Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. VII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1856.

No.

THE REV. DR. CAHILL

ON ENGLAND AND ITALY. Kilgarvan, Co. Mayo, Sept. 10, 1856.

The time has at length arrived when the policy of Lord Palmerston, in reference to Catholicity, is universally exposed and finally and for ever defeated. The writer of this Article has within the last six years produced documents, proving beyond all controversy, that the British Cabinet have during the last forty years (since the battle of Waterloo) organized a conspiracy to remodel the Catholic thrones of Europe, and to crush the Catholic faith. Having contributed to over-throw the reign of old Napoleon, and to place Louis the Eighteenth on the throne of his ancestors, England assumed the open Protectorship of France, and, with undisguised official interference, directed the Councils, governed the Parliament and Protestantized the very Palace. And although a Bourbon sat on the Gallican throne, he dare not move without advice from England nor could he have either the courage or the power to release religion from her revolutionary bondage, because the old Infidel party, supported by England, still maintained their sworn hostility to the Altar. When Charles X. ascended the throne he was the perfect creature of England: and Catholic though he was, the French Schools and the French Academy of Science, and the University, were as perfectly Protestant, French or rather as Infidel, as England could make them. And when Charles was expelled in 1830, and Louis Philippe (roi des Barricades) put in his place, the Cabinet of England hastened to congratulate the usurper, because this bouleversement aided the cause of Revolution and Infidelity, and inflicted a deep wound on the public order and religion.

No one saw more clearly than Louis Philippe his own weakness, and the stratagems of England: he seemed afraid during his reign to reinstate the Priesthood in their parishes, to show partiality to his own creed, or even to check the overt Infidelity taught in the University. It was in his reign Count Montalembert, and about twenty-four French Peers, attempted to arrest this Infidel teaching, and to establish Christian schools through France. That England secretly, but efthe most violent opponents of the Pope, and to patronize by public favour the avowed maligners of Catholicity. In a word, after the battle of Waterloo, France became a lever to work the gigantic scheme of overturning Catholic Monarchy and Catholic Faith in Europe. The favourite topic of triumphant remark in the British Cabinet, during these times, was, that as the North of Europe and the German States were Protestant, why could not the South be reduced to the same political and religious position. The two Revolutions in the laws and thrones of Spain and Portugal, are clear logical deductions from this English policy; and in these cases, England went a step in advance of her plans, because she attempted to make these two Nations mere dependencies of England, by marrying two Coburgs to the two young Queens. In Portugal the plan succeeded: Louis Philippe defeated Palmerston in Spain. Austria alone stood in the way of the final catastrophe contemplated by England. The Emperor of Austria being a first-rate Catholic power, opposed an insuperable barrier to any exhibition of force on the part of England: and the Emperor of Russia having never recognised the change in "the Spanish and Portuguese succession" became a formidable antagonist of the English policy on the Continent of Europe. The weakness of France, at the period now under consideration, would have invited or encouraged an open exhibition of force on the part of England: but the two powerful states of Austria and Russia repressed the idea of having recourse to arms. She now openly threatens Naples with an armed interference: it is her favorite idea: and the fear, of Austria alone prevents, her from urging and aiding Sardinia to seize Lombardy, on one hand, and to dethrone Ferdinand the Seventh, on the other.

The effect of this British policy has been, that England has laid the seeds of political revolution in every Catholic State in Europe ... She has taught this lesson during the long period of forty ing up a national fraud and a public monstrous years: and the scenes in Hungary, in Switzerland, in Naples, in Sardinia, and in all the Italian States, the common international civilities of foreign are the clear results of her anti-Catholic in- kingdoms by her attempt to force this gigantic structions. One of the most singular instances of imposition known to the Historian of any age or tions. She has lost the confidence of one-third country is, how England deceives every nation of her own subjects in these countries by the by her show of liberality, and of freedom of con- lies, the insults which she daily publishes against science abroad, while at the same time she exhibits at home, a tyranny, a bigotry, and an entire perfidy, which has no parallel in Europe.

She brands the Catholic Church on the Continent with pecuniary exactions from the poor, where the two priests in each parish receive only tms country the annual sum of eight millions and duce in our army. All the past evils of Ireland stances, the intrepidity of the soldiers of every try, for its freedom, for its commerce, for its in and one military dignitary, whose name I will not a half pounds sterling: her Bishops, in some in- have risen from this intolerance: all the present Christian country, who knew that with victory stitutions, and, in short, for the aggregate of all give, turning to me, said, if have never ceased

stances, dying worth the enormous sums of from misfortunes are principally, derived from a ramone hundred thousand pounds to half a million of British money.

She proclaims aloud on the Continent, that she gives liberty of conscience to all her subjects; while laws of persecution against the Catholic religion are still unrepealed, while new penal statutes are enacted—while Catholics are excluded from all places of trust and emolnment (except in a few instances of clap-trap), and while extermination on one hand and public bribery on the other, are employed through all the ramifications of society to debauch or force conscience, against deliberate and matured conviction.

She tells all the world that she loves Ireland and peace while she has in one reign alone put to death, or banished, seventy-five thousand of our fathers for adherence to the dictates of conscience.

She stands up in the public places abroad, saying that she is the descendant of the Apostles, while every cross road in Ireland bears the name of the gibbet erected there for the martyrdom of our brave, invincible fathers!

She published in all her histories and sermons that she preaches the Gospel for nothing, while during the reign of Elizabeth alone she plundered the Catholic Church of upwards of fifty millions of money: and has since robbed Ireland at the rate of one million of money annually, thereby committing the largest robbery ever recorded in the infamies of the worst periods of human ini-

Travel where you will on the Continent, and you will find all the Revolutionists and Infidels of each country applauding England for her love of liberty, her principles of toleration, her hatred of tyranny, her freedom of conscience, her religious disinterestedness, and her pure Bible. With such perfect success has she spread abroad this incredible imposition, that it is useless to contradict it and again, with such effect has she inspired these rebels with a hatred of their own religion, and laws, that it is difficult to say in which of these two feelings she has carried her wicked imposition to a more successful issue. This is her history and the history of her Ambassadors, writers; editors, novelists, historians, and tourists during the last forty years, till she has actually dug mines beficiently, aided this anti-Catholic movement is neath the altar and the thrones, made rebels and abundantly evident from the notorious fact, that assassins of tens of thousands of foreign subjects, the English Embassy was ever open to receive and enkindled a flame which had nearly, by one consuming conflagration, left order, laws, and reli-

> But Providence has kindly interposed, frustrated the schemes of half a century, and has exhibited England at this moment to the ridicule, the scorn, and the hatred of Catholic Europe .-The Revolutionists now see the hollow promises of Palmerston, feel themselves betrayed by perfidy, and now have to deplore in chains and in exile, their foolish conspiracy against their own laws, and their fatal mistake in listening to the deceitful counsels of a cruel and persecuting nation. France is now, we hope, the strength of the Catholic thrones of Europe: and England, beyond all doubt, now crouches at the feet of her Imperial master, and receives his nod as a command in regulating her foreign policy. Napoleon is not likely to forget the voice from St. Helena which warns him of the genius of England: nor is he the man to barter the advantages of his country for a London procession, or for courtly royal flattery. Napoleon is not that man; and the protective confederacy between Austria, France, and Russia, will very soon give a perfect guarantee against the aggressive policy of England in Catholic Europe. Naples at present can pursue her own policy, as Ferdinand pleases: and the future reforms, which he certainly contemplates, will now be known to proceed from his own wisdom and benevolence, and not from the revolutionary menace of England. Spain and Portugal will very soon be in a position to carry out their own national legislation, without threat from England: and Europe will learn with pleasure that within three years from this date, the Church of Spain will be restored, the Cortes reformed to the national wishes, and England si-

lenced for ever in the Spanish Peninsula. No nation in the world has ever lost so much in maintaining a system of religious intolerance as England: she has lost millions, and tens of millions, and thousands of millions of money in keepfraud and lie, to replace their own religious convictheir creed by her paid emissaries: and if England persevere in irritating the Catholic constabulary and the Catholic soldiery by distributing calumniating tracts in their quarters according to the new programme of the "Crimean Biblical perform prodigies of prowess exceeding all belief Society," no one can foresee the calamitous re- if not so well authenticated. A similar feeling sults which this new Souper movement may pro- has sustained under the most disastrous circum-

pant Church bigotry; and I believe that when a national wound is to be inflicted on England it will owe its origin to a retaliation for the iusatiable persecution which she has practised for centuries on her enduring faithful Catholic subjects. From Lord Palmerston down to the lowest official-from Lord Panmure down to the turnkey of the Bridewell-it is in Ireland at this moment one network of bigotry: and whether you visit the poorhouse, the boards of guardians, the Commissioners of Poor Laws, the barracks, the public offices, the towns, the villages, the country, you behold the same persecuting spirit against every-thing Catholic. The Bible is made the password for everything uncharitable, everything malignant, everything cruel: it is the signal of every species of persecution; and hence the Protestant Church, by their intolerance, have made their Bible so odious to the Catholics that they look on that Bible, in the hands of the street preacher, with the same involuntary horror and shuddering hatred, that the public view the hangman's rope in the hands of Calcraft, the London executioner. In a few short years of patience this nefarious policy will be laid prostrate, and the world will sing a jubilee over the extinction of a system which has corrupted mankind, robbed this nation, and promulgated an anti-Christian Gospel, subversive of the laws of God and man.

