect beauty in her youth—whose days were shortened by his pride, licentiousness, neglect, and malignity. In politics, as in morals, he seemed to have no principles. He slept during a debate, and at its termination, voted with the minister. He was the first to fly from London when the session closed. He hastened to recruit his constitution, and waste his gold in France and Germany, or in Italy—to run his horses on English race courses, or hunt the fox on his Irish estates. Now, however, he was old, tortured, overwhelmed, and crippled by rheumatism and gout; and instead of flying through Europe in a carriage, he found it difficult to traverse his chamber with a crutch.—He had parted with the greater part of his stud, reserving only a few magnificent horses for domestic purposes. Nailed to his chair, and swathed in flannels, he occupied his time in checking his agent's accounts, and fleecing, and grinding, and thwarting his tenantry. His temper, which was in his youth not very sweet, became intolerably and vexatiously sour in advanced life, while, in old age, his lordship was an animated vinegar cruet. To do him justice, the uniform acerbity of his revolting disposition was chequered occasionally by terrible explosions of anger. The quiet but external snarl was displaced by a paroxysm of passion that resembled a tornado, and burst on his family with a loud fury and violence that made every soul in the house shake and tremble, and even the house itself. It was whispered that these diabolical transports had their origin in domestic disappointments. In consequence of the murderous atrocities which the father of the present lord had perpetrated on the people in 1798, God had cursed the Powerscourt family, it was believed, with barrenness. The extinction of the race was to be the penalty of its crimes—it was never to see another male heir.—His sons, blighted by the malediction, which clung to them, like a secret malady, perished in the cradle, while his daughter, Miss Ellen, blooming like a rose, was fated, her father feared, to wither like a flower. This young lady sometimes succeeded in soothing the savage anger or settled morosity of this triangular old lord, when every one else fled in terror from the exasperated roar of the human tiger. He loved his daughter as warmly as he could possibly love any human being—it was something less than his self-love. At his death, in compliance with the aristocratic law of substitution, his estates, his title, his seat in the Upper House, must all pass to a distant kinsman, to the exclusion of Miss Ellen, who received by way of recompense a large annuity. The want of a male heir embittered the existence of my lord, as it had shortened the days of the Viscountess. Not that his kinsman, Sir George, was unworthy of a coronet; the reverse was the fact; for Sir George was a capital shot, could cross a country or bring down his bird as well as any man in the kingdom, and his father, who was likewise a sportsman, had broken his neck in a steep chase. Thus all the qualities which the newspapers adore in a legislator were found in Sir George. Nature, in giving him these propensities, had evidently intended him for a peer. But though Lord Powerscourt naturally admired Sir George, it grieved him that the children of his daughter should not be heirs of his estate. The remedy which Lord Powerscourt proposed for this inconvenience was to marry his daughter Ellen to his kinsman Sir George. This young officer—for he had purchased a commission—was invited accordingly to visit Powerscourt House. Sir George, who was not rich, gladly accepted the invitation. Those flowery and cultivated retreats yielded him a refuge from his creditors, and excellent angling, fowling, and field-sports.

His horses, his bets, his gaming, and his mistresses, had exhausted his resources; but Lord Powerscourt's purse was inexhaustible. When Lord Powerscourt, however, advanced money to Sir George, the noble lender stipulated that the needy borrower should continue to reside on the property. Sir George not only complied with this condition, but even assumed the arrogance and authority of master of Powerscourt. He revolutionized the kennel, reconstructed the stables, altered the equipages, and modified the liveries. Nor was he by any means a stranger to the pretty girls—the handsome vassals on Lord Powerscourt's demesne. He gradually became reconciled to this mode of life. His lordship's palace was more cheerful than the dreary cavalry barracks at Portobello. The pursuit of wild fowl in Wicklow, he began to think, was more desirable than to be himself pursued by his angry creditors in Dublin; and the tranquil beauty of cultivated landscapes, though less exciting, was at least safer than drunken quarrels in a noisy tavern.

Lord Powerscourt was doomed to disappointment. The longer Lady Ellen knew Sir George the more she disliked him. While, on the other hand, the style of her beauty, and the character of her mind were equally distasteful to the military libertine. She felt, instinctively, as a woman only feels, that this future heir of Powerscourt was a shallow, vicious, worthless fellow,—that the imbecility of his character, not the determination of his mind, set limits to the depravity of his nature. The Irish aristocracy resemble some pagan hierarchy. They carefully avoid scandal, and make no noise. Hidden in the parks, gardens, and palaces, they are as vigilant as Argus. The spies of the tyrant Tiberus were not more numerous than those of the Irish lord. He knows everything: he resembles the spider whose threads of intelligence radiate all directions. No one can come into his parish—no one can go out of it without his recognition. He appoints, or—what is the same thing—recommends the magistrates. Every Irish magistrate may be regarded as the pimp, spy, and panderer of the nobleman who appoints him: he is ever ready to run and tell his lordship where a covey of partridges, an ardent patriot, or a pretty girl happen to conceal themselves. The Irish aristocracy being worthless and depraved, appoint men to the bench who are likewise depraved and worthless. The magnificent jails of Ireland are crowded with fine men, and the decaying streets swarm with unhappy women, owing to the officious sycophancy of the pliant knaves who call themselves Irish magistrates—ever eager to fly and gratify the cruel hate or sensual passion of the adjacent aristocrat. All this is done without noise, without suspicion, without scandal! The moment Father O'Byrne came to the parish, Lord Powerscourt, who knew his character perfectly well, determined to cultivate his acquaintance, while Sir George determined to ruin the beautiful Miss O'Byrne.

Father O'Byrne and his young relative had left the village, and were fast approaching the prodigious wall that sweeps round Lord Powerscourt demesne, at a point where a postern door had been practised in the masonry.

"O, Julia," he exclaimed, "I think you have got a key, you said, which enables you to enter these grounds whenever you please—perhaps it will open this door—let us try."

The young lady took from her reticule a small key, which had been presented to her by lady Ellen. The door opened without difficulty, and admitted them into a narrow alley of young trees, which, doubtless, furnished a refreshing shade in the sultry heat of the dog-days, but which was now sparkling with dew, and garnished with the tender foliage of May. Farther on noble and lofty elms decorated the cultivated landscape; and the ground was mantled with the thick, rich, velvety grass, blended with shamrock and distitute of weeds, whose tint has obtained for Ireland the merited appellation of "Emerald Isle." The intruders had only advanced a few steps into the park when they heard, or fancied they heard, the slapping of the door behind them, which they also fancied they had themselves securely fastened. They both turned round, and the extremity of a mantle swept away among the shrubbery, as if some person were hurriedly plunging under the foliage. It occurred to them that this might be some inmate of his lordship's household—some game-keeper or member of the family. They went back and examined the entrance to find it perfectly secured; and then, without further reflection of the incident, proceeded in the direction of his lordship's house.

On obtaining admission to the presence of Lord Powerscourt, they found him in a state of perturbation; he was hobbling through a large and magnificent room, leaning one arm on that of Sir George, while he struck the floor with a large gold-headed cane, firmly grasped in the opposite hand, somewhat like a pavior. His lordship was a small man shaped like a hogshead, with a short neck like that of a bull, and a large

paunch like that of a cook, a red face, which resembled raw beef, and a stoop in his shoulders, as if the weight of his paunch had over-taxed the strength of his narrow back. His fiery visage would have suited a Bardolph, and had you met it behind the bar of a tavern you had respected it. It would be in its place. He trod the luxurious carpet—which sank under his pressure)—as if it were red-hot iron,—and pained him at every pace. Anger on this occasion had mantled a face with crimson, which was indebted to alcohol for its usual dull red. His eyes were glaring with rage, and his lips teemed and trembled with maledictions. The face of Sir George offered a perfect contrast to that of his lordship; he was cool, pale, careless, impudent, and satirical. In person, Sir George was lank and slim, as if nature had benevolently moulded him, to accomplish the difficult task of going down a pump. On his long ungainly body was perched a small head; but his countenance, which was not remarkable for comeliness, had a gentlemanly expression. Occasionally, however, the insolence of the puppy—a mixture of scorn and self-conceit—breathing from his face, rendered his features absolutely hideous. The moment the calm eye of the priest met the inflamed face of the lord, despair took possession of him; his heart sank in his breast; he grew pale—trembled, and wished himself a hundred miles away.

"God give me strength and courage," he murmured, almost perspiring with anxiety, "we are too late—he knows all."

The pious aspiration of the anxious priest was by no means uncalculated for the nature of the circumstances. When his lordship's blazing eye fell on the priest and his sister, he recoiled as if to bound on them. His motion resembled that of certain noxious reptiles which love to surprise their prey, but yet disconcerted when themselves are surprised. The next instant, he advanced upon the strangers; his glittering eyes, like those of the rattlesnake, fixed on the discomposed visage of the ecclesiastic.

"Ho! is this you?" he rudely and bitterly exclaimed, without noticing the salutation of the priest.

"I knew you would come—I always reckon upon the honor of receiving a visit from Mr. O'Byrne, when his rebellious rascals perpetrate an outrage. Well, sir, what have you to say now—have they not committed a dastardly and ferocious assault upon a man who wears my livery—have they not barbarously murdered my servant, McDonough?—eh—perhaps I am mistaken—perhaps they are innocent lambs—eh?"

"I trust, my lord," answered the priest, mildly, "it is not so bad as murder. The man has been certainly wounded in a casual affray. But when he was borne into my house a minute ago, his consciousness returned, and I have reason to believe he is now in a fair way of recovery."

"Ha! ha!" laughed his lordship, (an iron laugh that made you shudder), "he is not injured at all, I suppose? Eh?"

"He is grievously injured, but certainly not killed," replied the priest.

"Sir, I am an honest Protestant, and not a Jesuitical quibbler," roared his lordship. "He is dead or dying—killed, brained, or knocked lifeless! What is the difference? I'd be glad to know? Did they not intend to kill him? Is the conduct of the villains less savage, dastardly, and ferocious? Have they not despised my authority, Mr. O'Byrne? But I am in the commission of the peace," he shouted, "and the moment my magisterial colleague, the Rev. Mr. Bruce, arrives, I shall myself go down to investigate this brutal affair. Then you'll see what you'll see."

His lordship dashed his stick against the ground from time to time, while pronouncing these harsh words, and elicited a sound which blended with the roar of his own voice, made no slight impression on the hearts and the hearing of his pale auditors.

"My object, my lord, in waiting on your lordship," said the priest, "is not to defend the culpable, but to hinder the innocent from sharing their punishment. Let me implore your lordship not to drive them to despair, which, like famine, is a dangerous counsellor."

"If you hope to frighten me, Mr. O'Byrne," replied his lordship, changing countenance, for he was really afraid, "you are destined to bitter disappointment. The sordid rabble who burrow in your squalid hovels will never deter me from doing my duty—alike as a loyal subject and a peer of the realm. They would willingly dip their hands in my blood if they could summon the courage that murder requires. But I know them and know too the good fruits which the Romish religion bears in this country."

"I have not come, my lord, to discuss religious questions with your lordship," answered Father O'Byrne, with dignity; "I bow to your anger when you denounce your guilty tenantry, but refuse to listen when you inveigh against my faith. Come away, sister."

"Nay, nay," exclaimed Sir George, "old

friends must not quarrel about such paltry squabbles. What is it all about? A rascal in very good livery has been trounced by rascals who are much worse dressed. Why, it is very natural. Besides McDonough is very skilful (to give him his due) in curing wounded hounds, and has now a deuced good opportunity of exercising his skill by curing himself. As to those riotous bog-trotters allow me to dispose of them. I'll settle their hash! I'll put one half into the prison for the assault, and the other to the road for non-payment of rent. We must not trouble ourselves about the vermin—nor above all distress the beautiful Miss O'Byrne by our shindy who stands here trembling like a bird!"

"Ha! Miss O'Byrne!" exclaimed his lordship, with an unnatural smile curling his lips, and an air of surprise elevating his eyebrows, as if he had only that moment seen her. "Forgive me if I have not accorded you all the attention which you unquestionably merit: ha! ha!"—laughed the old fox, sneaking the bitterness of his heart with a soothing sweetness of tone—entirely at variance with his language. "His reverence modestly doubted the influence of his eloquence, and wisely reinforced the magic of his tongue with the bright eyes of his sister.—Very good! very good. But Miss O'Byrne considers me as too old and callous, ha! ha! too old and callous ha! ha! She attacks my kinsman who is young and inflammable, ha! ha! 'Tis a wise selection which argues a great deal of experience."

Miss O'Byrne had looked imploringly at Sir George, hence those last words, which being atrociously insulting, were of course accompanied with his lordship's very sweetest smile. The common custom of wrapping the sourest gall of sarcasm in mellow tones of honey, is, perhaps, the strongest proof of thorough scoundrelism. The poor girl felt the poison of the gaily feathered arrow ranking in her susceptible heart. Her fine eyes swam in tears—she filled up and seemed about to cry.

But as he was, Sir George deemed this too brutal—not indeed that his sympathies were tender—but he was a younger man.

"Oh! my lord, this is not gallant, Miss O'Byrne is blushing for your lordship's violence," said Sir George, in an expostulatory tone. "If a victim be positively necessary, pray spare the lady, and direct your just indignation against your humble servant, myself."

The crusty old lord looked for some moments from Sir George to Julia, and from Julia to Sir George. "Very good—very good," he cried elevating his voice on the adverb, with a great air of latent meaning. Then as if remembering himself, he added, "Will my charming neighbor pardon me! I acknowledge myself inexcusable! But we are losing valuable time. Sir George, let us depart; perhaps Mr. O'Byrne and his sister will favor us with their presence—they will see that we can be just."

"Since your lordship permits it we shall be happy to accompany you," said Father O'Byrne—seeing there was a lull in the storm:—"in the confidence that your lordship will show mercy as well as justice to those misguided and miserable people."

His lordship shook his head, and was proceeding to his carriage, drawn up at the door, when suddenly a lady mounted on a magnificent steed came sweeping up to the lawn—her long blue habit floating on the air as she moved. When she had swept up to the door, she managed to slide down without assistance, and with the extremity of her habit in one hand, and her whip in the other, and her cheeks glowing with health, she advanced towards the visitors.

The admiring Sir George, at this display of equitation, could not control his enthusiasm.

"Well done, Nelly! well done!" he exclaimed. "By Jove, I could not handle her better myself. I could not. You're a first-rate horse-woman, by Jove, and no mistake. But who the deuce buckled that martingale?" he cried, in a tone of astonishment, blended with anger—(the accents of admiration were dismissed at once from his voice to make way for those of alarmed reproof)—"I'll lay my life it was Tom Stafford. Never suffer that blunderer to touch your mare, Lady Ellen. Had Queen Mab got angry she might have broken your neck. And by Jove, she had every reason to be irritated with such a martingale as that. Poor Mab!" he continued, rubbing down the mare, and quite forgetting the lady in his congenial admiration of the quadruped.

"The affair had been better done had you been in the stable," said the lady, "for you are unquestionably the best groom in Ireland. But owing to your absence I was obliged to be content with Stafford. *Bonjour mon pere.* Oh! Mr. O'Byrne and my dear Julia—*bonjour*—how do you do?"

Lady Ellen was apparently twenty years of age. In brilliancy of complexion and fairness of skin, she was perfectly English; but her finely arched eyebrows, dark hair, and brown eyes,

gave an expression and character to her countenance which English faces do not possess. "Where are you going, my dear papa?" she exclaimed, with anxiety, seeing the carriage waiting for his lordship. "I am going down to the village—I am going to take measures for the eviction of those cowardly savages who barbarously murdered my faithful game-keeper."

body, completely out of breath, reared upon the ground. Lassitude, arising from exertion, seized upon his mind, and a momentary tranquillity, or perhaps torpor, supervened. "After years of exile, I returned to sound the wounds inflicted on my country," he exclaimed, with a bitter smile, "but find too much employment in sounding the wounds inflicted on myself!" So saying, he wiped the perspiration that bathed his now ghastly face. "Maid courage! the same blow may avenge the wrongs of Ireland and those of my own heart!"

member of it which he does not possess in ordinary times. So, at the (Chicago) popular, provided it does not last long. Already, in the Orlean war, it was only indifference to the wishes of England that the Emperor had given up the occasion to show himself as a General, and thus acquired in the eyes of the soldiers a new claim to unlimited confidence and deference to his will. These motives taken together would have been almost sufficient to explain the war in Italy, the popularity of its cause, and the consequent isolation of Austria, an opportunity, perhaps, rather than a cause. What that coup d'état which certainly no one will deny to the Emperor, he foresaw, or rather he did not shut his eyes to the fact, that a crisis in that country was imminent, and that he who was the first to contribute towards its solution would have the game, more or less, in his hands. Sardinia had placed herself at the head of the Italian movement, had prepared the ground for it, and was ready to move heaven and earth to make it succeed. This opened out a field for new schemes, and brought new motives into play. At the very outset, the alliance of a seign of the Napoleonic dynasty with one of the oldest reigning Houses in Europe was already an advantage not to be despised. Then there was the provincial spirit of the Italians, which offered new chances, perhaps a Crown in Central Italy for Prince Napoleon, or anything else, according to the march of events. All these were motives, not to reckon Orsini, who very likely was not without influence too. But just this assemblage of motives seems to me to preclude the probability of the Emperor trying himself down, except in very general terms, as to any course he would pursue. It was not he who wanted Italy so much as this latter wanted him, conscious as it was of not being able to do anything without his help. Under these circumstances Sardinia and Italy had not much choice, except as they were bid, and to accept the terms which were dictated. Is it likely that a cautious man like the Emperor, who had the whole game in his hands, and who had so many other considerations to consult besides the placement of his cousins, should have stipulated a thing which certainly neither Sardinia nor Italy could prevent him from taking if he was so inclined to do? It was exposing himself to have, at the first opportunity, his little dynastic expedients exposed, without gaining anything except the consent of Sardinia, which surely was not very necessary for him who had the power in his hands.

