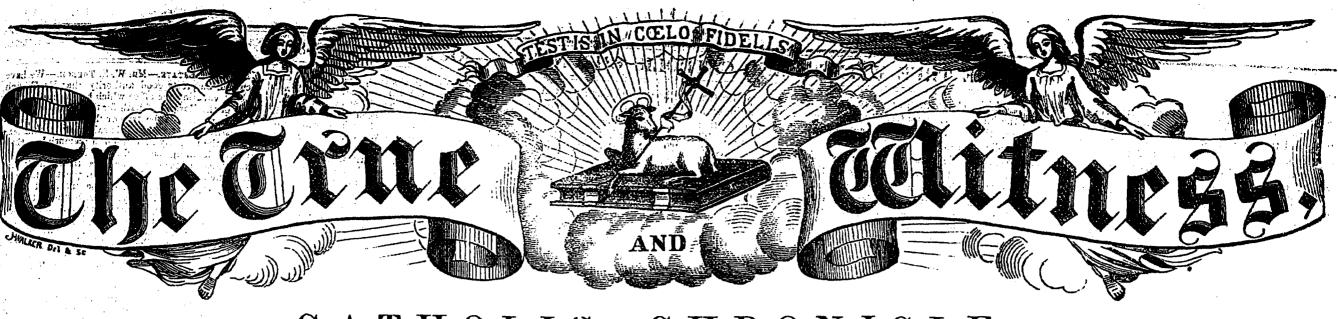
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# HRONICLE. ATHOLIC

## VOL. IX.

LORENZO; OR, THE EMPIRE OF RELIGION.

BY A SCOTCH NON-CONFORMIST, A CONVERT TO THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

Translated from the French by a Lady of Philudelphia. CHAPTER XVIII.

Meanwhile the condition of Lorenzo became every day more alarming. His suffering was continual, and often so excessive that the alteration of his voice betrayed it, notwithstanding all his efforts to conceal his pain. Yet there was nothing capable of interrupting his assiduity in prayer, his perfect union with God, and his unalterable mildness. The celestial joy which irradiated his countenance, increased in proportion as his physical strength forsook him. The interior of Rosline castle, notwithstanding all the trials which Heaven had sent, presented an aspect of happiness, unclouded as it can be on earth. And this peace was so much the more solid, because, based upon the hopes of eternity, on the love and practice of duty, on the delights of a union formed by Christian charity, it far removed ennui, and all the vicissitudes inseparable from the dearest friendships of which religion is not the bond. We lived to ourselves. No stranger was invited to the castle, and no one came to search for the friends of the queen, in an abode from which mourning and solitude had banished all ex-terior joy. We were but the happier for it ;-and often, to recreate the amiable children of our friends, we took part in plays suited to their age, which Lorenzo enlivened by the most attractive gaiety, and at which Mr. Billingham, and Mr. Kennelly, (chaplain of the castle) were present. The duchess' apartment was ordinarily the place of reunion for all the family, and we even for some time (Lorenzo not having strength to descend to the dining room) dined in this room, which was near Lorenzo's. Mr. Billing-ham also joined us, while Mr. Kennelly remained below with the rest of the family. The duchess, kindly to all, had thus regulated it, in order that the children might not be deprived of the presence of their parents, and not to restrain the somewhat noisy gaiety natural at their age, which might have incommoded Lorenzo. In this way, we only saw Henry, Caroline, or Matilda, after Mr. Kennelly's mass, which he celebrated at seven o'clock, before the children arose, and we joined them again in the evening when the chil-dren were asleep. Then we all assembled for prayer, in Lorenzo's room, where we remained until about ten o'clock. It often happened that Lorenzo did not assist at Mr. Kennelly's mass, because his long wakefulness during the night made it necessary for him to sleep towards morning, but he always heard the mass of Mr. Billingham about half past nine o'clock, at which be frequently communicated. During the time we passed together alone, he conversed with me about my future design; for I had not concealed from the duchess what personally regarded me. Lorenzo spoke freely of his approaching felicity. "The loss of our dear-est friends," said he, "is a real happiness and advantage. In proportion to the extent of our love, so is the greatness of the blessing. When these earthly chains are broken, the soul, with less difficulty, elevates itself to God. Is it not evident, Sidney, that he who dies in the midst of his family must arm himself with great courage, and experience heart-rending grief in the separation from those he loves; whilst the man who has lost all, who has seen the objects of his dearest affections fly before him, and precede him to eternal regions, has no longer any sacrifice to make or separation to dread? He would hasten, on the contrary, by his ardent desires, the moment which is to reunite him for ever to those whom in this world he so tenderly loved, and to remove him from a dwelling-place which, since they left it, has been but a vast solitude to him ! Thus madam," added Lorenzo, addressing the duchess, " the thought of rejoining your children will gladden your last hour, and remove the bitterness of that final moment."

signation. "I am not worthy of it; but I pray

Mr. Billingham took his burning hand, and, giving him his blessing, "To-day, if you wish it," said he, "I will offer the holy sacrifice in your room."

A heavenly joy beamed upon Lorenzo's face, and caused his paleness for a moment to disappear. Mr. Billingham made arrangements for the celebration of mass. We all assisted at it, and Lorenzo received communion with a fervor disengagement from all that this world can take bent my way towards Spain. I intended to en-which shone unon his countenance. He after- from us. Ah! my beloved Sidney," he con- ter the convent of St. Francis, at Bayonne.wards asked Mr. Billingham to administer the blessed sacrament to him the next day, and to give him also extreme unction, with all the accustomed prayers, desiring to receive these august sacraments in the full possession of his faculties. We passed the whole day near him. Henry and Matilda never left his room, except during the short intervals when he appeared to sleep. Cacoline and her mother did not for a single instant leave him. It was the month of October, and the cold was very great. There were moments when Lorenzo visibly suffered from the rigor of the season, although there was fire in his room. He still wished to pray, kneeling ; but, finding himself unable, he remained in bed, with clasped hands, and spent more than an hour absorbed in prayer. He then requested Henry and Caroline to bring their children to him ; and, taking in his arms little Silva, his god-son, he blessed him and his sister Mary. Matilda's son, who knew him better, said that he prayed often for his recovery. Lorenzo smiled. "I pray also for you," he said, "that you may be a happiness to your mother.---Pray frequently for the soul of your uncle Hidalla; he has great need of prayers." Edmund assured him that his mother recommended him to do so daily. The children having left him, he conversed some time longer with us, after which we said together the evening prayers. He passed a tranquil night; his union with God was continual; the fervor of his soul illuminated his face with an extraordinary brilliancy. Towards midnight the physician gave him a spoonful of a very powerful elixir; but, instead of the desired effect, Lorenzo was seized with violent convulsions, which were followed by long fits of fainting. When he came to himself, he exclaimed, and keep it in memory of my brother and me.----"Where am I?" Then, laying his hands on his You, Henry," said he, in a lower voice, "never forehead, he observed a deep silence. He afterwards asked what had happened. He appeared so affected, that I entreated him to compose himself. "I am not troubled," said he, "but I do not merit my happiness; and, however short if may be, it is too great for Lorenzo."

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

founded except on eternal hopes, and an entire tinued, "you will one day reach that final hour which is about striking for me : remember Lorenzo. You will then regard as most precious the least sacrifices you shall have offered to Jesus Christ. Your only regret will be not to have offered more."

On concluding these words, he kissed his mother's hand, with a celestial smile. I saw into his heart, and retrained from depriving him of the last sacrifice with which he desired to crown those of his past life. He afterwards begged pardon of us all for the bad example he might have given. The domestics present, and above all good Richard, burst into tears. He embraced us all. Then, addressing the duchess, " Madam," said he, "you have treated me as your son, by your kindness and your charitable attentions ;--will you now give me your blessing, which shall be a pledge of peace and bappiness?"

The duchess, weeping, blessed him. He received her blessing with profound respect. He then said to me: "You, Sidney, have had so much goodness for your poor slave, that I believe it useless to recommend his poor soul to you, that it may soon be delivered from the place of expiation."

To this I was unable to reply.

" Be at rest, my son," said Mr. Billingham to Lorenzo; "you will soon enjoy the God whom you have served with so much love."

"Oh, yes !" he replied, " love effaces a multi-tude of sins."

He then began to pray, and we joined bim .--He several times pressed the cross to his lips. Then he said to me, in a low voice : " When I shall be no more, take the chain of Arthur's hair, forsake my mother or Matilda. As for Sidney, think that Providence calls im to Spain Italy; but if it be not so, watch carefully over him." He continued his prayers until three o'clock. It was Friday, and the hour of the Saviour's death. He desired so carnestly again to pray on his knees, that he eagerly entreated us to aid him. The physician advised us to yield to his wish, since he had no hope of preserving his life. The duchess and I supported him. He remained two or three seconds on his knees, with bands clasped. Then, crossing them on his breast, he pressed to it Arthur's crucifix, which I had taken from my neck, that he might kiss it. He pronounced the sacred names of Jesus and Mary, and leaned his head on his mother's breast. Mr. Billingham, seeing Lorenzo excessively pale, again gave him his blessing. Some minutes after, he had ceased to live. We hastened to lay him on the bed, supposing him only to have fainted; but my benefactor, he whom I most loved in the world, had abandoned it for ever !---It seemed that his death had unfettered my grief, and I gave full vent to its emotions. Henry reproved me with the tenderest charity. "Our friend," said he, " is no longer with us, but we are still within his view. I could not diamiss | the conviction which I have of his present hapniness, and of the protection he will extend to an unmitigated, an unceasing, a relentless decould not contain themselves for joy; they sent those whom he called his children. Oh, Sidney! let us prove to him that he still lives in our hearts, by making nature yield to the empire of that faith which he made known to us, and which our episcopal, and clerical, and Biblical misrehe strengthened in us, by his word and example, presenters claim the unlimited right of charging even to the last breath of his life." I pressed Henry's hand, without being able to reply, and fell upon my knees, near the body of proper; while their indignation boils over, if we Lorenzo. The duchess, Caroline, Mr. Billing- attempt, in our own defence, to contradict in the hain, and myself, remained there, while Henry and Matilda were engaged in the necessary duties consequent upon this painful bereavement .----We could not cease contemplating the sweetness, serenity and angelic beauty of Lorenzo's face, which even death seemed to respect. Hidalla was interred, under his true name, in the tomb of Arthur's family; but as under the shall console myself for your absence only in only paralyzed by the extremely cold application name of Lorenzo he was so well known and made to them, the revolution in his system, caused loved at Remember Hill, Henry erected a small marble monument in the village church, with the following simple inscription : "Repose in peace, good Lorenzo;" for the peasants never spoke of him without addhim with the affection of a parent, came to see the sacraments with angelic fervor, and received ing this epithet to a name which they so much cherished. I decided, at the earnest request of the duch-"I shall not have the happiness of hearing mass me of the vanity of earthly things, and the so-less, to pass the winter at Rosline castle; but be we are cried down if we speak. They form an lession of a penitent in the presence of the radiy to-day, my father," said he sadly, yet with re-lidity of eternal joys. "My life," said he, " has fore it had passed, towards the festival of Christ-limage, a statue of Popery, which they carry Ghost, they are conformable to the genius of

passed away as a dream ; and I can assure you mas, her longing sighs were heard ; Heaven re- through the streets, which they dress in colours you, if I continue in the same state to-morrow, to grant me the last favors which God reserves for his children in this world." that the last six years (those years that have his children in this world." that the last six years (those years that have flowed on since my abode at \_\_\_\_\_\_, and my in-his children in this world." have sometimes suffered in making the sacrifices each other. I left them settled at Rosline caslow them, to guard the slanderers ; and if an inwhich Divine Providence required of me; but the, with Mr. Billingham and Mr. Kennelly;-the consolation and sweetness which succeeded, the latter, under the direction of Mr. B., whom dignant Catholic exclaim against the misrepresentation, decries the forgery, throws mud on the compensated a hundred-fold the loss I submitted he loved as a father, aided Henry in the educadrapery, and utters defiance against the public insult of his creed, he is arrested, tried like a to. Happiness was not made for this life; and tion of Silva and Edmund. Richard remained that true peace of heart, which of all blessings | constantly in their service. I bade an affectionis the most desirable and precious, cannot be ate farewell to those kind and virtuous friends for a month. whom I was no more to see in this world, and Lorenzo had often spoken of it; a brother of Don Silva was one of the religious. I visited, before repairing thither, the tomb of Don Silva; prayed there fervently, and shed abundant tears in thinking of him whose memory was there preserved, and of the friend who had rejoined him in an abode of which I was unworthy.

I was received at the convent of St. Francis with the cordiality, benevolence, and perfect charity, which distinguish the true children of Jesus Christ-that charity which exalts all the other virtues, and the practice of which is the ornament of this order. I took the name of Hida of the Cross. An entire disengagement, and the pure peace and happiness which are the fruits in the Book of Conmon Prayer." This is of it, have dwelt in my heart since my abode in characteristic : and it contains in one short senthis holy place.

Your visit, Lord Seymour, has reminded me that there is still a world less happy than that which we inhabit-a world where troubles, desires, and passions, yet exercise their empire ;but your presence, at the same time, has given me a new proof of the goodness of Divine Providence, who never rejects, but hears soon or late the humble prayers of his children, since you have opened your eyes to truth ; and the hope of your salvation dries the tears which I have often present number of the Telegraph. shed, in the presence of God alone, for the future fate of him who held the place of a father to me in the first years of my life.

God is all power, goodness, and love : he has proved it in every age, and will continue to manifest it to the end.

He offers again a striking proof it in his mercies towards the most unworthy of his children, and of your friends,

#### SIDNEY: At present, HIDA OF THE CROSS. (Concluded.)

see a Bishop discharging poisoned missiles at what he calls Romanism, while discoursing on Protestantism : and how painful, even in self-defence, to be obliged to speak with disrespect of

No. 9.

this exulted character. In this, as in all other cases, he wrings from our reluctant pens, no more than temperate defence against spontaneous misstatement and deliberate insult. He repeats again "That auricular confession is a novelty : that it produces evil in private families by giving undue domination to the priest over the conscience of the community; and hence that confession to God alone is the revealed doctrine of the Bible; and is the recognised creed adopted tenge about as much condensed deceit and trick as would fill a volume. I dare say the reader will heartily agree with me in this criticism of his Lordship's letter, before I shall have concluded this article. I shall, therefore, take up the assertions here made in this strange Episcopal statement : but, perhaps, not in the same order in which he has written them; nor shall i, if too much space might be required for the entire discussion, conclude the whole subject in the

felon, fined, confined, and, perhaps, treadmilled

The Bishop of Oxford, in pursuance of the

principle contained in the premises, still persists in misrepresenting Catholicity. How strange to

Firstly-I have already argued in the last number of this journal, that the philological meaning of the word, "to confess" is, in the ancient languages in which the Old and New Testaments were written, "to speak, to utter words; to publish in the hearing of one or more persons." And this theological meaning is finally settled by the conventional signification attached to this verb by the language of the inspired writers, and by the words of our Lord Himself. Thus : --

"With the heart we believe unto justice ; but

"Not one son remains to close my eyes," said the duchess in a mournful tone.

"They have blessed you; they owe to your prayers and virtue the happiness they enjoy; and they will receive you in that bright abode where

all my life, and I shall become strengthened by given them his blessing. The doctor then exthe remembrance of your virtues. I feel that I thinking of you before God."

which he vainly endeavored to conceal. A few days after, he became so weak that he could-not short time to live. leave his room. Mr. Billingham, who regarded him. He was stretched upon his bed, in a state | them towards morning in transports of joy, graof extreme debility.

We sought in vain to interpret his meaning. Calling Mr. Billingham, he spoke to him a long time, in a low voice; and the latter pressed him in his arms. Lorenzo then asked for the duchess, who was on her knees, near his bed. "Oh," said he, "I pray you to rise. Come for a mo-ment near me." Then, regarding her with an animated expression, "Ah! I have nothing more to desire upon carth: why so much satisfaction here ?" Saying these words, he leaned his face, which was wet with tears, on his mother's hand. The duchess could not restrain hers.

A moment after, casting his eyes towards Matilda, "Angel upon earth !" said he, "afflictions have not changed you; you are still Matilda." I was perfectly amazed at these words, when Mr. Billingham observed, "He sees you ; he can look upon all he loves. Heaven grants him this favor in the last moments of his life." I threw myself on my knees, at his side. "Rise, Sidney," said Lorenzo; "come to my arms." He looked carnestly at me, pressed me to his heart, and begged me to respect his secret in regard to the duchess and his sister. Henry and Caroline for the children, whom they presented to Lorenzo.

"Oh God," said Henry, " how impenetrable are your designs! I would have given my life to restore to Lorenzo what he has sacrificed for me, were I not to obtain this favor but at the moment of losing him for ever !" "Is it, then, for ever ?" I asked. Lorenzo now embraced the children, and, keeping Edmund by him, he obnothing shall ever separate you. You, my dear Sidney, will long have renounced the world be-fore it abandons you. Remember, in your happy solitude, to pray for me." "Yes," I eagerly replied, "I shall lament you quiet, the children were removed, after he had plained to us that the nerves of the eye being Lorenzo pressed my hand with an emotion by the elixir which he had taken, had revived the action of the nerves, but that he had a very

Lorenzo disposed himself for the reception of

titude and love. Some hours after, he spoke to

## **REV. DR. CAHILL**

### ON THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND THE CONFESSIONAL AGAIN. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The practice of maligning the discipline, the ordinances and the doctrines of the Catholic Church seems to be the first paramount duty of the Anglican Establishment. Catholic writers seldom or never make an aggressive movement against the English creed; they find it even a painful task to defend themselves against palpable misrepresentation. In these countries they have unfortunately too much practice on this point, since the false statement of our adversaries is their daily occupation. And surely falsehood can form no part of divine revelation; and when that falsehood is again rendered more guilty, by the additional crime of engendering public partyhatred, and hurrying one class of the community into social injury, injustice, and revenge against brother christians, it is clear that this oppressive conduct, proceeding from Church teaching, belongs exclusively to the ministry of a galling political persecution; and is a libel on the charity, the justice, and the very name of religion. The entire bearing of the Protestant Church, from the Bishop down to the parish grave-digger, is velopment of the conduct just referred to. And what renders the infliction of this practice so painfully unendurable, is the singular fact, that us with every imaginable talsehood, in every conceivable form of insult that that they may think manly language of injured feelings, the public iniustice of their malevolent assaults. The first generation of these people plainly invented these lies against us; but the descendants of those men, have learned them in their catechism, have from the professor's chair : and now they sincerely believe them as an admitted fact of Church history. It is exceedingly difficult to adopt the creed. The zeal of their misrepresentation, car-

with the mouth, confession is made tion."

Again our Lord declares that "whosoever shall confess me before men, I will confess him before my Father, who is heaven."

The conventional meaning, therefore, of the words "to confess sins" agrees perfectly with the philological sense; and proves beyond all contradiction that "the confession of sins" means the audible declaration made by the hunnan voice in the presence of a third person, of the number, and of course, the circumstances, the object, and the end of all transgressions against the law of God. Language, inspiration, history, all combine to place this fact in such a lucid, convincing point of view, that we believe this Gospel legislation, with the very same divine faith as we believe in the words that set forth the very atonement of the cross.

When, with these deep, learned religious im-pressions we now hear the Bishop of Oxford assert the meaning of all the texts referred to, is a mere secret, silent, confession to God alone we reply with surprise, thus : if this disciple were the intention of the Saviour, why employ phrases which signify " to speak, to utter words, to publish." Surely God does not require audible publication of sins, as he knows them already, better than our own bearts can? The words, therefore, cannot mean God alone ; they must mean. besides, the presence of a third person who hears what we say, and listens to our audible publication ; that is, auricular confession. If the Protestant confession be a secret internal act, as they admit it to be, why use the words which signify "to speak audibly." They might as well adopt the idea of audible contrition as audible confession; one is just as absurd as the other. And hence, when the penitent is required to utter audible words, it clearly demonstrates the presence of the priest, independently of any other argument. Again, surely God does not require to have an enumeration made of our distinct number of heard them in the pulpit, have been taught them transgressions; and as he knows them all with all their circumstances. Hence, when the word "sins" is used in all the cases referred to, it clearly must mean that a third person must be precise course suited to meet this stereolyped present who hears the numerical detail, and the outrage on our feelings, our country, and our aggravating circumstances; and who judges, and decides, and forgives according to the justice of ried on by money, by printing, and preaching, the premises and the visible signs of sorrow of cannot be surpassed ; while their efforts to silence | the penitent. Hence the words under debate, our resistance, to cushion our replies, to gag our if applied to a secret communion with God alone mouths, is without a parallel in the whole world. | are untenable, foolish, and even wicked ; while, They claim the exclusive right to publish, while when understood of a confessor bearing the con-

# CELOPEIDEL

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONIELE. OCTOBER#S#18585

mentation on this point, Thave not introduced mentation on this point, Ishave not introductor, The most untenable argument of the Disnop's the evidence of tradition or Church history, circular is that part in which he asserts that which, by the connected links of an unbroken "Auricular Confession" is not conformable to No learned man. try or the existence of his mother. If, there- would introduce it either as an authority for defore, the audible declaration of sins, before a priest, in the confessional could be a forgery, no ard of doctrine, for the period of even one year. the New Testament. The truth of one is as Prayer is the result of an Act of Parliament .rigidly proved as the truth of the other. The This statement is made in the very Preface of at the time of the Reformation. It conceals but authority on matters of Religion than the India it does not heal the wounds of the soul; and it Bill, the Railroad Bills, the Spirit Duties Bill, or is a fatal delusion which leads men blindfolded to any other bill passed through the Legislature.--the awful brink. We now come to that part of to as the standard of faith.

The abundant and indeed almost the exclusive source of all the varieties of religions and creeds in Christian Europe, is the appeal to the Scriptures in matters of faith, while each individual is permitted to interpret the meaning of these errors in this novel system : firstly, the Scripsures are not a complete treatise on religion, and therefore cannot be a conclusive reference: and secondly, various sects adopt varying interpretations, and therefore, since they present different and contrary meanings and doctrines according cisions necessary for the immutable truths of God's law.

Firstly, the Scriptures are not a perfect treaties on religion. The four Evangelists tell us of notorious fact, has no other authority? If an the accidental circumstances under which they wrote the gospels : and the other inspired writers give us the local reasons for which they wrote the tempest, or postpone an eclipse, how can they remainder of the sacred volume. The very as-sertions they make on these points are a conclu-laws to Heaven ? Of all the absurdities which sive argument that they did not intend to write a the Reformation has promulgated, the most prefull work, including all the policy, all the system | posterous, the most ridiculous, is to appeal to an halls of the four courts, and declared before the notable instances. twelve judges that they never intended to write a whole treatise on religion, in those parts which | liamentary Book will clear up the point at issue came from their inspired pens, their testimony m such case could not be stronger than their written I shall proceed to adduce passages on the Fasts words to the same effect in the gospels, epistles, and the disjointed parts they have left behind them. They sent the New Testament into the route of Feasts to be observed in the Church of Eng-world with this reservation stamped with their lund throughout the year. non signature on the title page. Why then rcfer to the Scriptures as a perfect court of appeal and final decision, when the inspired writers themselves, declare with the same pens with which they rublished Revelation, that these Scriptures do not contain the entire law, and therefore cannot give (in this respect), a final unerring adjudication on matters of faith.