D. W. C.

His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, has addressed the following letter to the Secretaries of the proposed Crimean banquet, to be given at Dublin:—

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Sept. 13th, 1856.

Gentlemen-Lamin receipt of your circular letter relative to the Crimean banquet, together with the accompanying resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the nobility and gentry, recently held in Dublin, at the Mansion-bouse. On the gallant achievements of the troops from Great Britain and Ireland who warred in the Crimea there cannot be, I am sure, any discrepancy of opinion. As those services are so highly and so generally appreciated, there should be, in all justice, a corresponding manifestation of the gratitude to which they are entitled. The active valour of the united army has been considerably enhanced by the unexampled sufferings they had in common to endure; and the Irish portion of the forces, whom it is particularly meant to honor, had, in addition to those physical sufferings, spiritual privations to encounter, compared to which they set at nought all the horrors of the campaign. To appreciate such devoted services, and adequately to reward them, would be creditable to the feelings of any nation, and no nation should be deemed worthy of their continuance that would not labor for their just remuneration.

That the coming banquet, or any such transient display of convivial hilarity, is the only sort of reward that a faithful army should expect from a great people, as a compensation for all their gallant feats and terrible sufferings, but few will venture to maintain. Such a manifestation of gratitude might be well suited to the services of distinguished individuals, who never felt the religious as well as physical hardships of the Irish Catholic soldier, nor apprehended their recurrence, and who, therefore, cannot sufficiently eslimate the permanent value which he sets on being freed from those privations. To men so circumstanced, for example the faithful representatives of the people, such a manifestation as that now contemplated is always encouraging, furnishing, as it does, a valuable, testimony to their fidelity, an incentive to perseverance, and a reproof to such others as have sacrificed to their selfish views the public interests that were confided to their tuteage. But such demonstrations have, as they should have, but little influence on the courage of the masses of military citizens, as they may be called, of which an army is composed. They aspire to more solid comforts and to more sacred and lofty rewards. It was for their altars and for their hearths-pro aris et focis-for all the endearing interests and sacred hopes and engagements that are for ever associated with those two words of such pregnant signification—it was for them and not for any less holy objects that the most brilliant feats recorded in sacred; or profane, or ecclesiastical history were achieved. Free altars and secure firesides formed the most imposing theme by which the Roman generals kindled the courage of their soldiers. Never was the valour of the Hebrew people so signally displayed as when they fought to protect their temple and its worshippers from profanation. It was the consciousness that they were engaged in the defence of their holy religion, and supplied with all its consolations, that strung to such a high pitch the beroism of the champions of the cross," as to

which they gladly risked the danger of life itself. The noblemen and gentlemen who compose the committee for the Crimean banquet are well aware that such is not the lot of the Irish Catholic soldiers who have won their just admiration; and as they are anxious to prove their gratitude for their protectors, I trust they will labor in all earnestness to procure for those brave men the only benefits they prize, and the only remuneration that can be adequate to their services.

This duty they will not hesitate to perform

when they seriously consider that the Irish soldiers are bereft of the ordinary incentives to perform military service; again, that they are most deserving of the justice of which they are deprived; and, finally, that those who are now anxious to honor, can, if they but will it, secure to them the blessings of religion in time of war and the quiet enjoyment of their firesides after its fatigues and dangers. Their present position, though somewhat improved of late, is still far more anomalous than during those penal times when the law could no more brook in the camp the presence of a Catholic soldier than the celebration of the Catholic mysteries. It was a fearful exercise of bigotry; yet it was accompanied with a curious sense of justice which, in the modern treatment of Catholic soldiers, and particularly in the navy, you look for in vain. Then, if they conferred no benefits they imposed no burdens; nor did they urge on the Catholic citizen the obligation of enlisting in the army whilst they denied him the opportunities of assisting at Catholic worship or partaking of the Sacraments. The utter exclusion of Catholics from the army, however unwise, would have continued longer if it did not prove more fatal to the public interests than to them; and the policy was not abandoned until after the celebrated charge of the Irish from the adverse host wrung from the indignant English monarch a curse upon the iniquitous code that had lost to him such subjects. And yet, though a number of years have rolled by since the Irish soldiers thus broke the ranks of their English foes to the day on which, united with their former enemies, they sprung on the Russian battlements, they have never been placed on an equal footing with the British soldier as to religious equality. Let me not be told of the Catholic Clergymen who went to the Crimea and ministered with such devotedness to the dying soldiers. Thanks to the generous zeal which prompted them, and the equally generous contributions of the pious who enabled them to undertake this perilous mission and to expose their lives for the salvation of those brave men whose claims to the offices of religion on a sufficient scale the law ignored. To supply an adequate number of Chaplains and to make due religious provision for Catholics in the navy, a memorial was sent to Lord Aberdeen, bearing the signatures of all the Catholic Bishops in Ireland, England, and Scotland. To that memorial His Lordship's official reply was. "That Her Majesty's Government sees no sufficient reason at present for making any alteration in the measures that have been taken for this purpose, nor are they prepared to make any change in the regulations now in existence upon the subject as regards the navy."

Yet this very Lord Aberdeen's Administration, that lent a deaf ear to the joint prayers of so many Bishops to make adequate spiritual provision for the Catholic soldiers and sailors, has been lauded and supported as a very model of a liberal government. It is no wonder they should thus reply, strong in the conviction that they had but to give places to a few slexible Catholics who were really to be reconciled if there were not to be a single Priest in the entire expedition, provided they could scramble into power on broken promises. If the number of Chaplains was afterwards augmented, it is because the recruiting officers in Ireland found that the Catholics, however poor, were not indifferent to their own salvation nor the peril of enlisting in a service in which, for want of spiritual succour, their salvation would be endangered.

That the Catbolic soldiers should continue to but be considered a wrong by all those whose breasts are warm with gratitude for their conspicuous share in the glory of the recent campaign. Whether the hosts be Catholics or Protestants, or whatever may be their religious creed, they never can be the apologists of a policy which, if practised towards themselves, they would not fail to denounce as religious persecution. It is confessed that the soldiers have, by the union of fidelity and valour, achieved the right of perfect religious freedom and equality; and, if so, there should be no serious obstacle to its practical realisation. What is it, if we are to believe the encomiasts of British soldiers, that has signalised their valour throughous the world, but the proud consciousness they feel that whilst fighting at

were sure to be associated the secure tenure of those things belonging to their civilisation. It is the home and the free practice of the faith for this, they tell us, whether the facts be exaggerated or not, that exalts English prowess so much above the mere material force of the serfs of Russia, who cannot feel the same zeal-in defending the despotic power that consigns them to such abject slavery. If this reasoning be right, and no doubt, it has its force, why not give all its benefits in favor of our country and its sovereign to the Irish Catholics, who form so large a portion of our army? Surely the English possess no monopoly of the domestic virtues. Their hearths and their homes, and the holy affections by which they are consecrated, were never dearer to them than his cottage to the Irish soldier. Why, then endeavor to assimilate him to the Russian serf in leaving him and his nearest kindred to the mercy of a landlord, rendered, however benevolent by nature, as arbitrary by law as the Russian Czar, and depriving him of all heart and courage, having no home to defend? Though the Englishman may boast of his Protestantism, he is not so much attached to his faith as the Irish Catholics are to theirs; and why then favor the enemy, to the injury of the country, by taking from the Irish soldier the aid of religion in the battle field and in the camp—the true element of heroism, without which the courage of the great Turenne

himself would have languished? We are told by a Roman writer that the hope of retiring to a secure and quiet home, "ut in otia tua recedant," was that which contributes most to reconcile the soldier to the hardships and perils of war. Of that hope the Irish soldier is utterly bereft; often drawn into the army hecause he is driven from his little farm, without any remuneration for his toil, and as several of the disbanded militia are now circumstanced, without any home to enjoy repose. Legal protection, then, for the tenant and the fruits of their labor, is one of the most requisite measures to secure a faithful soldiery, as it is to spread the blessings of industry and peace. Never did those soldiers go forth from the field of battle more elated than they will be, if they find their noble and gentle hosts determined to follow up the banquet by an endeavor to procure for them those crowning benefits. When they are eulogised as the defenders of their country, the compliment will, it is to be hoped, be a reality, not a mockery: It will not mean the country of one class to the exclusion of another, but their common country, with its impartial protection of all its children: Without this your banquet will not lay hold of the feelings or enlist the co-operation, as far as I can know them, of the Clergy or of the people. What a bitter disappointment and mortifying result would it be to consign on the following morrow to the chilling influence of oppression or neglect that valor and fidelity which, but the evenng before, you have been warming with hospitality and praise! The committee will, however, receive sympathy and support to a large amount if, when pledging the health of those brave men, they crown it with another, which it will not be

roof after their triumphant return. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very faithful servant, † John, Archbishop of Tuam. b

their fashion to forget or disregard, the pledge of

never relaxing in their efforts until they succeed

in achieving for that portion yet bereft of their

enjoyment free and easy access to their altars

during war, and the quiet shelter of their native

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The subjoined remarkable letter from the correspondent of the Nord, which we preface with few lines from a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, would seem to show that the Anglo-French alliance is, to use a well known Yankee phrase, "pretty nearly used upi" The Paris correspondent of the Guardian writes:

"I happened, yesterday, to be in a tolerable arge circle (no ordinary occurrence at this season) of persons of very nearly all opinions. The occasion was a wedding soirce, where the bride belonged to a high placed imperialist family, and be doomed to such religious grievances cannot the bridegroom bore one of the very old names of the royalist party. The consequence was, as I state, a great mixture of all factions. The letter in Le Nord was talked of the whole evening, and much commented upon; and I cannot say that I heard one remark favorable to us.-Several military men were present, and these also expressed themselves in a way that would scarcely be liked on our side of the water. The principal passage of the letter and the most disagreeable for us that, namely, which alludes to the conciliatory dispositions we have manifested towards America, seemed to be perfectly ap-proved of; and I heard more than once the words. Well, one cannot tleny that the English government has only got what it deserves. It has a bad grace in being so exacting with Russia home or abroad they are fighting for their coun- after being so extremely yielding with America?

what they please, it is an act of pure forbearance, a sacrifice offered up to the general peace ters still less into its intentions to encourage the of Europe, and to the old established fiction of temerities of Lord Palmerston, or to subscribe, the balance of power. Deceive ourselves as we with head lowered, to the war cries of the Lonmay, the feeling towards us in the great generality of Frenchmen is a condescending one; and, wherever they speak of us and our army, they seem as if they were showing us a piece of which desires to have no fault wherewith to repoliteness, doing us a kind of favor; and as if proach itself, knows better than we the internal their own immense and not to be gainsayed superiority imposed this species of generosity on to do anything to increase them; but you may them. Lassure you it is less easy than ever for be assured that it is not disposed to permit the and Englishman who helieves in England, and English to cast them over upon others. English to her dignity, and her renown, to talk and is badly employed. It is the duty of her over the late, war with Frenchmen, whether milistatesmen to draw their country from a situation dangerous in more than one aspect; but these superiority over the whole world that is really all statesmen must not imagine that we will make but, insupportable.— Earis Letter Manchester common cause with them as regards all and Guardian original of the section of the historia of

The following is an extract from the correspondent of Le Nord, alluded to in the above :-

"France which had gloriously waged war, aspired, after a peace glorious and honorable for all. Each of the contracting parties then had reason to hope that peace once concluded, past hatreds, ill-founded suspicions, prejudices but little justified, would be silenced. Russia and France, the two parties most interested, and the most important in the debate, have subscribed with good but which assuredly will not do for France. The faith, and loyally keep their promises. Why momentary existence of the alliance is at staked does England alone obstinately continue, like an In the councils of the Emperor it is fully decided. old attorney, everywhere to excite cavils? Why do we find her in her ever peevish journals, and in her cabinet free from all control during the vacation, seeking in all quarters of the world, the United States excepted, to arouse quarrels and envenon passions?

This question, now occupying the attention of thinking minds, and which begins, to be a real source of disquietude in the political as in the commercial world, induces me to present you with some reflexions based upon too certain facts. "The Eastern War had for its ultimate object the disruption of old alliances. This result, perhaps an impolitic one, has been obtained; but the peace, which should have reconciled all, has only served hitherto to divide, or at least to inspire fatal distrusts. At Paris as at St. Petersburgh, at Berlin as at Vienna, it is evident that nothing better would be desired than to consign, to oblivion the causes, grave or futile, which conducted insensibly to a disastrous war. Great Britain alone seems to aspire to preserve her role of disturber. This attitude is, in every point of view, a fault, of which it behoves us to ex- taken the initiative." - Cor. of Le Nord. amine the motives, for certainly it is not for the pleasure of jumbling the cards that the English

"It may, indeed, enter into the policy of Lord Palmerston, and suit the native turbulence of his journals to replace absent glory by demonstrations after the fight. These hostilities, which deacon Barden, and the Rev. Patrick Keatinge, were will never lead to anything—these rhodomon—nominated for presentation to the Holy Sectades, unworthy of a great people—inspire rather pity than fear; nevertheless, at the North as Crimen, has arrived on a visit to his brother at the West, they create a feeling of uncertainty as to the stability of a peace so dearly conquered. People ask, what mean these aggressions in the Black Sea-these provocations in Greece, in Italy, and in Spain. Whence comes this ill restrained irritation which escapes through every. British channel, spreading trouble in the minds of men?

"After the peace which was the special work of Russia and France, the cabinet of St. James seems to have need of evoking, here or there, it matters little, a quarrel of some sort. It wants an enemy to demolish. When it shall have made for itself this enemy, it hopes that France will follow it in its new pranks, and that thus it will tighten the knot of its alliance with us.

Those who, with minds unbiassed, study the march of the French Government, and the tendencies of public opinion, which must be always taken into account, believe—and with reason that the object of these English demonstrations is to patch up an alliance which falls, piece by piece, like a tattered garment. The French people have borne it against their heart, the government must begin to tire of this eternal need of movement which torments England.

"During the Crimean campaign, symptoms of every description made manifest how strange and ephemeral was an alliance antipathetic to the two nations, and, above all, to the two armies.

" Now that unions more natural and more politic are possible, England must needs keep up distrusts, sow discords, and prevent a true and frank friendship from succeeding to a crisis which entered not into the intentions of any one .-Therefore she makes an unmeaning clatter. She grasps at every little delay, every trifling eventuality; and out of the most indifferent circumstance she has the art of manufacturing a premeditated design. She transforms into a flagrant violation of the Treaty of Paris the most simple event. On the watch for every cause of irritafion, she seems anxious to rekindle a flame which insult offered to the nuns, if not resented by them she deems badly extinguished.

This inquiet and suspicious attitude, impelling her sometimes to outrage even against the Empire of Napoleon and France, is not perhaps the most skilful way to perpetuate the alliance be munity, whose, only, crime is that they abandoned tween the two redoubtable neighbors. More the pleasures of the world to serve God with greater tween the two redoubtable neighbors. More than ever we feel the blessing of peace, and we will not allow England the right to impose upon tend the blessing of education and civilization to opinions. There is one point at least upon which all he make make make the make of the rising generation. However, I who have met here to day agree: We all love live us her malignities. Europe, therefore, may enthe great mass of the rising generation. However, I joy its repose, for it is clear to us that if Engtrust that time and circumstances, will bring to light the guilt of the wretch, who dayed to lift his unhaljoy its repose, for it is clear to us that if Engwage the war, and all the world knows what a demption. Yours sincerely or an order of the war of the world knows what a British army can do delivered to its own tre- is to elegat William Hallman, O.C., Clonabilty,

THE TIPPERARY BANK .- The winding-up of the affairs of the Tipperary Bank is not progressing with the satisfaction that was expected, and there is now every prospect, unless some vigorous effort be made by the unfortunate creditors to insure grapid and less litigated adjustment of their claims that the old finale of the oyster and the oyster shell will be the result; in other words, that law costs will absorb all the moneys hereaften to be recovered from the share-

the presentation of an address to the late texile by the inhabitants of the baronies of Rathkeale and Newcaste, who proceeded in regular procession, with bands of music, e.c., to lay the document before in O'Brien on Sunday last after Divine Service. Above twenty Catholic clergymen joined in the prooession! Mr. O'Brien's reply wasilong and eloquent. Having dilated inpon some general topics in connection with his reception on his arrival in Ireland, Mp.
O'Brien proceeded as follows: "My determination to stand aloof from the British Parliament continues unaltered. You kindly allude to the probability that my son may hereafter represent the county of Limerick. At present he is under age, and will be occupied for several years with studies necessary to fit him for the bar to which profession he is destined. If he prove his capacity for public affairs by successful exertion in his profession, I will not dissuade him from adopting whatever career he may consider most useful to his country. In the meantime I am happy to inform you that I place unlimited confidence in his devotion to Ireland. For myself, many considerations of a domestic kind would at present render me reluctant to pass six months; out of every year in London ; but these considerations might; perhaps, hereafter, be overruled if I were not con-vinced that my time can be not only more happily but also more profitably spent in nig hative land, have no desire again to wasternight in witnessing or taking part in the or cardion of questions relating to Ireland, which are to be desermined, by the votes of English and School memoers, who feel no concern about them, and who offen do not

clude that my opinions are out of date, and that

Irish patriotism no longer means what it appeared to

me in the year 1843. Let me not be misunderstood

I never maintained, nor do I maintain, that it is the

duty of Irish patriots to seek separation from Eng-

land by forcible means. Under all probable circum

stances when, in 1848, this country was reduced by

misgovernment to a condition more abject than any

that it had known even in the worst period of it

disastrous history, and when we were deprived of all

constitutional methods of redress by the suspension

of the Habeas Corpus Act, I thought, and I still

think, that if we had been supported by the Irish

nation in the struggle which we commenced, we

should have been able to secure for Ireland, within a

few months, or perhaps a few weeks, the inestimable

blessing of self-government.... A year's residence in Belgium, which during the last 25 years; has been

one of the best regulated nations of Europe, has

confirmed me in the conviction that a Government

founded on a successful revolution may become the

most stable of all Governments. But it is in vain

to speculate upon what might have happened if we

succeeded in 1848 in establishing the national or legislative independence of Ireland, Fate decided

against us; and since the occasion required a victim,

rejoice that I, who was mainly responsible for the

abortive movement, became one of the chief victims,

rather than that others should have suffered, many

of whom followed the path of danger in consequence

of the implicit confidence which they placed in their

leaders. I accept our defeat as a decree of Provi-

dence; and if the Irish people think that we can be

more happy under the Government of the Imperial

Parliament than that of a local Legislature, I am

compelled to acquiesce in that preference. I acquiesce in it with the less reluctance because this coun-

try is now comparatively prosperous, and because

some of the evils which gave occasion for discontent

have been mitigated. Personally I had no ground

for complaint when I first became an auxiliary in the national effort which was made to obtain a Legis-

lature for Ireland; and in 1848'I put to hezard every-thing that was most valuable to me for the sake, hot

of myself, but of my suffering fellow-countrymen.

trust, therefore, that I shall be able to live happily

among you, my kind friends and neighbors, ever

though the aspirations which I once cherished for the glory and grandeur of my country may never be

realised. At the same dime I hold myself perfectly

free to take whatever mart in Irish affairs best belit

an Irish patriot. I never would have returned to

Ireland if fettered by any conditions other than those

which are imposed by social duty upon every Irish-

man. I shall therefore occasionally take the liberty

to offer advice upon public affairs to all who are

disposed to listen to my suggestions; but for the

present I desire to enjoy repose during a few months if it were only that I may have an opportunity of studying the altered circumstances of this country.