REV. DR. CAHILL. If the Pope and the Italian Dukes desired a full and appropriate punishment to be inflicted on their rebellious subjects they have these wishes most abundantly gratified in the unfortunate position, social and political, in which these wretched hotbeds of revolution and infidelity are found at this moment. The diminution of the already fallen public slender revenue, the over-taxes to support their new military organization, the social disorders of the landed interests, the prostration of their petty commerce, the total failure of the shopping business, and the cruel domination of a sanguinary mob have made these Duchies into so many earthly hells. The cafes are visited by the lowest rabble spies, listening and watching for a single word of disapprobation against the present order of things, in order to drag the offending victim before a savage mob, or into the presence of a mock tribunal, when imprisonment or banishment are the sure result. Revolution and discord hold the gates of the city, and order and peace are for the moment powerless. The wicked are armed and in garrison; and the good, though in superior numbers, being without the means of defence, are like a flock of sheep in the presence of the wolf. The priests are followed and dogged by Piedmontese emissaries, and insulted and called traitors if they utter a sentence of reproach against these atrocious out-throats. Religion and order, God and man are outraged by the unchained passions of these lawless bands of unprincipled rebels; and every thing at present in these unhappy little kingdoms is dissoluteness, immorality, and beggary. These deluded combinations will soon learn that a calm struggle for Constitutional reform (if necessary) would be preferable to violence and crime; that their own Dukes, and the eternal Pontiff, are better Governors than Prince Carignano or the King of Savoy; and that Antonelli is a more judicious adviser than Mazzini. It would be a libel on a ruling Providence if disorder and irreligion could succeed in forming institutions on the ruins of peace and vice. There is no doubt that the flagrant, flaming excesses committed by these tools of Cavour against Catholicity and the Pope shall soon be checked and extinguished by the united arms of Austria and Naples. An old truth and a new lesson will be thus published to mankind—namely, that the domain of Peter, though often menaced during the past centuries, has never been subdued or even possessed by the enemy; and that, as a historic fact, the storms of Papal adversity have only cleared the skies, invariably and ever ushering in a long brilliant day of peaceful future happiness. Europe, in fact the Catholic world, have beheld this late Italian struggle with a breathless anxiety. The rapid modern transmission of news makes mankind now-a-days, be as it were, the daily witnesses of all earthly transactions; we seem to be looking at both parties in each hostile movement; and our hopes and our fears, and our excited feelings have been, during the last six months, almost as much elevated, depressed, and engaged as if we were active aiding parties in the quarrel. And all have every day decided and admitted that the result, favorable to order or otherwise, was the turning point of the stability or the failure of the rule of Napoleon. It is not the Duchies or the Romagna which were precisely at stake in this instance; no, it was to Napoleon a more personal consideration—namely, whether the Emperor of France originated and executed a war which was to make Sardinia and infidelity triumph, and to weaken Catholicity, and to crush the Pope. Napoleon, I am sure, has studied these stunning alternatives, and will, no doubt, prefer the confidence and the respect of Catholic Europe, together with the throne of Pepin, to the perfidy of Cavour, the ingratitude of Victor Emmanuel, and the contempt, scorn, and the hatred of mankind. His mind is known to no one; but, as it can be guessed at by those near his person, the Pope and the Dukes are secure from insult or spoliation. It is a remarkable fact that some of the greatest changes in liberty and in national decline or advancement have arisen from one casual circumstance from a single, perhaps a trifling oversight; and this remark is as true in science as in policy. A Physician by accident discovered the truths of Galvanism; and of course the Electric Telegraph; a Chemist by a mistake in some metallurgic preparations led the way to Photography; a Mathematician seeing an apple fall from a tree, strayed into the path for the great, grand theory of universal gravitation; the very foundation, the primary bolt and screw to bind together the very framework of creation. It was by some few accidental passages in national work and policy that kingdoms have risen or fallen in the historic page. The writing of an infidel, the arrogance of a woman, the extravagance of a court precipitated the first French revolution and all its disastrous consequences: the imprudent advice of a foolish minister expelled Charles X.; and an irritating decree against holding a public dinner drove Louis Philippe from the French throne. An unexpected storm gave England domination over the Spanish Peninsula by the dispersion and misfortune of the Armada; and beyond all dispute a mistake in the Nile, and a divided French command at Trafalgar laid naval France from that hour to this at the feet of Great Britain. It would be cruel ignorance in any writer to undervalue the courage, the genius, the strategy of the British Admiral; but it is equally foolish to assert that the French had not lost these two battles by admitted accidents. The battle of Waterloo is the last illustration I shall adduce in this place.—Every one who has studied the career of the Duke of Wellington must, as a historian, admit that he was one of the most successful Generals that ever lived: in his whole military career he was never even once surprised or indeed beaten. But at the battle of Waterloo the world now knows that the absence of the General on whom Napoleon relied for relief when the Prussians entered the field, was the cause of the allied victory, and of the French defeat. The successful domination which England thus acquired on sea and land by these accidental triumphs raised her in prestige and in power above the surrounding nations. Her arms, her flag, her possessions, her commerce, maintained by the courage and the union of Englishmen, have had no rival for nearly half a century. The matchless imperial sway, as has ever been the case in all great old nations, led her into arrogance, extravagance, and tyranny. Her fatal hatred and persecution of Catholicity has, these last five-and-twenty years impelled her to make a battledive of Italy to overthrow the Pope; and the cunning and the perfidy of the Greeks during the siege of Troy are more shadows of human deceit and stratagem when compared with the unprincipled conspiracy of Great Britain during this diplomatic siege of a quarter of a century against the power, supremacy, and sovereignty, and jurisdiction of the Sovereign Pontiff. By the universally admitted testimony of all impartial writers, England in this attempt to accomplish the object just referred to, has beyond all doubt brought about the present deplorable condition of Central Italy; and by the same accident by which she has acquired power and pre-eminence, precisely by the same accident she in all appearance is likely now to fall into weakness and decline. In the Orlean war, as history now asserts it, the French armies saw her military deficiencies; and from that moment the Gallic Nation has learned to ridicule her discipline, and to despise her arms. The French Emperor is now the arbiter of the battlefield where English statesmen had so long experimented on Italian allegiance; and people say Napoleon is disposed to make Italy, as much for the purpose of being the sole master of the central part of the Peninsula, as to remove from this agitated convulsed territory the entire interference and influence of England. Whatever may be the result his plans are canvassed, interpreted, and believed. Before the Italian conflict commenced England desired, implored a Congress. From some blundering,

not as yet explained, the Congress was not accomplished. The Emperor crossed the boundary and active hostilities commenced. France being no longer bound, signed and perfected. Peace invites England to her favorite scheme, namely, a Congress, in order to settle the difficulty of Central Italy.—England hesitates, dodges, refuses! This is strange, that the unrivalled Nation which commands all European Nations, should refuse to meet her sister-Nations to settle three or four distressed Nationalities. What can be the reason that the Cabinet that loudly called for a Congress in the beginning of hostilities, should refuse this wise concentration of Royal wisdom now that hostilities have ceased? The scene is now changed! Since the peace of Villafranca, France has made a friend of Austria, has formed a closer friendship with Spain, the birthplace of the Emperor! It has been most kind to Portugal! so that France now, in point of fact, commands a majority in assembly of European Kings! France now commands the consenting votes of Austria, Naples, Spain, Portugal, Bavaria, Russia; and with Prussia and Sweden. England stands in the minority of Prussia and the vote of the German Diet; and private reports express a doubt of Prussia under the circumstances. England, therefore, will not enter the Congress! Yes, will not; not at all—dare not. Hence, for the first time since the death of Queen Elizabeth, England is humbled; completely humbled, beaten, prostrate in her own field of diplomacy! France avowedly now commands the royal majority of Europe in council; and this the first page in the humbled altered prestige of Great Britain! The rest of her story will soon follow! There can be no mistake in the plans of Napoleon in reference to England; for what purpose could his Cabinet order such vast stores of military material, such an increase in their Military Navy, except to meet some accidental rupture with England? I do not assert that the French Emperor desires this rupture; but it is certain that he anticipates hostilities, and will be prepared for them. In fact, he is a true friend to England, to put an end to her interference in other countries, to check her anti-Catholic hatred and her Souper insinuations. France is now the admitted supreme arbiter in European affairs, and will be ready, no doubt, whenever a justifiable occasion presents itself, to meet England in hostile conflict, and to humble in the dust her old but odious supremacy. The Historian who after her death will write her obituary, must in candour say over her grave that her whole career has been one of aggression, spoliation, and bigotry. She has never made a friend of one of her Colonies, or given liberty to her dependents; she made children only of a favored few at home in Albion, but has confined in fetters and in manacles all others who lived under her hand and odious sway. Thursday, Oct. 27. D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE.—Departure of Missionaries.—The West Indian steamer Shannon, which left Southampton on the 17th inst., conveys to the mission three young priests from the Foreign Missionary College. These gentlemen's names are Rev. Joseph Molloy, Patrick Smith, and Michael Naughton. They are destined for the diocese of Roscan, Dominica, and received the holy orders of priesthood at the hands of the venerable Bishop of Meath, on the 15th of August. It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that the Right Rev. Dr. Gilooly, the revered bishop of this diocese, continues in the enjoyment of good health. His Lordship returned on Wednesday evening from Ballymore, where he assisted, with the Right Rev. Dr. Durcan, Lord Bishop of Achonry, at the laying of the foundation stone of the beautiful Church about being erected by the Very Rev. Dr. Tighe, P. P., Ballymore. Our venerated Bishop was received with the most cordial greetings by the Right Rev. Dr. Durcan, and the clergy of the diocese of Achonry, on his recent visit.—Sligo Champion. On Monday last, at the private Chapel of Loretto Abbey, Gorey, three young ladies solemnly renounced the world, and were clothed with the black veil. They were the Misses Murphy, Caulfield, and Walsh. The ceremony was performed by His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, in presence of a few select friends of the newly professed.—Meath People. The late Very Rev. Michael McDonagh, P.P. of Tibohin, diocese of Elphin, has beenqueathed by will, £800 towards the completion of two new churches now in progress in the parish of Tibohin.—Sligo Champion. On Sunday last the beautiful new organ lately erected for the Catholic Church of Kilmora by Mr. Telford, of Dublin, was inaugurated under the most auspicious circumstances. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Richard Gaffney, the Very Rev. William Doyle, O.S.F., and the Rev. John Deane, S.P.C., acting as deacon and sub-deacon, and the Rev. John Keating, as master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, who took for his subject the festival of the dedication of the churches; and in one of the ablest discourses ever delivered, he kept the vast assemblage that filled the sacred edifice in every part spell-bound for upwards of an hour. We shall not attempt to give even an outline of the several points on which he dwelt: enough that he maintained his own high reputation as a pulpit orator, and made a deep, and we should hope, lasting impression on the hearts and understandings of those who were so fortunate as to hear him. The following is a list of changes and appointments made in this diocese by His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. Delaney:—Rev J Collins from Courcesy to Kilmichael; Rev Mr Sexton from Kilmichael to Lower Glanmire; Rev J Galvin from Lower Glanmire to Passage; Rev T Holland from Passage to Bandon; Rev Mr Nyham from Bandon to Courcesy; Rev Mr Cronin from Minterarava to Cahera; Rev T Palmer to Minterarava; Rev J Shinkwin to be chaplain to Ursuline Convent, Blackrock; Rev Mr Bowen from Cahera to Ballinacraig; Rev J Barry from Ballinacraig to Murragh; Rev J Tracey from Murragh to Dunmanway; Rev W Murphy from Dunmanway to Murragh; Rev M Buckley from Murragh to Desertserges; and Rev W Lane from Desertserges to be assistant chaplain to the garrison. Rev W Cunningham, late assistant chaplain to the garrison, and Rev T Scunnell, late chaplain to the Ursuline Convent, have both retired from this diocese; the former to the English mission, and the latter to become a member of a religious order.—Cork Examiner. The Nation informs its readers to-day that the subjects discussed by the prelates this week were chiefly those treated of in their recent synodical pastoral, together with special matters in reference to the College of Maynooth, to the Irish College in Paris, and to the Catholic University. The Nation also makes the following announcement respecting the reply of the Irish Government to the pastoral of the Bishops:—"We are able to announce to our readers that the Chief Secretary has intimated to the prelates that he has been unable to reply to their resolutions of August last, owing to the difficulty of assembling a Cabinet Council to consider them; that he will proceed forthwith to London, to submit their demands to his colleagues, and that, on obtaining their answer, he will lose no time in informing the Bishops of the result. The prelates have decided on immediate action being taken, which will prove to the Government and to the public their unshaken determination to carry into effect, so far as in them lies, the entire scheme of education sketched out in their pastoral. These measures will paralyze the action of the National system, and precipitate its final overthrow. As the official declarations of the episcopacy will be published in a few days, we respectfully withhold further indication of their contents."

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The Most Rev. Dr. MacNally has given the munificent donation of £100 to the fund for paying off the debt on the new Catholic church of Clontarf.

THE CHEVALIER O'CONNOR KERRY.—From letters just received, we are happy to be able to say that the illustrious Commandant of the Fortress of Mantua, the most important outpost of Austria, is in excellent health; and it is very probable that he will shortly visit the old kingdom of Kerry, once possessed by his ancestors.

THE PARS OF POTATOES.—In Wexford, though there is no apprehension of a short supply in the country the price of the potato is as high as 6d the stone of 14lbs, with three half-pence or a penny at least added by the retail dealers.

The harvest is now gathered in, and in some respects contradicts former calculations. Oats is returning better than was expected, and the considerable addition which the moisture of September and the freshness of the present month has made to the hay harvest is most considerable.

The Times Dublin correspondent thus sneers at the well-merited honors that have been paid J. W. Kavanagh, Esq., for his chivalrous and disinterested defence of the cause of "Freedom of Education" in Ireland.

THE IRISH REVIVAL.—A correspondent of the Tablet gives his view of the religious epidemic still raging in the North, its causes, and probable results.

CORK AND THE CHURCH LINE.—The Mayor of Cork, Mr. J. Arnott, M.P., has received the following letter from Mr. V. Scully:—"London, Oct. 18.—My dear Mayor—I write this in haste from the office of Sir Samuel Cunard, who has just read for me his recent correspondence with the Postmaster-General and Commissioners of the Treasury, from which it appears that he has generously volunteered to permit his contract steamers to call every fortnight at Queenstown, on their way to and from Boston."

"To John Arnott, Esq., M.P., Mayor of Cork." W. J. R. Corballis, a Whig "government hack," has earned much laudation from the Protestant press for his impetuous strictures upon the Pastoral of the Hierarchy of Ireland.

MORNING OF IRISH INDUSTRY.—Lord Carlisle attended at the distribution of prizes awarded to the pupils of the Irish Museum of Industry. Towards the close of the proceedings his Excellency delivered a graceful address, which was received with warm applause by his audience.

of controversy. (Hear.) I feel that I have not risen to-night with any fear: that the words which drop from my lips need be watched with any suspicion or interpreted with any anxious misgivings. (Applause.) The products of nature, the materials of industry, the deductions of science, which form the special and exclusive subjects of attention and study within these walls, have nothing in common with the passions of the parties of the passing hour.

THE LATE PASTORAL ISSUED BY THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES AGAINST FURTHER CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, AND AN UNIFIED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION, HAS ALREADY BEEN CARRIED INTO EFFECT IN CARLOW.

On the 7th ult., a man named Hickey, who had been a herd to Mr. Darnan, of Nicholstown, Co. Louth, was gored to death by his master's bull. The daughter of the deceased had a very narrow escape from the same animal two days previously; he dragged her down off her horse, getting entangled in his horns, blinded her, and gave her an opportunity of escaping.

A Tralee paper says—"Dr. O'Connor, a native of Dingle, formerly engaged professionally in Tralee, now physician of the Royal Free Hospital, London, has been inspecting the Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, and has pronounced the Killarney Asylum to be the model Asylum of Ireland."

The Mayor of Limerick has announced that he will erect a drinking fountain for the use of the citizens at his own expense. The Corporation have also under consideration the erection of a number of drinking fountains.

A correspondent, writing from Galway, on the 16th ult., says—"I am happy to state that we are about to have a steamer plied upon Lough Corrib, through the instrumentality of Father Daly. The vessel has been built on the Clyde by the eminent shipbuilder, James Henderson, who is also part owner. The little vessel, which cost £1,500, is called the Father Daly, after the originator of the scheme. She is owned by six gentlemen, (the Rev. Mr. Daly being one) who intend to work out the project. She is a screw, and is so constructed that she can come direct from the lake through the canal to the bay."

The weather, says the Nenagh Guardian, since Thursday has been very cold and inclement for the season, and this day a full of snow took place. The surrounding hills are quite white, and wear a very winter-like aspect.

An alarming fire broke out in Mr. Murphy's corn mill, near Coochill, county Cavan, on the 19th ult., and destroyed property to the extent of four or five thousand pounds.

REPORTED SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—We are enabled to make an announcement today which will create a deep and general sensation in the religious world. It is that of an impending large secession of clergymen from the Church of England. Most of our readers will, however, be gratified to learn that the forthcoming secession will be of a very different kind from that which we have so often had to record during the last few years, namely, a secession from the Church of England to the Church of Rome.

of private judgment, have no real hold upon the soul of man, however for a season his understanding may be captivated by them; that he longs for another and a higher voice, a voice that is not of this world, and for something tangible, something ever present to assure him that the Spirit of God still abides amongst us. Oh, surely, the hand of God is traceable here, here, as everywhere. Surely men will turn in greater numbers to that home of the troubled that rest of the wearied, which the Church of God alone can offer; surely, as they look on the yearning souls thirsting for truth, perishing from want of that assistance which they know not where to find, thinking men will turn to that harbour of calm blue water where all may in peace and safety cast forth their anchor, and will at last confess that here at least the strife and the tumult is over; here, each human want is supplied, here alone can be that sure and certain trust in the promises of God which can exercise man's faith and lead him on to that heavenly Jerusalem of which this one true house on earth is a glorious foreshadowing.