Secondly, the inspired writers tell us that several books and parts of the Old and New Testainent have been lost: so that the parts which we have, are even again lessened by the abstraction and loss of not less than twenty-seven other books !! They are therefore, doubly imperfect, that is, deficient, as a final record of conclusive appeal. Thus-It is said in the book of the wars of the Lord."-Numbers, c. 21.

ladguage to the inspiration of the Scriptures, to sense in which Protestantism exhibits it, a the ideas of spiritual life, to the maxims of jus- fraud on the New Law, and a trick to justify the tice, and to common sense. In all this argu- subjugation, the spoliation, and the persecution of the Catholic Church.

question at issue, with the same moral certainty the Book of Common Prayer. No learned man, as cach man, could prove the name of his coun- acquainted with the pretensions of this Book, ciding the dogmas of Faith, or even as a standfaith or credibility could be placed in one line of Everyone knows that the Book of Common idea, therefore, of confessing sins to God alone the Book : and the very clauses of "the Bible without the presence of the priest, is a novely, of Religion," as it may be called, are appended, which, pride, self-love, and immorality introduced to the work. This book, therefore, has no more The Religion Bill was originally drawn up by the Bishop's letter where the Bible is appealed Cranmer, after his first recantation, revised after his second recantation, and passed through the two Houses in the reign of Elizabeth, 1558. To say, therefore, that any religious practice is not conformable to the Book of Common Prayer, is the same thing as to assert that Revelation must be conformable to the legislation of our Parlia-Scriptures according to his own whim, passion, ment; and that no religion or creed can be adignorance, bigotry, crime. There are two grave mitted which cannot procure a majority in its favour in our Legislature ? Is not this the same law which was enacted in the hall of Pilate, when the mob were asked, "Which will you have Barabbas or Him who is called the Christ ?" Has any man in his right senses ever defended the doctrines of religion because they were conto the varying judgments of men, they cannot of formable to the voice of the representatives of themselves present the unerring, unalterable de- the mob of the nation. If the laws which they enact every year, are often changed the follow-

ing session, how can any one defend the creed of the Book of Common Prayer, which, as a matter act of Parliament cannot stop the flow of the tide, arrest the course of the planets, assuage the of revelation : but only detached parts to suit act of Parliament in matters of Faith. And this particular localities, to meet isolated wants, and argument becomes irresistibly powerful, when it to settle some few doctrinal disputes. If all the is known as a legislative fact, that this Parlia-writers of the New Testament assembled in the ment has actually changed this faith in several

But some few extracts from this blessed Parbetter than all the logic of the schools. Hence and Feasts, and on Auricular Confession! from this very prayer-book :---

Circumcision; Epiphany; Parification of the Elessed Virgin; St. Matthias the Apostle; Annun-ciation of the Blessed Virgin; St. Mark the Evangelist; St. Philip and James; Ascension; Nativity St. Peter the Apostle; St. James; St. Bartholomew St. Matthew ; St. Michael ; St. Luke ; All Saints ; St. St. Stephen; St. John; Holy Innocents.

Table of the Vigils, Feasts, and days of Abstinence to be observed in the Church of England.

The Nativity ; the Purification ; the Annunciation ; Easter Day; Ascension Day; Pentecost: St. Mathias; St. John the Baptist; St. Peter; St. James; St. Bartholomew; St. Matthew; St. Simon and Jude; St. Andrew; St. James; All Saints.

Further table of fasts and days of abstinence in the Church of England :---Forty days of Lent; Ember days; Rogation Days All the Fridays in the year.

auction," &c. These two contradictory criesone, the agents of the swindlers, the other, the officer of the corporation, are always sure to collect, as a matter of course, a crowd, a dense crowd in the street. If any one be curious distinguished member of a creed differing from our enough to "walk in" he runs the risk of losing own should be assailed with denuncistions from his money and his watch amidst the gang inside : and if he be foolish enough to buy anything in the shape of goods he will learn that the specimens of cloth exhibited outside are a mere decoy ;and that every article for sale within, is a collection of mercantile trick and deceit. He will learn to his cost that after one shower of rain the calico he purchases will melt into rags and paint, and the cloth will tear like brown paper. A buyer once deceived never goes there again ; he is never caught in the trap a second time .--But still, the swindlers open new shops elsewhere : new strangers are again seduced and betrayed : and thus the deceit is perpetuated from street to street, and from year to year; and the system drags on its detected fraud and perfidious existence. The application need not be explained. I mean no offence, directly or indirectly, to

out provocation to utter misstatement and bigotry, he must expect that Catholic writers will be always found to meet him in his discourteous aggression, encounter him in professional learning, and leave the public to judge whether the Bishop has gained much in the conflict. D. W. C. September 9.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Archbishop of Tuam, dedicated on Wednesday week the beautiful new church, crected by the zealons and indefatigable Father Henry, at the Sound, Achill.

CONSECRATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF BAL LYGAB .- The above beautiful and capacious edifico has been just brought to completion, and was solemnly consecrated on Sunday last by the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Elphin, assisted by upwards of thirty clergymen from the surrounding districts.

On Wednesday morning last Mrs. Simpson, a Protestant lady of great respectability, was received into the Catholic Church, in the church of St. Saviour in this city. It is said that another Protestant lady is about embracing, if she has not already embraced, the Catholic Faith.—Linerick Reporter.

A London correspondent, who has access to early and correct information, informs us that the present Government bare under consideration a project for the abolition of the Viceroyalty of Ireland .- Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.

On Monday, 13th Sept., at a special meeting of the Dublin town council, Alderman Reynolds gave no-tice, that immediately after the orders of the day were read he would move the following resolution :-'That Alderman Lambert, having openly expressed in this council, on the 2nd ultimo, the day of his nomination to the office of Lord Mayor for the year 1859, that when he returned to his place as a citizen no man would be able to tell what were his political principles during the year, has, by refusing to accept the invitation of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to dine at the Mansion-house on the 1st instant, on the ground, as is now publicly known in the city, that His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman was to have been present at the banquet, grossly violated his promise -that such refusal, sent to the Lord Mayor at half past six o'clock on the day of the banquet, and signed James Lambert Lord Mayor clect, is an Ansult to the whole Catholic body, and more particularly to the Catholic members of this council, and believing as we do, that political or religious prejudices ought not to prevent or obstruct social intercourse, we are of opinion that Alderman Lambert is not a fit and discreet person to be elected to the office of Lord Mayor, and therefore that the nomination to that office be cancelled." The alderman was unable to bring his motion on that day with any chance of a long discussion, but gave notice that he would certainly do so in October. GALWAY AND AMERICA.-According to the Galway Findicator of Saturday the success of the Lever line of packets is even more than an accomplished fact. In proof the following circumstauces are mentioned in connection with the sailing of the Prince Albert, which is destined to make her second outward trip across the Atlantic on Tuesday next :- Every berth on board the Prince Albert is engaged-first, second, and third class : and orders were yesterday issued to the agents at the different localities to enter no more passengers, just to prevent disappointment. There is to-day in Galway awaiting shipment by the vessels of this line more than twice as much as can be carried in the vessel fer next week, and we may state that such arrangements are being made by Mr. Lever for putting additional vessels on the line as will obviate any inconvenience or disappointment for the future. We speak of these things not in a mere boastful we had an opportunity of looking over the book which registers the goods received for shipments to America at the Galway terminus of the Midland Great Western Railway. Every day, and by every train since Mondy, large consignments of Goods have been received from almost every manufacturing district of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

down opposite the same house, and singing out at the very tip of his voice "false auction: false auction; deceptious goods; swindling sale; false dinal Wiseman in Ireland has been the ground work of sundry assaults upon the Church of which the Cardinal is a dignitary :-- "We cannot (says the Express) conceive any benefit likely to arise from controversy conducted in the spirit with which it is usually characterised-much less do we thing that a press and pulpit, as if his appearance were to be regarded like that of a comet pretending dire effects to the community-dangers and disasters to the Church and State, and a total disorganisation of faith and morals. With the Cardinal's visit we do not consider we have any right to interfere-the accessor-ies of his clerical rank and the administration of his spiritual functions are not legitimate objects of animadversion. This style of repudiation of errors can never convince the judgment, though it always does embitter the spirit and provoke angry rejoinder ; and unless it can be suppressed we shall never enjoy in Ireland such a blending of the people in harmonious union as shall lead us to hope for the happy enjoy-ment of social prosperity. It is a pity that these drawbacks should exist, while the fair promise of commercial improvement, to which we have elsewhere alluded, is held to our country. How much more useful would it be if the press generally were occupied with the considerations of topics of a useful nature, either for social or natural purpeses. It would be far better that their time were employed in sugthe feelings of any one in article; but when the gesting remedies for logal, mercantile, police, or fiscal Bishop of Oxford voluntarily comes forward with- grievances, and much more likely would it be to produce results of a gratifying nature."

The fervor of the Irish, people has been sought to be damped by a series of petty persocutions. A ser-geant of Police and three or four privates have been fined for kneeling down and raising their hats to re-ceive the blessing pronounced by the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, at the termination of the ceremony of laying the first stone of a charitable building in the neighborhood of Phibsborough-the inspector on duty permitting them to do so without interruption, and then reporting them. A Protestant policeman, too, ovidently with a view to his own promotion, also brings a charge against several of his Catholic comrades of having assisted to draw the carriage of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman from Marlborough street Cathedral Church, on Sunday, the 5th inst., to the residence of Ilis Grace the Archbishop in Ecclesat. The charge was proved to be entirely without foundation, and the Commissioners inflicted a fine of ten shillings on the Protestant constable for making a false report. This malicious fellow is surely not to be permitted to continue to be entrusted with authority. Even the Times is forced to admit that "summary dismissal from the force would have been his proper reward."-Wcekly Register.

"A Lay Graduate of Trinity College, Dublia, who seems to have lived very much out of the world indeed, has seen a placard styling the Cardinal, "very prominently, in large capitals, Archbishop of Westminster." The Graduate, thereupon, writes from a "little country village near Atby" to ask the Editor of the Times-"Is Ilis Eminence really the Archbishop of Westminster? If not, is it legal publicly and pompously to style him so? If he is, what is the meaning of the offensive Act that was the cause of so much acrimony in this country?" The Times (although it makes this letter the text of an abusive article, on which we have bestowed some notice clsewhere) prudently omits to answer the pertinent queries of its correspondent. We will attempt the task. Cardinal Wiseman is, then, really Archbishop of Westminster. It is not illegal pompously and publicly to style him so. The Ecclesiastical Ti tles Act makes it penal to assume, not to ascribe the title. Lastly, the "meaning of the Act" in question, so truly styled ",olleusive," is to "produce acrimony ;" not of course, to prevent eillier the assumption or the ascription. Nobody ever supposed it could have that effect. What it was meant to effect, and what it has effected, is pointed out in the article we transcribe to-day from one of the ablest of our English provincial newspapers, the Hull Advertiser. Its purpose was simply insult and annoyance; the production, for example, of such occurrences as that which took place the other day in Dublin, when the amiable and chivalrous Reviver of the Tournament found himself constrained to undo the work he has so well commenced in Ireland, by affronting the peoe and their religion ; the one in the person of their

AND AND RETATE .- MR. W. S. TRENCH.- We have been igld on pretty good authority that Mr. Trench is about vacating the office which he has held on the estate of the Marquis of Bath for the has held on the whether the rumour be true or the contrary we can not positively state. But it is said that certain tennot positively state. But it is said that certain ten-ants on the property forwarded a memorial to their landlord detailing the conduction? Mr. Trench in his management of the estate, and that the result is that Mr. Trench has resigned, or was requested to do so by the marquis. If the truncur be true, and if Mr. Trench has to leave Farney, we are bound to tell him that very few will regret his departure. He has pro-ceeded in a making manner carrying and real ceeded in a reckless manner, carrying out plans and systems which no one but a 'madman' would have sanctioned. He expelled small holders, consolidated small farms, and invited persons from the black north to rent them; and some of these persons after tilling the land for a few years scampered off, leaving a balance unpaid. But worse than all, he interfered in the marriages of the tenantry, and no girl, no wo-man could presume to get married on the estate unless he approved of the match ! What a terrible in. terference with the rights and liberties of the people ! Let Mr. Trench's life be long or short, we advise him never again to interfere in matters of this kind. It is none of his business, and he should not dare to meddle with it. It is also asserted that the agency was offered to Mr. Vere Foster, and the tenantry were delighted when they learned that such a kind philanthropist might become agent of the Bath Es-tate. We fear, however, that Mr. Foster will not accept the agency .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE HARVEST .- The Carlow Post has the following satisfactory report :- " Out harvest prospects, thanks to a merciful and beneficent Providence, are all that could be desired. We are not yet in possession of the returns made up by the constabulary, under direction of the Registrar-General, but we have rea-son to know that, when published, they will show that there has been a considerable increase in the sum total of the cereal crops, as compared with the previous years. Oats never promised better, and even the late-sown were more advanced than could have been expected by the most sanguine when the seed was putting into the ground. As to the 'murphies,' their appearance promises the most prolife return of sound healthy tubers that ever gladdened the heart of the farmer. There are some correspondents of the Dublin journals, in the northern counties especially, who crosk out that the potato there exhibits symptoms of 'blight;' but we attach but little credit to such mendacious scribblers. The harvest cutting is already far advanced; though in some places adjacent to the town of Carlow the sickle has not yet commenced operations. Everything promises favourable to a plentiful year." THE POTATO CHOP-The decay in the native escu-

lent, which must now be regarded as unmistakably hereditary, if not perennial, is making melancholy ravages in nearly every quarter of this district, and so far as we can learn, throughout a much wider division of the country. As has happened for two or three years past, the cruffle-the best of the table varieties of potatoes, now suffers more severely than any other description; while the largest and best grown tubers are found most tainted. Potatoes so injured are to be had in almost any quantity in this market, at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per cwt., for pig-feeding, for which they are rapidly bought up, and are encouraging the rearing of young porkers. Pickled cruttles sell so high as 4s. 8d., and even upwards, per cwt. White rocks, cups, M'Mullans, and other sorts in general use in Belfast, are not so much discused as the foregoing, but are all, more or less blighted. Shipments from this port to England, Wales, and Scotland are moderately brisk."

In connexion with the spread of the disease, the Northern Whig contains a communication from Mr. Samuel English, land steward to Mr. Stafford Gorman, Broom Mount, Moira which may be interesting to the agricultural community. He states :- " I have tried for several years the effect of peat charcoal in preserving potatoes affected by the disease with the greatest success, and can testify that yeat charcoal sprinkled among them instantly stops the rot, takes away the bad smell, and renders them sweet and wholesome food. I tried the experiment of keeping potatoes which were diseased for two years in peat charcoal, and planted them the third, and they produced a good crop. In storing potatoes in general it is most efficacious, as it preserves the sound potatoes from being infected by the tainted ones, some of idably le which are una ft among the e ia the peat charcoal lost, as I mix it with other manufer when the potatoes are removed." The Banner of Ulster assigns a curious reason for Sir Hervey Bruce's resignation of the Grand Mastership of the county Down :--- 'It appears that some time prior to 1857, the Provincial Grand Lodge passed a resolution binding the brethren, at the then pending election, to vote for Sir Hervey Brace; but, contrary to all anticipations, a large number of Orangemen, disregarding his unconstitutional interference with their electoral rights, took independen: ground, and voted for Councillor Greer. These refractory Orangemen were Presbyterians, and nucbered altogether about one hundred. They were subsequently arraigned before their district lodges, and expelled from the holy membership. A split in the Orange camp has been the natural and necessary result of such a high-handed and tyrannous transaction. And it is under these circumstances that Si-Hervey Bruce comes forward to place his resignation of the Orange leadership of the county in the hands of his ' brethren,' assigned as his reason, the willdrawal of the confidence of a large portion of the membership, at the same time he does not shrink from acknowledging the 'justness' of the excomminicative proceedings referred to. We are indebted to the Derry Standard for the trenchant exposure of whose notions about electoral liberty are almost as peculiar as the ends of the confederation under whose anspices these audacious proceedings were sanctioned and perpetrated." On Saturday last, Francis, the only son of Mr. Mallon, of Mullyards, came by his death under the following singular circumstances :-- Fastened to a beam in his father's house, the hoy, who was just ten years, had 'a swing,' in which he used to seat him self by standing on a form. It appears that on this occasion there happened to be a halter thrown over the same beam : when the boy was about to adjus: himself in 'the swing, the form on which he was standing upset, and in falling to the ground the head stall of the halter became entangled round his neck. There was no person in the house at the time, and the poor boy, unable to extricate himself, was almost instantly strangled .- Armagh Guardian. ENCOURAGEMENT TO RECRUITING .- The mother C two brave young fellows now in the 18th Royal Irish in India, and with it in the whole of the service which the regiment has gone through, was obliged to beg twopence on Monday last in this city to release a letter which reached the Post Office, addressed to her by one of her sons. She has children at home dependent upon her. She is a woman of excellent character and the best habits. She would not be in want if her two sons were with her. She has the gratification now, after a long interval, of knowing they live. But the recompense she receives from the British Government, by which the 'bravery and glory of our army,' is vaunted, medals and ribbons and crosses dispensed to it-a relief fund invoked-and tributes of thanks formerly offered, is-what?-ib iberty to beg |-Munsler News. THE CORMACK TRAGEDY .- One single burst popular indignation is not a fitting termination to the Cormack tragedy. We shall have gained but little if we are satisfied with a few holiday speeches in exchange for the blood of these unhappy men-A great opportunity is placed within our reachan opportunity of removing a hideous deformit

"Solomon spoke three thousand proverbs, and his canticles were one thousand and five."-Kings, 3rd Book, c. 4, "Now, the rest of the acts of Solomon first and

less, are the not written in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the prophecy of Ahijah, and in the vision of Iddo.

"Now the acts of King David first and last, are they not written in the book of Samuel the seer, and in the book of Nathau the prophet, and in the book Gad, the seer."

"And when this epistle shall have reached you, cause it to be read also in the church of Laddicen." --- Col. 4. c. 16.

"It was spoken by the Prophets, he shall be called a Nazarone."-Mathew, c. 2. v. 23.

"I wrote to you an Epistle."-Cor., c. v., v. 9.

All the Books referred to in the foregoing texts are all lost. Hence not less than twentyseven books or parts of the Scriptures have been lost, including two Epistles of Saint Paul and one Gospel of Saint Mathew. With what truth, therefore, can it be said that the Scriptures are a certain, unerring standard of appeal in matters of Faith, when the writers of them assure us that they are only detached parts of a whole ? And, again, that even these parts are a mutilated copy, being lessoned by the loss of twenty-seven books: This short detailed statement and argumentation must, in the mind of any scholar, for ever silence the falsehood and the fallacy of the Church of England, in putting forward the claims of the Bible beyond its legitimate pretensions. This trick and deceit have been adopted in the attempt to do away with the authority, and the existence of the Catholic Church: to dispense with the office, the ministry, the services of the Bishop and the Priest : and to set up an imperfect, mutilated book, to stand in the room of the old Church, the Pope, the Hierarchy, Priesthood, Sacraments, Mass, and the entire frame-work of the whole Church. As well might it be asserted that the late negociations in China, Persia, Turkey: the late India Bill, the Divorce Bill, the Canadian Church Bill contain the entire legislative jurisprudence of the British constitution, including the prerogative of the Queen, the privileges of the Cabinet, and the duties of Parliament, as to assert that the Bible, under the circumstances described, contains the whole doctrines of Faith, the efficacy of the ministry, the | hanging, down to the flagway, long pieces of all duty of the Chief Shepherd, and the universal sorts of cloth, apparently of the very best deworking of a Church existing through all ages, scription, and marked in large figures with prices and spread over all the kingdoms and people of so prodigiously low that the stranger unacquaintthe world !! I call the special attention of the ed with London could not resist the invincible Bishop of Oxford to these plain, logical and his- desire of "walking into the auction" and making torical statements. The Bible, therefore, pre- a purchase. But while in the act of deciding sented to the public as a whole Treatise on Re- about going into this cheap shop, his wonder is velation, as a final appeal in matters of Faith, as again excited by seeing a man dressed in the mua complete instrument of salvation, is, in the nicipal uniform of a town bailiff walking up and ster, and Belfast Banks are above it.

Visitation of the sick, when the minister is to call on the sick man to make the following act of faith :---

"I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the remission of sins, the resurrection of the flesh, and the life overlasting."

The minister then utters a prayer :--

"Oh Lord Jesus who has left power in his church to forgive all siners who has top point in all believe in him, of his great mercy, forgive thee thine offences; and by his authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins."

Who does not see that these extracts are rigid Catholic discipline and doctrine: so that the Book of Common Prayer of 1858 enjoined fasting, saints' festivals, auricular confession, and forgiveness of sins. This legislation is now changed in practice, though retained in the divine book ! so that the practices which led men to heaven in 155S, now conduct them the other way in 1858! What a pure standard of faith is character, but as facts of great significance. To-day this Book of Common Prayer !

The above discipline and doctrine were passed by a majority of votes in the year 1858; and although this bill passed in that year, has not as yet been rescinded by a later bill, still it is certain that the doctrines propounded by the holy parliament of the 16th century, are now laughed at by the parliamentary fathers of the present time! and this is a fact, which I fancy fully establishes the confidence to be placed in Parliamentary bills of religion. What ! one reads outside the church, in the Book of Common Prayer, is not at all the doctrine taught within : a system which proves to demonstration that their religion bills are a mere trick for political purposes. The only thing in the world which can be compared to this fraud, on men's conscience, are the false Auctions which one can daily see in some private streets in London-namely.

Most persons who have visited London and resided there for even a short period, must have observed in passing through the streets in the East end of the city, several instances of men crying out "public auction: walk into the auction: step into the auction: great bargains: great sacrifice: only one day more : walk into the auction," &c. From the windows of the houses where these agents are holding forth in their monotonous hoarse occupation, there are

ENGLISH MANUFACTURES IN IRELAND .- In an article of the Globe on the improved prospects in Ireland, we find the following remark :-- "We may live to see the capitalists of Lancashire making Galway a great cotton port, and setting up their mills and looms in the West of Ireland, and thus evading that heavy toll which Liverpool levies upon Lancashire, and through Lancashire upon Great Britain and the world. If this is ever done it will not be done in a day; but every improvement in the West of Ireland. every step towards order, industry, and contentment, will render it more probable and feasible."