In penning this long answer to your kind address l

have thought to abandon all reserve. In doing so l do not seek to pledgo you to conformity with my

land, however we may differ as to the best mode of

serving her. To me it is delightful too feel that,

even take the trouble to attend the discussion, but simply vote as they are directed by the leaders of ceal from you that my sentiments respecting the interests of this country are not in harmony with those which at present prevail among the influential classes in Ireland. When, in 1843, I avowed myself to be fully convinced that the only effectual guarantee for the permanent welfare of our country was to be found in the restoration of its liegislature. did not profess this conviction only as a means of extorting secondary advantages of either a personal An national kind for the inhabitants of Ireland. I adopted it as a stern reality, the furtherance of which would probably for many years require many personal sacrifices on the part of those, who became the champions of their country's rights, and which specially demanded an entire separation from all

mpugn the motives or conduct of any man; a change of circumstances sometimes justifies changes of opinions, and I always prefer to impute even to of Ferns took; place on the 15th ult., when the Rev. doubtful actions honorable rather than base motives: Dr. Furlong, one of the Maynooth Professors, Archbut when I find that these changes have been sanctioned—and in some instances encouraged—by the constituencies of Ireland. I am com

The Rev. Mr. Molony, late Catholic chaplain in the Crimen, has arrived on a visit to his brother in Ennis, and wears the Crimean medal.

CONFIRMATION OF PRISONERS AT SPIKE ISLAND .- OR the 4th Sept., the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, accompanied by his Vicar-General, the Very Rev. D. Murphy, P.P. V.G., and several of the Clergy, visited Spike Island prison for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of the convicts. Before the ceremony his Lordship delivered an appropriate and instructive discourse to the entire of the prisoners assembled in the chapel for the occasion, during which their attention and pious de-meanor were strikingly edifying; and those who were confirmed appeared deeply sensible of the holy and important duty in which they were engaged - Cork ेलें कांटीक पूर्

PROTESTANT OUTRAGE ON A CONVENT. The Cork Examiner publishes, with justly indignant remarks, the following letter from the Rev. Curate of Clona-

To the Editor of the Cork. Examiner.

Clonakilty, September 10, 1856. Sin. The peace and harmony of this town was not a little disquicted on the morning of yesterday by the intelligence of one of those daring and impious outrages, committed on the previous night, of which we have, thank God, few if any instances to record in this locality. On the gate which leads to the newly-built convent, and through which the children gain access to the schools, was erected a large and handsome cross, inserted into the figure of a heart, bearing the inscription "Mercy," truly indicative of the feelings entertained in that abode of peace. However, it appears that these Popish symbols gave offence to some person or persons, who availed of the darkness of the night, and, with a sledge or some such demolishing implement, broke down the cross and dislodged the heart, completely wrenching from its iron, fastenings the bar on which both stood. The profound respect entertained for those pious ladies, as well as a due appreciation of their charitable services in the cause of religion and humanity, afford a sufficient guarantee that no Ca-tholic would think of, much less lend himself to, such an act. Ultis notigtion difficult to infer that some ill-conditioned and worse-educated Protestant must be the perpetrator of this outrage: at least such is the general feeling here even among Protestants. But whatever truth there may be in this rumor, I must add, from my own knowledge of, and acquaintance with the Protestants here, that any is, at least, a feeling in which few of them would participate. As yet no clue has been discovered which would lead to the detection of the cowardly dastard, who availed thimself of the assassin's hour to vent his malignant spleen against a pious comperfection in silence and solitude," whose only sin is that they have irrevocably bound themselves to exlowed hand to strike at the sacred symbol of his re-

called Soupers. The town crier, Alick Thompson, of his part to the full; and with his accustomed good his his part to the full and with his accustomed good cution and the ringing of his bell, gave abundant notice to the townspeople that the imposing termony would soon take place. A goodingly Lichastened to the spot and found some gentlemen in black busy sawing the air at the stepsion a shopkeeper a goor opposite the new building, diffusing the evangelical doctrines of England to the benighted Raddies. If these pious souls would just cast but a cursory glance at the present state of England, they would be market. the present state of England, they would, I am sure; be convinced from their astuteness, and readily brought to believe that there is much more call for them there than in the sainted isle of Ering but I suppose they imagine that England is pretty well stocked with such modern lights, and that they, out of their elemency, wish to give Ireland a like supply. The spare sprinkling of Catholics visible on the occasion, fully proved that they do not wish to give an audience to these home made missionaries, who stealthily crept into the fold and only wish to devour them. They are better instructed in the wholesome doctrine of their Divine Master than even to listen to them, lest they die. It is very satisfactory to be able to state, that through the active ministration of the Rev. Mr. M'Meel, and his curates, any attempt to give his congregation the Dead Sea apples will surely prove ineffectual; and if these hollow, noisy hirelings set down nought in malice, their list of conversions (as they call all, who listen to them) will be poor indeed in this neighborhood. - Dundalk Democrat.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY .- " A Catholic Patient" writes to the Freeman, exposing the following grievanco .- Among the grievances the Catholic Constabulary have to complain of is one which any rational man will consider tyraunical and unjust; and I cannot conceive how it has escaped the vigilance of some of our enlightened corps this time past; and, as Iconsider it unjust and inconsiderate, I hope you will not deny me a few lines in your columns for the purpose of making this known to the public. First of all when any member of the force is taken ill in the county or at the depot, he is at once ordered to the convalescent ward or to Steevens's Hospital Beef is drawn for the patients on Friday as well as any other day, and that is the only allowance a Catholic gets for that day. Of course, as all your readers are aware, no Catholic would eat meat on Friday; the only remedy then is, to fast for that day, and in this hospital there are ten, Catholics to every Protestant Still the authorities care not, the protestant portion must be attended to, and get beef daily. Another most insufferable grievance is to be noted, and that is the non-attendance of the Catholic clergy in the hospital. Yet this is not their fault, but that of the authorities, who would not permit them inside the walls of the hospital. Some men have been often four months and more confined in that hospital; and, no matter how much they require to see their clergyman; he would not be allowed to visit them unless by great rounds, such as procuring a written pass, getting it signed here and there, just the same as if the minister of God could do an injury to the walls of the hospital, the English Parliamentary party. Nor shall I con- as he is sure not to interfere with persons who differ with him in religion. Now, look at the Protestant side. First of all, there is a Protestant clergyman residing in the hospital, who visits his patients daily and preaches to them in a loud tone of voice, in the presence of Catholics, who are often forced to crawl out of their beds and leave the room sooner than remain inside listening to principles, which are hurtful to their feelings. There is also a church in the hospital, where the minister preaches to the Protestant patients at five o'clock on Sunday evening. No priest no chapel, no prayers. Nothing but plenty of beef on Friday for the Catholics. I hope, with many others, that some member of Parliament will cause this mat ter to be brought to a higher tribunal than Dublin Castle. Then, and not till then, do the Catholics exnect to have this matter fully investigated, when, I am sure, the present system would be done away

THE "No POPERY" DISTURBERS. -The Cork magis trates: were engaged on Saturday investigating cacharge made against several persons for an attack on house in which the Irish Church Missionary Society were holding a controversial meeting. It appeared from the evidence that the Cutholics were invited to the meeting, and that the speakers indulged in the most offensive attacks: upon some of their dogmas, asserting that the Catholics must be much worse than asses to believe them, or words to that effect, and the magistrates gave the following decision :- We have decided to receive informations for riot and assault against Michael Canty, Henry Mca, Edward Walsh, and Cornelius Leary. At the same time we state that the language deposed to have been used at this meeting, at which Catholics were invited to be present, was of the most exciting and provoking character that could possibly be used, and that we strongly reprobate such conduct, and would most strongly advise Catholics to remain away from such places. However, no amount of provocation at such, meetings, if they attend them, can give them a right to assault or indulge in disorderly conduct. Nothing can justify such conduct. We must take information for the riot and assault."-The conduct of Scottish Catholics in this respect is worthy of the imitation of our brethren across the Channel. The walls of Edinburgh, for ex-ample, are weekly placarded with "invitations" to their gutter controversy. But Hope's flattering tale is disregarded the Catholics simply keep away, and neither martyrdoms nor conversions reward the labors of the would-be proselytisers.—En. N. T.