CHURCH IN TIPPERARY.—According to the competent authority of Mr. Sergeant Howley, crime is again slightly in the ascendant in the South Riding of Tipperary. The revival, however, is not traceable to the old cause—disputes about land, but originates in the alarming spread of intemperance. In his charge to the quarter sessions grand jury of Clonmel the learned gentleman said:—"The number of cases on the calendar, gentlemen, is rather numerous. There are 19 cases, in which 36 persons stand charged. I am sorry to observe, gentlemen, that there are three or four cases of violent assaults upon the calendar; and, there is, I regret to say, an increase in the number of cases of that description to be tried at Thurles also. Latterly, gentlemen, such offences as those to which I now allude were becoming very rare upon the calendar, and those violent assaults with stones and sticks, inflicting injury upon each other, were almost disappearing. I must say, however, that there is a tendency to recur to those old violent attacks upon each other, and I have been anxious to consider and discover what might be the probable cause of such attacks—such violation of the law.—Certainly, from all the inquiries that I can make, I don't refer them to any thing like the existence of those old feuds that once disgraced the country.—Most of these cases appear to be the result of a sudden rising up of parties having merely disagreed among themselves, and then having recourse to violent means for revenging themselves upon the persons whom they thought had offended them. Gentlemen, I am bound to say those cases would not, I think, have arisen had it not been for the influence which drinking to excess always exercises. Intemperance appears to me to be the lamentable cause of the greater number of cases of violation against the law at present; as far, at least, as regards offences against the person. The truth is, gentlemen, there is no security for the lives of those persons when they rise up, one against the other, while their heads, dispositions, and character are actually deprived of reason, through intoxication and from drinking to excess."

THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER," AS FAR AS THE MERE DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE IS CONCERNED, IS EQUAL TO THE LOSS IN A CONSIDERABLE BATTLE. In a few minutes of time 450 persons were swept away from life to death. The "Royal Charter" was built about four years ago; she was of 2,710 tons register and 200 horse-power. Her owners were Messrs. Gibb, Bright, & Co., of Liverpool. She was an iron vessel, worked by a screw. On the 26th of August last she sailed from Melbourne, having on board 388 passengers, and a crew, including officers, of 112 persons. She accomplished her passage in two months as near as may be. On Monday morning she passed Queenstown, and 13 of the passengers landed in a pilot-boat. The next day the "Royal Charter" took on board from a steam-tug eleven riggers who had been assisting in working a ship to Cardiff.—Thus, at the time of the calamity there were on board 498 persons, and of these only 39 were saved. The ship, as we are informed, had on board but a small cargo, mainly of wool and skins. A more important item of her freight was gold and specie, which at the lowest estimate is put at £500,000. On Tuesday evening there was blowing from the E.N.E. a violent gale, which fell with full force on the ill-fated ship. She arrived off Point Lynas at 6 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, and for several hours Captain Taylor continued throwing up signal rockets, in the hope of attracting the attention of a pilot. None made his appearance. The gale increased in violence; the ship was making leeway, and drifting gradually towards the beach. It was pitch dark; no help was at hand. The captain let go both anchors, but the gale had now increased to a hurricane, and had lashed the sea up to madness. The chains parted, and notwithstanding that the engines were worked at their full power, the Royal Charter continued to drift towards the shore. At 3 a.m. she struck the rocks in four fathoms of water. The passengers till this moment had no idea of the imminence of their peril. The masts and rigging were cut adrift, but this gave no relief. The ship continued to grind and dash upon the rocks. The screw became foul with the drift spars and rigging, and ceased to act. The consequence was that the ship was thrown asternside on to the rocks, and now the terror began. The officers of the ship either hoped against hope, or endeavoured to alleviate the agony of the passengers by assuring them there was no immediate danger. A Portuguese sailor, Joseph Rogers—his name deserves to be recorded—volunteered to convey a rope ashore through the heavy surf, and succeeded in his attempt. Had time been given no doubt every person on board could now have been safely conveyed on shore; but it was feared that the end should be otherwise. One tremendous wave came after another, plying with the Royal Charter like a toy, and swinging her about on the rocks.—She divided amidships, and well nigh all on board were swept into the furious sea. A few minutes afterwards she also parted at the foremast, and then there was an end. Those who were not killed by the sea were killed by the breaking up of the ship. In the course of a very few moments the work was done, and four hundred and fifty-nine persons were numbered among the dead. It was about 7 a.m. on Wednesday that she broke up.

It is said by those who have visited the scene of the calamity that never was destruction more complete. The iron work of the vessel is in mere shreds; the woodwork is in chips. The coast and the fields above the cliffs are strewn with fragments of the cargo and of the bedding and clothing. In the words of one of our reports, "A more complete annihilation of a noble vessel never occurred on our coast." Worse still, the rocks are covered with corpses of men and women frightfully mutilated, and strewn with the sovereigns which the poor creatures had gone so far to seek, and which were now torn from them in so pitiful a way.

The "Merry England" of old times is a pleasant political picture, and people represent it to themselves as they see it given on the stage. They associate it with Robin Hood and archery, with green forester suits and ribbands, with green lawns, maypoles, and feasts; but the fact is, that the myth of the lower population in this country—we mean that loud and obstreperous myth to which the phrase refers—has always been much connected with drink. The wassailings of the Saxons certainly exhibited this combination, when St. Wolstan used to stay all night at these carousals, not for the sake of preventing them from drinking too much, for that was impossible even in the presence of a Bishop and a Saint, but to prevent them from fighting when they had drunk too much. We see what coarse, undisciplined, mirth and excitement are, because we have a fact before us, and not a picture, but we have no reason to believe, after all, that the pothouse enjoyment of our working men is at all worse than that of their Saxon ancestors. It is this old Anglo-Saxon carnal nature that we are combating, and nothing substantially either better or worse.—Times.

THE GHOST AT THE WAR-OFFICE.—Mr. William Howitt writes to Mr. Charles Dickens, controverting the suggestion of a writer in All the Year Round who said that ghosts were "thoughts." Mr. Howitt makes several assertions as to "haunted houses and ghosts."—"Poor —, the brewer, has a house at Chestnut, now, in consequence, shut up, and presenting a most ghastly aspect, out of which every tenant, for these 20 years or more, has been driven by one of those queer, rampant, galling thoughts, Mrs. Charles Kena's sister, and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, among the rest. Mr. Proctor, of Willington, near New-Castle-on-Tyne, whose 'haunted house' I once visited, has been permanently driven out of it by one of these troublesome thoughts. . . . Whoever sets himself to resolve all the ghosts that have appeared in this blessed world from Job's apparition, which made his hair stand on end, or Brutus' evil genius, down to that of Captain Wheatcroft, which, the other day, compelled the War-office to

correct the date of his death before Lucknow in the official return, into thought-suggestions, will leave Don Quixotte and his wind-mills amazingly far behind. Are you aware that there has existed for years a society, jocularly called the Ghost Club, consisting of a number of Cambridge men who have taken high honors there, and now hold high posts in this work-a-day world, 'cute fellows and much considered, whose object has been thoroughly to sift this question of apparitions, and to test the cases produced by every test of logical and metaphysical inquiry, by the principles of the severest legal and historical evidence; and that, after examining a vast number of such statements, the conclusion they have come to is that 'the ghosts have it.' As the correspondence was a merely private and friendly one, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to publish Mr. Dickens' answer, in which he assuages Mr. Howitt that the cases given in All the Year Round were genuine cases, in no degree altered or garnished; that he has heard the narrator relate them for years as perfectly true; and what is more, that the narrator has himself lived in a famous 'haunted house' in Kent, which is shut up now, or was the other day. That he himself has always taken great interest in these matters, but requires evidence such as he has not yet met with;—and that, when he "thinks of the amount of misery and injustice that constantly obtains in this world which a word from the departed dead person in question could set right, he would not believe—could not believe—in the War Office Ghost without overwhelming evidence."

COUNTERFEIT MONEY AND COUNTERFEITERS.—This city and State, in common with all the West, have been great sufferers from counterfeit and fraudulent bank bills. Very frequently we hear of large numbers of new counterfeit bills being put in circulation simultaneously, at points widely separated from each other, and so excellently are these fraudulent bills often executed that they deceive not only the unwary and unskilful, but those also whose business leads them to examine money closely and to handle considerable quantities of it. The dealers in counterfeit money are no longer exclusively the "roughs" and desperados of society, whose position in life is disreputable, and all of whose associations are criminal. But on the contrary, the counterfeiting business is now in the hands of seemingly respectable and worthy men—merchants, manufacturers, brokers, &c. It was not many weeks since our own community was startled and shocked by the announcement that one of our West side merchants, a man widely known and highly respected, had been arrested for passing and having in his possession large quantities of counterfeit money, and that his wife and her mother were undoubtedly implicated in his crime.

There are in the United States about fourteen hundred banks, the largest proportion of which are in the East. As New York is at the head of the banking business of the country, it is also the headquarters of bank note engravers and counterfeiters, bogus bank note operators, and of every species of fraud connected with the manufacture and circulation of paper money. Gangs of counterfeiters have grown rich, bold and powerful, and exercise their avocations with marvellous shrewdness. They are practised in schemes and plans of rascality, and no sooner has one system of villainy been exposed than they adopt some other equally novel and ingenious method. Shrewd counterfeiters no longer attempt to do their own work, or to make clumsy steel engravings in imitation of good bills, and use poor and dirty paper on which to strike them off. Such counterfeiters are too easily detected by more tyros in the use of paper money.

The counterfeiters proceed to New York, put up at one of the best hotels there, and register their names as the Hon. So-and-So, from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, or some other Western State. They then proceed to a prominent bank note engraver, or to the consolidated American Company in Wall street, introduce themselves as merchants, &c., from Illinois, and state that they have organized a free bank in that State, and wish to get a certain amount of bills engraved. The engraver remarks, that in all cases of such work for strangers they require a deposit of from \$1,000 to \$2,000, as the case may be, to cover the cost of the work. This condition is accepted to; and if the engraver asks a reference besides, they find little difficulty in obtaining a bogus recommendation from some of their comrades. They give their bank, it may be, the name of the Farmers' and Mechanics', and select dies, figures and letters corresponding as nearly as possible with a bank of the same name in Pennsylvania, New York, or in one of the New England States, and in small plain letters, in a blank at the upper and right hand corner of the bill, they have inserted the words, "State of Illinois. When the engravers complete the engraving, and have struck them off on the best bank note paper, the counterfeiters retire with them to some private den, where they proceed to erase the words "State of Illinois," and insert that of Pennsylvania, or it may be that of New York, or some other Atlantic State, and proceed to forge the names of cashiers and presidents to them, when they are ready for circulation through their confederates in various parts of the country. The beauty of the engravings, with the names of the respectable bank-note engravers on the bottom margin, tend to give them a wide-spread circulation. Hence we constantly hear that "a remarkably well executed counterfeit five or ten dollar bill has appeared on such and such a bank, which is well calculated to deceive the most experienced eye."

There is another species of bank-note fraud out of which the foregoing mode of counterfeiting has grown, and this is operating in bogus banks. Thus persons who possess a fair share of reputation, under which is hidden an immense amount of rascality, appear at the engravers and state that they have started a free bank with \$20,000, at Cherry Valley, Wisconsin, or at Sandy Creek, in Indiana, or Washington city, or some other town in some distant State, and contract with the artist to engrave all their bills, from \$2 up to \$100 and \$500, in neat style and on the best paper. When the bills are obtained and paid for, they retire to an office in Wall street and sign them. They then place large amounts in the hands of their friends in the interior for circulation, giving them a large per centage on the amount paid out. They then place a confederate in the office in Wall street, or its vicinity, who is to be known as the redeemer of the money at one-quarter to one-half per cent discount. The editor of a Bank Note reporter, it may be, is next bribed to publish a report to the effect that a new bank has been organized by responsible capitalists, and that its bills are duly redeemed at the office of T. Slick, Melville & Co., in Wall street, at one-quarter to one-half per cent discount. The redemption actually takes place sufficiently long to gain confidence and enable them to put out some \$200,000 to \$300,000 of its bills, when reports start up that it is in difficulty, and that its originators have sold out to nobody knows who. The bills suddenly drop from fifty cents on the dollar to nothing. Their holders rush to T. S. M. & Co. in Wall street, and find another sign up, and that the said firm has "vanished." They write to the West, or locality of the bank, or send out an agent to look it up, are astonished to learn that no such bank ever existed at the spot indicated. We remember that early last spring some facts came to our knowledge of an operation of this kind. Parties who owned a bogus concern of this sort offered to deposit with the proprietor of a Bank Note Reporter, published in this city, five or ten thousand dollars, and to keep that amount good for six months provided the Reporter would quote the money of this bogus bank as good. The object of the proprietors of the bank, as privately avowed, was to shove their money out, by produce of any and every kind with it, and when they had got \$200,000 out to let the thing slide. The proprietor of the Reporter refused to become a partner in the fraud, and the scheme did not go off.—Chicago Democrat.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE affairs of Italy remain unchanged. The aversion of the people, to their exiled sovereigns is strong as ever; but the letter from Louis Napoleon to the King of Sardinia has extinguished all hopes of French intervention in behalf of the Liberals.

The breach betwixt the Emperor and the French clergy seems to be growing wider every day. The press no longer re-produce the Pastorals of the Bishops; but the facts of the existence of those documents, and of their implied condemnation of the Emperor's Italian policy, are well known, and are producing their effect upon the public mind.

During the last week in October the British coasts were visited by a most tremendous gale, exceeding in severity any that has occurred for many years. In consequence the loss of shipping and of human life has been very serious.

THE CONVENTION.—Though the members of this body were virtually, for the most part, self-nominated, still the fact that some four or five hundred persons, many of them gentlemen of standing, and influence in Upper Canada, have taken part in its proceedings, entitles it to notice from the religious, as well as from the purely secular press.

This body met on Wednesday the 9th inst., at Noon, and numbered some 250 members.—The Chair was taken by Mr. Adam Ferguson; and on the motion of Mr. G. Brown, Committees—on Finance—Party Organisation—Procedure—Resolutions—and Credentials, were named.

The Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions for the consideration of the Convention respectfully report that, after mature consideration, they have agreed to present the following six resolutions as likely to elicit discussion on the several remedies proposed for existing evils in the government of the Province;

1. Resolved.—That the existing Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada has failed to realise the anticipations of its promoters, has resulted in a heavy public debt, burdensome taxation, great public abuses, and universal dissatisfaction throughout Upper Canada; and it is the matured conviction of this assembly, from the antagonisms developed through difference of origin, local interests and other causes, that the Union in its present form can no longer be continued with advantage to the people.

2. Resolved.—That highly desirable as it would be, while the existing Union is maintained, that local legislation should not be forced on one section of the Province against the wishes of a majority of the representatives of that section—yet this assembly is of opinion that the plan of government known as the 'Double Majority' would be no permanent remedy for existing evils.

3. Resolved.—That necessary as it is that strict constitutional restraints on the power of the Legislative and Executive in regard to the borrowing and expenditure of money and other matters, should form part of any satisfactory change of the existing Constitutional system—yet the imposition of such restraints would not alone remedy the evils under which the country now labors.

4. Resolved.—That without entering on the discussion of other objections, this assembly is of opinion that the delay which must occur in obtaining the sanction of the Lower Provinces to a Federal Union of all the British North American Colonies, places that measure beyond consideration as a remedy for present evils.

5. Resolved.—That in the opinion of this assembly, the best practicable remedy for the evils now encountered in the government of Canada is to be found in the formation of two or more local governments, to which shall be committed the control of all matters of a local or sectional character; and a general government charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province.

6. Resolved.—That while the details of the changes proposed in the last resolutions are necessarily subjects for future arrangement, yet this assembly deems it imperative to declare that no general government would be satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada which is not based on the principle of Representation by Population.

All which is respectfully submitted. ANDREW JEFFREY, Chairman.

Committee Rooms, 19th Nov. 1859.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron introduced the Resolutions, and spoke with considerable prolixity.—

He was altogether for a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Oliver of the Erie News called upon the Members of the Opposition to state their reasons for their new policy; desiring, as a member of the press, to know why they were called upon to abandon their old principles.

Mr. McKinnon, seconded by Mr. Gowen, charged Mr. Oliver with being a traitor.

Mr. G. Brown stood up, and let off his speech; he enlarged upon his personal wrongs, and the wrongs of Canada, in that he was not Premier; denounced the Seigneurial/Tenure Bill; advocated a Federal Union; waxed eloquent upon a "written constitution"; twaddled immensely about things in general; acknowledged he had been diffuse; denied that he had abandoned his old principles; and having bestowed all his tediousness on his hearers, sat down, and the Convention broke up.

In consequence Thursday, or the second day of the Convention, arrived in due time; the Fathers assembled, and the Secretary put them at once upon short allowance of talk, allotting half an hour to each member.

Mr. O. Mowat stood up, and declared himself in favor of federation. Mr. V. Wilkes followed suit, declaring his conviction that dissolution, pure and simple, would be the ruin of Upper Canada, and hinting that the Upper Canadians might take up arms.

Mr. Sheppard of the Globe rose to propose an amendment to the fifth resolution, to the effect that dissolution was the one thing needful.—Mr. Woodruff seconded the amendment.

The Convention met again on Friday, but the attendance was less numerous than on the previous day; the reporters for the Spectator, Leader and Colonist were refused admittance.—The Report of the Committee on Organisation was brought up and adopted; and the following Resolutions were moved and agreed to:—

1. Moved by George S. Wilkes, of Brantford, seconded by W. R. Orr, of Oshawa, and Resolved.—That an address to the People of Canada explaining the reforms demanded by this Convention, and the arguments in support of them be prepared, and widely circulated throughout the Province.

2. Moved by E. Leonard, of London, seconded by Dr. Fraser, and Resolved.—That a Petition to the Provincial Parliament, praying for the adoption of the constitutional changes approved by this Convention, be prepared and circulated for signatures by the people of Canada.

3. Moved by Mr. Bown, of Brantford, seconded by Mr. Bodwell, and Resolved.—That a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary and to the several members of the British Legislature.

The thanks of the Convention were then presented to the President Mr. A. Ferguson, and to the Secretary, and the meeting then broke up.