IRISH BANK RETURNS .- The last bank returns exhibit a falling off in the circulation, as compared with last month, of £84,445. : In the preceding four weeks there was a dimunition of £97,696, and in the month ending on the 3rd of July a decline of £260,-599; so that on the quarter the decrease is under half a-million. Last year the decline in the same three months was £700,000. The falling off in the month is altogether between the Bank of Ireland and the National Bank. The Provincial and Ulster Banks have each slightly increased their issues, and the other banks present no alteration. In the amount of coin held there is, on the month, an increase from £2,384, .027 to £2,391,694. The following figures will show the position of the Irish banks in the aggregate now and at the same period of last year :-

Four weeks Average Circu- Average Coin lation. held. ending

£2,245,415. 16,224,810 Aug. 29, 1857, ... 28, 1858 5,664,962 2,391,694 From the foregoing returns it follows that the Irish banks are now £689, 532 below the sum authorized by certificate, and taking into account the coin held, the amount is £2,081,226 below that allowed by law. The Bank of Ireland and the Provincial and Northern Banks are under their fixed issue. The National, Ul-

Chief Civic Magistrate, and the other in that of the most eminent dignitary of their Church in these realins.

PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION. - On Wednesday evening pursuant to numerous placards and hand bills distributed on the streets and highways, a meeting was held in the Round Room of the Rotundo, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of his Emi-nence Cardinal Wiseman in Ireland." The assembly consisted of between five and six hundred persons, including the apple women who attend the souper schools, " Scripture-readers" in snuff colored black. who are security " for the £40,000 to be given to any Catholic who will produce an entire rule of faith, and a number of children, a Mr. J. Smiley, Esq. F.C.S.I., by whom the chair was taken at 8 o'clock The meeting was addressed by the chairman, a Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Shea, in the usual style. His Eminence the Cardinal was well abused, and on the conclusion of the speeches, the gathering dispersed, shouting as they passed in groups through the streets.

"No IRISH NEED APPLY."-Words, dear fellowcountrymen, taken from the foot of English advertisements, and published for the information of such Irishmen or women as may be seeking for employment in England-spoken and published while Irish soldiers are getting killed and maimed in foreign lands in the service of England, and while English- | the unconstitutional practices of the Derry lodges, men are fattening and rioting on the property of the Irish people. "No Irish need apply," say the English advertisements for small employments, and where the letter is not written the spirit is acted on. Amongst the people of Ireland, we are sorry to say, there are some who though born and bred on the soil have never felt one indignant heart-throb at the the reading of such words. They always fancied somehow or other that they were not included in the insult, they fancied it was only the poor " Papists" that were objects of antipathy in England, they felt certain that " enlightened Protestants" would ke always welcome, even though they should have been nursed in the very greenest of the green fields of Ireland, but they were mistaken. On them, too, lay the English insult, on them, too, aye even though they should have on the very blackest of black coats and the very whitest of white neck-ties, and have in their hands the very largest of English Bibles-on them, too, did the English people spit every time they used the words "No Irish need apply." A very fair proof has been given in the following advertisement take from the columns of the saintly Record :-Wanted, immediately, a curate of decided piety, and possessing a missionary spirit, to assist the Vicar of a very populous parish in the diocess of Lichfield; a title can be given. No Irish need apply.-Address (prepaid) S. J., Ivy House, Penn Road, Wolverhamp-To us this would seem a very hard hit, but probably the Irish curates and their folk accept it as a particular favour. We believe they would take much more of the same class of article without complaint-they are too busy pitching into the " Roman-ists" to heed a hiss and a few kicks from their English masters .- Nation. The Bristol Mercury says :- "It is intended that a

powerful steamer shall run between this port and Galway, in connexion with the Galway line of American steamers."

One hundred artillery are encamped at Glastoon (Kingstown) employed in mounting guns on the Dub-

lin Martello towers. Three officers of Dublin garrison, compromised for £16, to prevent legal proceedings, for annoying re-spectable females at Dalkey.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. **OCTOBER 8, 1858.**

intemperate seal of some who unhappily mistake vituperation for patriotism. Should the fate of the Cormacks be made a party, or, what is worse, a perspnal question, farewell to every hope of satisfaction or redress. Not daly will every art be exhausted to: or redress. Not only wantevery are on exhausted to soppressinguing, but salarge singuns of sympathy will, be handed in favor of the living as against the dead. This just expectations of the country much moto both wrocked on this rock, which has already, proved, so fatal to the pest interests of freiand. There should the no question of placing the judge who tried, or the be no question of placing the judge who tried, or the judy who convicted upon their trial. We neither survey who were to charge them with corruption or dis-wishinor mean to charge them with corruption or dis-honesty. We believe them to stand acquitted before God and Their consciences of either. Charges have been made, stories have been, circulated, but so fearful and atrocious that no honest man can give them credence. It would be difficult to account for them were it not that the statement, at first half believed, becomes "credible through, repetition." Deep calls into deep until the irritation, becomes so great that no one dares to defend the unhappy, objects, of the dreadful calumny. It is even so at the present moment. Not one, no matter how remotely concerned in this unhappy business, has escaped malignant calumny. Our object to day is not to dispel these delusions. They must be left to time to rectify .--Our duty to point out the course which it is incombent on the country to pursue on this question which has assumed a national importance. No murder, no matter how cold-blooded the contrivance or brutal the details, fills the mind with such sympathy and horror as a judicial murder. Terror reigns supreme when the securities which society has reared for the protection of innocence are perverted into the engines of death. Life is no longer safe .-Each man feels the halter pressing his own throat. Each man sees his own in his neighbour's fate. He knows that no act can save, no innocence secure him. The very pomp and semblance of justice are but ingredients to render his cup more bitter. The assassin's knife is more merciful. Death from it is at least speedy. It does not subject him to the protracted agony of an investigation which can only terminate in his destruction. Unhappily we cannot say that judicial murders are rare in Ireland. We believe that they are many, and that they are all attributable to the system of informers, and to that abomination of abominations - a packed jury panel. Is it not frightful that the lives of Catholics should be at the mercy of a faction who hate them with all the bitterness of renegades and wrongdoers? What is the fact? Why we have it on the authority of the Nenagh resolution that "out of the first sixty names on the jury panel for Tipperary only five or six are Catholics. and these "non-attending jurors." If this be true what becomes of Catholic Emancipation? Do we accuse the Orange jurors selected in consequence of this system of dishonesty? No: but we say they are not and cannot be impartial. However much they strive, bigotry and prejudice warp their judgments and blind their understandings. In the ordinary concerns of life we refuse to be guided by the opinions of a prejudiced man. But in the most sacred we resort to them. What confidence can the Catholic repose in a jury thus constituted ? What hope can be have of an impartial administration of justice when he sees the sacred stream thus prejudiced, thus tainted at its source? This monster grievance must be at once and for ever abated. We require little when we domand that in future the contending elements of Catholic and Protestant shall be fairly mixed. We might with justice ask a great deal more. But we will be content with this, and we will be content with nothing less .- Catholic Telegraph.

The O'Ponoghue, M.P., has written to the Star, in speech delivered at Nenagh on the occasion of the recent meeting, by the Rev John Scanlan, P.P .-Some days since the Times gave a false colouring to the whole proceedings, no doubt for the purpose of creating in the public mind erroneous impressions as to the objects and intentions of the promoters of the meeting. In order to set public opinion right, and to place the facts relating to the trial of the Cormacks before the English people, I procured an authentic copy of the Rev. Mr. Scanlan's argument, and appealed to the editor of the Times to give it publication. The editor of the Times refused to comply with my request ; and why? Because the speech of the Rev. Mr. Scanlan is long, and relates to a matter of 'almost entirely local interest.' That is, that the putting to death of two men upon the testimony ose veracity, according to their own showing, would not, and could not, have been depended upon in any of the ordinary transactions of every day life ; that this is ' almost entirely a matter of local interest.' Let the English public read the statement of the Rev. Mr. Scanlan, and I am cortain they will not agree with the editor of the Times. Then, says the editor of the Times, there are severe comments upon the conduct of a judge in the administration of justice? Is it compatible with the freedom or purity of our institutions that the conduct of a judge should be placed beyond the reach of criticism ? Can he do evil with impunity? Is he above law? I thought there was only one person known to the British constitution of whom it is said that he can do no wrong. I take for granted that the editor of the. Times is ignorant of those circumstances which have secured for the trial of the Cormacks an unhappy immortality. He has already done that, which may have the effect of leading the English people to pronounce a premature judgment upon this painful subject .---I now call upon him to read the faithful recital of what took place, as stated by the Rev. Mr. Scanlan, and I challenge him to prove that the trial of the Cormacks was conducted in accordance with English courts of law, or in accordance with those English notions of justice, which, as I understand and appreciate them, have heretofore required that no man be put to death when the smallest doubt exists as to the credibility of his accusers. Sir, should you think the whole speech too long for insertion, I shall be happy to abide by your decision as to those portions which may be omitted, without destroying the chain of rensoning. I also send you for publica-tion the reply which I received from the editor of the Times .-- I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, O'Donoghue .- North Camp, Aldershott, Kerry Militia, Sept. 9, 1858."-[The Reply of the Times .- " Printing-house-square, September 7 .- The Editor of the Times presents his compliments to The O'Donoghue, and is sure that, upon ro-consideration, he will not expect the editor to reprint a long speech on a subject of almost entirely local interest, and containing very severe remarks upon the conduct of a judge in the administration of justice.- The O'Donoghue, M.P."] SUSPECTED COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL .--- The Dublin papers of the 14th ult., state that, from circumstances which have transpired since the afternoon of Saturday up to late yesterduy evening, there is every reason to suppose that two large vossels have come into collision in the Channel on the night of either Thursday or Friday :-" The bark Chapmans, Minto, master, arrived some days since at Falmonth, laden with sugar, from Porto Rico. She received orders to proceed to Dublin, and on her passage over, at about 2 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday last, her captain sighted the remains of two large vessels about two miles south of the buoy on the Codling Bank, drifting to the northward with the flood tide, and the wind S.S.E. which was blowing very fresh at the time. On the ther Catholic nor Irishman had any connection what-Chapmans coming into Kingstown harbor on Saturever. Carlisle, M'Arthur, Rintoul, Spalding-four day night Captain Minto reported the circumstance Scotch Calvinists; Dr. Whately, and Dr. Watts, of having passed the wrecks. According to his statement one of them appeared to be the remains of a large passenger ship, with a large poop, painted seph Luncaster ; Miss Blanche Whately, Secretary to black and gilded. Two circular lifebaoys still re- the Coombe Ragged Schools ; and the other Anglimained in their proper place on the taffrail. A short distance from this portion of the wreck was the entire lics of Ireland are indebted for the compilation and

spars, planks, and umbers, and sunkenshipfloating. Lord Stanloy, and paraded, at the present time, by between wind and water, with three masts gone from the Commissioners "combined littrary and moral-below the would tops, wasteen by Captain Minto and senaral feligious instruction so, children, of, all about a cable's length from the other wreck. These oircumstances have led Captain Minto to come to the conclusion that a collision had taken place, and both ships foundered and one broke up. The City of Dublin Company's, mail steamer. St., Columba, Captain William Williams, while on her passage from Holy-head to Kingstown on Sunday morning, observed a large portion of a wreck-going yery fast with the tide at about eight miles and a-half north-east from the Kish Light. Having run into Kingstown at 10 o'clock; and landed mails and passengers, Capt. Wil-liams put back and steamed to where he had seen the wreck, which he discovered to be the entire broadside of a ship, with three of her hull timbers above water, and drifting very fast with the wind and tide to the northward. Having fully satisfied himself that there was no human being on the remains of the ship, he directed his course back to Kingstown .-The St. Columba, on her voyage back from Holyhead yesterday morning, observed another large portion of a wreck floating of the Kish Bank. The Welling-ton, revenue cruiser, Lieutenant Hardy, R.N., commander, put to sea on Sunday at 11 o'clock, and, after a long search, came up with the wreck of one of the vessels reported by Captain Minto, at 4 o'clock, about eight miles off the Kish. The cutter's boats were lowered and manned, and the wreck taken in tow. It was the fore part of a finc large ship, with what is termed a "composition bottom." The bowwhat is termed a "composition bottom," sprit was standing, but the jibboom was broken short off. The cutter put on all sail and stood for Kingstown, towing the wreck up to 11 o'clock on Sunday night, when, in consequence of the wind falling, she had to be cast loose to prevent the cutter grounding on the Kish. The Wellington had to leave go her anchors in five fathoms of water and remain till daylight, when a dense fog sprang up which became so thick that the cutter had to steer for Kingstown harbor by her compass, where she arrived yesterday even-It was supposed that the wreck seen was that ìng. of a ship which had been stranded some time since

on the Arklow Bank, and which had drifted off during the high wind and tides on Friday night, but on making inquiries we find that such is not the case, as the ship still remains ashore at Arklow. Everything that we can learn regarding the wreck, we regret to say, has only a tendency to strengthen the conclusion at which Captain Minto arrived-namely, that a collision between two large vessels had taken place in the Channel, and that both foundered."

## IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

## From the Nution.

Last week we pointed out that Irishmen, or Catholics, had as little connection with the authorship of the religious portion of the series of Irish National School Books as they had with the composition of The Koran; although these works were and are designed for schools, more than six in seven of whose pupils are Catholics, a Lutheran and a Calvanist-Dr. Whatlely and Dr. Carlisle, Saxon and Scotunited to produce these formal treatises on religion for the Catholic Celts of Ireland. The resistance of the gallant priests and men of Tipperary to the use of these works in the Clonmel Model School, sent Dr. Whately and his "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity" out of Marlborough Street, and with him Judges Greene and Blackburne. Although this extradition took place in 1853, so anxious are Dr. Whately's numerous and warm partisans in the Edu-cation Office for the diffusion of these works, that the Resident Commissioner knowingly and wilfully permitted the Board's agents and printers-Messrs. thom-to retain them on the list of works sanctioned by the National Bcard.

At the close of last year, and only when the attention of some of the Catholic Commissioners had been specially called to this criminal connivance, the Board directed their printers to expunge those books from their list. We have further, and more recent proof, that "the bond of faith" which connects the Palace in Stephen's Green with the Marlborough Street Corporation is in no way weakened by the exodus of his Grace from the latter. In the official "Catalogue of the Educational Museum, South Ken-sington, London," now before us, corrected to April 1858, we find that the Irish Commissioners have sent for exhibition a copy of-bound in calf-Dr. Whately's "Lessons on the Truth of Christianity," amongst the "words published by their direction;" the fact being tthat this anti-Catholic tract had been struck off the List of National School Books more than five years ago. Carlisle and Whately supplied the Manuals of Scripture Unristignity Watts and James and Emily Taylor composed the School? She does not consider the introduction of Hymns, Psalmody, and devotional exercises to be sung and chanted by the children of millions of Catholics. It may be said that those religious and devotional works are not used generally. Why were they ever introduced ? why are they now published by the Board, and recommended to Catholics ? Such apoogy cannot be pleaded in reference to the common Reading or Class Books; these are universally used and let us hear the Broad's own summary of their contents. All the agents for the sale of those works supply, gratis, copies of "An Analysis of the School Books published by authority of the Commissioners of National Education," from which we make the following extracts :---"One of the main objects in compiling and pubishing this series was to supply the National Schools, ot merely the National Schools, but the public gen erally, with works moral and religious in their charcter, without being sectarian. Lessons on the subject of religion, drawn chiefly from the narratives of the Holy Scriptures, are interspersed through all the Reading Books, and constitute an interesting epitome of Sacred History. These are commenced in the First Book, and carried on through the remaining volarnes. The lessons in the First Book are of a moral kind, and conclude with one decidedly religious; several in the Second Book communicate important religious truths, and are well fitted to create devout feelings. The religious sentiments inculcated in the Sequel to the Second Book are of the purest and most clevated kind; and the next work following affords striking example of the successful manner in which some of the most important truths of Revelation are blonded with secular instruction in the Irish National School Books. The admirable abridgment of parts of the Old Testament, in the Third Book, is not intended as a substitute for the Bible, but to propare the pupils for a more extended course of religious in struction, and a more beneficial study of the inspired volume. Apart from the Scriptural Lessons contined in the Fourth Book, it contains several postical pieces of a devotional character, of convenient length to be committed to memory, and calculated to strengthen the morals feelings. The Supplement to the Fourth Book contains a summary of the Old Testament including a detailed account of the Prophets, and the substance of their prophecies ; besides several Essays on religions subjects by Archbishop Whately and other eminent Divines. The excellent lessons in the Girls' Reading Book form a complete manual of moral and domestic duties, whether in single or married life; and the Selections from the British Poets are pervaded by a spirit of genuine piety, and are well adapted for family reading." Here, Catholics of Iroland, is the Commissioners' own authorised account of the books in the hands of your children .- With the compilation of these, nei-Saron Lutherans; Mr. Maurice Cross, a pupil of the Borough Board School, imported into Belfast by Jocan ladies-the Misses Taylor-to these the Cathobroadside of a ship, which apparently became dis- authorship of the works so admirably described by connected from the stern portion above referred to.- the Commissioners. What, now, if the fundamental linton a Scotchman, Lord Derby a Saxon, and Dr. included six complete regiments, one of cavalry and which causes a girl the most pleasure. The sen in the neighborhood was covered with broken principle and object of the system as laid down by Higgin, Protestant Bishop of Derry, another Saxon five of infantry. Of the former, the 6th Dragoons self praised, or another girl ran down? to the section being the real section of the

and senargit refigious instruction to children of all personsions ?" Was delusion on so rigantic a scale ever before practised on the credulity of a trusting nation. Separate religious instruction, yet the Com-missioners declare that "the elementary works for reading are penetrated, almost every page," with the spirit of religion;" and these form the Manuals for combined literary instruction of children of all persuasions !" Separate religious instruction : in the face of the Board's own statement that some of the most important truths of Revelation are successfully blended with secular instruction ! Separate religious instruction; with the common class books, not only avowed by religions, but so drawn up as to prepare the pupils for the more beneficial study of the Bible! Essays on religious subjects by Archbishop Whately and other eminent Protestant Divines read by all the pupils; yet separate religious instruction the basis, and one of the two main objects of the system !--Genuine piety pervading selections of poetry by Cross; complete manuals of domestic morals for married or single, by Miss Whately ; devotional feelings created by the communication of important religious truths; yet, while all this takes place, dur-ing the combined secular teaching, the rules of the Commissioners open with the fundamental sham that it is "a system of combined literary and moral, and of separate religious instruction !"

Need we do more than submit the Board's own account of their class-books to prove that their use is fraught with peril in the hands of over 1,080 Protestant teachers, who instruct tens of thousands of Catholic children in National Schools. Mr. Cross, in his evidence before the House of Lords in 1854. states :---

"In 1844-5 the Class-books of the Board underwent a revision; the Archbishop took a vast deal of trouble in revising those books, omitting lessons which he did not think so suitable as others, introducing new ones, and altering several of the old ones.

Catholics of Ireland, do you imagine that this "vast deal of trouble" was taken for you in any other sense than that of the affectionate manner in which Dr. Whately and his amiable, graceful, and evangelical daughters-long may they bloom-attempt to lure your children to the Coombe Ragged Schools? "Complete Manual of Domestic Morals for Mar-The ried and Single," as the Commissioners describe the class-book specially prepared for your daughters is the production of Dr. Whately and his Grace's fa-mily; and you narrowly escaped having in its next edition the Mormon doctrines avowed by the Archbishop, and adopted by Bishop Colenso as the practical Christianity of his sable and nude neophytes on the African coast of Natal.

Rev. J. Campbell, Incumbent of Trinity Church. Belfast, was examined before the Committee of the House of Lords in 1854, and gave reports as to fiftyfive National Schools, which he had that year visited in and round Belfast. Amongst other strange dis-closures, some of which we may use on future occasions, made by this gentleman, are the following, which we commend to the attention of all Catholics, except those who shut their ears and eyes against all evidence of the present perils of National Schools .-The Murphy-street Female National School in Belfast, when Rev. Mr. Campbell visited it, had 170 pupils on Roll-Presbyterians, 120; Dissenters, 20; Established Church, 10; Catholics, 20; two teach-

Campbell in his sworn evidence) that none of the children refuse to receive the instruction which she gives, which consists of reading the Bible. If explanations of the Bible were given, she said there would be refusals, but during the Lessons from the ordinary books of the Board, opportunities do occur, which can be, and are, taken advantage of, to instil religious instruction without suspicion; she added, Who is to take notice of this?"

Rev. Mr. Campbell adds his own opinion, that-The ordinary books contain religious instruction of a certain character and to a certain amount sufficient to give a teacher an opportunity of branching off from it, and giving peculiar religious instruction, if so disposed."