PARTY RIOT AND MANSLAUGHTER NEAR LURGAN. We learn from a reliable source that the coroner of the district was engaged at Lurgan on Monday inquiring into the cause of the death of a young man, which took place a day or two ago in the vicinity of that town. It appeared from what transpired at the investigation that on Thursday night last three young men, Protestants, and three Roman Catholics, met each other on their way homewards. As none of them was perfectly sober, a quarrel ensued, consequent on exasperating expressions, such as "to Hell with the Pope,"being used by both parties: Knives were drawn, and the three Catholics were stabbed. One of them (the unfortunate man on whom the inquest was held) has since died, and a second is not expected to recover. The third man was so badly hurt that he had to be brought into town on a cart, at considerable risk, owing to his precarious condition, to give evidence. After a patient investigation into all the circumstances, a verdict of manblaughter was returned against the Protestants. Two of these men are already in custody, and were removed in charge of the police; the third is still at large, but it is supposed that he will shortly be arrested, owing to the vigi-lance of the police. Mr. Rea. Belfast, prosecuted the accused, and Mr. Morris defended them. It is lament able to find that the rancorous spirit of party still manifests itself among certain classes of the community, and until the strong arm of the law is brought to bear upon them, there can be little hope of improvement. Belfast Mercury.

The Uklerman adds to the above :-

"That account is slightly inaccurate; but, such as it is, it shows how brutal is the ferocity of the Orange rabble, and how great is their thirst for blood. couple of young men travelling on the road, were sa inted by some truculent ruffians with cries of To H—Il-with the Bope. A quarrel ensued. They were attacked with knives, and one of them slain. Against the perpetrator of this awful crime—the shedding of an imoffending fellow-creature's blood—the jury have broughtlin a verdict of manslaughter ino more! Doubtless they could not help it; but the sont of serving here. To me it is delighted goodes that Doubless neys could not help ut the part of the civil administration of his country, for which whatevers the failts of the lirish race, they are the impunity which these sanguinary. Orange ruffians in the civil administration of his country, for which whatevers the failts of the lirish race, they are the impunity which these sanguinary. Orange ruffians in the civil administration of his country, for which leaves the character whatevers the failts of the line is truly fearful to contain a line is truly fearful to contain a line is truly fearful to contain and generous have contained the line is truly fearful to contain and in the civil administration of his country, for which can be used to b

et Ultre-Protestant, party in Ireland complain of atem of education, because it will not oselytising the children of Catholics supported by State funds, and at the hours in general instruction—" in season and out or pours us general instruction—"in season and out of season and out Encharist? Is not uncertainty on these points of as much importance? Well but would uncertainty be removed by letting them preach their doctrines? On the contrary, is not the "United (?) Church of England and Ireland" hopelessly divided upon them? Had they not better get a faith before they affect to teach one ? On the part of the Catholic people of Irelandaye, of its Priesthood and Episcopate-we venture (albeit without authority) to make this offer to the Protestants: That they shall proselytise as much as they please, so soon as they settle what their faith is. They have been at it for three centuries, and will be at it as long again before they agree. Meanwhile, it is at once an absurdity and impiety on their parts to presume to unsettle the faith of our children before they themselves have found one .- Northern Times. EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration has not reach-

ed its lighest ratio mark. Great numbers are still leaving this country for America and Australia. There is scarcely a day passes that we do not see or hear of batches of emigrants setting out for these distant regions. We thought that the desire for emigration had all but died away, but we were deceived. Large remittances of money are being received for the purpose of defraying the expenses of friends and relatives in this country. There is a counter tide of eturning emigrants persons who have amassed some wealth or who have fallen into an ill state of liealth; but the numbers are merely fractional compared with the outward bound movement. The great cause of the present impulse is the difficulty of getting land upon reasonable—in a word—any terms. Almost all the land of the country is let or being let only for grazing purposes. This, coupled with the absence or security for tenant industry in Ireland, forms the main cause of the yet continuing efflux of the population. Not one in a thousand has left Ireland these three years past, who could by possibility procure the means of subsistence in his own country. All know that there is hard labour and an unhealthy climate, a terrible licentiousness of society and Know Nothingism before them; but; but inexorable necessity leaves them no alternative .- Tuam Herald.

FLUX AND REFLUX OF EMIGRATION .- One of the Galway papers, noticing the continuance of the exodus from that province, speaks of a counter tide of returning emigrants, persons who have amassed some wealth; or who have fallen into a state of ill-health. The numbers, however, are said to be merely fractional as compared with the outward bound movementogy នេះប្រកិត្ត (bidist b)

THE HERO OF THE 17TH LANCERS.—Trumpeter Gleeson, of the gallant 17th Lancers, whose arrival in Cloninel we noticed in our last, and who wears the cross of the French Legion of Honour in addition to other decorations, was awarded that high distinctive badge of undoubted bravery by order of the Emperor Napoleon in consequence of the giant feat which he accomplished in the fatal and murderous light cavalry charge at Balaklava, the gallant trumpeter having slain with his own blade no fewer than seven Rus-stans in that action alone! He is a stout low-sized man, and seems proud of the not insignificant part which he played in the Eastern campaign. He may well be ranked with the long list of Irish heroes who have so nobly sustained, on the blood-stained fields of the Crimea, that high indomitable courage so in-herent to "the sons of the soil."—Clonnel Chronicle.

IRISH SOLDIERS .- The following anecdotes of Irish soldiers, in which he himself was concerned, were mentioned at the meeting for the Dublin Crimcan banquet by Colonel Browne, and received with loud cheers: - At Salamanca I served in a Welsh regiment, and one poor Irish soldier, who carried my shirt in his knapsack, had his leg broken, and when on the ground he called on the sergeant and desired him to take care of Mr. Browne's shirt, as he would want it. Now this showed the spirit of the men. "Again, at the Pyrences, I lay wounded on the ground, and when my company was driven to the rear, an Irish volunteer from the County Dublin Militia, named Carty, and two others, brought a blanket to me, and while carrying me away, Carty's arm was broken by a shot, but he at once went to the other side, and, with one arm dangling, assisted in conveying me to the rear. I had great pleasure, many years afterwards, in being instrumental in obtaining for him a good situation. I also saw the man who carried my shirt, twenty years subsequently, with a pension of eighteenpence a day, a smiling wife, and happy children."

"JUSTICE TO IRELAND."-The Nation compares the condition of Ireland with that of England ;- "The primary institution possessed by Englishmen—that without which there is no liberty or safeguard to liberty that institution without which England would not be the country it is to-day; that institution for which the Americans fought-without which they would be now a miserable colony-self government, is not enjoyed by Irishmen. Were every Irish Member in the British Parliament to deem a particular act essential to Irish interests, the English Members have the power of saying "No, it shall not be." If the English Members, or even a fair majority of them, deem any act beneficial to England, they have the power of passing it into law. An English "law, or principle of law; says that an Englishman may catch the fish that swim around the English coast; an Irish Member (Mr. M'Mahon) introduced a bill to extend a like privilege to the Irishman on his own coast; the bill was spurned by the English Parliament, and at this moment an English, Danish, Russian, or French fishing smack has the power to fish on the Irish coasts de-nied to Irishmen in Irish boats! Another law, or principle of law, in England says that though a man spend fifty years of his life in England, contributing to its wealth, though he take wife from its people and have children born to him there, the moment he happens to claim an Englishman's right, the parish aid in his hour of need, that moment send him and his children back to Ireland, if he have the misfortune to be of frish birth. The law in Ireland gives no like power; if an Englishman become destitute here, no matter how long or short his residence, here he must be relieved. We will not needlessly multiply instances. Let us pick out a few more of these interesting inventions, and examine them one by one :-We did not emancipate Ireland by halves, we did not raise her to a level above her previous condition, but still inferior to our, own; we did not throw the gales of the constitution only half open." To prove the contrary of what is here asserted is to go through the process of demonstrating an axiom. Did Emancipation, as it is called, place the Catholic Irishman in his own country on a level with the Protestant Englishman in his? Here, in Ireland, the national faith is ignored and insulted, and its members, the mass of the people, compelled at the point of the bayonet, to support a hostile church one with which they have no communion whatever. Here, in Ireland, the poor Catholic householder, who supports, with voluntary offering, his own pastor, has his furniture torn into the street, and sold by auction, to pay the minister of a faith which he repudiates. Here the church of a small minority is upheld by foreign power in haughty domination over the majority of the people. Would the English tolerate such a state of things for a moment? The gates of the constitution are not even thalf open forces, while English laws declare an Irish Catholic disqualified by his faith from holding offices in the civil administration of his country, for which the Unitarian or Presbyterian Protestant are eligi-



Control of the second

when most harren; for where they have had any Dablid Profesions; by all, who, halled no sirvidading police Surrbandura TA Total production (looking poor kyoman inamed Johannah flonnolly oak dboking poor woman; mamed Jonannas Indonesty Jona companied by her two children, applied to left Gork beach to be transmitted to London, inder the follow-ing circumstances:—She stated that she had resided in Liondon since she was nine years of age, and had married thereto Some time; since her husband that left her to zeek employment; and she im consequence was obliged to apply for relief. She accordingly sought for admission in the Shoraditch. Workhouse but the authorities having accreained that the poor woman was a native of Ireland in place of giving the temporary relief which she requested; told her that have the poor that the poo that herself and her children should, he sent to areland. She protested against being sent over that she would sooner leave the workhouse and labour for her subsistence until such time as she heard from lier husband, from whom she daily expected to receive money; but they refused to allow here to do soll and brought her before the magistrate of the Worshipstreet police-office for the purpose of obtaining a warrant for her transmittal. He however, on inquiring into the circumstances of the case, refused to grant the warrant, but, notwithstanding, her gaolers "forced" herself and her children on board the Cork steamer, having supplied them with barely sufficient to support them during the passage over. In answer to the bench the applicant stated that she had for a period of six years resided in the parish of Shoreditch without ever having removed from it. T. Dr. Elyons said that he would procure a passage for herself and children to London, and Mr. O'Callaghan, butter merchant, promised to collect a sufficient sum to provide necessaries for them on their passage over.