So ended the Convention, and it may be asked—what has it done? In so far as we can perceive, it has shown clearly, that some five hundred gentlemen in Upper Canada are very dissatisfied with the Union, with the present Ministry, and, above all, with their exclusion from office. It has given us strong reasons for believing that the discontent of the actual members of the Convention, is shared in by a very considerable portion of the population of Upper Canada to the west of Toronto; and it has conclusively established the fact that, from the Protestant Reform party, Catholics have no reasons to expect any, the slightest redress for the grievances of which they complain; though the latter attended at the Convention, and have, in consequence, exposed the religious community of which they call themselves members, to the sneers of the press and the contempt of their Protestant fellow-citizens.

For, we say it advisedly, the Catholic who could consent to make part of a body of which the editors of the Globe and of the Bowmanville Statesman were members; to sit "cheek by jowl" with those calumniators of his religion, or to make common cause with them in any political action whatsoever; and who on such an occasion did not dare to utter one word in vindication of his rights as a freeman over the education of his children—betrayed a moral pusillanimity to which it would be almost impossible to find a parallel; and which, if taken as an index of the sentiments of the entire Catholic body, would almost justify the wrongs to which that body is subjected by the Protestant majority of the Upper Province.

remain a slave; and his cries under the lash can but provoke the derision of the brave and honest man.

For, we record it with shame, the only allusions to the School Question made during the Convention—at all events, as far as we can judge by the published report of its proceedings—were made by Mr. George Brown. He, at least, did not shrink from that question; but plainly intimated to his Catholic hearers that one object for which the Convention was held was, to devise means for preventing the Catholics of Lower Canada from again interfering on behalf of their coreligionists of the Western section of the Province.

And again—we still copy from the Globe's report—we find Mr. Brown represented as declaring as follows:—

"What is it that has most galled the people of Upper Canada in the working of the existing union? Has it not been the control exercised by Lower Canada over matters purely pertaining to Upper Canada—the framing of our School laws?"—Globe.

This is the head and front of our offending; and now we find the very men for whose sake, and at whose urgent request, we have interfered with the School Laws of Upper Canada, reproaching us with our generous interference in their behalf; and urging it against us as a reason for organic changes!

This is the fact! For alas! so thoroughly cowed were the Catholic delegates who listened to these ominous words, to this crack of the slaveholder's whip in their ears, that they sat tamely by, and had not a syllable to urge in behalf of their only friends! It is as if the Catholics of England were to assist at an Exeter Hall meeting, and to appear on the evangelical platform to take pleasant counsel with Spooner and Newdegate, how to put down Popery, and to check the progress of the "Man of Sin." But it is needless to pursue the subject further.

The School Question having been thus, to all appearance at least, abandoned by those who are most immediately interested therein, it becomes a serious question, whether the Catholics of the Lower Province have any reason to interest themselves therein for the future. We cannot if we would, we would not if we could, force upon our Catholic brethren of the Upper Province a measure to which they have now shown themselves utterly indifferent; that is to say, have approved themselves indifferent—if the Catholic delegates who assisted at the Convention are to be looked upon as in any sense the representatives of the Catholic community of Western Canada; and there can, therefore, be no reason why we of Lower Canada should expose ourselves and our institutions to the savage attacks of the Protestant Reformers of Canada, for the sake of men who will not make one effort to help themselves, and who treat with ingratitude those who try to help them.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP.—The Protestant Echo having favored us with a description of the Catholic celebration of the Eucharistic Sacrifice, as seen from a Protestant stand point, will not take it amiss if, in return, we present him with a sketch of a Protestant celebration of the Eucharist; made, not by hostile Popish hands, but by a devout member of the same denomination as that of which our Toronto cotemporary professes himself to be the organ.

It is to a correspondent of the N. Y. Churchman, a Protestant Episcopal paper, that we are indebted for the following amusing, if not very edifying details; and we would request the Echo to take note, that the scenes therein described, occurred, not in some remote, obscure corner, but in the full glare of the light that beams from the eyes of Protestant Bishops. It is important to bear this in mind; and this premise will allow our Protestant informant to speak for himself. He first describes the scenes that occurred at the opening of the Protestant Convention,—and gives us the following picture of the preparations made for celebrating devoutly and reverently what Protestants pretend to look upon as the Holy (!) Communion:—

"A huge demijohn stood under the Holy Table, in full view of the congregation during the whole service. The aims were collected from the Rev. Bishops in an old Kossuth hat. During the prayer of Humble Access, the Rector brought in some additional bread upon a common earthenware dinner plate, and placed it under the thick white cloth upon the table."

As to the quantity of victuals provided for the solemn occasion, it seems that the arrangements were unexceptionable. The "huge demijohn" of liquor full of wine, or perhaps "Best Corn Whiskey," shows that the reverend gentlemen are fond of their drink, and are determined not to run short of creature comforts during the celebration of their mysteries. But the "old Kossuth hat," and the "common earthenware dinner plate" were hardly in keeping with the solemn occasion. The writer next proceeds to describe the consecration of a batch of Protestant bishops, and the ceremonies consequent thereupon. On such an occasion, we may well presume that the Protestant Episcopal Church put forth all its splendor; and that then, if at any time, its Ministers were careful to testify by their

conduct, their belief in, and respect for, those sacred mysteries which they were met to celebrate. The reader will judge however for himself. Our informant writes:—

"Honor was done to men, but great dishonor to God. There upon the Altar,—(the counter beneath which is kept the huge demijohn of liquor)—"was left a great quantity of the consecrated Elements, which had not been 'severently' consumed by the Bishops and other communicants, as the rubric directs. We looked on tremblingly for the issue.—Soon the Sexton came, and having gathered up, at least, three hundred pieces of consecrated bread, and placed them in a napkin, he put them into a basket to be 'carried out of church to his house, probably to be given to dogs or beggars'—(perhaps to make poultices)—"or, at least, to be devoted to common and unallowed uses. The consecrated wine was poured back into the demijohn; and the chalice (if they are worthy of the name) were turned up on the floor of the chancel to drain."

It is one consolation after all, that there was no real sacrilege committed, seeing that Protestant Bishops are but simple laymen, and have therefore no more power to "consecrate" than have any other laymen; but it is sad that even Protestants should have cast away the little respect which they once professed to entertain for their own doctrines, and their own sacraments. As Catholics, we can afford to laugh at the "demijohn" of liquor, kept "convenient" under the Altar! and at the remnants of the "consecrated elements" carried off by the sexton, and dealt with as if they were what the Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada West would style "casual advantages." But then our mirth is damped by the reflection that these irreverences are perpetrated by Christians, or baptised persons; and that their places of worship are scarcely to be distinguished from the grog shop, or drinking saloon. Nay! from a well kept bar-room the Protestant Bishops of the United States might learn a valuable lesson, and devise many a profitable hint for the decoration of their Altars, and the celebration of their worship.

But certainly it behoves neither them nor their flocks, to criticise others, or to find fault with the ceremonies of a Catholic High Mass. This much may be said in defence of the latter; that those ceremonies are in perfect harmony with the faith of the Church in a real divine presence in the Blessed Eucharist; and that they can seem strange or ridiculous to those only who, like the editor of the Echo, are ignorant of, or Protest against, those great truths of which the ceremonies are as they were but the garment.

The subjoined letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton was addressed in the first place, and for reasons which from its contents are easily intelligible, to the Toronto Freeman. That journal, however, having declined publishing it, it made its appearance in the Hamilton Spectator, and the Toronto Mirror, from whose columns we transfer it to our own:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TORONTO MIRROR."

DEAR SIR,—Finding that my note of apology to an invitation to attend the McGee Banquet at Toronto, has given occasion to a misconception of my views, and that it has been reproduced in the last number of the New York Tablet in connexion with remarks which I entirely condemn; I request the favor of having this short explanation inserted in your next issue. That note of apology was never intended by me as an approval of the course adopted by Mr. McGee in relation to certain questions of the most vital importance to Catholic interests in this Province; but only as a civil reply to an invitation which was given, I am convinced, in a kind spirit. The expression of my good wishes towards Mr. McGee was certainly sincere; for I did hope and desire that his remarkable abilities, directed by sound principles, should be honorably employed for the advancement of the general welfare of the Province, and in particular for the removal of the evils which press so injuriously and so unequally on his fellow-Catholics in the Upper Province. I do confess that with all the true friends of Mr. McGee, I did expect much good from him, and was prepared to lend him the small amount of influence at my command. It is with pain I am forced to abandon that hope, at least so long as Mr. McGee continues to pursue his present career; and to inform those who may have misunderstood my motives, that my views are now, and always have been, those expressed in the letter of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, to which, with all the Bishops of the Province, I subscribed; and that I deem no man, whatever his other recommendations may be, a fit leader of the Catholic body, and, least of all, of Irish Catholics, who advocates publicly and pertinaciously, a line of policy in direct antagonism with the principles thus publicly recommended to the faithful by the united voice of their first Pastors. It should be unnecessary for me to state that I do not include questions of mere secular policy. With such it is not my inclination, nor do I deem it my duty, to interfere.—But I should be wanting to the sacred charge imposed on me, were I to remain a stranger to the working of the great questions placed before the faithful in the document alluded to, affecting as they do in the most vital manner the well-being of the whole Catholic body of this Province. It must be clear to every reflecting mind, that to disunite the Catholic body by appeals to the unworthy passions arising from opposition of races, must prove a cause of weakness to the Catholic cause; and that to deprive the Catholic minority of the Upper Province, of the cordial aid of their brethren of Lower Canada, by placing the former in an unnatural alliance with the fierce and unrepenting enemies of Catholic institutions, is a policy as insane as it is wicked.

I cannot close this explanation without recording my full approval of, and confidence in, the course pursued by the Montreal True Witness. The principles of its gifted and most distinguished Editor, G. E. Clerk, Esq., are truly Catholic; and from the wisdom and ability with which they are upheld, they place him in the first rank of the Catholic writers of the present day, and should recommend him to the Catholic laity—especially to those of my own country—as their truest friend and most reliable guide.

I have the honor to be your most humble and obedient servant, JOHN, Bishop of Hamilton.

CONSECRATION.—On Sunday next, the 20th inst., will be consecrated the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, the newly appointed Coadjutor to his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto. For many years, we believe, the latter has earnestly pleaded for a fellow-laborer in the extensive vineyard which has been committed to his charge; and it is in reply to his earnest and reiterated requests that a Coadjutor has been given to him.

ORDINATION.—On Wednesday the 30th ult., the Bishop of Three Rivers conferred Holy Orders on the Rev. J. Griffith. During two years, previously, Mr. G. had been a professor in the College of Nicolet, where he gained the esteem of his superiors and conferes.

A Collection was again taken up on Sunday last, the 13th inst., from the Irish Catholic congregations of this City for the relief of their poor. The sum realised amounted to Two hundred and thirty-five dollars. It is but a few weeks ago that from the same congregation the sum of Four hundred dollars was taken up in behalf of the Hamilton Cathedral.

On Sunday last a collection was taken up in the Church of Notre Dame to aid in the restoration of the Hamilton Cathedral. The amount collected amounted to One hundred dollars.

ADULTERY ACCORDING TO LAW.—"It is not commonly known," says the Toronto Colonist of the 31st ult., "that the Lord Chancellor's new Bill of Divorce opens the Divorce Court to persons residing in Ireland, India, or any of the Colonies." From this it would appear that the benefits of polygamy, an institution peculiarly Protestant, are at length placed within the reach of those of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, on whose necks the matrimonial yoke presses too heavily. They will, henceforward, be enabled to sue for a divorce in the London Courts; and may thus avoid the necessity of applying for a special Act of Parliament for licence to commit adultery.

The Colonist will, we hope, permit us to correct an error into which he has fallen on this subject of Divorce—where he speaks of Catholics as "invincibly repugnant to any dissolution of marriage except by the Pope." This would seem to imply that the Colonist believes that, in the opinion of Catholics, it is competent to the Pope to grant a dissolution of marriage—a vinculo. On this point we must beg leave to set our cotemporary right.

No Pope has ever pretended even to have the power to dissolve a marriage, so as to allow the parties thereunto, to contract new sexual unions. No Catholic believes that either Pope, or General Council, could, in this sense, grant Divorce or dissolution of marriage. The law—"whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder"—is as binding on Popes, as on secular Princes. It is ultra vires, beyond the power of either, to dissolve a marriage; and though the latter may have arrogated to themselves that power, never has any Pope pretended even for a moment that he could dissolve a marriage validly contracted or annul the Sacrament of Matrimony where once it had been truly administered.

What Popes have often been called upon to decide, and what Popes have claimed for themselves the right to decide upon, as falling within the legitimate Province of the Ecclesiastical tribunal—is, the validity or reality, of pretended marriages. Whether certain sexual unions were truly Sacramental unions, and, therefore, per se indissoluble, or mere concubinage, and, therefore, to be dissolved, are questions which, as we know from history, have often been submitted to the Popes; but never have they even entertained for one instant the question whether the parties to a recognised valid marriage, might be separated so completely as to leave either, or both of them, at liberty to contract fresh sexual unions during the lifetime of their former partners.

Thus in the case of the founder of the Protestant Church of England, and his wife Catherine of Arragon. The Pope was called upon to decide, not as to whether they should or even could be divorced; but simply as to whether they ever had been married. And so with every other so-called Divorce case before the Court of Rome. The sole question which in those cases the Court of Rome ever entertained was, as to whether the parties before it had been truly married, or united in Sacramental union. This matter of fact, comprises all that the Popes ever pretended to decide, or that they are competent to decide: for no power can suffice to unmarry those who have been validly married, or to put asunder those whom God hath Sacramentally joined together. The law may pronounce them divorced, and license them to contract fresh sexual unions; but when it so acts, no matter in whose name, or upon what pretence, it so speaks, its utterances are a lie, and its enactments serve but to legalise concubinage. The civil magistrate has no more power to unmarry people than it has to unbaptise them, or to exclude them from the Kingdom of Heaven.

We must do the Colonist the justice to add that, though as a Protestant, he does not absolutely condemn the granting of divorces, he is still far from approving of the practise; and recognises that there, where it most obtains, is the marriage tie, the bond of the family—which again is the basis of Christian Society—the least respected. "In the little State of Rhode Island there were no less than eighty-four applications for divorces during the last session of the Legislature;" whilst in England, as the Colonist tells us, "the new law has so quickened men's sense of their matrimonial grievances that the (Divorce) Court has had to be from time to time strengthened with additional judges."

The Colonist seems to recognise another important fact upon which we have often insisted: viz., that to grant divorce for the cause of adultery, but of adultery only, is to put a premium upon impurity, and to attach a privilege to the due performance of crime. Mr. and Mrs. B. want to be divorced; the lady, at her husband's suggestion, is guilty of adultery, taking care to leave the proof thereof in her husband's hands; but in such a manner as to avoid the appearance

of collusion. Thus armed, the husband goes into Court; gets a so-called divorce from his wife; and thus both parties are mutually gratified. This evil, which of course may be of almost daily occurrence, but against which no legal remedy can be provided, or even conceived so long as the law deals with adultery as it does, and pretends to find therein valid grounds for divorce — was apparently present to the mind of our Toronto cotemporary when he penned the following lines:—

"To hold out a prospect of divorce, is, in fact, to let loose in very many men, fancy, and speculation, and bring about a necessity for the change that otherwise never would have arisen."—Toronto Colonist.

This is no doubt the truth; and in the interests of morality, it would be better,—if divorce were granted for any cause—that it should be granted for every, the slightest cause—say for having cold feet—than that it should be granted for adultery, but for adultery alone.—And thus whilst the *Colonist* professes "itself well satisfied that it will not be too easy to get a divorce under the new law," we should be better pleased if it were simply impossible.

A LITTLE EVIL FOR A GREAT GOOD.— If there is one thing with which, more than with any other, our Protestant neighbors delight to taunt us, it is this: That our Church inculcates, and that we Papists hold, the doctrine that it is lawful to do evil for a good end; or, in other words, that the end justifies the means. So deeply are anti-Catholic prejudices rooted in the minds of Protestants, that it is next to impossible to eradicate them. We may cut them down one day, but the next they sprout up with tenfold vigor; and it would almost seem that in their case has been fulfilled the menace of Scripture, and that the Lord has given them up to their own delusions, that they may believe a lie.

But what is most remarkable, most extraordinary, is, that the very false and immoral doctrines with which Protestants reproach Papists, are held, and reduced to practice by our accusers. And whilst the Catholic Church denounces as a damnable error, the proposition that it is in any case lawful to do evil that good may follow, the Protestant world unconsciously act as if that condemned proposition involved an indisputable truth. They act upon it, we say, as if it were an axiom underlying and the basis of, every sound system of ethics. Of this we have a notable example in a case which has appeared in the public journals, and which is still pending before the legal tribunals of Upper Canada. To this case, as an illustration of our thesis, we hope we may be permitted to allude, though the subject is, in some respects, one that is scarcely fitted for our columns. We shall therefore go as little into detail as possible; contenting ourselves with a bare outline of the facts, as we find them recorded, and commented upon, in the Protestant press.

A Mrs. Elizabeth Kane died in child birth lately at Toronto; and in consequence it is said of the want of professional skill as an *accoucheur* on the part of her medical attendant. As his case is still before the Courts of Law, and as with the merits of the case, in a professional point of view, we have no concern, our readers will appreciate our motives for avoiding entering into any details upon this part of the case—further than this: That it is objected to Dr. Cotter, the medical attendant, that by killing the child he might have saved the mother's life; and that, though repeatedly urged by the husband to adopt this course, he at first declined doing so. Subsequently however it would appear as if his scruples had been overcome, and that an attempt was made to perform a murderous operation known as "craniotomy." At all events, the child died before delivery; and shortly after, the mother followed her unfortunate babe. Hereupon the *Montreal Pilot*, who does but speak the general sentiments of the Protestant world, indulges in the following comments:—

"British practice was urged by Dr. Cotter as the reason why he would not accede to the father's request to save the mother, even if the child was lost. British practice, as we understand it, is the very contrary—requiring that medical men should save the life of the mother be the loss what it may to the child. The Church of Rome holds the opposite doctrine."—*Pilot*, 2nd inst.

In his first statement the *Pilot* is correct.—"British practice," and the custom of most Protestants in these matters, is to make no scruple of destroying the life of the child, if that destruction seems necessary for the safety of the mother.—The art of destroying the life of the child under such circumstances is, if we mistake not, actually taught in Protestant Medical Schools, and is certainly extensively practiced—as every one who is acquainted with the state of obstetric morality in Great Britain must admit. "The Church of Rome," does not, however, hold the *opposite* doctrine; for she does not hold that, under any conceivable circumstances, it is lawful to take the life either of the mother, or of the child.