Again, in the Whiteabbey Female National Schools, Patron and Teacher Presbyterians, the Mistress informed the Rev. Mr. Campbell that-

"She imparts religious instruction whenever she pleases, on any occasion that may suggest itself dur-ing the day. There is no one to forbid it. She has been in the School for some years, and she may do it, use her own words, This is a Presbyterian religious instruction into her ordinary teaching a breach of the rules, as there is no one to restrain her. The most fitting comment upon this important evidence is the following extract from the testimony of the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Catholic Bishop of that very diocess, his Lordship being then a member of the National Board. In reference to this question of the common Religious and Scrintural element in the ordinary Class Books, and its danger to Catholics when taught by a Protestant teacher, his Lordship states :-"I would rather that Protestant teachers would not teach Catholic children anything appertaining to the Scriptures at all ; it would be their duty to explain the passages to the children, and it is because they would explain them that I would object to their teaching them. The explanation would be according to their own views—views that I might not approve of." We shall only add that in Ulster alone 30,000 Catholic children attend schools under Protestant teachers whose principles are those of the mistresses in Murphy street and Whiteabbey Schools ; and in all Ireland fully 70,000 Catholic children attend National Schools under Protestant management. If the Catholic pupils escape the Protestant Bible, Catechism, Psalmody, and Prayer, which few of them can do-the ordinary Lesson Books necessarily net them all; from these there is no possible escape. The above statement refers to some of the works published by the Board, and the copyright in which is their property. Amongst the books sunctioned by them, and used in the National Schools, is Young's "Manual for Infants' Schools," also by an Englishman and a Protestant. It could scarcely be credited that in the Catholic cities and towns of Limerick. Clonmel, Kilkenny, Athy, Tuam, Galway, Newry, in the West Dublin, and in the Central Model Schools Marlborough street, the teachers of all the Board's Infants' Schools are Protestants or Presbyterians, whilst the entire number of Protestant Infants in them does not form much more than seven per cent. of the whole. The two heads of the Infants' Model School, Marlborough street, are Protestants and English ; the Manual of their system is intensely Protestant; they train all the Teachers of Infants' Schools, not only for the Irish National Board, but also for the Military Schools in which the children of Catholic soldiers are taught. Rev. Dr. Dawes, Dean of Hereford, has also written a book on Education, and from an Englishman's and a Protestant's point of view. Dr. Sullivan's anti-Catholic Complete Dictionary of the English language we have fully exnesed in a late number. Catholics of Ireland, the facis are now before you. Scotland sent her Calvinistic sons, Carlisle, M'Arthur, Rintoul, Spalding ; Saxondom sent you her Lutherans, Whately, Watts, Dawes, Cross, Wilderspin, Young, and divers fair authoresses to prepare for yon complete manuals of morals, treatises on Scripture, essays on religion, and devotional substitutes for the "Hail Mary." Irishmen of all creeds, we shall undertake to show you on a future occasion that your nationality, your history, your literature, are utterly ignored in these so-called National School Books. In their 'Analysis of the Books" the witnesses which the Commissioners quote, as to the merits of the works for the Irish Nation, are Lord Eg-

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-all three Protestants; one the founder of the sys- left England, via the Cape, in August; the 66th and

# and one an actual Commissioner. GREAT BRITAIN.

We are happy to announce the reception into the Church of James Arthur Maude, Esq.; B.A. of Uni-versity College, Durham, and since of Cuddesdon College, and son of Captain the Honourable Francis Maude, R.N. He was received by the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, at St. Vincent de Paul's, Liverpool, on the 10th instant .- Weekly Register.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell, lately of St. Ninian's Cathedral here, has recently joined the Church of Rome. This is the second, we think, of " the clergy, in residence" who have stepped from Puseyism to Popery .-- Perth Courier.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM SHIP .- It is already well known that the proprietors of the Leviathan or Great Eastern steamer have tor some time been in difficulties, so great as to prevent them from finishing the vessel. At length, however, an arrangement has been made which affords a prospect of this great national project being ultimately carried to a suc-cessful issue, though by other parties than the pre-sent proprietors. A company has been formed in the city to purchase and finish the vessel, and work her between London and America. This association is called the British and American Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company. It has been got up by a number of commercial gentlemen, one of whom is. Mr. Hughes, the late superintendent of Messrs. Scott Russell and Company's yard, and in fact of the building of the Leviathan throughout. After a series of negociations with the original company, arrangements have been made for the purchase of the vessel for £250,000, being less than one-third of the amount she had cost, viz., £800,000, and less than the material would fetch if the vessel were broken up, and sold by auction in 'lots.' The company has been registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts 1856-57. The advertisements will appear in a day or two. The capital is fixed at £500,000 in shares of 10s each, of which 2s 6d is to be paid on application, 2s 9d on allotment, and the remaining 5s in instalments, at intervals of two months. It is intended to finish the vessel between this and the spring and if there is any time to spare, she will be used for the purpose of exhibition. It is then proposed to place her on the route between Liverpool and Portland -United States, the port to which the Canadian mails are at present carried, and thence by rail to Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, and the other British settlements in North America.

RETURN OF A DISTINGUISHED FUGITIVE .- On Sanabout sixty years of age, entered a public newsroom at the West-end of the metropolis. He was dressed from head to foot in a suit of Shepherd's plaid, and carried a small carpet bag. From long exposure to wind and weather his features were well bronzed. and his appearance, which in such a place was rather calculated to attract notice, suggested the notion of a Highland sheep-farmer. To every person in the room, save one perhaps, he was an utter stranger, and yet he had a reputation which, of its kind, may be said to have been at one time, if not now, worldwide. For full three months of the present year his exploits and those of his confederates were a theme of conversation throughout all Europe and his presence was so much in demand in this metropolis that the government offered a reward of £200 for his capture, and the Whichers, Williamson and Fields, with the rest of the detectives here, on the continent, and in America were upon his trail night and day .-lle contrived, however, to baffle all attempts at appreliension, and now-the storm over, the prosecution against him abandoned, and the reward withdrawn, the fugitive from justice returns to his native country a free man, and one would hope, a sadder and a wiser one. By this time the reader will have anticipated the *denouement* of our story, and will be saving to himself, 'It must be Allsop.' Exactly so. 'The man with carpet-bag' is no other than the veritable Thomas Allsop.

It has been stated within the last week that the number of absolutely vicious newspapers sold yearly in England is 11,702,000. Infidel and polluting pub lications have a yearly circulation of 110,400,000 periodicals of the worst class, 520,000. The circulation of innoxious publications is less extensive by several millions. Moral and enlightened England!

A correspondent of the Times points out that the people of Scotland do not put up, without remon-strance, with the "bitter observance of the Sunday"

-tem, one-the immediate President of the Commission, 99th Regiments are just embarking for the same and one an actual Commissioner. router, the 57th-Foot-from the Mediterranean, left by the overland route in April last, and the 46th and 91st Foot, also from the Mediterranean, are now going in detachments overland. In addition to these, three other regiments from the Mediterranean, the 1st battalion of the 3rd Buffs and the 28th and 48th Regiments, have received the route for India via Egypt, so that by the close of the year nine complete regiments will have been added to the army in the East, and the number given by the three last-named regiments, with some further detachments shortly to embark from the depots, will make up the force de-spatched this year to over 30,000 men. Making every allowance for the heavy casualties in the ranks of our forces, from their arduous service during the lato hot weather campaign, it is fairly computed that the European troops in India will be brought up to-wards the close of the year to fully 80,000 men, and that the Commander-in-Chief will be able to take the field with a force sufficient to trample out the last embers of the mutiny, and complete the settlement of our Indian empire .- Thacker's Orerland News.

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Scotland is, in spite of an Union 150 years old, in many respects a foreign country to us Englishmen. We have conquered Ireland, and introduced English laws, usages, and even habits of life. In Dublin there is a Court of Chancery and a Court of Queen's Bench, after the fashion of England, and the much maligned Established Church of that country has been founded in, perhaps, too strict an analogy with our own. But our countrymen north of the Tweed have preserved their independence as thoroughly as in the time of Wallace and Bruce. The most fervid partisan of Scottish rights ought to be satisfied when he sees a district of this island, containing less thin three millions of inhabitants, in possession of laws and customs widely differing from those which obtain in England and Ireland. One of the chief of these differences will no doubt give much pleasure to Scotchmen. It regards the observance of the Sabhath. Now, the general opinion of the world is that Englishmen are more than duly strict in honouring the first day of the week. Neither French or Italian Catholics nor German or Dutch Protestants can understand the Sunday as it is observed in Lozdon. The closing of every shop and every theatre, the semi-cessation of railway trains and onmibuses. the prim church and chapel goers passing by with these Prayer or Hymn Booxs held devouthy in their killgloved hands, all strike the foreigner as indications of a preternatural gloom in the national character. This strict observance of the Sunday as a Jewish Sablath is a standing accusation against us who lice day night a tall man, with rather a stooping gait, and | in the southern part of the island. And yet we know that we are not in such slavery as some of our fellows. If Sunday dawns a fine and sunny summer day we know that there are many recreations for the poor cockney who has toiled all the week in a narrow shop, full of musty woollens or sickly smelling graceries, and who has only one day in seven to sweeten himself and get a little air. Even in the old times we are informed that the Londoners employed a l kinds of conveyances to take them to Richmond or some other suburban retreat on their weekly holyday ; and now the means of locomotion and liberty are vastly increased. The short trains take thotsauds for little trips to the green fields; in eveny direction taverus and tea-gardens are open, places which are, indeed, sometimes percented to riotous excess, but which, we sincerely believe, are for the most part the means of adording temperate and reasonable refreshment to those who are in need of 'r, Then Hampton Court and other public places are open ; the London parks afford a pleasant walk to tens of thousands ; and it may be said that, with the exception of amusements for which money is paid at the doors, the Englishman on Sunday is not deprived of those recreations to which mankind naturally turn in their moments of leisure. But cross the Tweed. and you get into another world. In nothing is the land which prides itself on the assertion of its independence of England more remarkable than in the strength and singularity of its Presbyterian notions. The religion of Scotland is not the religion even of Genera or Amsterdam ; for in those eitirs the canons which are established by our Northern Presbyteries would create as much surprize as in Paris or Florence. In this, the middle of the 19th century, the Judaical observance of what is called the Sabbath is accepted as a doctrine and enforced as a practice by the leading clergy of Scotland, and by that large section of society which slways acquiesces in the teaching of a national priesthood. The matter is brought before the public in connexion with the recent returns regarding the consumption of whisky in Scotland. There are few of us who are not suffciently acquainted with Scotland to know that the abuse of the national spirit is very general, and that Sunday, when all who pride themselves on their was found a few years ago that 43,000 visits to spirit respectability feel it due to themselves to remain indoors, is especially distinguished by the quantity of spirits consumed. The charge of the Anti-sabbatarians is, that the rigidity of the national usages, and the interdiction of rational amusements generally, and on Sunday in particular, are the cause of much of the drunkenness and immorality which are ascribed to Scotland. It would certainly appear that now the precisions have gained the upper hand in Scotland, and that they are making all sorts and conditions of men feel their power. We can seldom hear much of the doings of the orthodox ministers of Scotland without feeling the truth of Milton's bitter line, "New Presbyter is but old priest writ "long." Certainly we in England should ill brook such interference from our own established clergy as is commonly asserted to be practised by the less splendid hierarchy of the northern kingdom. Whatever we may be, we are not a priest-ridden people. Neither Anglican clergyman, nor Baptist minister, nor Ca-tholic priest would think in this division of the island of interfering with a Richmond train or a Gravesend steamer on Sunday afternoon. But in Scotland we have for years been conscious that a struggle is proceeding between a minority desirous of English freedom and a majority headed by the clergy of the two great Presbyterian Churches. When we speak of a majority and minority we refer only to the middle and upper classes, for it is beyond a doubt that the resistance to reasonable enjoyment on the Sunday springs chiefly from the well-to-do Scots, who can find sufficient comfort at their own firesides. The attempts of a class to find recreation in the open air and the green fields have ever received the fierce opposition of these comfortable religionists and their spiritual guides. A few years since there was a great commotion because certain Puritan landowners refused to allow Sunday excursionists to land at the piers which they had erected for the Clyde steamboats. A correspondent, whose letter we printed yesterday, states that within a few days "a rufficaly mob, headed by the Glasgow "clergy," assailed a party on its return to the city from a Sunday trip with hooting and hissing. The Forbes Mackenzie Act is in full force, and the warfare against Sunday trading is being carried on with spirit, and with much assurance of success. So it would seem that the Sabbatarians are having things all their own way, and, if it should appear that excess in drinking increases contemporaneously with this high-handed onforcement of religious practice, the world will naturally, though perhaps incorrectly, draw an un-pleasant conclusion. It does, indeed, seem plain shough that the diversion of the human mind from all legitimate amusements must send men to those stimulants which excite the nerves, quicken the blood, and administer a temporary exhibaration. Unless the Presbytories can turn their laity into beings invincible by temptation, they may well allow air, exercise, and the innocent enjoyments of life to aid them in spending the Sabbath-day profitably and cheerfully.

imposed on them by their Calvinistic rulers. He says in reply to some comments of the Times :-'You surmise that "excess in drinking increases contemporaneously with this high-handed enforce-ment of the Sabbath." Well, if it be so, is it not a proof that the Sabbath is, so far, not observed ? It shops and publichouses were made in Edinburgh on one Sunday; about the same time, on the evening of a Communion Sunday in Glasgow, there were upwards of 800 taverns open and in full business. This was before the days of Forbes Mackenzie, when things were left to take their natural course. You must own that the facts exhibit a large amount of the human nature of Scotland exempt from Sabbatarian strictness. Such places of resort are closed now; but, as the national proverb remarks, "When one door steeks another opens." It is matter of more than surmise that, in all circumstances, "love (of whiskey) will find out the way." The truth is, there are a great many efforts made in Scotland to get the Sunday observed bitterly; but they all more or less fail. An Edinburgh clergyman, remarkable for the fineness of his surface, told his flock a few years ago that he had gained a great point-people had gener-ally agreed, in compliance with his wishes, to have only one delivery of milk at their houses each Sunday. It was true they had so far yielded to clerical importunity, but it didn't answer. It was soon found that the morning's milk became sour before the evening, so the righteous returned to two deliveries a-day as before. About the same time a most determined attempt was made to abolish cab-driving in Edinburg. For one or two days hardly a cab was to be seen. The cabmen themselves appear to have signed covenants against Sunday hiring; but the whole scheme broke down, and in two months we saw as many cabs in the streets on Sunday as ever."

THE INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS .- The bulk of the Indian reinforcements for this season having been now despatched, we are enabled to lay before our readers a tabular summary of the whole of the troop departures to India since the beginning of the year, showing the total force of each arm of the service embarked, with the route and destination of the several detachments. The following statement has been compiled from reliable sources, and the general ac-curacy of the details may be relied upon. The number of troops forwarded by each route includes oflicers, but only those proceeding overland with detachments are given. From this source we learn that the total force despatched to India since the beginning of the year amounts to 26.414 officers and men. consisting of 1,205 artillery, 2,037 cavalry, 19,238 infantry, and 3,934 recruits of the Indian army. Of this force, 14,679 men, consisting of 541 artillery, 528 cavalry, 10,683 infantry, and 2,937 recruits Indian army, were sent to Calcutta; 2,966 men, consisting of 105 artillery, 301 cavalry, 2,410 infantry, and 150 reruits Indian army, to Madras; 6,373 men, consisting of 554 artillery, 1,044 cavalry, 4,069 infantry, and 847 recruits Indian army, to Bombay; and 2,396 men, consisting of 5 artillery, 144 cavalry, and 2,056 infantry, to Kurrachee. The force despatched via the Cape amounted to 21,346 men, consisting of 899 artillery, 1,897 caralry, 14,616 infantry, 3,934 recruits Indian army; and the force despatched overland, 5,068 men, consisting of 306 artillery, 140 cavalry, and 4,623 infantry. With these reinforcements are

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## TRUE WITNESS THE CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE S. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROFRIETOR,

At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TBBM8: To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving

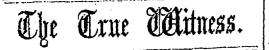
their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not 50 paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance ; but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

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

MGill Street. 13- All communications to be addressed to the Editor

of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post va d.



# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1858.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR .- This Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and which has therefore so many claims upon the citizens of Montreal, will remain open until Monday night next; and we trust that the result this year, as in all previous years, will be such as to do honor to our Irish friends, to the ladies who have generously devoted their time and labor to the success of the Bazaar, and to the Name of Him Who is the Father of the fatherless, and of those who have none to help them.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Nova Scotia arrived at Quebec on Tuescay, but adds little to our stock of European intelligence. The condition of the Atlantic Telegraph-the shares in which undertaking were quoted at £300 to £330-and its ultimate prospeets of success, were anxiously discussed by the B itish press. It is the prevalent opinion now, that the Cable has not parted, as faint signals, though unintelligible, were still being received from Newfoundland, thus indicating the continuity of the electric current; but Mr. Varley has published a report, wherein he speaks of some fault, at a point some considerable distance from land, but whose exact position he cannot ascertain without a visit to this side of the Atlantic. The political news is naught; harvest prospects good. and the prices of breadstuffs falling. The Bank had received large quantities of gold, and money is quoted " easy."

On the Continent all is quiet, with the exception of the Italian Peninsula, where the cut-throat agents of Mazzini seem to be at their old dirty work again. We hear in consequence of numerous arrests at Naples, but as yet there have

since its appearance, never directly or indirectly,

gret that any one calling himself a Catholic should, as does the Minerve, manifest a disposition to put up, for a consideration no doubt, with the impertinence of these gentry. The Minerve evidently mistakes their position altogether. He forgets that if the office itself is to be respected, the holder of that office is our hired and paid servant; receiving from us his wages for the work done; and bound therefore to treat us, who pay him, clothe and feed him, with all due respect.---The Government official is a public servant; and as a servant, is bound upon pain of dismissal from his situation, to conduct himself civilly towards the public, his masters, who pay him his wages. It is not necessary that we should put up with impertmence from our hired flunkies, in order to manifest a proper respect for constituted authorities; nor is there any more certain method for bringing the office itself into contempt, than to counive at the offences and shortcomings of those who may chance to hold it.

It is true also that we have pointed out the fact, that official insolence and official injustice, of which Catholics alone are the victims are, as matters are now managed, and thanks to the venality and craven spirit of our Catholic office holders and Catholic aspirants after office, often allowed to pass unpunished or with "impunity." Of this we have a proof in the case of Mr. Sheriff Corbett. He is a Government official he has been guilty of most blackguard insolence -(we will not mince expressions)-of most blackguard insolence towards the whole body of our Irish Catholic Clergy; and through them to the entire Catholic Clergy of Canada. He has had the impudence publicly to state that "Irish

priests and Irish whiskey were the curse of Canada;" and for this deliberate and wanton attack upon a body whom it is our first duty, and our highest privilege, to protect from the slightest appearance even of assault or insolence, he has as yet received no adequate punishment from his superiors, who have the power and the right of dismissing him from his situation; and without claiming for ourselves the gift of prophecy, we hesitate not, from our careful study of the conduct of the Ministry under analogous circumstances, to pronounce our opinion that the Sheriff's insolence and blackguard language will still be allowed to remain unpunished by those who have the power to punish him ; whose duty it is to punish him; and who by not punishing him, make themselves partners in his offence, and responsible for his insolence.

It is such conduct as this, and not the just strictures of the TRUE WITNESS, that tends to weaken respect for authority, and to bring the office itself, on account of the offences of the office-holder, into disrepute. What respect can the been no serious disturbances. Catholics of the district for which this impertinent fell ow Corbett is Sheriff, have for the important official situation in which he is most im-The precautions taken by the TRUE WITNESS. properly maintained by his superiors? what confidence can Catholics have in the impartial ad by implication or otherwise, to make the Clergy or ecclesiastical authorities responsible for its ministration of the law in matters involving disopinions, or to implicate their renerable names in | putes betwixt Catholics and Protestants, by such a one as this Mr. Corbett ? From the case of the Sheriff of Quebec in the trials arising out of vince the Minerve of the injustice of the lan- the Gavazzi riots, we have had ample experience guage in which, in its issue of the 30th ult., it what treatment Catholics have to expect from sees fit to indulge towards this journal. But to | Protestant officials ; and how prompt the latter are remove all possibility of doubt upon this point, to avail themselves of their influence to pervert we repeat again, what we have often said before, the ends of justice, and to procure iniquitous verdicts by means of packed juries. From the same case we may learn how leniently such offences, when perpetrated by Protestant Sheriffs, are viewed by our Canadian office holders; and it is by the criminal indifference of the latter to the frauds and insolence of their subordinates, and accountable. After this explicit disclaimer, we not by the indignant comments of the Catholic press upon that indifference, that contempt for authority, and distrust in the equitable administration of the laws, are engendered amongst the Catholic public. It is because we, as Catholics, are eminently the friends of law and order; because we would fain see the dignity of the office upheld by the exemplary conduct of the office nisterial cotemporary exhibits against us. holder; and because we know that official insolence unpunished, is but too apt to lead to acts of In the first place, it would appear that we have reprisal, and physical violence from the insulted. that we cease not to insist upon the impropriety the insolent language of Sheriff Corbett towards of allowing such insolence to go unpunished. The honor of our Clergy should be as dear to us as that of our sisters and daughters. Now we could dulge themselves with impunity, and at the ex- not feel it in our hearts to condemn very strongly the conduct of him who, despairing of redress from that in speaking of the late Ministerial shuffle-by the laws of the land, had inflicted severe personal means of which the present Cabinet contrived to chastisement upon the impugner of the reputation of a beloved female relative; neither should dependence of Parliament; and to defraud their we be surprised, if some hot-headed Catholic, inseveral constituencies of the right of pronouncing dignant at the cowardly insult offered to his their opinion on the political conduct of their re- | Clergy by Mr. Sheriff Corbett, were to take summary vengeance on the blackguard offinccessary oaths and unjust invocations of God's cial with a stout horse-whip. Now it is because most Holy Name, an offence of the deepest dye we do not wish to see individuals taking it upon against religion and morality, we have taken upon themselves to redress their own grievances, beourselves to speak in the name of the Church, cause we wish to see authority respected, that we insist upon those in authority being respectcopal authorities of Canada. To both of these able-i.c. worthy of respect-in their conduct; accusations of the Minerve, we will endeavor to and that we insist upon the duty of the Government to visit with the severest strictures any of It is true that the habitual insolence of our Ca- its subordinates who may misbeliave themselves

frequently elicited our reprobation; and we re- bounden duty, the higher authorities become demning the process by which the Ministry country is menaced by the brutal and essentially towards their child, should, with a view to the

offences of those in authority under them ; and for the contempt and hatred into which authority therefore, as unjust, and therefore as wanting in itself is sure to fall from their culpable remisness, and their neglect to do their duty. We therefore who respect it, have no respect for men, no matter what their offices, or the amount of their salaries, who retain in office under them, and therefore connive at the insolence of, one who has dared to proclaim publicly his opinion that " Irish priests and whiskey are the curse of Canada." We commend these words of Mr. Sheriff Corbett to the meditation of our Irish Catholic readers; trusting that they will treasure them up carefully in their hearts until a fitting and constitutional opportunity presents itself to them for manifesting in a strictly constitutional manner their opinion of the impertinent blackguard who uttered them, and of the Ministry that countenances his insolence.

With regard to the question of the oaths, and the hopping about of our Ministers from office to office, like a pack of circus mountebanks, solemnly invoking the Holy Name of God at every hop. we shall content ourselves with citing the teachings of the Church on the question leaving it to our readers to apply those teachings to the particular case before them. In the first place then we would premise that an oath is an act of latria, or supreme worship of Almighty God, and that it should never be taken, merely because it is profitable or lucrative to the taker ; but only in matters of grave importance and absolute necessity. Thus St. Thomas-as good an authority on questions of moral theology as the editor of the Minerve-thus clearly expresses himself :---

1. "An sit licitum Jurare? Sic, cum debitis circumstantiis, in re gravi, cum necessitate."

5. "An juramentum sit appetendum, et frequentandum, tanquam utile et bonum? Non, sed tantum in necessitate."-Ex. Sec. Sec. 89. De juramento.

We beg of the Minerve to note well the circumstances required by St. Thomas to justify the use of an oath; and to tell us candidly-was it necessary in the interests of Canada, that the present Ministry should have had resource to what is now admitted on all hands to have been a disgraceful "shuffle," in order to erade the spirit, whilst apparently adhering to the letter, of the law? If it was not necessary, then their oath was illegal; and if illegal a sacrilege-because an oath is an act of supreme worship or latria. We still quote from the same chapter of the great Doctor :---

4. ". An jurare sit actus religionis seu latria ? Sic quia protitetur Deum infallibilem, et scientem."-15. Let us now see what the Catechism of the Council of Trent, a work prepared under the auspices of that august body, and published by order of Pius V. says respecting oaths, and the circumstances which render them lawful to Christians.