1 小奶 小黄

The subject of a short-passage between England or Scotland and Ireland being at present a good deal discussed in Belfast, Dr. M'Cormack of that town has suggested the idea of a submarine railway between the two countries.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA: - The Cork Constitution states that the Arctic, United States surveying ship, which had taken soundings from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Valentia, on the Irish coast, with a view to submarine telegraphic communication between the two hemispheres. is about to leave Cork immediately to continue; her sounding back to St. John's It is expected that by July next the whole cable will be laid down. Mr. Bright, the secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and Mr. Gutteres, their manager in Cork, have just returned from an Inspection of Valentia and its neighborhood, with a view of ascertaining, the best site for the terminus of the submarine cable. At present it is believed that the course the telegraph will take inland will be from Valentia by subterrancan wire to Tralee, and thence along the proposed line of railway, on poles, to Killarney; thence to the junction, and so along the rest of the line to London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHEDRAL REFORMATORY SCHOOL IN SCOTLAND .- It is proposed to creet a reformatory school at or in the neighborhood of Beauly, and to give the charge of it to lay brothers of the Cistercian Order, who are to come from the Monastery of Mount St. Bernard, in Leicestershire. That monastery has a reformatory school attached to it, and the government inspector, who visited it lately, was so pleased with the excellence of the management that he noticed it in the Times. It is conducted on the same principle as the famous reformatory at Mettray, in Belgium, on which M de Metz was lecturing in Birmingham, and which is so highly appreciated .- Inverness Courier.

The Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, and some others in the north of England, have prepared a re-monstrance to "Archbishop" Sumner on the course he has taken in reference to Archdencon Denison's

THE ARMY REDUCTION .- A circular from the Horse Guards has been issued to the infantry regiments at home and abroad, except India. The Guards are to consist of ten companies of eight hundred each Eighty-two regiments of the line are to be reduced to twelve companies, and the strength of each regiment is to be one thousand rank and file. The 12th regiment is to remain at one thousand two hundred rank and file. No change in regiments in India.

After the storm the waves continue to rise, and the agitation of the hurricane becomes, under the returning sun, gayer than the smoothest calm. So, half the zest of the present dull season is derived from fighting the wars over again at the banquet table. Towards the fall of the year, we always have some fashion in the entertainment which fills up the interval left unoccupied by our parliament; our touring, and our Christmas festivities—something to break the sameness of sporting; and this year the fashion consists in public festivals for Crimean heroes. The practice improves as it proceeds. At Sheffield, the men of the Fourth Dragoon Guards were mustered to receive a present from an enterprising person—the present consisting of a Sheffield knife for each man; and the gift was enhanced by an ovation from Mr. Roebuck, conceived in the classic vein. At Folke-stone, the inhabitants entertained a body of soldiers drawn from various regiments—some 800 in number; and here, bettering the inhospitable arrangements of the London Surrey Gardens, the hosts were represented at the table as well as the guests. Other ban-quets are to follow, including one to all the soldiers in Ireland—simultaneously, we presume, at different places. We are indulging in elaborate dinner-table crowings over Crimean glories, when our " near ally" seems to be embroiling us with our fancient ally? Spain, and our War Ministers are preparing a peace establishment more formidable than our army in the East .— Spectator.

There is great hope for England : there is a prospect of the demolition of that huge institution of hypocrisy, the Established Church, and, of course, of the still more horrible incubus which oppresses the sister. island. The leading journal is furiously agitating for a secularisation of the whole of Church property (a vast deal of which is secularised already), and making the clergy pensioners on a State board. And another, and more independent, paper, not at allo extremelin politics, but edited by gentlemen of the upper classes, writes thus :- "Things will run on from bad to worse, until the people become tired of the Established Church and its abuses, and taking the question into their own hands, will save all question of adjusting by appropriating the whole revenue of the Church, perhaps to purely educational purposes -a conclusion more to be desired than any other we are likely to arrive at." The universal cry is that the Church of England is the richest and the least efficient Church in the world the wealthiest and the worst worked. Church in the world. Such is the result of the Reformation—such the true character of the impudent Establishment which terms itself the "pure and reformed part of Christ's Church within this realm!" There is no hope for England funtil it is destroyed, for its wealth is a premium to hypocrisy and a bribe for heresy. The leading journal itself says that when a bishop offered to ordain Dissenters and Presbyteriads they came in shoals, until they found they could get larger salaries from the congregations they deluded, and then they went back. Are the clergy of the Established Church a bit better? We should like to supthe the experiment of holding out to them richer benefices in the Catholic Church. Thank God, she is too poor to be suspected of bribers. Northern Times.

been 10,393 against 8,008 in the corresponding month has be speedily and most seriously directed to the framble of the seriously directed to the seriously directe

norinas) odl vi hayarnorna bna horatzor vi Languaniam The time of repentance granted to Talinion's erring Archienceh becomba anorter, blir no angingor pentence are mannested, and we will every Denison has no intention of "revoking his wicked Denison has no intention of the volume in which is the control of the Archest four tot, which Dr. Summer is theoretically the judge), and finally to the Queen in Council, so that we are likely to have a repetition of the Gorham case. The higher school of Tractari anaptandithe imore prudenty people i amongstuthem think the Archdencon rash; but this is no new, discovery. No one has been more chivalrous than he; but time will show what his fine words and challenged are worth probably they will prove equally values. table to those of Mr. Bennett: The ultra Tractarisms object to Mr. Denison's course, as exposing still further the Anglican system. (which it must necessarily do), and giving additional authority and fresh publicity to their "Archbishop's latest denial of a Sacrament a result about which there can be as little doubthan Mr. John David Chambers, as "Catholicminded" barrister of Lincoln's-Inn, and the author of several Catholic translations, &c., (we believe of the book of Rosaries), writes to the Guaritan to inquire "when Churchmen will awake to the magnitude of the crisis?". Their apathy is instructive, but it is what was prophesied by Catholic writers during the discussions on the Gorham case. An eminent, writer prophesied the death of the "doctrinal sense" in the Establishment; and the realisation of his prediction is sufficiently proved by the paucity of pamphlets, and the silence even of the redoubtable Philipotts on the present occasion. We have heard of but one pamphlet properly so called ("A letter to Dr. Sum-ner"); for the publications of Dr. Pusey ("The Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist from the Fathers") and of the venerable defendant are thick octavo volumes, the price of the latter being ten shillings; and who will buy or read them that requires to be convinced of the truth of his opinions? What a contrast is this to the flood of pamphlets, and the energetic (but abortive and valueless) "protests" which marked the Gorham decision! It has been suggested, indeed, that "declarations of the doctrine impugned" be put forth; but Mr. Keble (who adores the Sagrament which his Archbishop regards as mere bread) writes to the Guardian deprecating any "gathering of signatures" at present, though he seems to acknowledge (so far as we can penetrate the obscurity of his epistle) the great importance of the occa-sion. The Protestant Archbishop has succeeded in marking his administration at all events. Baptism has been formally declared an "open question:" ordination tossed to the winds, in the name of his Suffragans as well as himself and of the Clergy generally; and now the Eucharist is pronounced the mere sign of an absent Saviour!

A NEW RELIGIOUS, SECT .- A fashionable lady, who is more conversant with matters appertaining to the gaieties of high life than with those which relate to theological beliefs, was lately deploring the number of religious sects which exist, and was especially distressed at the idea that the number was still increasing. Among the new sects, she added, which had recently saring up, there were two to which she particularly objected, namely, "The Plymouth Brethren," and "The Yarmouth Bloaters." - Weekly Register.