But the point to which we desire to direct attention is this: That the opinion that it is lawful in certain cases to kill the child in order to save the mother—or, in other words, that the end justifies the means—does obtain very extensively in the Protestant world; and that in consequence we are not unjust towards Protestants in charging them with holding the maxim that it is lawful to do evil that good may follow. This conclusion flows, we assert, from the study of the obstetric morality of the Protestant world; and as this involves a question of morality, not of surgery, we may be permitted to say a few words thereupon.

The law of God is clear, precise, and universal.—"Thou shalt not kill," is a precept always obligatory upon all; but, above all, obligatory in the highest degree, upon the medical man, whose business it is not to destroy life, but to save it.—It is therefore evident to every one whose moral sense has not been enfeebled, whose moral vision is not distorted, that it is evil to kill a child.

And granting for the sake of argument—though we are far from admitting its truth—the

Protestant assumption that the life of the mother is of more value than that of the child, and entitled therefore to higher consideration, it follows that the "British practice" of child murder, elegantly couched under the scientific term of "craniotomy," can only be defended upon the plea: that it is lawful, to kill the child—*i.e.*, to do evil—in order to save the more valuable life of the mother;—*i.e.*, for the sake of a great good. In other words, the maxim that it is lawful to do evil with a good intent is practically acted upon by Protestants; and so generally obtains amongst them, that it excites no indignant disclaimer when explicitly laid before their eyes in the columns of their periodical press.

"The Roman Church," on the other hand, teaches as an invariable truth, that it is never, or under any conceivable circumstances, lawful to do a *minimum* of evil, for a *maximum* of good. She teaches that he who kills, or compasses the death of the child *in utero*, is to all intents and purposes as much a murderer, in the worst sense of the word, as he who kills, or compasses the death of the adult. And this is why the Church condemns unequivocally that "British obstetric practice" to which the *Pilot* refers us; and which we have reason to fear obtains, to a certain extent, in Canada as well as in Great Britain and the United States.

Hitherto we have seemed to admit with Protestants that the life of the mother is of more value than that of the child. This however we deny; for the death of the unbaptized child, and it is to it alone that we refer, implies the death of a soul, as well as death of the body; seeing that it is impossible that the child dying unregenerate by baptism, can ever attain to the enjoyment of the beatific vision. With the mother however the case is different; as, supposing her to be baptised, it is her own voluntary act, her obstinate refusal to accept the terms of salvation freely proffered to all, if the bitter agonies attendant upon the dissolution of her earthly frame—if borne in a spirit of Christian resignation—be not but the prelude to eternal and unutterable bliss. Viewed then from a moral, and Christian standpoint, it is more imperative to save the life of the child, than that of the mother; though under no conceivable circumstances can it be lawful for any man to take the life of either.—For the end can never justify the means; and it is an insult to God Himself, the source of the natural or moral, as well as of the positive, law, to assert that it is lawful to do even a little evil for a great good.

No! Life and death are in the hands of the Lord, and in His alone. He alone Who gave life has the right to take it away, or to authorize others so to do. Painful therefore as the duty of the conscientious and humane medical man must often in certain cases be, that duty lies nevertheless plain before him. He must try and save both lives; but he has no right to sacrifice the life of one for the good of the other; and even when the death of one, or even of both, seems inevitable, still it never can be lawful for him to kill. He must do his best to save life, and leave the result in the hands of God—of Him Who gives, and Who takes away, Whose name be blessed.

In our above remarks we have no intention to reflect in any manner upon the medical attendants of Mrs. Kane. It is said indeed that the operation of "craniotomy" was attempted by Dr. Cotter; and this report is indirectly confirmed by the *Toronto Freeman*, who devotes an article in his issue of the 11th to a defence of the said Dr. Cotter. We regret much that the *Freeman* treats the subject in such a manner as would almost induce his readers to believe that he, though a Catholic, sees nothing unlawful, nothing morally infamous in child-murder. He speaks of "craniotomy" and of the "*perforator*"—the tool with which the murder is performed—without one word of reprobation; as "dangerous to the life of the mother;" and as "*fatal to all the children*"—which indeed it must be, seeing that its very object is to compress the head of the child, by extracting the contents of the skull. But to our surprise, and to our pain, seeing that the *Freeman* speaks as a Catholic organ, he does not seem to be aware that, not only is the use of the "*perforator*" always attended with danger," but that its employment on the living child, is always deliberate murder; repugnant therefore to the laws of God, and worthy of the severest punishment from the civil magistrate. The *Freeman* should be careful how he treats of such topics. Either he should eschew them entirely; or, when treating of them, he should be most careful to warn his readers that the medical man who employs the "*perforator*," and the mother and husband who sanction its use, are, one and all, morally guilty of brutal murder—the destroyers, not only of the animal, but of the spiritual life of the child on whom they operate. It is hard enough that these truths should be ignored by the Protestant press; but the danger to morality becomes serious, when professedly Catholic journalists speak in such a manner as to suppress the all important fact, that the operation of "craniotomy," is not only physically dangerous, but is *always*, and under all conceivable circumstances, when employed on the living child, a mortal and most damnable sin. If the *Freeman* will not take our word for this, we refer him to any Catholic theologian whom he may please to consult.

* If the child was dead at the time, there was no moral wrong done.

CATHOLIC LIBERALITY.—The *New York Metropolitan Record*, one of the first Catholic periodicals of the United States, and published with the approval of His Grace the Archbishop of New York, mentions the pleasing, and to Catholics the very honorable fact, that on one day the sum of eight hundred dollars, was taken up for the St. Joseph's Seminary, in the different Catholic Churches of New York. This sum was independent of other collections, donations, and proceeds of Bazaars; and when we bear in mind of whom for the most part the congregations of Catholic Churches in the United States are composed, it is a gratifying proof that on this Continent, as at home, the children of Ireland are ever foremost in every good and charitable work.

Dr. FORBES.—Our readers have doubtless by this time learned through the columns of the Protestant press, that Dr. Forbes of New York has, in a letter addressed to the Archbishop of that Diocese, announced his secession from the Catholic Church; into which he was received some years ago as a convert from the sect of Protestant Episcopalians, and in which he was admitted to the Holy Order of the Priesthood. We have refrained hitherto from saying anything on this painful subject, in the expectation that some reasons would be assigned, either by Dr. Forbes or his friends, in explanation of the step that he has taken. In this expectation we have been disappointed; and the following vague and mysterious letter from Dr. Forbes to the Archbishop of New York contains all the light that the former has hitherto seen fit to throw upon the subject:—

New York, Oct. 17, 1859.

Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop, &c:—
Most Reverend Sir,—It is now nearly ten years since, under your auspices, I laid down my ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church, to submit to the Church of Rome. The interval, as you know, has not been idly spent; each day has had its responsibility and duty, and with these have come experienced observation, and the knowledge of many things not so well understood before. The result is that I feel I have committed a grave error, which, publicly made should be publicly repaired. When I came to you it was, as I stated, with a deep and conscientious conviction that it was necessary to be in communion with the See of Rome; but this conviction I have not been able to sustain in face of the fact, that by it the natural rights of man and all individual liberty, must be sacrificed, not only so, but the private conscience often violated, and one forced, by silence at least, to acquiesce in what is opposed to moral truth and virtue. Under these circumstances, when I call to mind how slender is the foundation in the earliest ages of the Church upon which has been reared the present Papal power, I can no longer regard it as imposing obligations upon me or any one else. I do now, therefore, by this act, disown and withdraw myself from its alleged jurisdiction.

I remain, most reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D. D.,
Late Pastor of St. Ann's Church, N. Y.

It will be seen that the "Late Pastor of St. Ann's Church" assigns no reason for his secession from the Church. In the circumstances in which he finds himself, it is to be supposed that he is anxious to put himself in the best possible light before the public, and that he has said all that can be said in vindication of his conduct.—Under such circumstances surely every man would, if he could, eschew generalities, and enter as minutely as possible into detail—that is, if he believed that his conduct would bear close investigation.

This Dr. Forbes has not done. He complains in vague terms that, by communion with the See of Rome, "the natural rights of man, and all individual liberty, must be violated;" but he is very careful not to give an instance, or to cite a case wherein the violation complained of has occurred. So with regard to the moral teachings of the Church—he complains that "one is forced to acquiesce in what is opposed to moral truth and virtue." But the ethical teachings of the Church are to-day, in every respect, what they were when Dr. Forbes, at his own urgent request, was admitted to her communion; and if in conformity with "*moral truth and virtue*," then, so are they to-day. That they were so in conformity, when he was received a Catholic, Dr. Forbes implicitly admitted by joining her communion; a step which he adopted either with, or without, making himself acquainted with her moral teachings. If without so making himself acquainted, then he is self-condemned as a most imprudent person, whose judgment is not to be relied upon; and if after making himself acquainted with the moral teachings of the Catholic Church—then he stands self-convicted as a most dishonest person whose word is not to be relied on; as one, who according to his humor or caprice, will pronounce vice virtue, and virtue, vice. It will of course be remarked that, though Dr. Forbes makes this sweeping charge against the Church, he is most careful not to cite one single instance wherein her moral teachings are opposed to "*moral truth and virtue*." Nothing would be easier for him than to do so, were his charge not a falsehood; and nothing would more fully vindicate in the eyes of the world his secession from an immoral Church. Why then, it will be asked, has he not cited some instance wherein the Catholic is obliged "to acquiesce in what is opposed to moral truth and virtue?"—The reason is obvious; because it was impossible for him to do so, without exposing himself to the certainty of detection; and because there is nothing so dangerous as the "lie with a circumstance."

But, though Dr. Forbes' letter throws no light upon the subject, we find the reason of his conduct more than hinted at by the *New York Protestant press*; and the reason by these assigned is, some disputes which he, Dr. Forbes, has had with his ecclesiastical superiors. The *Evening Post* alludes to a report that was current in New York some months ago, when Dr. Forbes resigned the care of St. Ann's Church; and which attributed that step to his "dislike of the arbitrary exercise by the Archbishop of his authority over the inferior clergy, which imposed an unpleasant restraint on one accustomed for many years to the less stringent discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church." And the *New York Times* is still more explicit; it says:—

"Since his conversion to Catholicism he has had charge of St. Ann's Church, which he was largely instrumental in building up, and which, so far as the labor of its supervision, was the smallest Catholic Church in the city. He had one assistant, to whom he left nearly the whole care of the Church. We understand that some three months since he applied to the Archbishop for another assistant on the ground that the care of his children required so much of his time and attention, that he could not satisfactorily perform the duties of his pastorate. This request the Archbishop declined to grant, whereupon Dr. Forbes resigned, and his resignation was accepted."

We are inclined to accept the explanation given by the *New York Protestant press*. We suspect that Dr. Forbes has, with many excellent qualities, and great talents, natural and acquired, a proud spirit, and is very fond of having his own way; and that the discipline of the Church, is, in consequence, often irksome to him, as having been brought up a Protestant, and,

therefore, in a great measure, a stranger to the virtues of "obedience," and "humility." The best service we can render him is to pray for him, that he may repair the scandal his fall has occasioned.

We have much pleasure in recommending to the favorable attention of our readers a fine collection of lithographed portraits, which Mr. P. H. McCawley is offering to the public in the different Cities of both sections of the Province. To the Catholic these portraits will, we are sure, be very welcome, and their intrinsic merits can hardly fail to procure for them a prompt and remunerative sale. The collection consists of portraits—published by Mr. McCawley at considerable expence—of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster; of His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam; of their Lordships the late Bishop of Kingston, the Rt. Reverend Dr. Phelan, and his successor the Rt. Reverend Dr. Horan. The last will, we are sure, prove highly acceptable to the Irish Catholics of Quebec, amongst whom the present Bishop of Kingston has long labored, and by whom he is so warmly and deservedly esteemed. Besides these, Mr. McCawley has also for sale portraits of the Bishops of Sandwich, and of Bytown, C.W., and of the Bishop of Detroit, U.S., the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lesevere, together with splendid full length portraits of the Rev. Dr. Cahill, and of Daniel O'Connell, the champions of religious liberty.

These portraits are all executed in the best style, and, as accompanying certificates testify, are faithful likenesses. We should mention that amongst them is one of Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, which as a work of art is excellent, and as an embodiment of the features of one of the most remarkable men of the present day, is sure to be eagerly sought after, as a memorial of a great man, and highly appreciated by its possessors. In conclusion, we can heartily advise our friends to give Mr. McCawley every encouragement; and we trust that the good taste he has manifested in his collection will be duly appreciated by a discerning public. Mr. McCawley is, we believe, about to visit Quebec, where, we have no doubt, he will be well received.

THE "FAMILY HERALD."—This is the name of a new Weekly, of which the first number made its appearance on Wednesday last. Though latest born of our Montreal press, the stranger is by no means the least in size, or merits, amongst them. Its articles evince a practised hand, and its selected matter is in excellent taste, whilst in other respects it is certainly inferior to no journal in the Province. The *Family Herald* bids fair then to become a general favorite, and we heartily wish it a long and prosperous career.

We direct attention to the advertisement of P. F. Walsh, Watchmaker and Jeweller, in another column. Our readers will observe that he keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Stationary, &c., which he will sell at moderate prices. He gives special attention to the repairing and tuning of Watches, in which art, we are happy to say, he is unsurpassed.—Call at No. 178, Notre Dame Street, and judge for yourselves.

We are requested to remind the members of the St. Patrick's Society of the meeting called for Monday evening next, which, it is expected, will be numerously attended, as the subject chosen for debate—["Should emigration from Ireland be encouraged?"]—is exceedingly interesting, and one which we have no doubt will be ably discussed. Every member should make it a point to attend.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA—FOR 1858.—This Report shows great and steady progress in the general education of the people. We find therein that the number of children attending the schools is increasing, and that the pupils are making great advances in their studies. As compared with the School attendance of 1857, that of 1858 shows an increase of 7,188—the total number being for the latter period, 155,986.—Upon the whole, we have every reason to feel satisfied with the progress of our Lower Canadian School system; and may be permitted to cite that system and its working, as proof that in a Catholic community the State can interfere actively in the cause of education, without infringing on parental rights, or doing violence to the conscientious scruples of any of its subjects. If in Upper Canada the case is different, it is because Upper Canada is Protestant; and because from a Protestant community it is very difficult, if not impossible for a Catholic minority to force the recognition of their rights as parents, or to obtain respect for their religious convictions.

The *Montreal Witness* complains that, in treating of the *Irish Revival* the *TRUE WITNESS* quotes only the testimony of Protestants unfavorable to the movement. This complaint is unreasonable, and betrays the writer's ignorance of the laws which regulate the value of evidence. No man is a competent judge or a reliable witness in his own case. Thus the testimony of a Protestant in favor of a Protestant movement is worthless. But every man is a good witness against himself; therefore the evidence of a Protestant against a Protestant movement is unexceptionable.

The evidences against the *Revivals* by us cited are from Protestants of every stripe, of every shade of opinion. If the Rev. Mr. Stopford is, as the *Witness* complains, "*High Church*," the *Northern Whig* is very "*Low Church*," whilst the *Athenaeum* is perhaps of "*No Church*" at all. Yet all three are decidedly Protestant, or Non-Catholic, and all three agree in condemning the *Irish Revivals*.

LONDON CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.—At the Annual Meeting for the election of Officers of the London (C.W.) Catholic Institute, held on the 1st of November, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:—
Mr. Edward Killen. President and Treasurer.
" Thomas O'Brien. First Vice-President.
" Martin Macnamara. Second Do.
" John M. Tierney. Cor. Secretary.
" John McLaughlin. Rec. Do.
" John Cavanagh. Librarian.

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

Wheat.—The market has been variable at all the chief centers of business on this Continent. At the close of last week, prices were quite excited, but they have rather fallen since. In Chicago, Spring Wheat No. 2 was 86 cents on the 11th. The price in Montreal has been about \$1.12 to \$1.15 in barge. Canada Spring Wheat, in car loads continues at about \$1.10 to \$1.12, delivered.
Flour.—owing to a rise in New York, was very firm on Saturday at \$5.15 for Superfine, but became easier on Monday, and was sold at \$5.10 to \$5.15. To-day it is held by some parties at \$5.20. Fancy is scarce, \$5.30 to \$5.40; Extra \$5.75 to \$6; Double Extras, \$6 to \$6.50.
Butter.—Considerable sales of Store-packed have been made from 15c to 15c. At these rates it is now dull. Dairy is 16c to 18c.
Hogs are in demand at \$5½ to \$6½, according to weight and quality.

HONSBROOKS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.
Wheat—None brought to market.
Oats—1s 10½d to 2s per 40 lbs. Good supply, and meets with ready sale.
Barley—3s to 3s 1½d per 50 lbs. Supply very fair.
Indian Corn—3s to 3s 3d. Supply small, and dull of sale.
Peas may be quoted to-day at 3s to 3s 6d. Good supply.
Buckwheat—2s 9d to 3s. Quantity brought to market very small.
Flax Seed—5s 6d to 6s. Brought in small quantities.
Timothy Seed may be quoted at 10s to 10s 6d.—Very small supply.
Bug Flour—13s 6d to 15s. Supply small.
Outmeal—10s 6d to 11s per quintal Good supply.
Butter—Fresh, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Salt, 10d to 11d.
Eggs—10d to 11d.
Potatoes—3s 6d to 4s per bag.
Apples—16s to 20s according to quality and quantity.

Although there have been many medicinal preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world, as the best family medicine ever introduced. Sold by druggists and grocers.

Birth.
At Picton, C.W., on the 26th ult. the wife of Mr. J. B. Quinn, formerly of the City of Quebec, of a son.

Died.
At his residence, near Prescott, on the 7th instant, John Moran, Esq., an old and respected inhabitant, aged 45 years.
In this city, on the 10th instant, Elizabeth McFerridge, wife of Mr. J. Alderdice, Printer.