"With regard to oaths, although in themselves lawful, they should seldom be used. The reason of this difference is, that oaths are constituted as remedies to human trailty, and a nec inexpedient to have resource to medicine, unless all in order to cover wrong, or to perpetrate an when it becomes necessary, and as its frequent use is act of fraud upon one's neighbor. most pernicious; so with regard to oaths, we should never recur to them, unless when there is weighty and just cause ; and a frequent recurrence to them, far from being advantageous, is on the contrary highly pre-judicial."-Cat. Conc. Trid. From this it is evident that all unnecessary oaths, are condemned by the Church as highly prejudicial. But no one will pretend that it was necessary for the interests of Canada, that the present Ministry should swear to perform certain duties which it was their intention not to perform; in order thereby to defraud their several constituencies, and to evade the spirit of the law for securing the independence of Parliament. But an oath must be not only "nccessary" but just.

morally" responsible before God and man for the managed to avoid an appeal to their several constituencies; as an evasion of the spirit of the law; one of the conditions essential to warrant the invocation of the Name of Jebovah. Upon this point the London Times-a journal which, when its anti-Catholic passions and prejudices are hushed, is entitled to the highest consideration, and which in this instance does but give utterance to the opinions of the British public of all grades of politics-thus clearly and explicitly delivers its judgment; a judgment too, in the justice of which the Montreal Gazette, an able and zealous Ministerial organ, expresses its full acquiescence :---

> "There is it appears a Canadian Act by which a Minister resigning one office and accepting another is saved from the nocessity of seeking a re-election from his constituents. This Act is obviously framed with the intention of facilitating mere internal changes in the Government, and was not intended to exempt a new Ministry from the necessity of a re-election. By means of this law, or rather, we are inclined to think, by a super-subtle interpretation of it, the incoming Ministry of Mr. Cartier, which was a more readjustment of that of Mr. Macdonald, contrived to keep their seats, while the discarded Ministry of Mr. Brown lost their's. The matter was managed this way :-- Each Minister was appointed to an office different from that which he held before the dissolution of the Ministry; that office he held for a single day, and then resigned in order to be reappointed to his original office. We think there is much to regret in this proceeding. We do not presume to offer an opinion on the legality of the transaction, which is it appears, likely to be contested in a Court of Law, though it is difficult to understand how Mr. Macdonald and his friends could have so far vacated their offices as to oblige Mr. Brown and his friends to give up their seats in order to succeed them ; and yet all the while have retained them so as to render them capable of accepting others within the meaning of the Act, which applies to transfers from one place to another. Be the law, however, what it may, there can be no doubt that such a transaction was directly contrary to the spirit of the Act, was an indirect means of depriving constituencies of their right to be consulted

on the accession of their members to office. Whether the transaction was legal or not it certainly was not compulsory, and we should have been better pleased to see the Governor General refuse to take any part in it, than allow himself to be enlisted in a proceeding which has, not unnaturally, excited much ill-feeling in the colony. Nobody can deny the dexterity of the tactics by which the victory of Mr. Macdonald and his friends has been obtained and improved; but such successes, obtained by such means, are seldom durable, and the time is probably not far distant when it will be seen that the Ministry has lost both in popularity and power, and when it will have ample reason to regret that it did not follow that which in the affairs of State as in other matters, uniformly turns out to be the best policy .--

Accepting then the verdict of the Times, who as a perfectly disinterested, is an impartial, and therefore competent judge in the premises, we conclude that the object of the oaths taken by the Ministry was, not the welfare of the country -(the only legitinate object which could justify the taking them)-but to evade the spirit of the law, and to defraud the constituencies of a legal right. But an oath to evade the spirit of a law, even though the letter thereof may be adhered to, is-as in the case of swearing to a fictitious property qualification in order to obtain a seat in Parliament-deficient in justice, the indispensable condition of a lawful oath. Deficient then in this, an oath is a sacrilege and a blasphemous in-

vocation of God's Most Holy Name, which should never be lightly or unnecessarily invoked ;

aggressive spirit of Orangeism; and convince them-to use the mildest form of expression-of the gross impropriety of giving any 'encouragement, or legal recognition, to an organisation of ruffians who set all laws both of God and man at defiance. We are encouraged in this hope by the fact that even the rabid Omemee Warder finds itself compelled-as in the annexed paragraph-to condemn the wanton and cowardly ruffianism of the "Scarlet Brethren" ----

"PROTESTANTE P. CATHOLICS .- On Monday night last one of the most dastardly outrages which has ever fallen to our lot to record, was perpetrated on a few inoffensive families, in the employ of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, by a number of persons, calling themselves men, who assembled about their houses and insisted on their clearing out, breaking every thing that came within their reach, and causing the unfortunate men to fly with some of their children into the woods at the hour of midnight, leaving their poor wives to try and protect the remainder, who by no means escaped the wrath of the ruthless mob. If these persons had excited the anger of the party who thus treated them, there might be an attempt made to palliate the brutal act; but we are told that they have never, by word or deed, offended any person belonging to this vicinity-their whole offence being that they were Roman Catholics !"-Omemee Warder.

It would be in vain, we fear, to expect that the Attorney-General, himself an Orangeman. and therefore morally the accomplice of the Orange scoundrels-should take any active steps to bring the actors in this most iniquitous outrage to justice. On the contrary, judging him by his antecedents, and by his official career since in an evil hour for the community, and for his owa honor, he became a member of a secret politicoreligious society, we have but too good reasons to fear that he will bring his official influence as public prosecutor so to bear, as to screen the guilty parties from pursuit and punishment. In the foul presence of Orangeism, the arm of justice is paralysed, the voice of conscience cannot make itself heard; and law itself, which should be the poor man's safeguard against wrong and oppression, becomes but an instrument of gigantic persecution.

Where will these things end ?---what will be the result of this daily increasing arrogance of Orangeism, and the long continued apathy, or rather criminal indifference of our rulers ? As citizens, as Catholics, we dread to think of what must inevitably ensue, if Orangeism be not discountenanced by those in power; and if our own rulers still persist in their determination to unhold and encourage the midnight assassin in his deeds of outrage upon Papists. Flesh and blood cannot bear it; nor would our people have been so long enabled to restrain their passions, and to postpone their ardent thirst for vengeance upon their ruffian persecutors, but for the teachings of the priest-of that reviled " priest" whom Mr. Sheriff Corbett sets down, together with " whiskey," as "the curse of the country." But for the salutary counsels of the " priest," and the influences of that holy religion of which he is the minister, flesh and blood would long ago have revolted against the Orange tyranny which rides rough shod over the liberties, the lives, and property of our Catholic fellow-subjects of Upper Canada; we should have had fearful acts of retaliation for cruel injuries inflicted, to record; and the 1rish Catholics of the Upper Province would ere now have sought in Ribbonism, and other secret organisations, that protection from outrage to which, as loyal subjects of Queen Victoria, they are entitled; but which they cannot find in the laws of Canada, as at present administered by an Orange Governor and an Orange Attorney-General. Marvellous indeed has been hitherto, the forbearance of our persecuted brethren : admirable its attestation to the firmness of their faith, their docility to the precepts of their divinely appointed teachers, and the efficacy of our holy religion in restraining the angry passions of its professors. Yet, we confess it, we do at times fear that, if the present state of things, of which the Port Hope outrages are but a specimen, are allowed to continue-if Orangeism persists in persecuting, and the law still refuses to protect the victims of that persecution-the patience of our brethren will be at length exhausted; and that maddened by their wrongs, and the consciousness that for those wrongs there is no redress to be obtained Church condemn, and which every well-disposed citizen, whether Catholic or Protestant, will deplore. The rampant and aggressive Orangeism of Upper Canada will we fear if unchecked, provoke to the organisation of Ribbon Lodges, and other means of self-defence ; and thus the curse of secret politico-religious societies will be transmitted by us to our children, and our children's children; who will have but too good cause to execrate the criminal apathy of their fathers, and the memory of those statesmen and legislators, under whose auspices Orangeism was fostered to its actual formidable dimensions.

any of the controversies into which it has occasionally been forced, should have sufficed to conthat, unless when the contrary is explicitly asserted, the lay editor of the TRUE WITNESS, and he alone, is answerable for every word that appears in his columns; and that for the manner, as well as for the matter of all that therein appears, he, and he alone, is to be blamed or held trust that we shall have no more of the Minerve's offensive and utterly groundless invendoes; and that he will for the future refrain from dragging, without necessity, and without authority, the names of our Prelates before the public. This premised, we will now proceed to discuss calmly the several articles of indictment which our Mi-

spoken disrespectfully of persons in authority ;inasmuch as, in a late article, we commented upon our Irish Clergy, as upon another specimen of that insolence in which Government officials inrense of Romish priests. In the second placeevade the spirit of the law for securing the inpresentatives-as involving, because of the unand in a manner calculated to implicate the Episoffer a reply.

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"To constitute a holy and just oath many other conditions are required • • • truth, judgment, and justice,"-Ib.

Any of these conditions being absent, an oath is unholy and unjust; and therefore, a sacrilege or blasphemous mockery of the Name of the Holy One and the Just. Now the object, and the sole object, of the Ministerial oaths, was to enable the oath-takers to evade the sinirit of a law, and thereby defraud their constituencies of a legal right. But it is never just to evade the spirit of a law, even by means of an apparent conformity to its letter ; neither is it " just" to defraud one's neighbor of his legal and constitutional rights. Therefore we conclude from these premises, that the Ministerial oaths, as unjust, as well as unnecessary, were a sacrilegious invocation of God's Holy Name. That by their "shuffle"-as it has been appropriately and almost universally styled-the present Ministry did intend to evade the spirit of the law, and did, therefore, intend to deprive the Canadian consti- whomsoever. tuencies of a constitutional right, will not, we

think be disputed by any one acquainted with the members of the Ministry to exchange one office for another, was passed. The Canadian press, with scarce an exception-Ministerial and Anti-Ministerial, Catholic and Protestant-has admitted this. The press of the British Empire, which, as having no interest in our internal politics, may be supposed impartial and, therefore, a compe-

and above all, which should never be invoked at In thus expressing ourselves upon the morality

-we do not touch upon the legality-of the transactions under consideration-we would beg the Mincrue distinctly to understand that we are but giving utterance to our own opinions ; formed indeed upon the texts and authorities above cited, but for which neither Bishop nor Priest is in any sense responsible. We have been actuated by no motives of hostility to one set of men, or of partiality for another ; for to us " Ins" and " Outs are alike indifferent. But we have humbly endeavoured to the best of our abilities to repel a charge often urged against Catholics by Protestant calumnators, to the effect that the Catholic Church inculcates a lax morality on the subject of oaths; and that her children are in this respect but too faithful to the teachings of by legal and peaceable means, they will at length their Church. We contend on the contrary that | be driven in self-delence to have recourse to those Popery tolerates no trifling with oaths ; that on illegal and violent measures which the laws of the this head as on all others its doctrines are clear, inflexible, and unimpeacheable. For this reason we have treated the subject at some length, believing that the honor of our beloved Spiritual Mother should not be sacrificed in the interests either of Mr. Brown or of M. Cartier. If the Minerve contests our conclusions or the validity of our deductions from the premises furnished to us by the Catechism of the Council of Trent, we are prepared to discuss the matter with him calmly and dispassionately; provided only that he will discuss it without irreverently dragging the names of our Prelates into a newspaper controversy; who if they see any necessity for so doing will declare themselves authoritatively, when, and in such manner, as they in their wisdom shall deem best for the interests of the Church, and the honor and glory of the Holy name of Him, whose servants and Ministers they are upon earth. Mean time we beg the Minerve to understand that we speak as a simple layman, always open to correction, and without the slightest pretensions to authority from any Prelate

THE ORANGE OUTRAGES AT OMEMEE .--circumstances under which the Act enabling These disgraceful acts of violence perpetrated by the " Dear Brethren" of the Attorney General, C.W., upon the inoffensive Catholics in the employ of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway Company, and of which our correspondent " Luimenach" gave the details in our last week's issue-will, we hope, have the effect of calling the attention of good citizens of all denominations, to the dangers with which the

WHAT PROTESTANTS THINK OF BAPTISH.-A case has lately occurred at Rome, which has created much excitement in the Protestant world; and has elicited from the Protestant press of Great Britain some very characteristic comments upon the value of the Sacrament of Baptism. The facts as given in the said press are as follows :--

The child of a wealthy Jew, living in Rome, had for its nurse a Catholic woman who, some two years ago, the child's life being in danger, administered to it the Sacrament of regeneration without the knowledge of its parents. Hereupon the Manchester Guardian breaks out in the following strain, admirably illustrative of Protestant notions upon the efficacy of infant baptism, and its necessity for salvation :--

"In this country"-England-" the offender would be discharged without a character; and any one to whom she might complain would probably tell her she was rightly served."

That is to say, in Protestant England, a servant who, seeing the parents neglect their duly

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. **COCTOBER 8: 1858.**.... g adt sti do yairlag ob soi fina an souldidore

salvation of its immortal, soul, administer to it in siveling motis that Sacrament which even the articulo motis that Sacrament which even the Asplican catechism teaches is necessary to salration would be treated as if she had been rational a serious crime; as if she had been a rulty of a serious crime; as if she had been a druckard, or habitual pilferer. She would be ismissed, and sent forth into the world to starve, and those to whom she might apply for comfort her she was rightly served."

case. Protestants for the most part believe in the efficacy of vaccination, and so take care to have their children vaccinated; but except in some very rare instances, they do not believe in part very remiss, and often quite indifferent about getting their children baptised. In spite of their pretended Christianity, it is thus pretty clear that the Jew is as good a Christian as are the disciples of Calvin. It is indeed difficult to get at the real opinions of Protestants upon any one point of Christian doctrine, so carefully do they conceal those opinions beneath a veil of ambiguous words. Only by accident, or unawares, do they allow the truth to leak out ; and we therefore deem it of importance to put on record that, in the opinion of the Protestant press of Eng-Of what value then, in the name of all that is absurd is that Sacrament ? or how came Christ to make such a silly blunder as to appoint it as an indispensable condition of admittance to the Kingdom of Heaven ? " Amen, amen, dico tibi, St. John, iii. 5.

THREE RIVERS .- The Echo de St Maurice gives a short description of this imposing ceremony, and we are indebted to the above named journal for the following particulars:-

On Wednesday last, the 29th ult., this magsificent ceremony took place. Nine Bishops of the Province and more than a hundred priests took part in the solemnities of the day; whilst an immense crowd filled the interior of the new Cathedral. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. M. the Grand Vicar Lafleche ; His Lordship of Tloa, Mgr. Baillargeon was the consecrating Bishop, assisted by his Right Reverend brethren of the Episcopacy. The service commenced at 7,30 a.m., and was not concluded un-1i] 3,15 p.m.

On Thursday the Reverend M. Chabot said the first Low Mass in the Cathedral. This gentleman has well earned this distinction, since, if the new Church is now completed, it is attributable to his indefatigable energy, which triumphed lowed to pass without a strong proto over every obstacle, and the difficulties innu- of the friends of religious equality. merable, which are always to be met with in such great undertakings under the most favorable circumstances; but which difficulties have been greatly enhanced by the crisis through which the country has just passed.

ALMA DIVISION-We regret to learn that a very serious disturbance occurred at Sault au the nomination. Several persons were much injured ; stones were freely thrown, and pistol shots usual, reirain from offering any opinion as to the origin of a disturbance which all good citizens name of the wretched sheet above alluded to. must deplore and condemn.

TROB MEL DIOCESE OF. TORONTO. To the Editor of the True Witness. 0**.3**0 (\*\* Toronto, October 4th, 1858.

are :

DEAR SIR-His Lordship Bishop De Charbonnel returned last Friday, 1st inst., from Three Rivers, where he attended the consecration of the new Cathedral, which took place on the Wednesday previous. Yesterday, Feast of St. Michael, Patron Baint of our Cathedral, His Lordship officiated ponand those to whom she might apply tot with the the tifically, both at High Mass and at Vespers. We had or redress would in Protestant England "tell in the morning a lucid exposition on the Catholic her she was rightly served." We have no doubt but that such would be the Blessed Eucharist, by the Very Rev. Mr. Walab, Canon of the Cathedral of the Archdiocese of Halifax. The instruction was well calculated to confirm Ca-tholics in their faith in that Adorable Sacrament, and to carry conviction into the mind of our dissenting brethren present on the occasion. As might some very last the Sacrament of Baptism as a have been expected, the pious Catholics attending means of grace; and therefore are for the most St. Michael's Cathedral, evinced their devotion towards their Patron Saint by approaching the holy Sacraments on the day set apart to commemorate the solemnity of their glorious St. Michael. A large number of devout communicants were seen, on that day, to approach the Holy Table to partake of the Bread of Life. There is evidently a marked increase of piety and true devotion among the Catholics of Toronto, which is well calculated to encourage their zealous Pastors in their arduous mission, and to convince our separated friends that there is some thing at work, in the Catbolic Church, which all their Synods, Conventicles, Camp Meetings, can never replace. It is the Divine Paraclete, the Eternal Truth, who abideth not with human contrivances .--To the Church alone, built upon a Rock by the land, it is a serious offence to administer the Saviour of mankind, this Divine Spirit has been pro-Sacrament of Baptism to a child in imminent dan- mised. With the Church of ages, founded by Christ, ger of death, without the consent of its parents. planted by the Apostles, and watered by the blood of martyrs, He will remain forever, manifesting His presence by such works, as the spirit of novelty and schism can never imitate.

Of our Provincial Exhibition, opened on the 29th ult., I need not say any thing to you. The whole press in Canada is teeming with speculations on the Kingdom of fierven i Amen, amen, and tun, nisi quis renatus fuerit ex aqua et Spiritu Sancto, non potest introire in regnum Dei."— subject. From twenty to thirty thousand people mist quis renatus fuerit ex aqua et Spiritu daily visit the Grystal Palace. It is generally ad-mitted that both the display itself, and the excellent manner in which all the arrangements have been carried out, exceed any thing of the kind that has ever been attempted in this Province. It is to be regret-CONSECRATION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ted that the general satisfaction should have been Runne The Echo de St Mourice lessened by an anomalous feature in the proceedings of the inaugural ceremony; I allude to the prayer by the Protestant Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Strachan.— Neither the place, nor the occasion required there the presence, in its insignia, of the Anglican Church ; such display was out of place on such an occasion. But if the proceedings were to be opened with prayer, why was Dr. Strachan chosen out of hundreds of other ministers of different denominations to obtrude his prayer upon an assemblage of persons of every creed and persuasion? Are we to have always a dominant Church ?-or have we a State religion ? If so, which shall be the privileged Church? Shall it be the Church of England, or the Catholic Church ?-shall it be the Church of John Wesley, or of John Knox? On this subject, our excellent Canadian Freeman remarks wisely :---

"Better far, and we venture to say, more accept-able in the sight of God, would have been a simple appeal from the executive to each person, to invoke the blossing of Heaven on the enterprise as his heart and conscience might dictate. It is full time that the religious convictions of all should be respected."

I regret to say that the above preposterous item in the programme of the inaugural ceremony, was allowed to pass without a strong protest on the part

Mr. Editor, if an insignificant sheet, styled the Toronto Mirror, has, perchance, been placed within your reach, you may have noticed an occasional censure of your noble and independent course; your correspondent also may now and then have attracted the notice of this would be guide of public opinion. If I may be permitted to give you an advice on the subject, it is to treat this contemptible whelp with deserved scorn. The Mirror, whatever it may have been in former days, has sunk so low lately Recollet on Monday last, upon the occasion of that it is beneath all notice. Its editor is a crack brained youth, ready to grasp at the first bone that the Government agents may choose to throw at him .--The correspondents of this miserable sheet are school were fired. In the absence of conclusive evi-boys, who lack judgment, discretion, and ability, dence as to the origin of the row, and consider-which age, experience, and a few more lessons in ing the very conflicting nature of the accounts grammar may, perhaps, impart to them, if they are given of the disgraceful transaction, we shall, as you, Mr. Editor, never again, after this, to pollute the columns of the noble Thus WITNES with the Whilst speaking of journalism, I beg leave to say that our defunct papers in Toronto have been well replaced by our excellent Canadian Freeman. This truly independent periodical has hitherto pursued a course which has given general satisfaction. It is moderate in its tone, dignified in its style, and dis-creet in its views. Only one opinion prevails in Upper Cauada, so far as I have ascertained, in reference to our infant Catholic press.

As strong inducements are often held, out to soldiers in Her Majesty's Service in Canada, to desert their colors, and to take service in the United States, we think that the following specimen of military discipline, as it is administered in the army of our Republican neighbors, should be as extensively circulated as possible ; as a warning to any who, blinded by the perfidious promises of good pay, good treatment, and speedy promotion, might feel inclined to take a step which, when too late, they would bitterly deplore :---

"BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A DESERTER. - A TEXAS correspondent of the Louisville Journal gives the particulars of the brutal treatment of a young man, named Harrington, a deserter from Camp Colorado, who had been re-cuptured. Harrington was enlisted for the 2nd cavalry, but deserted, and was brought back to Fort Smith, the wretch who apprehended him having compelled him to travel on foot two days without food. Capt. N. G. Evans, of this regiment was at the Fort at the time, and Harrington was put in his Company, and that day he had to walk 12 miles, handcuffed and dragging a ball and chain, be-fore he got anything to eat. The second day's march from Port Smith was over a road called the 'Narrows," the roughest that wagons ever travel I suppose. The waggons in going over it, would bounce and slide off from rocks four feet at a time. On the morning of the second day the Captain ordered Harrington to be tied by the hands close up to the tail-gate of the waggon. At that time his wrist and fugers were so swollen that he could not bend them. The sentry who was put over him says that, for more than one hundred times, the ball which was attached to him by a chain and placed in the feed-box would, when the wagon came out of a hole or slid off a rock, jerk his feet from under him, and all his weight would come on his wrists, and his breast strike the feed-box. The sentry, who saw that the man was almost dead, took the responsibility to let him get into the wagon out of the sun and dust, and gave him water to drink. He began to enliven and feel better, when the sergeant of the guard came up and raised h-J, and made the sentry tie the poor fellow up again. He did not go more than three miles, before the sergt., seeing that the man was almost dead, ordered him to be cut down ; but before he reached the ground, he breathed his last. Harrington's breast was beat almost to a jelly, and his back, from his chin down, was as black as could be. He told them in the morning that if he had to walk that day, tied to the wagon, he would be dead before night. He begged and prayed them to shoot him and put him out of his miserv.'