THE POISON TRADE .- We (Weekly Telegraph) have

on various occasions dwelt on the vast extent and

magnitude of crime in England; but we have neces-

sarily thrown these particulars together in an aggregate form, detail classification being not only beyond our reach also. A letter has, however, appeared in the Times, from Mr. Walter Wilson, of Birmingham, giving specific data of a most painful and alarming nature, on the enormous amount of deaths known to have been occasioned by poisoning not in the United Kingdom, but in England alone. On looking into these details, we find that, from 1831 to 1851, the number of persons engaged in selling drugs increased from 5,835 to 15,643, including 298 women, and 3,-644 drug venders under twenty years of age. A large proportion of these professional quieters were hawkers of arsenic and other deadly potions amongst the po-pulation of the rural districts. So much for the acknowledged and indisputable facts; but what data can be obtained regarding the incalculable numbers that, under the existing state of the law, must have been hurried to a premature and undiscovered death by these reckless empiries? There is moreover; a fatal facility about this mode of despatching individuals who may be in the way-a noiseless "shuffling off of the mortal coil" that renders the deed in many respects far safer and less loathsome than other and venient impediments to the attainment of their objects. Now, it is difficult to conceive, a more perilous state of things than this. Where are men to look for safety from a monster so insidious? It lurks everywhere—in the court, the camp, the cottage, and the lordly mansion. The impunity with which tradershin these deadly drugs have so long carried on their guilty traffic has spread the evils to an extent which it is fearful to imagine possible, yet nothing, or next to nothing, has been done to check, much less to put an end to a practice that may, in the end be come an incurable evil. The receiver of stolen goods is very properly sentenced to as severe a punishment as the thief; the law taking it for granted that if there were no one to purchase the fruits of theft, there would neither be inducement nor advantage to the thief in following his precarious calling! Following up the analogy by a parity of reasoning, we ask whether the horrible murders which are, probably, perpetrated every hour by poison, could be committed poison vender knew that his punishment; on detection, would exceed that inflicted on the wretch who administered it. To cite the more immediate instances, could Palmer, Dove, and the others recently convicted of this horrible crime, have accomplished their fiendish purpose, if due restrictions had been imposed on the dealers in such diabolical means of destroying human life? It may be impossible; nay, we know it would be impossible in some instances to prevent the determined poisoner from carrying out his intention, but this is no argument exculpatory of remissness of legislation; for though there is no species of crime which legislation can altogether erndicate, yet our penal code is not, on that account, to sink into abeyance; nor is Parliament; on such grounds, to say that further penal enactments are incalled for and useless. The difficulty of framing law of a sufficiently repressive and stringent character may be exceedingly great, but the necessity of fram-ing it is greater still. That such an absolute necessity exists no one who peruses Mr. Wilson's statements will venture to deny; and unless something be done at once, the panic will spread through every portion of the English community, and suspicion of their nearest and dearest ties will render the intercourse of families and friends a continual misery. Every ailment, every complaint incident; to the human frame will be attributed to the effects of deleterious drug-ging, administered either accidentally or by design. The aliment which should contribute to men's strength and support must by degrees be taken with so much dread and trepidation that it will at lengthcease to subserve the ends for which it is taken, and society at large will be as it were unhinged by a feeling of uncontrollable distrust. Hitherto the practice has been more general in the middle and upper classes than in the lower, but if the immunity from condign punishment continue much longer the evil will undoubtedly spread to an extent horrible to anticinote amongst the lower classes. Looking at the awful amount of crimes the most helpous amongst the lower classes in England, the deplorable absence of all religious and moral restraints upon the masses... and the ease with which poisoning could be carried on through the agency of dependants and domestics of every kind, the attention of the legislature should

A great battle is being waged in the newspapers on the comparative morality of the Scotch and English Lie Scotch are convinced that they beat the English hollow. There are two great points. The English beat their wives which the Scotch do not. The Spotchiget often, blin, for with whiskey, which the English do not. Is it a perfect equation? Is it better to drill whiskey or to beat wives?

"A fact worth" noticing "occurs in connection with Braeman, gathering our When the Queen first went to Balmoral, the gathering was a great gathering of the clans in their barbaric warlike garb. The thing was patronised by royalty in the idea that it fostered the Highland spirit of chivalry. Not a whit. War came men were wanted; the gallant kilted fellows were called ; but they did onot answer. They preferred killing herrings on the sea coast to killing Russians at Inkerman. The unreal mockery of the Braemar gathering has collapsed; and this year the only clan represented was the faithful Farquharsons.

A correspondent in a London journal, whether in ignorance or impudence, reproaches the Highlanders for not having gone in greater numbers to the war in the Crimes. Why, does not the blockhead know that the Highlanders are extirpated? That as a race, they no longer exist in Scotland! That they have been expatriated under the auspices of the House of Stafford? As Mr. M. Leod says-"If her Majesty wants soldiers, she must ask her Mistress of the Robes for them." She will never get them from the Highlands again. Half the men now in the Highland regiments are Irishmen .- Scotch Paper.

The members of the Sunday National League who are seeking to obtain the opening of the public museums, libraries, and gardens on Sunday in London and throughout the three kingdoms, had a meeting the other day, when the necessity for innocent recreation and instruction on the Sabbath was ably advocated by the President, Sir Joshua Walmsley There is so much excellent reasoning in what fell from Sir Joshua on this occasion that we cannot resist quoting the following :- " So far from wishing to weaken the cause of religion and morality, they were most anxious to strengthen and preserve it, and they were also desirous that all their actions should be tested by the Word to which all denominations of Christians referred. They maintained that innocent recreation on the Sunday was not only compatible, but was in accordance with Scripture, and they courted, any discussion which was calculated to elicit the truth. At the same time they eschewed all interference with the religious opinions of others. For his own part he believed that innocent recreation on the Sunday afternoon was not only calculated to sustain and strengthen, but also to foster and advance those social efforts, without which there would be little, true piety. Of all men the working man was most interested in maintaining the integrity of the Sabbath, for it was to him a day of joy, consolation, and comfort. He regarded it as the great bulwark against incessant toil, and all that he claimed was that it should be as free to the poor as to the rich. He simply sought justice and charity, and while desiring to do his own work in his own way, he refused to be coerced into the opinions of others. In his (Sir J. Walmsley's) opinion, the only effectual mode of improving and advancing the interests of the working classes was by sympathy, by kindness, and by the force of good example; but coercion had and ever would fail in attaining those objects. They might close the parks and shut up the public institutions, but by doing so they would open the public house, and keep the people in ignorance. might surround the working man with pains and penalties, but such a course, instead of making him wiser, better, and happier, would only introduce and sanction an organised hypocrisy."-European Times.

A PROTESTANT INQUIRER. The ever-inquiring Herman Heintetter has once more made his appearance in the advertising columns of the papers, seeking for spiritual knowledge in connection with "the authority for the non-observance of the Seventh Day." The main body of the advertisement is dated "1st Sabbath of 1852;" then comes this postscript, dated September 1, 1856:—"Again, for the One Million Three, Hundred Thousandth time, I inquire, 'Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt-offerings and sa-orifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord?" It is surely time to give up inquiry, if no answer is granted to so many iterations of the same question. Mr. Heinfetter comes to this conclusion :- "It appears that there is no authority for the non-observance of the Seventh Day, above dogmatic teaching; or, the servance of the Seventh Day is not preached by St. Paul and where is it preached by him? we are not cursed by the apostle, if we so preach, even though we claim to have powers equal to the 'Angels of Heaven.' See Galatians, 1-8."—Northern Times.

INFANTIGIDE IN LIVERPOOL -Yesterday Mr. Curry the borough coroner, held an inquest over the body of a male child found on the waste ground near Ber keley-street. Henry Whitaker said :- I am in the employ of Mr. Rose. On Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, I found the dead body of a male child on the waste ground near Berkeley-street. It was wrapped in an old white table cloth. I called a police-constable, and he took the body away!" William Nixon policeman, deposed to removing the body to the dead house. George Kemp being sworn, said-I am a surgeon. I have made a post mortem examination of the body of a full-grown male child, now in the deadhouse, and find it was born alive. The cause of death was: suffocation, in my opinion, from the face and mouth being compressed upon the chest from vio-lence. Verdict, "wilful murder against some per-son unknown." In connection with this case, the Coroner remarked that there were, he believed, three hundred cases of infanticide in Liverpool every year and he had made up his mind to detect the guilty He thought he had partially succeeded in that effort He had reason to believe that formerly, in many cases where the child had been destroyed, it had been buried in St Martin's Cemetery, on the presentation of a certificate from a midwife, perhaps connected with the lay-ing-in-charity, and which he generally admitted when t came before him; but when he found that some of the midwives for a quart of ale would sign these certificates, he determined to put a stop to it, and sent word down to the clergyman of St. Martin's that no child brought to be buried under a certificate from one of these midwives should be interred. He tried to ascertain, too, what was the object for so making away with these infants, and he found that, whereas the fee for burying a still-born child was is 6d for an infant that had lived it was 8s 6d. The result of his communication with the clergyman was that, on the Monday, following, a case before him in which a child was sought to be buried on a certificate from one of these midwives, which said, "I sartify," and not an-other word in it was correctly spelled. He sent down a surgeon to make a post mortem examination, and it was found that that child, instead of being a still-born one, was four months old, and had died from a narcotic poison. Its parents were idiots—all the family were idiots, except the grandmother, and she said the child was always squalling, so she gave it some of Godfrey's cordial. Having now put a stop to the means for the disposal of the bodies, what did murderers, of their offspring do? They could not keep the bodies in the house, therefore they threw them into the canal, or into the river, or on waste ground secretly, in which case they would not be very likely to be detected [Vernon White and Hugh M Neille, are so deeply occupied in evoking fanaticism against Catholics, and trying to convert the Christian Irish who love their offspring, that they cannot be expected to undertake a mission to the godless The total number of persons who have left Liver of crery kind, the attention of the legislature should over the daily lies of their own town. It is horrifying to glance pool for all foreign ports during the past month has be speedily and most seriously directed to the fram over the daily lies of inquests in England. Where of 1855 and 1 the corresponding month ing of an enactment that would arrest the progress will it end what does it notion I are of 1855 and 1 the corresponding month.

blusphemy of a parody of religion! Every anoth and then some wictim of debauchery dushes from it frantio, and, commits suicide in despair. There was a case of the kind last week, the second within a short time. A poor woman who had been ruined made her escape to be confined, and in her remorse, hung her self. The detestable establishment of vice has been in existence for years. Its iniquities are notorious They, have been elicited into Chancery suit. They have been published in the newspapers. Every now and then an escape and a suicide occurs to proclaim the existence of this foul focus of corruption, which is festering in the very heart of England. Now no is festering in the very heart of England. inquiry bas been instituted. Indeed no inquest as yot has been held on the suicide. Certainly no steps have been taken for the suppression of the moral pest. And this is the country in which people pretend, from zeal for liberty or party, a desire for inquiry into convents! There are dens of vice like that described, only not with such appalling and blasphemous professions of religion, in every city of England and Scotland. The law nominally gives a power to suppress them. The power is never exerted. The zeal of Protestantism is directed against the pious retreats of religious men and women! Oh, the hypocrisy of bigotry!-Northern Times.