P. F. WALSH,
Practical and Scientific Watchmaker,
HAS REMOVED TO
178 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.)
CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECTED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS, Toys, Perfumery, Clametts, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles.
Buy your Fancy and other Stationary from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY.
E3 Special attention given to REPAIRING and TUNING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal superintendence.
No Watches taken for repairs that cannot be Warranted.
BUSINESS DEVICE:
Quick Sales and Light Profit.
Nov. 17, 1859.

M U T U A L
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.
THE undersigned DIRECTORS, beg to inform the inhabitants of Montreal, that the said Company is NOW IN OPERATION, and ready to insure DWELLING HOUSES and their DEPENDENCIES. They invite those who have such properties to insure, to apply forthwith at the Company's Office, No. 1, Saint Sacerment Street, where every necessary information shall be given.
The rates are from one to four dollars per hundred pound for three years.
J. L. Beaudry, BENJ. COMPT. President.
Hubert Pace, J. Bte Homier
Francis Benoit, Galbreith Ward
P. B. Bédarax, G. L. Rolland
Eugene Lamoureux
P. L. Le TOURNEUX, Secretary.
Montreal, Nov. 17, 1859.

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 87 McGill and No. 27 Recollet Streets,
MONTREAL.

The undersigned, CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS, respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they have now completed their Fall and Winter Importations, and are prepared to offer for Sale a very large and well assorted Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c.
Also, English, French and German Cloths, Doekings, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and quality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freices, very suitable for this season.
Nov. 17. DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.

IF YOU WANT
THE VERY BEST COOKING STOVE
That can be got for money, ask for the
"QUEEN'S CHOICE,
FIRST PRIZE COOKING STOVE,
Manufactured by
WILLIAM RODDEN & CO.,
91 William Street.
Montreal, Nov. 10.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

The Times Paris correspondent writes as under—
It is said that the editor of one of the semi-official papers has received orders to prepare a leading article, in which the object of the Emperor of the French in demanding a European Congress will be fully explained. That object is to have the article in the Treaty of 1815 rescinded which excludes the Bonaparte family from all power in France. The production has been two or three times revised and corrected, and is expected to appear before long.

It seems to me that the Emperor Napoleon takes with Piedmont and Italy that barbarous pleasure which a mischievousurchin would find in torturing a gasping bird in the receiver of an air pump. What his ultimate designs may be is a mystery to most men, but to me it seems clear that his aim is to extend in other parts of Italy that power which the events of 1849 gave him in the Roman States. In pursuance of this object he paralyzes the whole action of the Sardinian Government and stifles both the Piedmontese and other Italian statesmen. All he seems bent upon is to prolong the dangerous *status quo* in Italy, and trust to the chapter of accidents to turn it to his own advantage.

The Emperor Napoleon, if he could be taken at his own word, would seem to insult the Italians in their misery. But all the past teaches us to interpret every word uttered by the Emperor with a grain of salt, especially when by long preparation and deliberation he gives his speech all the solemn obscurity of a response of the Python. What is the meaning, for instance, of "his engagements having no other limits than those of possibility?" Which engagements?—Those he has with Austria? or those which bind him to the Pope? or the hopes he created and fostered by his promises among the Italians? Supposing him perfectly disinterested, both for what concerns him, his cousin, and France, is he willing to go once more to war to screen the Central Italians from foreign intervention? Is he ready to recommence, under less favorable auspices, that work which he left unachieved, the world has not yet discovered for what earthly reason? Is he inclined to allow the cause of Italian nationality to be again debated, now that the Papacy has become involved in it—now that the Romagnese revolution, so long warded off, has broken forth? Is he disposed to undo his own work of 1849, and wage war against the whole of his French priesthood, that priesthood whose surluge he bought by abject subservency to their worldly interests? His position, if he be fair and sincere, is difficult beyond all human comprehension, and great genius as he is thought to be, he cannot have the power to see his way clearly out of it. But, if he be something different—if, as the man who obtained the Crown of France by questionable means, his only aim is to extend the power of his empire over the Italian peninsula by means equally questionable—how easy are all the apparent mysteries, shifts, and contradictions of his conduct at once explained—

He had a footing in Rome; he now wishes, like Charlemagne, to have the Pope and the Popedom under his entire and exclusive protectorate. He has driven Austria from Tuscany, the Duchies, and the Legations; it must go hard if he does not put himself in her place. He recommends order to the Italians as the *utmost necessarium*. That was his watchword to them from the beginning. He put them to an ordeal from which their best friends could hardly hope to bring them out unhurt. Order has been maintained for above four months, in the most prodigious manner. There is now a new cry for "order," to last for five or six months more.—

But if the Italians could maintain order, if they could arm and govern themselves, what need would they have of his help, or what fear of either Austria or France herself? Twelve millions of men, properly guided, are, in a good cause, and in self-defence, a match against all possible odds. The danger of the Italians is in their previous anarchy and demoralisation, in their long-enslaved unfitness for self-government.—

When the Emperor so eagerly recommends "order," he remembers that doctor who advised calmness to a feverish patient; and, after all, what if the Italians were to find the further maintenance of order an impossibility? Would Napoleon suffer them once more to fall under the sway of Austria? Would he allow the work of Magenta and Solferino to go for nothing? Would he stand by and see the Duchies and the Legations again ruled over by crowned Austrian lieutenants, and exposed to constant Austrian occupation? Or would he, the French Emperor, take upon himself the task of the restoration of order; would he himself accomplish in Italy the mission hitherto discharged by Austria, step into Austria's old shoes, and bring back into Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Bologna, that admirable order which he re-established at Rome in 1849?

Paris, Oct. 31.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following notice:—
"The Correspondent has received a first warning for an article, by the Count de Montalembert, entitled 'The Pope Pius IX. and France in 1849 and 1859.'"
The *Moniteur* states the reasons of this warning, viz., that, in condemning the war carried on by France in Italy as having caused the annihilation of the temporal authority of the Pope, the article has quite distorted the results of the war, and calumniated the policy of the Emperor. It is also insulting to the nations allied with France, and the comparison which the writer of the article designates and offensively makes between the names of Machiavelli and those of Napoleon III. and the King of Sardinia is wanting in that respect which is due to the Emperor.

The *Journal de Religion* has also received a first warning for having published the above article of the Correspondent in its columns.
Our (Times) correspondent in Paris has received the following most important document from a friend in Italy. It is a letter addressed by the Emperor of the French, on the 20th inst., to the King of Sardinia. Our correspondent adds that he has no hesitation in guaranteeing its authenticity:—
"Monsieur mon Frere, I write to-day to your Majesty in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances are grave; it is requisite to lay aside illusions and sterile regrets, and

to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is not now whether I have done well or ill in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty results the most favorable for the pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe."
"Before entering on the discussion of this question, I am anxious to recall once more to your Majesty the obstacles which rendered every definitive negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult."
"In point of fact, what has often fewer complications than peace. In the former two interests only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defence; in the latter, on the contrary, the point is to reconcile a multitude of interests, often of an opposite character. This is what actually occurred at the moment of the peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best possible manner the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont and the wishes of the population, and yet which should not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of the Sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest."

"I believed then that if the Emperor of Austria wished to come to a frank understanding with me, with the view of bringing about this important result, the causes of antagonism which for centuries had divided these two empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord, and without further bloodshed."
"I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration:—
"Italy to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal bond."
"Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms."
"The Confederation to them to ratify the principle of Italian nationality; to have but one flag, but one system of Customs, and one currency."
"The directing centre to be at Rome, which should be composed of representatives named by the Sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that in this species of Diet the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning towards Austria should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from election."

"By granting to the Holy Father the honorary Presidency of the Confederation the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe would be satisfied, the moral influence of the Pope would be increased throughout Italy, and would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations. Now, the plan which I had formed at the moment of making peace may still be carried out if your Majesty will employ your influence in promoting it. Besides, a considerable advance has been already made in that direction."

"The cessation of Lombardy, with a limited debt, is an accomplished fact."
"Austria has given up her right to keep garrisons in the strong places of Piacenza, Ferrara, and Comacchio."

"The rights of the Sovereigns have, it is true, been reserved, but the independence of Central Italy has also been guaranteed, inasmuch as all idea of foreign intervention has been formally set aside; and, lastly, Venice is to become a province purely Italian. It is the real interest of your Majesty, and of the Peninsula, to second me in the development of this plan, in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by the treaty; and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is traced beforehand."

"We demand that Parma Piacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is, in a strategical point of view, indispensable to her."
"We demand that the Duchies of Parma shall be called to Modena;

"That Tuscany, augmented, perhaps, by a portion of territory, shall be restored to the Grand Duke Ferdinand;

"That a system of moderate (sage) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy;

"That Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant cause of embarrassment for the future, and that she shall consent to complete the nationality of Venice, by creating not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army."

"We demand that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera shall be recognized as federal fortresses; and, lastly, that a Confederation based on the real wants, as well as on the traditions of the Peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Italy."

"I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result; let your Majesty be convinced of it, my sentiments will not vary, and so far as the interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be happy to serve the cause for which we have combated together."
"Palace of St. Cloud, 20th of October, 1859."

ITALY.
The long-expected answer of the French Emperor to the deputations of the States of Central Italy reached Florence in the night between Monday and Tuesday, but was not published yesterday, owing to a certain strange tenderness which makes the Tuscan Government hug the news they receive, be it good, bad, or indifferent—as if it were precious essence, likely to lose its virtue by evaporation. The substance of the Paris telegram, published at last in this day's *Moniteur*, was, however, known to all men last evening. The answer of Napoleon III. is precisely what all sensible men expected; it is a mere repetition of the thousand and one speeches of which the great monarch has delivered himself on the same subject since the fatal peace-day of Villafranca. The Emperor professes, of course, the greatest love for Italy, and zeal for the cause of its independence. He has, however, his duties and obligations arising out of the terms of the Villafranca treaty. In the meanwhile he will undertake to screen the Central Italians from all foreign interference, and even from Neapolitan aggression!

If anything could make a lover of the Italian cause despair of the country, it is the breathless state of anxiety and trepidation with which these unmeaning responses of the Imperial oracle are looked forward to for weeks and months before they come, and minutely construed, sifted, and winnowed, commented upon and strained in all possible manner to build up a transient edifice of hope upon their slender and slippery basis. The Italians, one would say, have faith in all the world save only in themselves. They fear everybody except themselves; yet they alone are masters of their own destinies—they alone can make or mar their country.—*Times Correspondent*.

A letter of the 18th from Turin contains the following passages:—
"A ship full of German volunteers has arrived at Ancona. But it must be remembered that the Italian cause is not the only one which at the commencement of the present year found volunteers. In Austria corps were formed, and the greater part of them set out to fight under the Austrian flag in Italy.—The sudden peace of Villafranca was a disappointment to them. They had mustered to fight, and they would not return to their universities without having done so. Some have enrolled themselves under the banner of the house of Este, and are at Mantua; others are enrolled for the defence of the Holy See. The brother of General Kalbarmatt has gone to Trieste to superintend their departure, and provide means of transport. He has chartered some Lloyd's steamers and embarked the volunteers. According to the latest news, one of these vessels had reached Ancona; others will arrive there."

"This causes people to cry out about the armed intervention of Austria and Naples; for they insist that Neapolitans are also there. If there be not two weights and two measures these Austrian volunteers must be tolerated, because Garibaldi receives others every day. The number of the Venetians who daily pass the Po and arrive at Modena is estimated at from 300 to 400."

The Emperor's letter is said to have produced a very bad effect at Florence. The extreme party are gaining strength, and troublesome times are expected. Persons are being dispatched from Tuscany, Modena and Parma to pray Victor Emmanuel at once to accept the annexation and to refuse to join the Congress under the conditions proposed by France and Austria.
The interview between Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi on the 28th provoked much discussion. It was asked whether the visit was to persuade Garibaldi to lay down his arms, or to consent with that popular chief of the Italian independence in order to resist the joint policy of Austria and France.
The *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the French Government has opposed the proposed loan which Tuscany was negotiating with a house in Paris. This, as well as other passing events, when known in Italy, will produce a bad effect.

The Congress.—The Paris *Advertiser* Correspondent says:—"It is at the urgent request of the King of Sardinia that the British Government had consented to take part in the European Congress."
Rome.—A correspondent of the *Independence* of Brussels says:—
"There has been something said of the probability that the Pope will launch a bull of interdiction against the King of Piedmont. Some of his counsellors, perhaps, would not hesitate to adopt that extreme measure, because they do not see all the consequences that might follow. If the Holy See should issue an interdiction, the general belief at Turin is that the King would accept the struggle, and decide on embracing another religion, advising the people to follow his example. In the present state of public excitement, it is certain that part of the inhabitants of Piedmont and the other provinces would follow their sovereign in that line of conduct. It is even asserted that Victor Emmanuel has indirectly apprised the Pope of his intentions, throwing on him all the responsibility of what might occur."

NAPLES.—According to advices received from Sicily the insurrection there has not ceased. The insurgents have withdrawn into the mountains. The brothers Mantrichi are at the head of the movement. Reinforcements of troops are being continually despatched by the Neapolitan Government to quell the insurrection. Numerous arrests have taken place at Palermo, Cassano, and Messina."

As in Canada, so in Italy, the title "Patriot" is but the synonym of "Place-Hunter." Taking the word in this sense, it cannot be denied that the Italian revolutionists are true Patriots; as appears from the subjoined extracts from *Times* correspondence as commented upon by the *Tables*:—
In Parma, in Modena, in Tuscany, in the Legations, the grand work of the "patriot" governments is the multiplication of offices; splitting one into two; pensioning old occupants to make room for new ones; dividing provinces fivefold, and establishing new secretariats with their staffs to pacify the greed of idle patriots. "At every revolution there are hundreds and thousands of 'pagnottisti'—loafers, or idlers huddled for the loaf—for whom the new rulers must provide; and, as the existing offices cannot be taken from their present occupiers, it is very clear that new offices, nay, new batches and systems of offices—whole new branches of administration—must needs be created."
In Bologna, at one view of its wend, the Revolutionary Government has created two hundred new offices. "The lower orders are a very hard-working race—the men, that is to say, who make the wealth of the State, but who, because they are under the rule of the priests, have no voice in selecting the new Government. Upon their industry the 'patriots' are to feed and dress and rule in idleness. All these are old evils" says the *Times* Correspondent.
Piedmont during the last ten years of free life has not only not diminished but greatly increased them, and the dawn of liberty in these Central Italian provinces aggravates them to such an extent as not only to render the evils themselves incurable, but even to make any government extremely difficult, if not impossible, to those who are to come after the present improvident rulers."

RUSSIA.
The following letter from St. Petersburg, of the 13th ult., contains some details relative to the emancipation of the serfs in Russia:—
"The central committee for the emancipation of the serfs, sitting at St. Petersburg, has just constituted itself into three committees—financial, administrative, and judicial. This committee is to examine a number of questions of the highest importance, such, for example, as the fixing of the territorial boundary and the number of inhabitants of each commune; its interior government; the election of the persons charged with this government; the reorganization of the territorial police, and particularly the interdiction placed on landed proprietors to interfere in police affairs or in the communal administration; the institution of justices of the peace, and the publicity of judicial proceedings, &c. You will perceive by this enumeration that the entire social edifice of Russia is to be reconstructed. The most distinguished legists in our country criticise the principles of the emancipation adopted by the Government. The defect which prevents the regular development of this reform consists, in their opinion, in the period of 12 years fixed for the regulation of the territorial relations between the peasants and their masters. This delay will infallibly give rise to a number of disputes between the discontented proprietors and the ignorant peasants—easy to be deceived and corrupted, particularly if they are worked upon by that class of oppositists recruited from among the unemployed, such as officers on unlimited leave of absence, clerks dismissed from their situations, and servants of the landed proprietors without places. On the 8th of October the Emperor Alexander was at Elizabethgrad; on the next day he inspected the port and arsenal of Nicholasieff, and arrived at Odessa the same evening."
The *Times* City Article says:—
The intelligence of the friendly understanding between Russia and Prussia, seems calculated to have a favorable influence on prices, from its being likely to interpose a partial check against new European wars."

INDIA.
A correspondent of the *London Herald* says:—"We expect some changes during the winter, and some stirring events on the frontier, for which one in the Commissariat says they are quietly making preparations."
He continues:—
"We are trapping the leaders in detail. Last mail it was Heera Singh, this time it is Rao Ram Baksh, Talokdar of Doondesh Kherr, the capture of whose Range we reported in our last. A boy who had been in the service of one of Rao's wives, and was discharged peacefully, gave information, which was acted upon by Captain Orr, Deputy Commissioner. The actual captors were two chuprassies, who thus made a lucky haul; as 10,000 rupees had been offered for the rebel. He was residing in a village on the outskirts of Benares, the house being surrounded by the high wall, but open to the Ganges. He kept two men constantly on the watch, but the place was surrounded at night, and when he came forth in the morning to bathe he was pounced upon. His horse was tied to his charpoy (bedstead), to be ready at a moment's notice. He will be tried for the murder of the few survivors of the Cawnpore massacre who took refuge in the temple, of whom only Captain Tomson and Lieutenant Dehufosse are alive to tell the tale, and for being a leader of rebellion. Rajah Jye Lal will also be tried as a leader, and as aiding and abetting in the murder of Miss Jackson, Mrs. Green and others."
"The Nana is reported to be dying of Terai fever, and Azim-ula-Khan is said to be dead, but we need

confirmation of all that reaches us. From Nepal, if we have not got the Nana, we have got, according to the *London Herald*, the uncle of the Nana's wife, his (Nana) Purna Kursumee (Kor) having been arrested at Poonah, but on what charge is not said. We have mentioned that there has been talk about taking the field against the Nana. It is even said that the authorities have at length fully resolved upon hunting down the Nana and rebels in Nepal, and flying columns will enter the Terai early this cold season. A similar course will be adopted with regard to the marauding bands now infesting the Banadoulund country. It is certainly high time something was done. Jung Bahadour professing his inability to help us. The district is full of Sepoys of our old regiments, some having come in; others, the majority, are living on the proceeds of their plunder, &c., and when they hear of any police party near make a bolt for the jungles. They are very sickly and quite done up, and heartily wish they had not fought against the Company Bahadour."