We find in the Kingston Morning Herald the following well merited strictures upon Mister Sheriff Corbett, from an "Irish Cutholic" :---

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD. Sm :=

### O tempora! O mores!

In looking over the Daily British Whig of this morning, I find a report of the second "sederunt" of the Anglican Synod lately assembled in this city. Among the many and sundry proceedings of that venerable body, I have read with feelings of peculiar edification a speech, exhortation or religious homily from our friend the Rev. Thomas A. Corbett, the distinguished High Sheriff of these United Counties,

On carefully perusing the remarks of that learned and very exemplary divine, I have been induced to head this letter with the above quotation, "O tempora, O mores." Sheriff Corbett the advocate of temperance !!! Oh! shades of hot whiskey, brandy and gin, arise and annihilate the scoffer! Where now thy votary? Where now thy chance of pat-ronage? where now thy patron? Oh! Ichabod, thy glory hath departed, thy sun hath set. "Publish it not in Ascalon, let it not be known in Gath." Sheriff Corbett turned tectollar! "Alas! poor Yorick, I knew him well-where are your gibes now! your gambols! your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar. Not one now to mark your own grinning ! quite chap-fallen !" Alas ! Alas ! poor Sheriff Corbett! Alas! alas! champaigne; thy friend, thy patron and thy sale is gone-false to his friends, false to himself and false to thee! Poor Canada, nnfortunate country-" cursed with whiskey and Irish Priests " Thy doom has gone forth, thy good name, fame and reputation is ruined, blasted and destroyed forever. In New York and throughout the broad confines of America, the cry has goue omplishing my purpose by the coldness or apathy forth from the High sheriff of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addingion, "whiskey and Irish Priests have been the curse of Canada." Ter-have crumbled away rible and fearful curse ! The disciple of temperance, the paragon of public virtue, the xponent of religion, Thomas A. Corbett has sent it forth. Exemplary Christian ! praiseworty divine ! sound orthodox Protestant, Rev. Thomas A. Corbett! Temperance! thou hast a worthy advocate-religion an exemplary disciple. Let loud poeins of joy and gladness and exaltation sound forth from one extremity of the city to the other, " Sheriff Corbett is converted-Sheriff Corbett preaches temperance !!" Unfortunate Catholics, henceforth hold down your diminished heads and blush ; the cry has gone forth from the High Sheriff-" whiskey and Irish Priests have reined the country." Enough of this Mr. Editor, and now for a serious consideration of the worthy official's edifying dis-course. If ever a disgraceful, base, scandalous, and unmitigated calumny was perpetrated, it has been in the present instance, and I call upon the government of the country to dismiss from office a man guilty of such conduct. An official who after fattening upon are given below, for their liberal contribution the public for years, turns round and assails those who have been his warmest friends-this man who has has abandoned (if report speaks true) the religiou his fathers were proud to profess--the Canadian know-nothing and modern renegade. Are our country and our religion to be maligued, slandered and calumniated by such men as Sheriff Corbett, and will the government keep such men in office ? Where are Catholics to expect justice, fair play or impartiality if such men as Sheriff Corbett, occupying a chief and most important position in the country are allowed to vituperate and slander them as he has done ? Not content with exercising the high perogatives the law has conferred upon him at home-not content with displaying his bigotry, prejudice and partiality in Kingston-he must in New York and elsewhere endeavor to injure the country, and calumniate the Catholic religion. An official guilty of such conduct is unworthy to fill the office he holds; and the indignant voice of the country should demand his imme-diate dismissal. As a Catholic, I accuse him of a wilful, deliberate and malacious falsehood in saying "Irish priests were a curse to the country" and I challenge him to the proof. Unless he can furnish shored him up against a table and held him there, such proof, he must stand convicted before the public and before the country of a wilful, a deliberate,

A FINE SPECIMEN OF A COLONIAL MISSION-ARY.

(From the Toronto Colonist.)

Who on earth is this man Norris who has been making the Province ridiculous by presenting a petition to the Royal Family? The English journals are full of him; and it behooves us, if possible, to put a stop to his impudence. It appears that some person, whom nobody knew anything about, during the early summer season went the round of the Government offices, the chambers of the Parliament House, and other places, requesting signatures to what appeared a very harmless memorial, inviting the Sovereign to pay a visit to her North American dominions. Who first signed this document we can-not precisely tell. Some thoughtless members of the Assembly, no doubt. Be this, however, as it may, the memorial passed from one hand to another. No one saw any harm in it, and we believe it received hundreds of signatures. Let our readers judge by the following communication from this audacious, ignorant person, Norris, how ridiculous the Province must appear in the eyes of the people of England with such a representative. The letter, it will be seen, was addressed to the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto; and a fine episode such a correspondence will make, when Bulwer writes his next novel. We give the letter verbatim et literatim ; and in the meantime we suggest that this person, Norris, whoever he is, should be promptly disavow-ed by the people of the Province. The next thing we shall hear of will be his claiming an Imperial appointment as a reward for his loyalty. Here is the letter as it came into the hands of Mr. Mayor Boulton :-

to the Mayor and Corperation of Tronto.

BURBILLS HOTEL

# LONDON BRIDGE

Friday Sep 10 1938. Mr. NAVOR & GENTLAN-I think it but write to inferm you that The petition Intrusted to my care asking the prince of wales to open our exhibition is now in the hands of hir magestys governeut receiveng there most anxious consideration.

I apprehend that from the laitness of the season it would be unreasonable to expect any of the royal familey out to cannada this year-but If the exhibition could have been postponed until next year it could have been made one of the grandest things for cannada that ever occured.

Mr. Mayor I wish you to recollect that this is no idle boast, but a reallity & my reasen for comeing to that conclusion is the magnificient maner in which I have been received by all classes of Society, -Lords-Merchants in fact all partys & that only objection was a pity It could not be put off until next year and make a grand national Exhibition of it I would Send out most willingly a case of goods for cannada deserves it from us-well then there is the press all honour to them the thundering times Morning Post and all the government papers including the Small fry are crowded with articles on cannada and advocating the nesesity of a visit from Mgesty itself.

Mr Mayor I have had Several Intervew with members of the governent by all of which I have been received most warmly as to lord Carnarvin he should have been a cannadian he is a Dear fellow & I hope to be one of those who will giv him a hearty cheer when he accompany hir Mgesty next year to cannada of course I speak of the government in there private capacily

I am to have to have an Interveau this Day with one of the governmnt but it would be late for this post so I cant tell you the result.

Mr Mayor In my opinion you have one duty to perform and it is this no matter how I have worked you must consier I cant acomplish this grand object without some asistance from the citizens they should call meetings in all parts of canuada and above all things the papers on whom I depend to, help me out, should take the matter up and send the resolutions passed by those meeting to the press here-So as to strengthen my position-perticulerly the press whitch is a governent paper and has dun goud service to cannada In fact all the papers in London deserve well at your hands-I trust you will hand this note to the press in Toronto whome I am sure will send forth those news thruecout the province. Mr Mayor the moment I receive my answer I will

start for cannada but it shall be but to return to london stronger than ever in the good cause. Raving taken this matter in hand Mr Mayor rest

assured I am not the man to be prevented from ac-

Still after a little while the girl did go to the kitchen. saw the deceased lying on the floor, and asked him why he did not go to his bed. He replied he was unable to do so, and on looking at him saw wounds and blood upon his abdomen, which was the first intimation she had of his being wounded." She then observed on the kitchen table a butcher's knife, which she a very short time previously had placed in the buttery; and as no person had been in the kitchen but the deceased, the presumption is that it was taken out by the deceased to use against Cantwell. Shortly after Mr. Rogers and Cantwell returned. The latter exerted himself to procure medical aid for his brother-in-law. In the meantime Mr. Rogers bandaged up the wounds in the best manner he could. Deceased was then removed to his room, where he died on the morning of the 30th ult. During his illness he was under the impression that he would recover. Dr. Verity, of Hemmingford, who with two other medical gentlemen attended him, came to town at the request of the father-in-law, for Mr. Coroner Jones. The Coroner immediately proceeded to hold his inquest. The Jurors, who were 15 of the most respectable and intelligent men of the Township, at two o'clock A.M., on Saturday, returned "a verdict of excusable homicide." The body was, on Friday night, removed by the family to Whitehall for interment.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- At balf-past six on Friday evening, James H. Norton, a native of England, working upon the scaffolding of the tubes for the Victoria Bridge, accidentally fell, and was swept away by the current, and drowned. The body has not been recovered. There was no boat on the spot, or he might have been rescued. The deceased was a very respectable and steady young man of 20 years of age, had formerly been a book-keeper, and had been driven to his fatal employment for want of more suitable occupation.

#### Birth.

On Tuesday morning, 5th inst., the wife of J. M. Anderson Req., Classical Teacher, of a daughter.

### MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

00	tober 5,	1858.
Flour, per quintal	\$2,80 10	
Oatmeal, per do	2,50	2,60
Wheat, per minot,	90	
Oats, do	45	47
Oats, do., Barley, do.,	1,00	1,10
Peas, do., Beans, do.,	90	95
Beans, do.,	1,55	1,00
j Duckwheat, 40,,	75	1,00
Onions, per minot,	0	0
Potatoes, per bag,	80	90
Beef, per lb.,	7	15
Mutton, per quarter,	1,00	1,75
Fork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).	6,00	5,00
Butter, Fresh, per Ib.,	20	25
" Salt, per 1b.,	141	15
Eggs, per dox.,	15	17
Uncese, per Ib.,	10	13
Turkeys, per couple	1,40	1,50
Geese, do.	90	1,00
Fowls, do.,	50	60
Hay, per 100 bdls.	5,50	8,50
Straw, do.,	4,00	5,00
Ashes-l'ois, per ewt	6,65	G,00
" Pearls, per do.,	7,10	7,00

## Р. К.

INDIAN CREEK, Mo., July 3d, 1857.

Messrs. PEARY DAYIS & Son :- Dear Sirs-Ilaving used your PAIN KILLER for two years, I find it to be the best medicine for what it is recommended for that I have ever used. I feel thankful for the benefit I have received from it. I have been troubled with dyspepsia forten years, and tried • • • • to no benefit. But as soon as I got to using your PAIN KILLER I found relief, and by the use of it I am cntirely cured. For chills and fever or congestive chills it is the best medicine I have ever used. I have used it for a great many different complaints, and it has never yet failed in giving immediate relief CHAS. L. GANGH.

Sold by all the principal medicine dealers. Lymans, Savage, & Co., and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montraal, Wholesale Agents.

LOTBINIERE ELECTION-Mr. Drummond has been returned for this County by a majority of 573 roles.

Mr. Allen has been returned as Member of the Legislative Council for the York Division.

The Witness will pardon us if we find ourselves compelled to postpone a reply until next week, when we will endeavor to do him justice.

To the Editor of the True Wilness

Montreal, October 5th, 1858. Br. Editor, can you give me the desired information on the following points.

). Is it true that at a recent trial of a Dentist in this city, the husband of the lady against whom an assault was said to have been attempted, was an Orangeman?

2. Is it true that, of the jury before whom the case was tried some seven or eight members were also Orangemen?

3. Is it true that in the sympathies of an Orange jury for a brother Orangeman is to be found the explanation of a verdict which has excited the surprise of every impartial person acquainted with the facts of the case ?

Waiting a reply to the above queries, 1 have the honor to remain, Mr. Editor,

Your Obedient Servant,

Q, X

In reply to the above, we must state that it is out of our power to give our querist any in-formation upon either of the first two questions by him submitted to us. As to the third, from what we know of Orangemen, their contempt for the obligations of an oath when the interests of the Order, or of a member of the Order, are at stake ; and of the injurious consequences which result to society and to individuals from the deleterious moral effects of Orangeism upon the Bench, the Jury, and the witness-we have every reason to believe that the anomalous verdict rendered in the case of Dr. Webster referred to, might be accounted for upon the hypothesis suggested by our correspondent. At the same time, we beg it to be clearly understood that we have no reasons for believing that hypothesis to be correct, or founded upon any thing better than common report. This however we may safely say, that, where the Orange element enters largely into the composition of a Jury, it is in vain to look for truth or justice from a body so constituted.

On Tuesday, the New York Crystal Palace was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$1,500,000.

Our city is still thronged with multitudes of visitors, attracted by the Provincial Exhibition. That money will be in better circulation, in consequence of this event, is a matter of gratification to our poor neople. I Wishing you every success, I remain yours, TORONTO.

THANKS.

The undersigned returns thanks to the Catholics of St. Joseph, of Huntingdon, whose names towards discharging the debt which had accumulated upon the Church.

L. G. GAGNIER, Ptr., Pastor of Huntingdon,

Cailip Cairbey, Patrick Hughes, Denis M'Cartey, Peter Keiren, Lawrence Cavena, Anthony Murphy, Daniel Donahoe, John Savage, James Donahoe, John Waters, Richard Feeny, John O'Connor John Durnion, John Massam, James Feegan, Peter Mnir, James M'Oue, Bernard Narey, Patrick Walsh, Patrick Sherry, William Wilders, Jamos Lehay, Walter Walsh, Pierre Progancher, Michael M'Onivin Joseph Phompson, James Feeny, James Walsh, J. Bte. Audet William Hassem James Darragh Louis Chatelle Hugh M'Onvin, Joseph Allard, Patrick Martin, Michael Courney, Martin Cavena, Patrick M'Govern Thomas Murphy, Charles Fury, James O'Nill, John Thomas Murphy, Charles Fury, James O'Nill, John Cavena, James Neary, Richard Rice, Denis Martin, Patrick Cavena, Alexander Murphy, J. L. Blanchette James Hughes, Benjamin Fury, Felix Hughes, Francis MacAffery Patrick M'Gouvel, James Flynn, Zephirin Courville, Michael Fee, J. M. Allard, John M'Cane, senior, John Donahoe, P. Fee, Thomas Donahoe, John M'Cane, junior, Charles Reily, P. Cunningham John M'Cane, Davids, Petrick M'Eanl, William Keener John M'Donaugh, Patrick M'Faul, William Feeny, | and a wanton slander. Joseph Porcheron, James Murphy, Hugh Maginniss, Joseph Porcheron, James Murphy, Hugh Maginniss, William Collins, Joseph Durnion, William Keboe, Joseph Laberge, Water Walsh, Thomas Fullom, Richard Walsh, William Reily, Michael Fullom Edward Donnelly, John M'Cartey, John Donnelly, Donnelly, John M'Cartey, John Donnelly, P. Tenpenny, Daniel Murphy, James Connor, F. X. P. Tenpenny, Daniel Murphy, James Connor, F. X. Hurtubise, John Bannon, John Gilmore, Michael Connor, Daniel Lauftis, Thomas Courney, Patrick O'Hare, Thomas Savage, J. Btc. Duhaime, James Savage, Alexis Duhaime, James Carnon, Michael Foran, Ann Reilly, Thomas Dolan, William Finn, Michael Dolan, Arthur M'Golrick, Widow Currin, Joseph Rice, Lawrenco Foran, Charles M'Faul, Patrick Rearden, Patrick Kelly, Patrick Tallan, J. Bte. Deschambeault, Peter Donnelly, Patrick Donnelly, Patrick Reily, David O'Nill, Patrick Solan, James M'Iver. James M'Iver.

Brownson for October received ; we shall notice the contents in our next.

#### Yours, &c., AN INISH CATHOLIC.

Kingston, 16th Sept., 1858.

The Brockville Recorder (Protestant) thus delivers itself upon the Orange Question :-- " The fact of the matter is, the Grange Society is only intended for succeeded in pushing her husband into the kitchen, the political aggrandisement of demogogue leaders and locked the door. She then ran to pacify her of the Gowan kidney, and we are astonished to hear brother, who immediately left the house, and went to of any sensible man being connected with it. We the house of his friend, Mr. Rogers, the Collector of trust the wedge entered by the Toronto resolutions Customs. Mr. Rogers testified that Cantwell's cha-will effectually cut off many rebels from the ranks of racter was very good,—a man of his word, quiet and the order. In Canada, the society is political, and inoffonsive. The deceased afterwards ran through the quicker all secret political organisations are the back kitchen door, and made an attempt again broken up the better for society in general."

Dow ?- Toronto Leader.

have stood in my way Since I took it up all of whitch

PSI beg to enclose a specimen of my success from the Literary Gazette a paper strictly aristocratic-by grace-especial those slips have been sent down-to inclose to you as the paper will not be printed unfill to morrow.

I am Mr Mayor

#### Faithfully yours & J G Nonais.

THE LATE MELANCHOLY HOMICIDE IN THE TOWN-SHIP OF FRANKLIN, RUSSELTOWN, L. C .- The following is a summary of the facts brought out at the luquest :-- "The deceased, William Walker, had been passing some time with his father-in-law, William Cantwell, Esq., in Franklin. He was a man of very intemperate habits, and when under the influence of iquor was most violent. He was athletic and powerful, and when in liquor a terror to the inmates of the house. On Tuesday evening last, the 28th ult. while sitting in the dining-room with his wife and her two brothes, William and Robert Cantwell, he was asked twice by his wife, who was sewing at the table to go to his bed. This was at 9 o'clock. He had been inuch intoxicated in the afternoon, and was then, but to a less extent, under the influence of li-quor. His then state rendered him the most dangerous. He refused to do as his wife had asked him. William Cantwell, her brother, who was sitting down quietly reading a newspaper, now rose from his chair went towards the deceased, put his hand on his shoulder, and in a very kind manuer asked him to go to his bed ; to which request he replied with rough language and cursing, such as "damn you, I will send "you to hell." William Cantwell again sat down and continued reading his newspaper. Some minutes elapsed, when he again rose from his chair, approached the deceased, again urged him to go to bed, saying, we are not going to sit up here all night. With that the deceased jumped up from his chair, took it in his hands and dashed it at Cantwell, who warded off the blow, and the chair fell on the floor. The deceased then closed upon Cantwell who retreated, sprung upon him, seized him by the throat with one hand, and by the hair of his head with the other, with the intention apparently of taking his life, or doing him some very serious injury. His head was bent downwards on his breast, while in the clutches of the deceased. Mrs. Walker, Robert Cantwell, and the servant girl, Jane Cassidy, after some time, with great effort, succeeded in separating them. But before they could be separated, Cantwell drew from his pocket his pocket knife, and stabbed the deceased in the abdomen, inflicting five wounds. Mrs. Walker to get into the dining room. He did not succeed, as WHISKEY MANUFACTURE.—Two Distilleries in this city are now regularly making 1,500 gallons of whis-key each a day; making 18,000 gallons a week as the produce of two distilleries alone! Where is Neal Walker, who was afraid for the girl's and her own safety, as her brother William had left the house.

THE ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR, under the direction of the Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's Congrega-tion, will be held on MONDAY the 4th OCTOBER, and continued on the following days, in the

MECHANICS' HALL,

GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET,

13 The proceeds will be applied to the support of the Sr. PATRICK'S URPHAN ASYLUM, and to the Clothing of destitute Children, attending School, during the approaching winter.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL which was to have taken place at Guilbault's Gardens having had to be abandoned, owing to the inclemency of the weatber, A GRAND MILITARY PROMENADE CONCERT, WILL BE HELD IN THE CONCERT HALL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Lieut.-Col. Wily, and the Officers and Men of the Volunteer Militia Rifles,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th OCTOBER,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

VOLUNTEER MILITIA BAND.

Tickets, 25 cents each ; to be had from the Commitee of Officers, at the several Music Stores, and at the Hall on the evening of the Concert. Montreal, October 5, 1858.

and the second sec

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PETER HART, and family, who left the town of Granby, County of Shetford, Canada East, eight years ago, and are supposed to be either in the State of Ohio or Iowa. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his younger Brother, B. Hart; if by letter, address to "Sherbrook, District of St. Francis, C. E."

EF Boston Pilot and Western papers would confer a favor by publishing the above.

## A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the " Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is uncqualled.

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet

Try this geat," Home Luxury." S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N.Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL (Wholesale Agents), Montreal,

1. . . . . .

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND GATHOLISIG PCTOBER-8-1858

#### FOREIGNOTNTELLINGBN CL. 目前の 10月 初日

shabow was still to pRANCES bda to ob An order, has been agiren by the French Goveriment for six new screw ingales, of 900livise power each, two to be built at Rochefort, two at L'Orient, and two at some other port, each to be blanche of cuirasse, as the term now goes, with plates of polished steel, each weighing twenty-two cwt., five feet in length, two and a half feet in breadth, at a cost of £57 each plate ; these plates are to be inserted between the planks of every part of the frigates above high water mark, and will render them impervious to shot and shell. The iron bail storm will pour down on them in vain, impavidum jacantur .--Steel shot have been fired at the plates from short and long ranges in the Polygon at Vincennes, and they have sustained less injury than Ichabod Crane when the ghost threw its head at him in Sleepy Hollow.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.--- A Paris letter in the Nord of Brussels has the following :-- " Lord Palmerston, during the last days of his residence at Paris, saw more than once Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Cowley, Lord Howden, Baron de Rothschild, and M. Thiers. M. Thiers came up from his retreat at Franconville, where he is completing the last two volumes of his History of the Empire, to see the ex-Minister. At one of their meeting at the Hotel Bristol Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was present, and, the conversation having turned on the state of Turkey, M. Thiers asked Lord Palmerston if he thought the 'sick man' was about to die? The English statesman replied, according to his custom, by pleasantry :--- '1 was one day walking in the streets of London,' said he, ' when a person told me that my pockethandkerchief was hanging out of my pocket, and that I should lose it. Thank you, Sir, I answered, but I believe that unless some one pulls it out it will not fall! Well, Turkey is in the same position; if she be not thrown down she will, I am convinced, maintain herself perfectly." "

In the Nord, just received from Brussels, there is a lively and sparkling contribution from the pen of Henry de la Pene, lately run twice through the body at St. Germains, but whom the baths of Nauheim and the sympathies of all Europe have restored to vigor. He writes as if he breathed laughing gas. The article begins with the well known line about a poet who died in hospital-

'La faim mit au tombeau Malfilatre ignore ;' from which he takes occasion to praise the conduct of the apothecary at St. Germains, M. Malfilatre, in whose shop he received the first essential aid. This gentleman bids fair to rival the renown of Surgeon M'Cann, Parliament street, having since been prominent in saving the lives of many victims of the late railway catastrophe on the same spot. De Pene says that worthy Esculapius would scarce recognise in the blooming youth the slaughterer of bares and the vigorous horseman, that shattered victim of sub-lieutenants whom he picked up from the crimson sward. Altogether the light hearted writer of Figuro seems to soar aloft with renewed buoyancy of spirits.

## ITALY.

The Italian journals publish a letter addressed by the Controller of the Customs at Palermo to the Director of the Customs at Catania, in Sicily, informing him that the Government had received information that a quantity of fulminating grenades, having the form of fruit, and pack-

mystery in all this, ships the Journalide Bruzelies, which the Belgian press has not been able to pene-Prese Cr 2010 ato C Ξ÷5, trate.'