OHINA.
The *Moniteur de l'Armee* publishes the following accounts from China to the 24th of August. They state that:—
"The events which occurred at the Peiho had produced a great sensation among the population at the coast. Nevertheless, thanks to the measures adopted by the British and French maritime authorities, there had not been any serious excesses to deplore. The Emperor of China, had rewarded in a brilliant manner General Sung-ko-lin-sin, more commonly called 'Kawan-ay', who commanded the forts of the Taku and Mongol troops on the 24th of June last. He named him Generalissimo of the Chinese armies, and what is more important, First Mandarin of the yellow standard edged with green. That dignity has not been conferred for a long time; the last holding the title was the Emperor Tao-Koang, appointed to that high distinction at the period when he was Prince Imperial. Sung-ko-lin-sin is moreover, the uncle of Heng-Poo, the reigning Emperor. He has always held high commands, and enjoys an immense reputation throughout the empire. In 1852 he commanded the army formed to act against Tai-Ping;—and, by a bold and fortunate movement, he forced back the rebels into Nankin, and prevented them from forming a junction with the insurgents of the north. It may be said he saved the empire; for if his plan had not succeeded the insurrection would have become so powerful that it would have invaded the capital. The Emperor had prepared to withdraw with his family into Tartary when he received the news of the victory. This General is the author of military works, many of which have been translated into the Russian language, and in which he quotes the authority of some of the most eminent warriors, among them that of the Emperor Napoleon I., with whose immortal campaigns he appears to be thoroughly acquainted. The Emperor, notwithstanding the tendencies which this appointment appears to indicate, has, it is said, declared that he is ready to receive the foreign Ambassadors at Peiho. Mr. Ward, the American Minister, has already arrived in that city, but the precautions adopted with respect to him, and the difficulties opposed to his admission to an Imperial audience, prove that the Chinese Government is showing its ordinary duplicity in this circumstance. The news from Cochin China is of the 18th of August. At that date the negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty with the Emperor of Anam were not at an end. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly had organized the French establishment at Saigon. He was to quit Tourane and leave for China, in order to provide for the eventualities which had arisen from the defeat of the Peiho."

The defeat of the English and French fleet in the Peiho is producing its effects in a quiet but simultaneous change of feeling throughout the extreme East. The French are probably now undergoing its evil influence in Cochin China.—Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who had with difficulty held his own against the mosquitoes and the fevers of his swampy conquests, seems to have felt that the news of the Taku disaster afforded him at once a reason and an excuse for abandoning the object of his expedition. In the face of the news of the defeat of his countrymen there could be no further hope that the Annamite Government would yield the concessions he was sent out to obtain. He retires from Tourane until the prestige of the Western arms in the East shall be recovered on the spot where it was lost. Thus it also happens in China Proper. Canton is for the moment quiet, but it is impossible to know whether the calm is to be trusted. The little garrison of 2,000 men, chiefly Sepoys, is being reinforced from time to time by Marines from the ships now arriving south; further Sepoy troops are on their way, and Mr. Parkes had, with his accustomed energy, seized the arms of the banner before the news from the north could get abroad. But there is not the same disposition to come to blows with us which there once was. It is known that the "gentry" have been pertinaciously endeavoring to convince Lao, the Chinese Governor, to allow them to levy troops and to drive the barbarians into the river.—He has replied by a public edict, exhorting the people to be quiet, and not to listen to idle reports; but he has, at the same time, flogged a woman to death for giving us some information; and he has been detected in some underhand measures which are far from being in accordance with his edict. If we keep Canton it will not be on account of remembrance of the past. Yeh's body, watched by his faithful barbar in a temple near the walls, no longer suggests to those who have trembled so often at his name the impossibility of resistance to the power by which he was quelled. They will give us credit now for no more than the force they see. Amoy, where the Chinese and European populations dwell together, cannot but be in some danger—a danger which is much increased if it be true that any members of the English community there have disgraced themselves by participation in the practice of kidnapping Coolies, which has now taken the place of the opium trade in the eyes of the Chinese as the great evil of foreign intercourse. Foochow has equally an European population without defence, and in the midst of countless thousands of Chinamen, all of whom are now for the first time beginning to doubt the moral of the great lesson of 1842. Perhaps Penang and Borneo, and even Singapore, may be meditating some infringement of that eternal tranquillity of which a Chinaman is theoretically so fond, but practically so impatient.—Throughout all those lands, and among all those races, the unexampled event of the repulse of an English and French fleet has spread, and is producing its results."

His Excellency the American Minister arrived at Shanghai on the 22d of August, after visiting Peking, where, however, the Mission appear to have been all but prisoners. Personal communication with the Russians was denied them, and some of their correspondence was detained for many days by the Chinese. The Emperor refused to see Mr. Ward unless the latter consented to perform an act of obeisance, and, as he declined to do so, it was notified that the treaty would not be ratified at Peking but at Pehwang, a village on the Gulf of Pecheli, at the entrance of that stream by which the Americans performed their journey to the capital. The Mission accordingly left Peking, and on its arrival at Pehwang the ratifications were exchanged without any ceremony. The whole affair appears to have been humiliating and in non-accordance with the dignity of a great nation, and the result proves how correct was the policy of the British and French Ministers in refusing to see the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai, and declining to pursue the course suggested by the Chinese, which was evidently intended to lead to the humiliation of the foreigner, in the eyes of the native population. We trust that such measures will be taken by both England and France as will ensure a more dignified reception to their representatives than was accorded to the American Minister."

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the occurrence of the greater disaster in the narrow waters of China to allow of our Government being thoroughly informed, not only of the causes and details of this catastrophe, but also of the subsequent bearing of the barbarian victors. The mail which has just arrived must have put our official personages in possession of all that can be said in explanation of the defeat, and of that can be probably anticipated as to its immediate consequences. If their information should at all coincide with that which reaches us from very various sources, it will be now made abundantly certain that the preparations at the mouth of the Peiho were an Imperial act of the Chinese Government, and that the repulse of the forces of England and France was but the successful execution of a predetermined scheme to resist the fulfilment of the Treaty of Tien-tsia. It will now have been ascertained that the forts which were erected, and armed, and manned, and that the booms and chains which were placed across the river, commanded and obstructed the only channel by which a gunboat could ascend the Peiho, or by which an Ambassador could with dignity or security approach the capital. This is quite enough, it is even more than enough, to settle beyond reasonable controversy all question as to the justice of this new quarrel, and to determine the nature of the duty which we owe to ourselves and to those who have spent their lives in our service.—There will, of course, be a small number of crotchety persons who will split hairs and parade their small conceits, and who will be ready to demonstrate to all who will listen that the blood of their countrymen, which is but so lately washed away into the great ocean, was righteously shed by that Tartar rabble. There will also be found some few men of economical minds and of dispositions prone to forgive all injuries done to others, who will recommend that England should temporize or acquiesce. Happily, however, we have the public promise of Sir John Pakington that these counsels will find no support in any great political party. China has ceased to be a factory toy. To this new exigency all our public men will bring unbiassed minds; and, that being so, we may assume that there will be only one set of counsels and one object of emulation, and that is how best to administer short, sharp, and decisive chastisement for this act of sanguinary perfidy. The useful question is not now—how did the disaster happen, or why did the calamity occur? but, how can the ground we have lost be best regained? It is better not to inquire too curiously into the details of the past. It should be sufficient for us to know that every man did his duty, and that the bravery of our men and officers was never more conspicuous than under that terrible fire. The sur-stay way to destroy the dash and moral courage of a commander is to fix upon his mind that he is to be held responsible for the absolute success of all his undertakes. If he is taught to believe that a check is ruin, he will soon learn to calculate that to do nothing is to succeed.—War is a game of chances, at which we must expect to undergo some adverse chances. Careful preparations and skillful combinations are doubtless expected from a commander, and a failure in these great requisites undoubtedly marks a man as little fitted for supreme command. But these are qualities which are not given to many; and when we find an Admiral or a General prompt to act, and pressing with unshrinking courage an unsuccessful enterprise, it is wise, and it is also just, to say, "Perhaps we might have chosen better, but the man we have chosen has done his duty." If we would keep up the old tone in our navy, we must hold it through good and through evil fortune as a maxim, that it is not want of success but want of audacity that can alone ever be imputed as a disgrace to an English Admiral. Whenever Admiral Hop shall come home, we are sure that he will be received by his countrymen with a less boisterous, but not a less cordial sympathy, than if he had returned victorious. The tone of public feeling ever since the announcement of his defeat assures us that this is so. It is creditable to the good sense and patriotism of the people, and will, we doubt not, be found also in the Cabinet, the Admiralty, and the House of Commons. If there had been any hesitation, any slowness in the delivery of the attack, we should not have written thus, and the English people would not have thought thus. If the officers who executed the previous operation, and whose knowledge of Chinese tactics enabled them to operate with success, had not, by a most noxious rule of the service, been all idling in England, called home upon their promotion, perhaps the result would have been different. But if there were faults, they were faults in local knowledge; and if there were errors, they were errors in judgment. All present did their duty, and we deprecate all recriminations and all censures; we especially all deplore all attempts to palliate the truth by ridiculous fables about Russians and Americans being seen or heard in the batteries. Now that all possible information has come to hand, it is better to accept the fact of this terrible defeat as a simple ascertained fact, and to look forward from this point.

UNITED STATES.
On the 2d inst., eight squares of houses in New Orleans, extending from Washington to Ninth street, in the Fourth district, were burnt. The loss is about a quarter of a million of dollars. Sixty dwellings were destroyed.

DREADED INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.—Considerable excitement, we learn from reliable authority, exists in a portion of Kentucky, relative to the supposed detection of a secret organization having for its object a slave insurrection. The facts, as we have received them, are as follow:—Two anonymous letters were received through the Post-office at Cynthiana, Kentucky, announcing the existence, in that locality, of a secret organization, upon a plan similar to that of Old Brown's at Harper's Ferry, and having the same object in view. The letters and their contents were made public, and immediately created a great excitement throughout Harrison and Bourbon counties, where it is said the organization exists and intended to operate. A public meeting was called at Cynthiana, and was largely attended. Measures were taken promptly to ferret out the members of the organization, and to protect the community against any outbreak that may be attempted among the slaves. The association is said to consist mostly of negroes, led and directed by white men. It is charged that some of the employees of the Covington Railroad are leaders in the movement. The anonymous letters declare that, like that of Harper's Ferry, each member of the organization is sworn to secrecy, and it is supposed that arrangements for a general outbreak were pretty well matured. A vigilance committee was organized at the meeting of the citizens, and the utmost precaution is observed throughout the country. Stringent resolutions were passed, and the least movement on the part of the slaves is to be the signal for prompt action. Great consternation and alarm exist throughout the country, and a full supply of fire arms have been ordered by the citizens, and a thorough preparation is made for any demonstration that may occur. The people of Kentucky begin to think that this matter of insurrection in their midst is becoming serious, and that it behooves them to be on their guard, and that they behoove for it. This matter will be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties, whoever they may be, will be brought to justice. It is a dangerous matter to deal with among slaves, as they are, as a general thing, easily alarmed at approaching danger of being detected, and are prone to expose any evidence that may lead to the arrest of the instigators to save themselves. It may be that the alarm is without proper foundation, though the citizens there think differently.—If such an organization as set forth in the anonymous letters really exists, it must be fully exposed in a few days. We shall await further developments.—*Cincinnati Times*, Nov. 4.

On the morning of the 3rd inst., the brick dwelling attached to St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa., occupied by Bishop O'Connor, was partially destroyed by fire. Loss about \$2,000; fully insured.

The Mormons and Indians on the Plains are committing the most violent outrages upon the small tribes of emigrants, killing men and running off cattle. One party, which had attacked a train, was pursued and captured by the U. S. troops and found to consist of ten Mormon whites and two Indians. The former were hung by drum-head court-martial; the Indians were let go.

On the 1st inst., a terrible accident occurred on the Ohio North-western Railroad. A train, consisting of thirteen cars filled with excursionists from Fond du Lac for Chicago, ran off the track at Johnson Creek, eight miles south of Watertown, Wisconsin. Eight persons were reported killed, and a number badly wounded. The verdict on the coroner's jury was the usual one—nobody to blame.

THE WIFE OF JOHN BROWN ON HER WAY TO VIRGINIA.—Mrs Brown passed through this city on Friday on route for Charlestown. She is a large and noble-looking woman, and worthy of being John Brown's wife. She says that she has always prayed to God that her husband might fall in battle rather than by the hands of slaveholders; but that now she does not regret his capture, for the sake of the noble words he has been permitted to utter. She says that she is the mother of thirteen children, of whom but four survive; but that she would willingly see the ruin of all her household, if it would only help the cause of freedom.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The Scientific American, remarking upon the telegraphic projects of the world, says:—"There is no discovery or invention which has come so immediately and extensively into use as that of the magnetic telegraph. Every government seems to feel the necessity of it; and even in Japan it has been adopted as a useful agent for the government. Very soon the whole globe will be covered with telegraph wires, and every part of it will be brought into closer connection and closer interests. Russia has determined to establish a line from St. Petersburg across Siberia to the river Amoor, and thence to Russian America, which will be but a short distance from our Pacific states. This will probably be the first reliable connection which will be made between the two continents.

NATURAL RIGHTS.—When the improper assertion was made, as a reason for leaving the Catholic Church, that communion with her demanded the "sacrifice of natural rights," etc., it was enough to repel it as an insult, and to point to the laws of the Church—open and known—as a complete refutation. It was natural that the assertion would shock the piety, and awaken the grief and compassion of acquaintances of the man who uttered it. It is to be regretted, however, that these honorable emotions should have caused one or two, writing for the public press, to wound the honor of the Catholic Church by offending against Catholic doctrine, in giving expression to exaggerations of what were well meant as pious reflections. This has given a handle to unfriendly papers to impute a blame to the Catholic Church which they did not venture to found on the original injurious statement. Some of our friends adopted the argument: "What of it? Let us sacrifice our natural rights for the salvation of our souls!" The editor of the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, in the spirit of the New Englanders whom the doctrinal atrocities of Calvinism, have dived into infidelity, replies:—"Very well, it may be wicked to say it—but we cannot help saying it—that the man who is a man, and worth saving at all, had rather be damned as a man, than saved as a thing."

Being damned, is a matter not to be lightly treated of, but the Newburyport editor is right in judging that a man, when deprived of all his natural rights, is not worth saving at all.

We hope the Catholic friends to whom we refer will acquit us of any wish to wound their feelings, if we correct the impressions given by some things they have written, and which we know are doing hurt to honest minds. It may suffice to confine our remarks to a letter of Dr. J. V. Huntington, formerly an Episcopal clergyman, and now a Catholic layman of exemplary life. This letter, written two weeks ago, has been a good deal quoted, in the injurious sense referred to. He says, in the course of it:—"The converts to the Catholic Church did not enter her communion, I suppose, to get their natural rights, or with any reservation in their favor."

The more pertinent inquiry would be: "Do converts to the Catholic Church, on entering her communion, lose any of their natural rights?" Not, did they make "any reservation in their favor," but did they abandon any of them? Had they any doubts that their "natural rights" would be not only reserved, but protected? After a little, he continues:—"What are the natural rights of man? Of course, the rights of human nature: that is, since the fall, a right to ignorance, of which we see there is plenty in the things of God, to conscience, to a weak and disordered will, a blind pride, death for the body, and hell for the soul. These are all the rights nature has."

Human nature, "since the fall," and before the fall, is the nature that God created. It is man, with the endowments God gave him, highest and most distinctively constituting among which are reason and free-will. Man's "natural rights" are therefore, those things, in possession or in action, to which, in the very constitution of his nature, God has given him a title. "Ignorance," so far from a "natural right," is a natural wrong. Knowledge is a "natural right." Knowledge, "in the things of God," so far as necessary to salvation, is a natural duty, but duty is the correlative of "right." What man has not a "natural right" to know is not his duty to know. "Conscience" is not a "natural right," but a natural wrong.—Conscience is a theological term, signifying a disordered desire for sensual things. Conscience, then, is a disorder in nature, not a "right." It tends to the hurt, not to the preservation of nature. "A weakened and disordered will" is not a "natural right." It is a wrong against that "will," the possession of which is one of the "natural rights" that God has secured to every rational man. "Death for the body" is not a "natural right," but a natural law. "Hell for the soul" is no "natural right." To assert that it is, supposes the gloomy and horrible doctrine of Calvinism and Lutheranism that hell is the natural end to the attainment of which God has created, and from eternity predestined, some of His rational creatures. To say that "these are all the rights nature has," is formally to contradict the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and to make a religion that every man loyal to his nature must execrate and abhor.

Dr. Huntington goes on to ask:—"What rights, then, has nature against the Church? None."

Without waiting to examine this further, we will offset it by another question: What rights has the Church, then, against nature? None. No, none, "since both spring from one and the same unchangeable and eternal source of truth, the Almighty and Eternal God; and therefore they afford mutual help to each other."

Dr. Huntington, on the contrary, says:—"All the natural rights of man, whatever they are, Jesus Christ surrendered as forfeit to the Divine justice on Calvary; He nailed "all individual liberty" to the wood of His Cross."

enjoyment of all the rights that inhere in human nature. The death of the Eternal Word on the Cross; so far from the annihilation of "all individual liberty," was its most sublime and ineffable affirmation. Had He been content to people heaven with beings in human guise, but stripped of "individual liberty," one word of His mouth could have annihilated free will. It was to gain man, exercising "individual liberty," and loving Him with free will in their own "natural right," that the spectacle of an infinite love was given on the Cross.

We doubt not that Dr. Huntington will accede to every doctrinal proposition that we have stated as true. He has, probably, intended by his words something very different from what we hold him to. We must assure him, however, that the natural meaning of his expressions is what we have pointed out, and that such an idea of Catholic doctrine ought not to pass without correction.—N. Y. Freeman.

P. K. To PERRY DAVIS & SON:—Dear Sirs—I feel happy to add one more testimonial of the value of your Pain Killer to the thousands sent you from nearly all parts of the world. On the 8th of this month I fell from a second story doorway to the pavement, striking on my feet, and bruising them severely; also straining the ligaments of the ankles. When carried home my feet were black and swollen, and the pain so intense as to cause fainting. I immediately applied your Pain Killer, and continued to do so at intervals of about ten minutes. The second day the appearance was a greenish yellow, with little or no pain, and to-day I can walk with ease to my store. Yours Respectfully, I. SUGGITT, High st. Providence, May 12th, 1857.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol. Lynans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS. E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street, Oct. 20, 1859.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Board and Tuition \$70 00, Use of Bed and Redding 7 00, Washing 10 50, Drawing and Painting 7 00, Music Lessons—Piano 28 00.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W.

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

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

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advances.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, SORENESS OR ANY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT GUERD, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, BY BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, OR COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston. Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS. Rev. HENRY WARD DEXCHER. "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAMM, New York. "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desert from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience." Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B., Montreal. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box.

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

D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skills made to Order Several Skills always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the P. ovince. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

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

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. COLOGNE. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUARIE, do. do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY—Plumet Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in bids. and cases. PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B. W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candles, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints. STARCH—Glenfield, Rice and Sated, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Store Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Sago, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest price. J. PHELAN. March 3, 1859.

M'GARVEY'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. War is declared! and to open on Monday, the 29th August, or M'GARVEY'S Splendid Stock of Household Furniture, and no terms of peace, until the present stock is disposed of.

WAR IS DECLARED! AND TO OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST, OR M'GARVEY'S SPLENDID STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND NO TERMS OF PEACE, Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support extended to him during the past nine years, wishes to inform them that his Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE now on hand, consists, not only of every style and quality, but in such quantities as has never before been exhibited in this city, and got up exclusively for cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article warranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be returned one month after being delivered, and the money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000 worth, all of which must be cleared off before the 1st of January, in consequence of extensive changes in his business, and as after that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot longer accommodate his customers by both his Wholesale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th August, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices, and will consist of every article of House Furnishing Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Bedsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couches, from \$8 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chestnut and Enamelled Chamber Sets, from \$16 to \$150; Mahogany and B. W. Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45, with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattresses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 150 per lb; Mahogany, B. W. Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies' Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus. A fresh supply of Shifley's Polish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Blackwalnut and Mahogany Veneers, Curled Hair, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for the Trade, constantly on hand. All goods delivered on board the Cars or Boats, or at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll gate, free of Charge, and with extra care. OWEN M'GARVEY, Wholesale and Retail, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28.

WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS? INFORMATION WANTED: of PATRICK LYONS, who left Montreal for New York about nine years ago, and has not since been heard of. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, Eliza Lyons, at this office. United States papers will confer a favor by copying the above.

EVENING SCHOOL. Mr. A. KEEGAN'S Select English, Commercial and Mathematical EVENING SCHOOL, No. 109, WELINGTON STREET. Number of young men or pupils limited to 12. Lessons from Seven to Nine each Evening, for five nights each week. Montreal, October 13, 1859.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2, St. Constant Street. THE duties of this School will be Resumed on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School. W. DORAN, Principal.

Serofula, or King's Evil, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The serofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children to the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that serofulous constitutions not only suffer from serofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorder which, although not serofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this serofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause. One quarter of all our people are serofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only serofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYTHROLEMA, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for serofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health and energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and invigorating. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis his American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costive ness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cure, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ in pulmonary affections that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada. Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells. JUST RECEIVED, ex SS, "North American," a Consignment of "CAST STEEL" BELLS, a very superior article, and much cheaper than Bell Metal. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET, PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL; UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Mr. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. Mr. P. GARNOT, Professor of French. Mr. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English. The Course of Education will embrace a Period of Five Years' Study. FIRST YEAR: TERMS—ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. Preparatory Class: Religion; English and French Reading; Calligraphy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music. SECOND YEAR: TERMS—ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading; Etymology; Calligraphy; The Elements of French and English Grammar; The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music. THIRD YEAR: TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading with explanations; Etymology; Calligraphy; Arithmetic (with all the rules of Commerce); English and French Syntax; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music. FOURTH YEAR: TERMS—TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading, with reasonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Grammar (French and English); all the Rules of Arithmetic; Geography; History of Canada, under the dominion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English; Book-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music. FIFTH YEAR: TERMS—THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH. Religion; Education, English and French; French and English Literature; Calligraphy; Book-Keeping by Double Entry; Commercial Economy; Geography; History of Canada under the rule of the English; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Geometry; Algebra; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Vocal Music.

N.B.—As the most important lessons are the first of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of these lessons. Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of their children. The Religious instruction will be under the direction of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a week in French and English. Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of English will be procured. N.B.—The duties of the School will be Resumed at Nine A. M., on MONDAY next, 22d current. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School, U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR. PRO BONO PUBLICO!

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the general public, that he has OPENED the Premises No. 3, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, (Dr. Nelson's Buildings) with a large and well selected STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., &c., &c., and that he is now prepared to sell the same at LOW PRICES, FOR CASH ONLY. His Stock of Fancy Goods, &c., comprises everything usually found in an establishment of the kind, including also Cutlery, Jewellery, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy Soaps, Carrantes of imported Willow, Cabs, do., Baskets, do., and a great variety of Toys. This Stock having been selected by a gentleman of more than twenty years' experience in the trade, the style and quality of the Goods may be relied on. THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will be found complete with everything essential to a First Class Stationery House, consisting of Writing Papers, from the lowest to the highest grades; Packet, Commercial, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instants, Pens, Penholders, Rulers, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Leads, Slates, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Wafer Stamps, Rubber, &c. &c. &c. Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Bill Books, Pass Books, Copy Books, Maps, Diaries, Portemonnaies, Wallets, &c. The National Series, and a good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools. Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Catechisms of all denominations. Children's Books in great variety. The undersigned also announces, that in order to meet the requirements of that important section of the City, he has connected with his establishment a DEPOT for the Sale of the popular American Periodicals and Newspapers, amongst which the following may be mentioned:— N. Y. Ledger Scottish American Weekly Musical World Mercury Musical Friend Frank Leslie's Weekly Stants Zeitung Harper's Weekly Atlantische Welter Police Gazette Tribune Pincynne Herald Clipper Times Brother Jonathan Frank Leslie's Magazine Tablet Irish News Phœnix Metropolitan Record, (Catholic.) Youth's Magazine, (Do.) Church Journal, Christian Inquirer, Independent, And all the Montreal Daily and Weekly papers. Additions from time to time will be made to this department as the public demand may require. The undersigned will also receive orders for every description of PRINTING and BOOKBINDING, which he will execute with taste and despatch, and at reasonable rates. Subscribers to the various Illuminated Works and Periodicals of the day can have them Bound in a style of excellence appropriate to the work. Particular attention will also be paid to the Binding of Music. Postage Stamps for Sale. The undersigned hopes by unremitting attention in all departments of his business, equitable dealing and moderate charges, to receive, and respectfully solicits, a share of the public patronage. W. DALTON, No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street, September 22.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm.
 Adala—N. A. Coote.
 Astoria—J. Doyle.
 Amherstburgh—J. Roberts.
 Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.
 Arichat—Rev. Mr. Giroir.
 Belleville—M. O'Dempsey.
 Brocks—Rev. J. R. Lee.
 Brantford—W. M'Manamy.
 Cavanville—J. Knowlson.
 Chambly—J. Hackett.
 Cobourg—P. Maguire.
 Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
 Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
 Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
 Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm.
 Dewittville—J. M'Iver.
 Dundas—J. M'Gerrald.
 Egansville—J. Boufield.
 East Haverbury—Rev. J. J. Collins.
 Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.
 Erinsville—P. Gafney.
 Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.
 Farmersville—J. Flood.
 Gananogue—Rev. J. Rossiter.
 Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry.
 Huntingdon—C. M'Faul.
 Ingersoll—Rev. R. Keleher.
 Kempville—M. Heaphy.
 Kingston—M. M'Namara.
 London—Rev. E. Bayard.
 Lockiel—O. Quigley.
 Lohorough—T. Daley.
 Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly.
 Lucille—W. Harty.
 Merrickville—M. Kelly.
 Millbrooke—P. Maguire.
 New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy.
 Ottawa City—J. Rowland.
 Oshawa—Rev. Mr. Proulx.
 Orillia—Rev. J. Synnott.
 Prescott—J. Ford.
 Perth—J. Doran.
 Peterboro—T. M'Cabe.
 Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
 Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
 Quebec—M. O'Leary.
 Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn.
 Renfrew—Rev. M. Byrne.
 Russelltown—J. Campion.
 Richmondhill—M. Teffy.
 Richmond—A. Donnelly.
 Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
 Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.
 Summersdown—D. M'Donald.
 St. Andrew—Rev. G. A. Hay.
 St. Athness—T. Dunn.
 St. Ann de la Paotiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett.
 St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Fulvay.
 St. Raphael—A. M'Donald.
 St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.
 Thorold—John Heenan.
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M. H. GAULT, Agent.

October 13.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, BY PRIVATE SALE,

On St. Gabriel Farm,
 On Priest's Farm, near the Mountain,
 On Woodland or Gregory Farm.

APPLY AT THE SEMINARY.
 JPH. COMPTON, P'tree,
 Proc. du Seminaire.

Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

DRY GOODS,

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

JOHN PAPE & CO.

HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES' CHENILLE HAIR NETS, all colors.

Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GENERAL DRAPERY, HOSIERY AND GLOVE WAREHOUSE,

THE CLOTH HALL,

292 Notre Dame Street, (West),
 (Fourth door from McGill Street.)

ALSO,
 GENTLEMEN'S GENERAL OUTFITTING AND MERCHANT TAILORING.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

Best West of England BLACK CLOTHS.
 Brown and Beavers Cloths, &c.
 Cassimeres, Heather Treads, Doeskins, &c.
 Gent's fancy Flannel Shirts,
 Gent's L. wool Vests and Pants,
 Gent's Walking, Driving and Dress GLOVES.
 Gent's Shirts, Collars, Scarfs,
 Gent's Coats, Pants and Vests, Fashionably got up for immediate demand.
 A very Select Assortment of Ladies' Mantle Cloths,
 Ladies' Scarfs and Pulkas,
 Ladies' Hosiery and Gloves,
 Ladies' Dress Goods, Newest Styles,
 Worked Muslin, Sleeves and Collars in sets.
 Balmoral Skirts, Corsets,
 Linens, Long Cloths, Muslins,
 Table Linens, Towellings Napkins,
 French Cambric, and Silk Handkerchiefs,
 Childrens Hosiery, Gloves, Booties, &c.
 Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, Gent's Scotch Scarfs, Wrappers, &c.

The entire stock is marked off with the selling price in plain figures on each article.

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

Montreal, October 13, 1859.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
 42 McGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL.

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

Montreal, March 6, 1858.

CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,
 IMPORTER,
 No. 112, St. Paul Street,
 next door to Thomas Tiffin, Esq., where he will have constantly on hand a large assortment of French and English DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., at very Low Prices.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.
 ONLY ONE PRICE.

P.S.—Mr. OMER ALLARD's friends will be glad to learn that he is with Mr. Fauteux, both so well known to the trade.

Sept. 23 3m




ROBERT PATTON,
 229 Notre Dame Street.

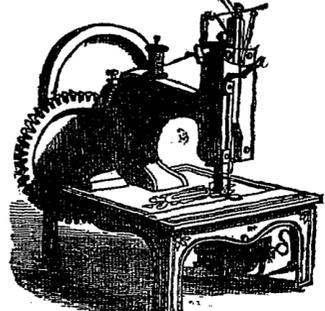
BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

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

ONLY \$65

FOR ONE OF
SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES,
 WARRANTED TO BE THE SAME,

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



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

CALL AND EXAMINE!

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

PRICES:

No. 1 Machine	\$65 00
No. 2 " " " "	75 00
No. 3 " " " "	90 00

I have received numerous testimonials from Boot and Shoe manufacturers, Tailors, Dress-makers, Seamstresses, and others, who are using my Machines—all unite in recommending them for general use.

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

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

BROWN & CHILDS.

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

CHILD, SCHOLE & AMES.

Montreal, 26th July, 1859.
 The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satisfied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have used up to the present time.

A. LAPIERRE & SON.

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

E. J. NAGLE'S

Sewing Machine Establishment,
 No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265.

It is the only place in Canada where you can buy a Machine able to stitch anything, from a Shirt Bosom to a Horse Collar.

N. J. NAGLE,
 OFFICE AND SALE ROOM,
 265 NOTRE DAME STREET,
 MONTREAL.

FACTORY,
 Over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin.
 N.B.—Needles 80 cent per dozen.

November 10, 1859.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
 [Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School, House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Address

A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents,
 West Troy, N. Y.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL,
 184 Notre Dame Street,
 (Nearly opposite the Donegana Hotel.)

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,
 ADVOCATES,
 No. 59 Little St. James Street.

PIERCE RYAN. HENRY VALLIERES DE ST. REAL.

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

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

CHIEF AGENCY OF SCOVILL & GOODELL'S \$40 FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
 GRAND TRUNK BUILDINGS,
 73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

SOMETHING NEW,
 COMPLETE WITH TABLE,
 And Sewing with Two Threads
 From Common Spools.
 ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE



SCOVILL & GOODELL'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

2,000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE.

These Machines are warranted First Class, and fully equal to the high-priced Machines.

OBSERVE.—We invite all to bring any garment, coarse or fine, heavy or light, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our machines—the only low-priced Machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBAG!

A FIRST CLASS Family Sewing Machine at this reduced price, is something heretofore unheard of, yet we warrant them to be constructed of the best metals that money will buy, and the facilities of our manufactory are equal to the furnishing of one hundred machines per day.



We here present an accurate diagram of the double lock stitch as taken by this Machine. The stitch being magnified to show the direction of the two threads more accurately, it will be seen that the threads are firmly twisted and interlocked with each other, making it impossible to rip through every fourth stitch be cut. Clothing sewed with this stitch can never give out.

Having for some time been solicited to open a branch in Montreal, we have now complied by taking the elegant and spacious Store under the Grand Trunk Offices, opposite the Ottawa Hotel. In opening so extensive an establishment here, we but repeat the requirements of our business in other cities, and we trust we may be encouraged to place in the household of every family one of our Sewing Machines. We know by actual experience that no family can afford to be without one. The difficulty of managing other and more complicated Sewing Machines has heretofore prevented their general use in Canada: WE GUARANTEE the Management of this Machine as simple as the common Coffee Mill. Three thousand Families in the States who have purchased and used our invention during the past year, attest to the truth of all we here assert, for not one machine has been returned to us, yet we wish it, and will return the money if it does not give entire satisfaction.

ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your residence or at our Establishment. Servants taught at our Rooms.

We hem any width without previous basting; Stitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sew in Cord; likewise Embroider with the lightest or heaviest silk or French working cotton. You may complete your entire Fall and Winter Sewing in a few days by taking a few lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines.

Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnished almost upon their own terms.

Understand us, we will sew the coarsest Bagging or the finest Silk, Satan, or Lawn upon one and the same Machine. We work from two common spools of Thread or Silk, just as you get them from the shops.

Agents wanted throughout the Canadas.

SCOVILL & GOODELL,
 September 29.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

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

September 22.

MRS. MUIR,
 283 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SHOW ROOM OPEN THIS DAY (THURSDAY) with a splendid Assortment of the FINEST and CHEAPEST GOODS in MILLINERY.

Oct. 6.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE,
 Office—6 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$250,000
 SURPLUS, OVER.....40,000

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

CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000
 SURPLUS, OVER.....50,000

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y.

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

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

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

REFERENCES:

Wm. Workman, Esq.	E Hudon, Esq.
B H Lemoine, Esq.	T Doucet, N P, Esq.
Wm. Sache, Esq.	Canfield Dorwin, Esq.
Edwin Atwater, Esq.	N S Whitney, Esq.
Henry Lyman, Esq.	D P James, Esq.
Ira Gould, Esq.	John Sinclair, Esq.
H Joseph, Esq.	Messrs. Leslie & Co.
Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J & H Mathewson.	

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandize, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.
 First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates.
 All losses promptly and liberally paid.

OFFICE—38 ST. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER,
 General Agent.

Sept. 22, 1859.

1859. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859.

GREAT BARGAINS!

AT THE
GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,
 87 MCGILL STREET, 87



The Proprietors of the above well-known
CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
 RESPECTFULLY announce to their Patrons and the Public generally that they have now completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS; and are prepared to offer for Sale the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING
 (All of their own Manufacture)
 EVER PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

Their Stock of Piece Goods consists in part of—French, West of England, German, and Venetian BROAD CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES; also fancy DOESKIN; Scotch, English, and Canadian TWEEDS, &c., &c.

The choice of VESTINGS is of the newest Styles and best Qualities.

Their Out-Fitting Department contains, amongst others articles, Fancy Flannel Shirts; Australian and English Lambs' Wool do.; every description of Hosiery; White, Fancy French Fronts, and Regatta Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c., of every style and quality.

Also a great number of French, English, and American India Rubber Coats—Reversible and otherwise.

The whole to be disposed of at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

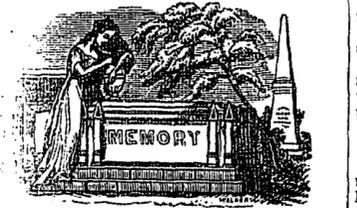
To give an idea of how cheap we sell our goods, we here state the price of a few articles:—

Black Cloth Coats from \$4.00 to \$25.00
Tweed, Do. " 1.50 to 12.00
Vests, " " 0.75 to 8.00
Pants, " " 0.75 to 10.00

N.B.—A liberal Discount made to Wholesale purchasers.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN,
 87 McGill Street.
 Montreal, April 14, 1859.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,
 BLEBURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

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

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

June 9, 1859.

THOMAS M'KENNA,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
 AND
GAS FITTER,
 No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET,
 (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets),
 MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c.,
 Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner.
 Jobbing Punctually attended to.

September 13, 1859.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

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

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

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Grapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreson Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyeing and watered. Gentleman's Cloths Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N.B.—Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

Montreal, June 21, 1859.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two bottles are warranted to clear the system of boils.

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

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

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

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

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

Directions for Use.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, 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 bad cases of Scrofula.

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

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

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

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

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

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
 Boston, May 26, 1856.

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

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

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

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