PRUSSIA Advices from Berlis, of the 13th instanton por the retarn of Baron Manteuffel, President of the Council, to the Prussian capital, from bis tourin. Silesia. It is reported that the Chumbers will be convoked in a few days, and the Regency of the Prince of Prussia declared. This done, there will be a dissolution and general elections. It is said that an interview which Dr. Boeger, the Kings physi-cian, had with the Prince of Prussia has bastened

the decision. Dr. Boeger frankly declared that there was no hope of the King's complete. restoration to health. Professor Danmer, of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. has within the last few days passed over to the Catholic Church. He stands at the head of the philosophical school of Germany .- Weekly Register.

#### RUSSIA.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of what has just taken place between Russia and the government at Turin. All the complimentary interchanges of diplomatic and courtly demonstrations have ended in a solid substantial fact. Russia has got a lease for twenty-two years to come, at the fixed rate of four millions of francs annual payment into the Sardinian Exchequer, of all that capital messuage. called the town of Villafranca, with water privileges comprising a capacious and well sheltered harbour, capable of accommodating thirty ships of the linewithin ten miles of France, two miles from Nice, and in the most favourable position for becoming a small Sebastopol in the heart of the Mediterranean. General La Marmora has just notified to the Piedmontese troops occupying the barracks round that harbour that they must forthwith evacuate same and retire on Nice; which town taking alarm lest quarantine or lazaretto establishment should be set up at Villafranca so near their watering place, the worthy general tranquillized them by announcing officiallythat the seaport of Villafranca is now part and portion of all the Russians and that the new proprietors are the steam company for trade by steamers to and from Odessa.'

The residence and the repeated visits of the Grand Duchess Helena are now intelligible. The people of Nice are delighted at the chance of being a permanent Russian Brighton ; the Sardianians chuckle at the idea of a permanent Russian fleet being always at hand to protect them against Austria, or any other troublesome neighbour; and, above all, the Kremlia is, through all its domes and turrets, rejoicing in high jubilee at having got as good footing as even Constantinople for future operations in Syria, Greece, and the Levant, all the while that Europe is squabbling about the paltry Principalities, and Montenegro and other tomfooleries .- Nation.

## TURKEY.

The Vienna journals state that the Tarkish Government has announced officially in Bosnia and Herzegovina that the levying of the tithes will hence-forth be left to the Commune. By this concession one of the principal grievances of the Christians is provide for a deficit of £6,000,000 sterling." removed.

## INDIA.

ALARMING STATE OF THE PUNJAUB .-- CALCUTTA, Arc. 7.-Information has been received from the Punjaub of a somewhat gloomy character. The fol-Inquiry at Dera Ismail Khan, is, I fear, only too accurate :--

"On July 19 the 18th Punjaub Infantry mutinied at Dera Ismail Khan; and a Court of Inquiry, which was still sitting three days later, elicited several im-portant circumstances, which we will now mention altogether, as if they had been known on the night in question.

"A portion, then, of the 18th Punjaub Infantry had been told off for the murder of all the officers, after which the fort was to be seized, and the 39th, which our readers will remember was disarmed some time back, was to be re-armed out of its magazines and stores. Taking with them the guns and treasure the mutineers were then to embark in boats for Dera Ghazee Khan, on the Indus, where they expected to be joined by the troops of the place, they were to cross the Indus and hasten to Mooltan, and the two regiments there, and march upon Lahor. No doubt is entertained that the 6th Police Battalion and the Punjaub Battery were in the plot; and, ed up in boxes as preserved fruit, had been sent | moreover, the conspirators reckoned upon being joined by Renny's ent the 3rd Siki rom the regiment from which the mutineers originally came. Providentially, information was given to Major Gardiner, 16th Native Infantry, before the scheme was ripe for execution. He instantly went down to the lines, so late as ten o'clock at night, and sent for the ringleaders. One, a Sepoy, came first He was ordered at once to be confined, but no sooner heard the order than he turned round and bolted pursued by some of the guard. Just as the guard had overtaken and was laying hold of him, a Jemadar-the other of those for whom Major Gardiner had sent-rushed out, cut down one of the guard, and wounded the Subadar of it. The two ringleaders then ran, and nothing more was heard of them till the 23nd, when news came to one of the outposts that the Sepoy was caught, and that the Jemadar was being hotly chased. The ulterior designs, had the plan remained six hours longer undiscovered, came out before the Court of Inquiry which we have mentioned. It appears that the authors of the plot belong to the Mabwa Sikhs, of whom about 130 were interspersed among the ranks which they sought to rouse and arm against us."-New Era, August 7. Oups .- The cessation of hostilities in Oude seems almost to have told more powerfully upon the rebel cause than our victories, as symptoms are now manifest in all quarters of a thorough break-up of the confederation. They only wanted a little leisure to quarrel among themselves, and the sending our troops into quarters has afforded them the opportunity. We mentioned in our last issue that Sir J. Hope Grant had marched with a small but well-appointed force from Lucknow on the 21st ult., for the relief of Maun Sing, besieged in his fortress at Shahgung, in the neighbourhood of Fyzabad. The rebel army is said to have amounted to 8,000 cavalry and 40,000 infantry, of whom 10,000 were sepoys, but these figures are, doubtless, a random guess without authority. -Grant's force could not have exceeded 3,500 in all, but the enemy showed that they had no intention of again meeting the dreaded gora logue ; and while he was yet fourteen miles away, broke up into three divisions and retreated precipitately. The men flatly refused to fight. A letter from Lucknow, in the columns of a contemporary, describes the result of the advance as follows :- " On his road Grant met with no opposition. The rebels at Durreabad, some 10,000 strong, under Gungadhur Panday, once one of our faithful, melted into particles on our approach. The chuckledar of the place addressed head-quarters that is, the Begum, that hearing of the advance of the British troops, Gungadhurs men, and those of Abed Hoosein, feit a sudden pricking of the conscience, and were deserting. No attraction could keep them together, our presence and our bayonets were very repellent. No sooner did intelligence reach Mehadee Hoosein that we had passed Darreabad, where we have quartered the Kuppertulla rolled with a similar emotion. In one night 13,000 deserted, having been seen no more." On the 30th, Maun Sing came into General Grant's camp at Fyzabad, and whatever reason we may have to doubt the sincerity of this man's late and vacillating professions, his final detachment from the rebel cause is undoubtedly an advantage of importance.--The effect of this movement is the perfect re-estab-

Dope of success died away with the second, capture of Encknow, and now even the hope of escape scens to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands, repeats the same story. His contrades are fighting on without purpose, of plan, or motive, ex-cept the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest, embar-rassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance after escribe of movements through layout Tonk inde a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondee, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghaut, impassable for artil-lerr, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return whence he came, to Nusscerabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the case with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The budmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to cut their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, hunted by the Rajabs, and hunted by the paropeans, numer neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. The spies re-port their misery as frightful. In Bondee they had food only once in two days, and even that was torn from the villagers by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in Oude affairs are brightening.

The COST OF THE INDIAN WAR, AND THE FINANCES or INDIA -- "The deficit, says the correspondent of the Times, up to May, 1857, was £900,000; "It is cal-culated that by the close of the mutiny we shall have added £40,000,000 to our debt in India and England; 000,000 sterling alyear. The native army has been actually increased by the recent enormous levies, of Sikhs, Punjabees, and Pathans, till all idea of sav-ing in that quarter has disappeared. We have topay forty-five battalions of additional Europeans, costing in transport, horses, commissariat, pay, allow-ances, &c., nearly £6,000,000. This raises the deficit to £7,000,000 a-year. Against this we have to set the surplus revenue of Oude and of the lapsed and confiscated jaghires, the whole of which, reduced

#### CHINA.

## THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF TIEN-SIN.

Tien-sin, River Peiho, China, June 26 .- Prior to the day on which it had been arranged that the ceremony should take place, a gunboat had been consilowing account of the evidence elicited at a Court of derately despatched from Tien-sin to bring up from the squadron, anchored seven miles outside the Peiho river any officers who might desire to be present; and on the 28th of June she returned, attesting by a huge freight of some 76 officers, with 76 full-dress cases and 76 cocked hats, the readiness with which the invitation had been accepted.

On the same evening sinister rumors were whispered about Tien-sin of an Imperial decree having just arrived forbidding the Chinese commissioners to conland we were in. cede some very important demands, and that the treaty was postponed. At a later hour these tales were traced to the yamuns, in which dwelt the Russian and American Plenipos-" les neutres," as our with allies term them, —and all anxiety was at once dispelled. The 26th of June came in, as every day has done since we have been in Tien-sin, with bright. sunlight and a cloudless sky overhead and a hardbaked carth underfoot, through a deep crack in which rolled on to the sea the muddy waters of the Pei-ho. Tien-sin city, with its mud-built houses, looked as mean and uninteresting as ever, and but for the scarlet cloth screens, most elaborately embroidered swarms of respectably clad Chinese who at an early in floss silk of brilliant colors, covered every chair, ise bare space bour in the afternoon thronged the thoroughtare by otherw all the light of the moon and a small number of which the procession was to pass it would have been pretty little lanterns shed a richly picturesque effect. hard to say that Tien-sin cared whether peace or war In this picture, of which I can only convey a very was to be the issue. feeble impression, sat the three Commissioners in Within the British Ambassador's yamun, in and out strong relief; and as we looked upon them, and the of which naval officers were all the day strolling, the eye glanced from Kweiliang to Lord Elgin, the idea various secretaries and *attaches* were busily copying and preparing the articles of the treaty, while Lord involuntarily arose that, after all, a civilisation which only dated from the year 50 B.C., when that much to be lauded standard bearer of the Tenth Legion strug-Elgin was everywhere, proving that up to the very last minute, his labors had in no way abated. Amusgled with a set of naked savages on Deal beach, deing bulletins were hourly flying about the squadron, cidedly carried off the palm against one which went and canards without number. About noon some wiseback beyond the deluge—aye, half-a-dozen deluges —for the intellect and vigor stamped upon every look, word, and action of the Scottish Earl formed acre declared he had seen the French Admiral, and that our treaty would not be signed. Against this appalling intelligence some sanguine visitor to the a fine contrast to the highly polished surface which British yamun would roundly assert that the Secreill concealed the subtle cunning of the Pekinese oftary of Legation had been seen calmly smoking a cheeroot, or that Lord Elgin laughed heartily and ficial. rubbed his hands at 4 p.m.—two most convincing proofs of all being well. Then a stream of sedan-Kweiliang, now 74 years of age, has fine features, with a generally pleasing expression of countenance. Polished in address, and with a high reputation for chairs poured from the city into the yamun, and the intelligence, there is still something wanting to con-vince one of his sincerity, in which respect the Mon-Chinese secretaries, Mr. Wade and Mr. Lay, could be seen in their floating residence busily comparing gol Hwashana has considerably the advantage of their manuscript-treaty with officials deputed for that purpose by the Imperial Commissioners. Lasthim. He, Hwashana, the Second Commissioner, is a ly, at six o'clock in the evening, just as the sun bestout, thick-set man, in age a little over 50 years.-His countenance is coarse, but betokens far more character than is usually met with in the stolid gan to throw strong shadows athwart the narrow streets, and the hot day was succeeded by the delifeatures of the sons of Ham. Hwashana's nose has cious evening of this latitude, the military guard of been unanimously declared to be a facsimile of that honor fell in on the bank of the Pei-ho, just above of the Protector Cromwell; those who believe in the point where the Great Canal joins the stream .--The Royal Engineers, under Captain Lambert, R.E., noses may at once put him down as a Republican, regicide, and fanatic. I should merely think him a man of strong will, with some honesty, counteracted by sensuality, and a fear of the sword his Imperial the Royal Marine Artillery of the Sampson and Furious, under Lieutenant Nott, and the marines of the squadron, commanded by Major Boyle of the Calmaster keeps hanging over all his servants. Grouped around these two high functionaries stood a number cutta, constituting a force of 400 men, were divided into two bodies, and preceded by a band of music; of inferior mandarins rejoicing in decorations of peaand in the intervening space was arranged a long stream of 30 sedan chairs, and a large body of naval cock's feathers and squirrel's tails, attached with the colored ball distinctive of their rank to the crown of officers in full dress. A little later the French and their conical summer hats. Of these alone deserv-English squadron of gunboats, 13 in number, simuling notice was Pien, the private secretary of Kweil-liang, a very clever young mandarin, on whom has holyday scene which called forth shouts of applause fallen all the detail and labor of the negotiations, from swarms of Chinese, whose shining polls and and who appeared to have great influence with his jet-black tails thronged the banks as far as eye could reach. Directly the sedan chair in which the Amsuperiors; the other was a general, attached to Hwashana, whom our Transatlantic friends had made so bassador was seated made its appearance the procesmuch of, in consequence of the discovery that he was a "viscount" by birth, that he at one time, in sion started. The French sailors cheered, the English responded in that deep bass which makes a British hurrah | so different to that of all other na-tions, and the glorious strains of "God save the the early stage of the negotiations, became intolerably saucy, and had to be taken down a whole flight Queen " by the united bands of the allies, pealed over the waters of the Pei-ho, and Great Canal, and of steps by one of the able sinologues attached to the British Embassy. By the side of Lord Elgin stood his two Chinese secretaries, Mr. Wade and Mr. re-echoed from the timeworn battlements of this an-N. Lay; they were intrusted with the Chinese ver-sion of the treaty, and the English version was uncient city as if its old walls rejoiced in the glad tidings of the better and more active future about to der the care of Mr. D. Cameron, senior Attache .dawn upon China. Marching down the bank of the canal, the procession crossed by a bridge of boats to To the left of Kweiliang-the left being the seat of the side on which the city stands, and then passed honor in China-sat Admiral Sir Michael Seymour and the Hon. Mr. Bruce, Secretary of Legation ; the Rajah's troops, than the vast host before Shahgung | along the river bank, until the open plain was reachnames or places of the rest baffle all power of deed beroand the southern wall. Englishmon, it is scription beyond that I saw Captains Sir F. Nicolson, very svident, wors nover ntended to be carried W. K. Hall, S Osborn, and Roderick Dew, together about in sedan chairs; any one doubting such an with Messrs. L. Oliphant, H. B. Lock, Geo. Fitzroy, axiom had merely to look on the hot and uncomfortable-looking mortals boxed up in the wake of our Dr. Saunders, and an artist named, we believe, Morambassador-it was unnecessary to ask them, for all rison, all of Lord Elgin's Staff, making a gallant looked and felt as if they would give the world to struggle for places with a crowd of lieutenants, midbe allowed to get out and walk, could such a pro- shipmen, engineers, and domestics, who were evi-ceeding have been consistent with the dignity be- dently bent on proving to the Imperial Commissionwho has purchased the other journals. 'There is a 'transpired.

The following is the letter of Times Calcutta cor-respondent: 1910 370 stasmoonbai moorts sA Outdowrd, naue: 75-The problicion seems to be gradually dying out, 1 The inactivity of the rebils is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than office; but diss point-icipal, cause is obviously which of heart in The last, of sector of the wind, by sivacious midshipmen or cipal, cause is obviously which of heart in The last, of sector of the representative of Her Majest in 19 minute increase died away with the isecond, capture of increase of the representative of Her Majest in 19 minute increase died away with the isecond, capture of increase died away with the second capture of increase of the representative of Her Majest in 19 minute increase in one of escape secons to Passing over a mile of plain, which was as lovel as a table, and bounded only by the horizon, the procession proceeded to an isolated yamuno or, josshouse, which had been visited by Lord Elgin on the day negotiations commenced (June 4). . The crowds of Chinese thinned off as the distance from the city increased, and those who were present divided their attention between curiosity to see the barbarians and catching locusts for their next day's meal. During the last fortnight all Tien-sin have been eating locusts in a roasted state; baskets full: of them are seen at every corner; itinerant vendors short "Locusts; fine fresh locusts i" all day long ; every bird (and sparrows are as impertinent here as 'elsewhere) may be seen with a locust in its mouth. Gunboats report acres of drowned locusts having been seen floating in the river, yet there is no diminution of them, and with all this prodigious number of inserts, sweeping herbage and crops off the face of the province of Chili the natives do not complain as if it was an unasual visitation. The sun went down. as the procession swept to the tane of "Bonnie Dundec" round the angle of the Temple of the "Glory of the Ocean" and entered its southern portal. Like the major portion of such edifices in this neighborhood the Temple stands on an artificial mound of earth raised some 15 feet above the level of the adjacent plain, as if to avoid inundations. Four walls, facing most accurately to the four cardinal points of the compass, enclosed and hid from view an acre of ground, covered with a series of temples and porches rich with ornament and elaborate painting, tastefully interpersed with open courts containing fine trees, one of the few natural productions the Chinese have good taste enough to properly appreciate. The grand entrance faced to the south, and at it a numof mandarins and a Chinese band received the procession, and conducted it through the building until the most northern court was reached. There the Sappers, Marine Artillery, and Marines formed round three sides of it, fronting a raised place of audience evidently constructed for public ceremonies. On the centre of the said platform, which was most tastefully arranged, three tables and chairs were placed. In the left-had one facing our guard sat the Mantchoo 'Kweiliang," Senior Commissioner and Chief Secretary of State; on the right was the Mongol "Hwas-hana," Second Commissioner and President of the Civil Board, while the vacant seat and table between them was for the British Ambassador. On either side from this centre a row of chairs had been placed for the officers of the suite, &c., and when the Imperial Commissioners had, in conformance to Chinese etiquette, handed Lord Elgin from his sedan-chair to his seat in the centre, and all had taken their respective places, the coup d'œil was most striking. The ambassadors of the high contracting Powers were not in full dress, but behind them and on either hand stood fully a hundred officers of the two nations glittering in gold and gay colours, the rich silks and embroidery of the Chinese contrasting pleasingly with the lace and broadcloth of the English and French. In one respect there was a striking difference; it was in the English portion of the audience being all armed; each one carried either musket or sword, whereas a fan was the most formidable weapon worn by bold mandarins who, from the number of peacocks' feathers attached to their caps, must have been perfectly Cids in a fray. Whenever the eye lighted upon a space free from groups of men or offi-

cers, the background was found to be elaborately filled up with ornaments very characteristic of the Highly peaked and fretted roofs, turned up accord

to Chinese rules, supported huge mouthed demons, griffins or dragons, and screened from the weather, elegant panels, rich in scrollwork, or over-loaded with elaborate carvings of pomegranate, lotus, and citron. Among the red coats came out in strong relief a most awe-inspiring lion, chiselled quaintly out of stone; such teeth, such claws, such a tuft to the tail and Calmuck-like expression of countenance as only a Chinese artist could have conceived. Curions paintings hung from the walls, and handsome roodworl

established, or, may be, despairing of it, the bigher established, or, may be, despairing of it, the higher Powers at once proceeded to business, after a short overture, in which the most tender inquiries as to the state of health of wor only other respective. Com-missioners was "gone new other industry the state of health of wor only other files how of health Massary and sthe Emperied that he would be expected in the figure then suggested that he would be expected heal the English copy of the Treaty, while the com-missioners did as much the Gainese version; the missioners did as much the work proceeded unpidly. Owing missioners' did'as much to the Ghinese version ; they assented, 'and the work proceeded rapidly : Owing to the pressure of business, Mr. Wade had, been obliged to, compile the final copy of the Trenty in Chinese with much haste, a haste which added in no small degree to, that indistrious Sinologue's antien that his document should be a perfect one; and bear that his document should be a perfect one; and bear the 'test of Chinese and European criticism. One the test of summer and supposed criticism. One article, relating to the indemnity, for losses at Can-ton, and, the expenses of the war, was separate from the Treaty. After Kwelliang had attached his sig-nature to the articles which were filed together, Mr. Lay placed the indemnity one before him. China-man like, he at once, say a possibility of escaping from even one little part of his contract and immefrom even one little part of his contract, and imme-diately, made an attempt to do so." "What is this?" said he, looking the picture of innocence at Mr. Lay, "What's this? "Never mind it; I don't know any-thing about it;" and he gently pushed it aside. "I is one of the articles," said Mr. Lay, "and here" is one of the articles, such ar. Lay, "and here" pointing at a particular spot, "you must sign it"\_\_\_\_\_. The faithful "Pien" now came to his master's ad-sistance. "What is it?" appealed Kweiliang to his secretary; "am I to sign it?. Do you know what it is 2" ""No I know nothing about it" soid the is ?" ..... No, I know nothing about it," said the palished Pien in his most silvery tone. "Au, au" smiled Kweiliang faintly, "never mind it, never mind it," and again the article was gently pushed aside, to be again brought up by Mr. Lay, who, calm aside, to be again brought up by bir, hay, who, cain and unraffied, still pointed perseveringly at the black spot at the foot of the sheet of paper, and reiterated in still more silvery Pekinese, "It is the article touching the indemnity, and you must sign here. Sir." Pien was quicker than his superior in seeing that the backerien was not to be outmentered that the barbarian was not to be outmanœuvred, and in a moment understood all about the article in dir. pute. "Oh, yes, it is all right; sign," said he to Kweiliang. The old man quietly drew the paper tr. wards him, and at once attached his signature. The respective Secretaries now advanced to a small table, and then the great seal, especially struck for this oc. casion, the sole credential indeed of the Imperial Commissioners, was stamped in vermillion on every copy of the Treaty, and then Mr. Wade officially re-ported to his Lordship that the Treaty of Tiensin was duly signed and sealed.

A vast deal more satisfaction was expressed in the countenance of the British Ambassador at this ac-nouncement than could be detected in those of the Imperial Commissioners, yet they looked like and thing but men who had made a disgraceful treaty. Indeed, in spite of all the undoubtedly great conce-sions made by them on the present occasion, it is very certain that the Treaty of Nankin struck more directly to the fundamental laws of this empire, and that too at a time when the power of Western nations was far less known and feared than at present.-Keying then ceded not only Hongkong in perpetuity, but acknowledged our right to Chusan so long at the treaty was not fulfilled, an alienation of the territory of the central nation which caused his impeacement, and, as we are still writing, his death. He it was who first acknowledged the perfect equality of all nations, and that there more sons of Heaven that he of Pekin. Those principles have now received a very great developement, it is true, but it would be unfair to say that we have been oppressive in ou. demands, or obtained that from China which we will not cheerfully reciprocate.

Lord Elgin expressed his fervent hope that the peace just concluded might be a lasting one and teneficial to both nations, while the Commissiones appeared cordially to echo; and then, after some poetical allusions to the moon, which was smiling upon them from the blue vault overhead, the attend. ants were desired to bring in some slight refrest-ments. His Lordship and the Commissioners respectively proposed the health of each other's So vereign, and at last, with many expressions of mutual esteem, the Ambassador of England rose to take he leave. Again the Marines presented arms, again the air of "God save the Queen" rolled through the mas; courts of the Temple of the Glory of the Sea ; scaring bats from their quiet corners, and birds in numbers from tree and roof; again the Goolies should ered their sedan-chairs, and away we all went at a killing pate over the moon-lit plain, jostling now through narrow streets redolent of everything that is foul on God earth, with a strong smack of opium and garlie in addition, now skirting the grey walls of the city, as frightening from heaps of offal numbers of yelping dogs, which added their cries to the shouts of the bearers, warning their countrymen to clear the ross for the "fierce and intractable ones"-indeed from the scampering away from our front and slamming d doors we feel firmly convinced that the bearers shorted "That the devils were coming !" and, although act complimentary, it decidedly proved highly efficatous in rendering our soute unimpeded through a densely-populated suburb. A whilf of pure air told us we had reached the water at the bridge over the great canal, and in a few minutes we again stood of the steps of the yamun of the British Embassy. P. S.-I open my letter to add that this day, Ju 4, 1858, a decree has been received from the Enperor, in which he not only says that he has seen to Treaty of Tien-sin, but agrees to ratify it? The American and Russian Ministers being exceedingly credulous, simple-minded individuals-of course ve must give them credit for being sincere-were a one time very well satisfied with a simple acknow ledgment of the Treaty by His Imperial Majesiy Hienfung, and wished the Chinese to infer Lord Elgin was very exacting in requiring a ralification on the spot. You at home will, of course, this with us, that his Lordship did perfectly right in obtaining every guarantee from the Court of Pekia Lord Elgin and suite embark on the 6th of July of board Her Majesty's ship Furious, and proceed to Shanghai, en route for Japan.—Cor. of Times. In these treaties obtained by England and France for conceding freedom of religious preaching and worship in China, we recognize the granting of the request contained in the dying prayer of the gree Saint Francis Xavier, "O that these everissing gates of rock would open !" The walls of Chines" exclusiveness are now broken down; and Catholic Missionaries from all ends of the earth will hasten to labour in a field large enough for three times the number that can be spared to occupy it. The Protestant Missionary Societies will be sonding out their Missionaries, their millions of Bibles, and, their car goes of tracts, but in the East nothing is to be feared from their opposition. They cannot convert the heathen. Dr. Morrison the celebrated Chinese scholar and Protestant Missionary, was at work se ven years before he succeeded in baptising his inst neophyte, and then only by performing the rite "by the wayside, and far from human observation." !! the Ports opened for British trade, the Protestant Missionaries are likely to succeed in securing the sttendance at their preaching of such Chinese as are the employment of Protestant merchants; but, like the souper system in Ireland, the period of apparent conversion will be regulated by the standard of wages. The Chinese will not profess Protestanting one day after they: cease to be paid for doing so. As for Ribles, as we stated on a former occusion, the Obineso will rejoice to be supplied with millions of them-not to read, but to employ in the manufacture of, the soles of those high-shoes were by the Mandsrins and the gentry. What the Obinose prize the sacred volume for is the quantity of fine paper contained in it .- Weckly Register.

to Malta, and that they were to be introduced into the Neapolitan States, " to accomplish grave attempts against public order." The letter therefore recommends the Director to be on the watch, and endeavor to seize these dangerous missiles. A letter from Naples, in the Bilancia of

## Milan, says :---

"The marriage of the Duke de Calabria, Hereditary Prince, and the Princess Mary of Bavaria, younger sister of the Empress of Austria, no longer admits of doubt. On the occasion of it the King will, it is said, accord a complete amnesty to some political offenders, and commute the imprisonment of others to confinement in the island of Procida."

A letter from Rome, in the Univers, says :-"The Pope, accompanied by Cardinals Barbermi and Bolondi, went on the 10th to the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, to be present at the Mass of the Nativity of the Virgin, celebrated by Cardinal Reisach. His Holiness was received by the Cardinal Vicar, and after the ceremony admitted the Rev. Augustine Fathers attached to the church to kiss his slipper. The affair of the advocate Bonnacioli, of Ferrara, who, at his death, bequeathed all his fortune to his own soul, to the prejudice of his brother, has just been terminated. The Pope, who had recommended the injured party to trust to his paternal equity, has decided that a sum of 350,000f. shall be taken from the property left by the testator, and handed over to the brother."

THE POPE'S VISIT TO JERUSALEM, --- A COTrespondent of Le Nord at Paris points to the extreme impossibility of the Pope's visit to Jerusalem owing to the conflicts between the Catholics and the Patriarch at Jerusalem, and would find it difficult to maintain his position in the city.

THE PORT OF VILLAFRANCA .---- " The Piedmontese Gazette," says a telegraphic despatch from Turin, "declares that the pretended sale said to have been made to Russia of the port of Villafranca consists in the simple gratuitous concession of an old abandoned establishment for convicts, which is to be transformed into a depot of coals and stores."

#### BELGIUN.

The Journal de Bruzelles points out a singular fact, which it states, is now taking place in Belgium. According to it, a French company is buying up all the Belgian journals that can be purchased, and has already become the proprietors of the Observatcur, the Journal de la Belgique the Telegraphe, &c. The company appears to have made an offer for the Precurseur of Antwerp, which resisted the templation.--But the Journal de la Bruxelles remarks that if the Antwerp paper has not given itself up to the French

Bachelors are not entirely lost to the refinement of

## 276030

## winner (tradalated) : Minerr of Bin ; On Morning (1) Sciaros inv ; into 10 (19212 ; (DEIALBART)) ACOV (1) Sciaros at Carceminally, au D'URATHINATI, AND (1) Tab Oarossat Carceminally, au D'URATHINATI, AND (1) Tab Oarossat Carceminally, au D'URATHINATI, AND (1) Tab Coussistificat (1) Thum (Cr. r. Carginging), And (1) Sciaros at Carceminally, au D'URATHINATI, AND (1) Sciarossat (1) Sciarossat (1) Sciarossat (1) (1) Sciarossat (1) Sciarossat (1) Sciarossat (1) Sciarossat (1) (1) Sciarossat (1) Sc and anger, and an accelesing act of xx1085 a Millight is, Kmil and anger, and an accelesing action of the second s abo was on the letter lunacy, was last week made rith the During in Letter tunacy; was lasy week made ninfally and humilistingly to experience, the, fol-is of which he had been guilty in meddling, with the istinctions 2 of: the Catholic, Hierarchy. italar, instrummiances are in the mouth of all though the circummiances are in the mouth of all the world, posterity may be benefitted by recalling the words, fewest possible words. Our readers may them man is now possible words. Jun readers may mile at our reference: to posterity, but those who have hinted for facts through piles of old, newspa-ers will comprehend the importance of what we are res win complete the laying down of the Trans-substite. Oable was successfully accomplished the Lord Mayor of Dublin, resolved to celebrate the event Loru may be to be sent the content engineer, Charles Bright: Among the invitations sent out, one of the earliest was to Cardinal. Wiseman, then in Eng-land, in which His Eminence was reminded that the Lord Mayor, was an old friend of his, who had, made Lora asyor was no on thome of his hospitality at Rome, and therefore his lordship would feel especialiv honoured if on personal, if not on public ground, the Cardinal would become his guest. This invitation 50 flatteringly given, was at once accepted. Other great personages were not forgotten. Invitations were sent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to the Judges, and to great Officers of the Vice-regal Court, all of which were duly accepted. The Lord Lieutenant was in the North making speeches to the "Prentice boys" of Derry when the invitation reached him, but so great was his landable anxiety to do justice to the importance of the occasion that he bastened up to Dablin to see Mr. Bright before the dinner, with a view, no doubt, of obtaining a few such unreported particulars about the cable as would serve for the subject matter of a brilliant speech. But His Excellency only reached the Vice-regal lodge, when he learned to his amazement that a greater man than himself was to be present in the person of Cardinal Wiseman. Then rose before his affrighted vision all the terrors of the practically defunct Titles' Bill! What would Excter Hall say if the ultra-Protestant representative of our most gracious Queen in Ireland yes discovered hob-nobbing with a gentleman wearing purple collar and red stockings 1 In this ex-tremity the Premier was appealed to, and Lord Derby is said to have advised the Viceroy and his courtiers to stay at home, and leave the Prince of the Church undisputed master of the field. Now, in calling attention to this humiliating exhibition on the part of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we have no wish to find fault with him for declining to dine with Cardinal Wiseman. We really do not see how he could have done so without compromising the dignity of the Grown, involved in the imparting a shadow of reality to a ridiculous and mischievous Act of Parliament, of which the Lord Lieutenant himself was one of the foolish promoters. The wise and prudent Earl of Aberdeen, the shrewd and far-seeing Sir James Graham, the thoughtful and conscientious William Ewart Gladstone, the sensible and sagacious Richard Cobden, the courageous and cloquent John Bright, and other distinguished members of the Lerislature, predicted what would be the mischievous effects of the Titles' Bill; and Lord Eglinton is at this moment supplying the civilised world with most humiliating evidence of how inferior he was in the prescience of large statemanship to the distinguished persons whom we have just named. The pit which he thought he was digging for Cardinal Wiseman has now received himself; and to the astonishmentof all Ireland, the Queen's representative reigning in Dublin Castle has been thrust out of the Mansion House of Dablin by the more announcement of the name of the great Prelate who, not unworthily, as the representative of learning and science, was the first to encircle with the halo of a fame more enduring than Royal Knighthood the brows of Charles T. Bright. We can well believe that, personally, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland found some consolation for his discomfiture in escaping being obliged to enter the lists of intellect with Cardinal Wiseman. Regarded from that point of view, the Titles' Bill has served as a protection to more than one Minister of the Grown. Bat in no other way has it served any public or pri-

nature, nor any relations with the officiating parties. This is a specimen of the only way in which the Titles Act operates. It prevents the Catholic bishops from being able to supply Protestants abroad with important efficial documents; which are always obtainable by Catholics; while, in itself, it is it tess ing, paltry species of annoyance, such as had rural neighbours sometimes set up in their grounds to irri-tate and var each other. The Titles' Act always reminds us of the impotent spitefulness manifested in burning people in effigy, which is never had recourse to save to gratify the wild fury of a lawless and ignorant mob. We have not heard an instance of the Catholic bishops themselves complaining of any injury done to them by the Titles' Act. Their jurisdiction, as regards Catholics, is above the reach of such legislation ; neither does the law prevent any British subject from recognising Cardinal Wiseman as Archbishop of Westminster. All that it does, or can do, is to make it illegal for the Cardinal so to describe himself in any official document. How this restriction operates, especially in Catholic countries is now pretty well understood by the Registrar-Genc-ral, and at the Foreign office. We have no means of knowing what are the intentions of the Government with regard to the Titles' Act, but so long as it remains on the Statute-Book, it will be just as wise and as becoming to let Cardinal Wiseman alone. His Eminence appears to trouble himself very little about the general politics of the country-he belongs to no party or faction in the State-he interferes not with the administrative policy of any Government in secular things-he claims not the recognition of any rank which the Lord Chamberlain would refuse to him-and on all public and proper occasions he is as demonstratively loyal as His Grace of Canterbury. When cabinet ministers require his services-and the occasions are not so unfrequent as some people may imagine-His Eminence is not wanting in readiness to render them with the cheerful alacrity of one accepting, instead of imposing, the weight of an obligation. The Cardinal is rich in intellectual wealth -perhaps more so than any other individual in England; but is he not also profusely generous in the distribution of that wealth? Where, in England, is there another person of his rank equally so? What public institution in the land has sought to participate in the riches of his varied knowledge and been refused a supply, bountiful even to prodigality? Those who write such trash about the imputed disloyalty of Cardinal Wiseman, will hear with surprise that the most exalted personage in the realm is very well satisfied with his loyalty, and very well pleased to have His Eminence for a subject. There may be state reasons for this, but they are quite in harmony with inclinations to which even state policy is some times obliged to be made subservient.

## DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN

- YOU?
- DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE ? DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTI-TUTION?
- DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL? DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUS-
- NESS 7
- DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
- DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL? DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS
- FEELING?

If you do, use Hooflund's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson 418 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indiés and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For Sale by all the druggists in Montreal.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

The great remedy for CONSUMPTION and all other discusses of the Pulmonary Organs.

The greater the value of any discovery the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRON-CHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there are found those so villainously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam. This is to caution dealers and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper. Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, Muss, to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by their agents. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans Savage, & Co, 226 St. Paul Street ; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street ; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street ; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.

## INDEPENDENT, ELECTORS OF THE 1. 1. 1. DIVISION OF ALMA.

. . .

GENTLEMEN- $(H^{-1})$ AS you will soon be called upon to exercise the Blective Franchise in selecting a person to repre-sent you in the Legislative Council, and having been honored with the urgent solicitations of a very large and influential number of the Electors of this Division, requesting me that I would allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate-I have consented; and trusting to yoar intelligence and independence, now appear before you, formally soliciting your support. Should I consult my own private interests alone,

should certainly decline accepting the candidature ; but the reasons which have been urged, and the recognised necessity which exists for practical representatives of the commercial interests of the country, in our Legislativo bodies, render it imperative upon me to lay aside all private considerations, and yield myself to the guidance of the dictates of my convictions of duty. Born and educated amongst you, my sympathies,

sentiments, associations, and interests, are identified with yours, and are a guarantee to a large extent, that your interests and opinions will be faithfully represented by me, should I be elected your. Representative. But when a man comes before his fellowcitizens, or suffers himself to be brought forward by others, claiming their suffrages, it is justly expected that his principles and views should be made known as fully as possible, in order that the electors may be guided in their choice, by principles, and not per-sonal considerations. Holding these views, and also in obedience to custom, I have now to lay before you my reasons for asking your suffrages, at the approaching election, to represent you in the Legislative Council.

My name has, for some months past, been before you as a probable Candidate, and there are very few amongst you who have not been cognisant of the There has been ample opportunity therefore to fact. make yourselves acquainted with my antecedents, character, &c., and thus prepare the way for action on your part, in reference to the more formal course now taken by me, either to pronounce in favor or against my pretensions. My reasons for appearing before you and asking your suffrages may be expressed by the comprehensive term "Commercial." Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce are inseparably connected in their bearing upon the material prosperity of the country; but the two first named occupy the most important position, inasmuch as without production no commerce would exist. It is

believed, and I coincide with those who entertain that opinion, that there is a deficiency of practical representation of the above-named interests. We have had a large share of experimentalising legislation, (if I may so term it) bearing upon our sources of material prosperity; and it is much to be regretted that no definite policy has prevailed, as nothing so relards the placement of capital, so necessary to the erection of large manufactories, and the engagement in large commercial transactions, as uncertainty in regard to the fiscal policy of the country. If the subjects of "Free Trade" and "Protection" were to be fully discussed, not as abstract theories, but as applicable to the circumstances of the country and a definite policy decided upon, there is no doubt that much good would result. I do not hesitate to announce it as my settled conviction that "Free Trade," being the normal condition of Commerce, is better calculated to develope the resources of the various countries of the world, than the imposition of restrictions involved

in a protective theory—provided such a policy were adopted throughout the world. But it is conceded by the advocates of both theories, that our position, in reference to revenue and other countries, is such as to render our adoption of the "Free Trade" policy in its integrity impossible; and a compromise between the two opposite theories, called "Incidental Protection," has hitherto received approval ; but that policy is so uncertain in its duration, and variable in

its details, that it has given rise to many evils which might, perhaps, have been avoided. My opinion is, that our position in reference to other countries, more particularly the neighboring Republic, eminently a commercial country, and with which the large majority of our commercial transactions are undoubtedly occurring, is such as to render it advisable to adopt a system of reciprocity of duties; or, in other assimilate our Customs Tariff to that of the United States, in so far as it affects such articles as are, or can be, advantageously produced in Canada : such reciprocity of duties, or assimilation of Tariff, to be the well understood fiscal policy of the country, extending even to perfect Free Trade, whenever the United States chooses to adopt such a policy. I do not stop here to enquire how far such a policy on our part would meet the approval of the Imperial Government, or how far our Constitution would allow us to proceed in such a direction; fully believ-ing that any difficulties which may possibly exist, could be overcome. My political position is one strictly independent of either party of the parties known as Ministerialists and Oppositionists; and should I be elected, I shall accupy an independent position prepared to do my duty to my constituents and the country, without reference to whatever party may occupy the Treasury benches, not lending my vote or influence to factious movements of any kind. There is one great question before the country, upon which it is incumbent on me to declare my views-viz., the question of "Representation based upon Population." On looking back from the Union of Upper and Lower Canada to the passage of the Act changing the Constitution of the Legislative Couneil in 1854, we find that the principle of Federalism, or perfect equality of the two Provinces, has been the basis of the Constitution and all political changes and arrangements which have been made ; hence the | Sept. 10. question of Representation based upon Population, involves a total change of the Constitution; and however correct in the abstract that mode of Representation may be, it certainly is not applicable to our circumstances and political position. 1 am in favor of the most perfect equality of rights, privileges, aud immunities of all classes, in reference to Educational and Religious convictions; and pledge myself to use my influence and vote, if elected, in favor of any class who may be found not in the full enjoyment of such equality of rights. I am opposed to all Secret-Politico-Religious Societies. You are aware of the prominent part which I have taken in reference to the Extension of the Harbor in Mont-real, and the crection of Docks by means of a Canal debouching at Hochelaga Bay; and in opposition to the plan locating such works at Pointe St. Charles. I shall continue my exertions to that end, and spare no pains to accomplish the object in view. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen. Your most obedient servant, ASHLEY HIBBARD.

TO THE 1.131 8 FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

#### W. TOP. THE PRESECTORAL DIVISION OF ALMA. VELLOW-OITIZENS-

Having Deen requested by a great many of you to solicit the mandate of the Electors of the flourishing Electoral Division of Alma, I consider that to decline would be a lack of patriotism on my part, and that it is my duty to try and make myself useful to my countrymen; I therefore domand your suffrages with that confidence which arises from the intimate acquaintance I have of the patriotism which animates a great many among you-confidence which is enhanced by the circumstance that my interests are identical with yours; for besides being a proprietor in the country, I am possessed likewise of extensive property situate at the City in the Wards interested in the contest engaged.

I do not come forward as a purty man, but as a man entirely independent. I am altogether free. I do not want to solicit any favor from Government, and have nothing to expect from any administration whatsoever.

I might abstain presently from expounding political principles, as they are known to the majority of you, nevertheless I feel bound to set forth my views on the most important measures.

Being a farmer myself, I shall do all in my power for the improvement and encouragement of agriculture which is the source of the prosperity of this country.

Trade is in a prosperous condition. Owing to the works executed in the Gulf and Lake St. Peter, and hose projected at Hochelaga, it cannot fail to at-tract all the product of the West: such a great cause of prosperity will obtain my attention.

Need I tell you that our national industry will be the object of my assiduous care ? I shall endeavour to favour our home manufactures and industrial enterprise : for no one derives more benefit therefrom than the farmer.

The colonisation of our secular forest, colonisation destined to stay the tide of emigration of our youth towards foreign countries, shall not be the least object of my Legislative duties.

To the cause of education I shall devote my constant solicitude. Useless to say that I am opposed and will ever be strongly opposed to the mixed school system.

I shall ever be an indefatigable adversary of Representation based on the respective Population of the two sections of this Province.

Such are, Fellow-Countrymen, my views on those important measures of public interest-questions of considerable moment on the solution of which greatly depends the prosperity of our common country.

I have the honor to be, Jos. F. ARMAND. Riviere des Prairies, July 26, 1858.

# EVENING CLASSES.

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

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

Pierce FitzGerald will attend the Classical department.

Hours of attendance from half-past SEVEN till half-past NINE P.M.

Terms payable in advance.

## ENGLISH EDUCATION.

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

Hours of attendance-from 7 to 92 o'clock, P.M. Terms very moderate. Apply to ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher.

St. Anne's Male School - Griffintown,

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS



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

## EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a mursing sore nouth.

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

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canter 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 hunor in the eyes. •

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

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

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the nost desucrate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rbeum.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take 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 Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

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

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

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For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-face; 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.

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wate purpose of a profitable or useful description, while the mischiefs resulting from it are a source of constant trouble and vexation to the Government. The Act ignores the titles of the Catholic Bishops in England and Ireland; and yet when the Irish bi-"The Qneen," a storm of indignation is excited at their imputed disloyalty. Here we ask for the exercise of a little common sense. If the law refuses them their titles as bishops, and if in spite of the law they meet and dine as bishops, and as bishops only, what obligation are they under to drink the health of any one unless they please? If they drink the Pope's health, was it not the pope who made them bishops And if they neglect to drink the Queen's health, is it not in the Queen's name that their episcopal juris-diction is denied by Act of Parliament? What obligation-as mere bishops-are they under to the lieud of a Church which is in possession of the revenues of their Sees, and which Church is engaged in an unscemly struggle to deprive them of their imply titles? Moreover, might not the malice of exercises attribute to them a design to insult our gracious Sovereign if they were ostentationally to drink her health in a capacity which the law of the hand does not now recognise? But we need not cultiply questions of this kind. The very angry active taken of the omission of such a toast by such ecclesiastics proves that the Catholic bishops are still regarded by those who charge them with dis-loyalty as being really clothed with all the spiritual power of which the Titles' Act sought to deprive them. The Government feels that it cannot ignore them-cannot do without them. Then why not treat them with the courtesy and respect due to them as Catholic Bishops? Why impose upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the painful duty of giving the humiliating explanation which he was obliged to do at the Killarney banquet? The whole country is now sensible of the blunder that was made in passing the Titles' Act and why, therefore, delay to repeal it? to long as Catholics refuse-as they must ever do-to recognise the jurisdiction of Parliament in things spiritual, it is a sheer absurdity to legislate about the tilles of their bishops. To them Cardinal Wise-man is as much Archbishop of Westminster now as he was before the Titles' Act was passed. Parlia-ment has not been able, even in the last particular, to limit, as regards Catholics at home or abroad, the Cardinals archiepiscopal jurisdiction. But it has done as regards Protestants, and that in a way needlessly to inflict upon some of them considerable in-jury. Thus in the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the non-parochial registers of baptisms, burlals, and marriages in England and Wales, presented to Parliament a few months ago, we find a letter from Cardinal Wiseman to the Registrar-General, in which he states that a Hungarian nobleman having married an English Protestant lady in a Protestant Church in England, could not get his marriage recognized in Hungary for want of the signature of the Cardinal as Prothonotary Apostolic of Westminster. The Cardinal explains that throughout the Catholic Church a bishop is, by virtue of his office, a. Prothonotary Apostolic, and that without his signature and seal no document can be verified in the ecclesiastical courts in foreign countries. The Cardinal says in his letter, that the Hungarian . nobleman mentioned above, " on returning home found that his marriage was not recognised, and he applied to me to give him a declaration of his marriage as valid before the Church here, based upon the Protes-tant minister's certificate. This I was obliged to de-cline doing, having no official cognisance of the sig-

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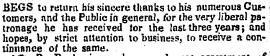
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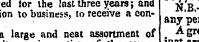
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