WOMEN FLOGGING IN ENGLAND .- "Dred, a Tale of Marylebone Workhouse," is the title of a hawking publication, which contains a picture of poor girls under the lash, and in the old fashioned but instructive style. It cannot be doubted it will be sold among the humbler classes of people in thousands of copies. The story is introduced by an allusion to the applause lavished upon the brutal savages in the employ of Barcley and Perkins, the brewers, who inhumanly treated and flogged an inoffensive aged man (Marshal Haynau), upon the base suspicion that he had been concerned in the flogging of a woman (a spy and thief) during the Austrian war, and which suspicion was afterwards proved to be groundless. The following is a portion of the introductory sentence :- "It must excite a deep feeling of indignation that in England-in the richest parish in the kingdom-English women have writhed under the lash; and women who were poor and friendless, and compelled to take shelter in one of those dread abodes (a Union house) have been brutally and cruelly flogged by English miscreants in human shape. And at the inquiry miscreants of a higher were found who endeavored to screen the cowardly women floggers, and blacken the characters of the poor and friendless victims of the Union lash. Had this cruelty been inflicted on female niggers in the Southern States of North America, Exeter Hall would have been in commotion, and 'vials of wrath' would have been poured on the head of Brother Jonathan; and it is possible Mrs. Beecher Stowe instead of bringing out 'Dred,' would have raised a storm of indignation against the miscreant and cowardly floggers of Mary, Sophia, and Elizabeth. Where, we ask, is the Earl of Shaftesbury, and that class of men who were so eloquent when relating to a sobbing audience the flogging of black women? Alas! alas! for the poor victims of Marylebone Workhouse, they are cursed with white skins. Exeter Hall has no tears for them. Little Spurgeon will not come out' on their behalf. It would be a fine subject for the pulpit. Spurgeon 'improved the subject' of William Palmer, why not have a 'go in' at the miscreant Marylebone woman-floggers? It would do him an immortal honor; and we are told the women are 'running mad' after Spurgeon, therefore one would think the subject would at least please them.

THE MONSTER WITHOUT A TESTIMONIAL!-A witness had given his evidence with great clearness and credit, and his testimony seemed unassailable; when up rose the barrister on the other side, to crossexamine :- Counsel; You have served the office of churchwarden, I believe, Mr. Wilson?-Witness: I have.-Counsel: You were so many years in office, were you not, that the parishoners got to call you in joke the permanent churchwarden?—Witness: They did.—Counsel: When you retired from office, were you presented with a testimonial?—Witness: I was not .- Counsel: You have been overseer and gunrdian of the poor—was anything ever presented to you in these capacities?—Witness: Never.—Counsel: You were once mayor, and no end of years a councillor?—Witness:—Yes, Sir.—Counsel: You would surely get a piece of plate—a salver or a snuff-box-for your municipal services?-Witness: Not so much as a toothpick or a tobacco-stopper, but a great deal of abuse. - Counsel : You have officiated Witness: None .- Counsel: Then his lordship and the jury are to understand, Mr. Wilson, that you have served the offices of mayor, councillor, churchwarden, poor-law guardian, overseer of the poor, and nobody knows what besides, and your name has never appeared in the Littlelown Trumpet or the Switchingham Highflyer, let alone the Gateshead Observer, in connection with the presentation of an epergue or a teapot, or even a pencil-case or a penwiper?-Witness; It is so .- Counsel: You may go down, Mr. Wilson. His lordship and the jury will draw their own inferences, and will treat your testimony accordingly .- Gateshead Observer.

UNITED STATES. ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRENCH REVOLUTION .- The French Republicans of New York celebrated the anniversary of the Revolution of 1792, at their rooms, Hester St., on the 22nd. The assembly was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Ribot. Good news, said be, has been received from France. We should keep up our hopes. The tyrant is sick, is crazy, and has nearly ended his career. Neither the waters at Plomberes, or Biaritz, nor his police, can save him. Therefore, let us be ready to depart to go and form the United States of Europe. While Mr. Ribot was speaking, Mr. Maimilien Eaugenschwarz came in, and with considerable excitement and carnestness announced that the Turners, who have always been found pro-minent among the soldiers of liberty, were below, and wished to enter and express their sympathy for the movement and celebration. They entered in good order, and after addressing the Chair with some complimentary words, expressing their devotion to the principles of freedom, they defiled before the chair, bowing as they passed, and shouting-" Vive la Republique Universelle." Very exciting speeches were made by several citizens. Mr. Suirean said that a friend just arrived from France, declared that in every town and village they were talking about a revolution, and were ready for one. The meeting closed by singing the "Marseillaise."

Fred. Douglas, the negro, has been nominated by his party for Secretary of State for New York. The Tribune suggests another position for him. It says: With respect to ability; a better nomination could hardly be desired; but yet we confess that we should regret to see Mr. Douglas elected. His proper place is not a member: of the State administration. at Albany, but as a Member of Congress at Washington. We trust, then, that the friends of Mr. Douglas will not persist in urging his election to the office for which he is now nominated, but make every preparation to return him to Congress in the very first va-

HAVING AN EXE TO BUSINESS .- The Christian Intelligencer (Reformed Dutch) informs us that -" In the discourse preached before the Associated Alumni of Harvard College, by the Rev. Dr. Peabody, he is reemployment additional to their ministerial services. by which they can earn money, and thus render them-selves, in a measure, independent of pecuniary sup-

the " elect" or denounce the misdeeds of the sinners whose "hired man" he is. It is for this reason that, instead of warring against the evil of sin, the preacher must be always playing upon the one string about ing and slandering the Catholic Church, in which he is sure to have all his hearers with him. It would be very useful too, when the preacher wishes to turn the pulpit into a political rostrum for, if his hearers differ from him, he can fall back on his coblers last again! It would be well for society if all the ranters to which Protestantism gave birth would take the advice of the poet by not going beyond their last."

AN EDITOR HUNG'IN KANSAS. The Evanswille (Ind.) Journal says :- "We learn by a gentleman just come from Green Oaque, Putnam country that Alfred Pa-trick, Esq., formerly editor of the Putnam County Banner, was hung in Leavenworth by the border ruffians a short time since.

SPIRITED.—Gov. Grimes of Iowa has sent an official communication to President Pierce, asking that protection may be extended to the citizens of Iowa settling in Kansas, and intimating that, if it is not afforded, it may become the duty of the State to interpose on behalf of its people.

In Texas a Negro conspiracy has just been discovered, from which it appears that an insurrection was contemplated, and a massacre of white men equalling in atrocity the dark deed of St. Domingo. The night for the rising and the slaughter was fixed. But fortunately a clue was obtained to the pict, and the citizens of Columbus assembled and appointed a committee to investigate this black affair. From Texas papers we copy the result, as follows :--

The committee entered upon their duties, and in a short time they were in full possession of the facts of a well organized and systematized plan for the murder of our entire white population, with the exception of the young ladies who were to be taken captives and made the wives of the diabolical murderers of their parents and friends. The committee found in their possession a number of pistols, bowie knives, guns and ammunition. Their passwords of organization were adopted, and their motto, "leave not a shadow behind." Last Saturday, 6th ult., was the time agreed upon for the execution of their damning designs. At a late hour at night all were to make one simultaneous, desperate effort with from two to ten apportioned to nearly every house in the country, kill all the whites, save the above exception, plunder their homes, take their horses and arms, and fight their way on to a "Free State" (Mexico.) -- Galvesion News.

It is ascertained that a secret combination had been found, embracing most of the negroes of the county, for the purpose not of fleeing to Mexico, but of murdering the inhabitants, men, women, and children promiscuously. To carry their hellish purposes, they had organised into companies of various sizes, had adopted secret signs and pass-words, sworn never to divulge the plot under the penalty of death, and had elected captains and subordinate officers to command the respective companies. They had provided themselves with some fire-arms and home-made bowie knives, and had appointed the time for a simultaneous movement. Some two hundred, we learn, have been severely punished under the lash, and several are now in jail awaiting the more serious punishment of death which is to be inflicted to-day. One of the principal instigators of the movement is a free negro or one who had been permitted to control his own time as a free man.—True Issue. IDOLATRY INAUGURATED IN THE CITY OF SAN FRAN-

ousco.—The inauguration of idolatrous services in this city has attracted much notice and produced no little sensation. The name of the deity, whose worship has been here introduced, is not Josh, as reported by some of the papers, nor Shangti, which is the name denoting "Supreme Ruler," by which the mis-sionaries in China have rendered the Word of God-We have learned from an educated Chinaman, that the deity whose worship has been here introduced is Kwanti, the patron delty of the present dynasty in China, and of the Imperialist Army. In the Oriental of June 2, 1855, we find a full description of this deity. Instead of worshipping the Chinese Jupiter, the nation has resorted to the protection of another deity. Kwanti, was a distinguished warrior of the Han dynasty, about the commencement of the Christian era. His fidelity and friendship to the Emperor in whose service he was engaged were remarkable.-He perished in captivity at the age of 42. After death he was deified, on account of his wonderful virtues. He was selected as the patron god of the as honorary secretary of a thief-club, been judge of a present Manchu dynasty; and wonderful delivermore violent methods of ridding the selfsh, the saledict of a Living infallible Head. May Almighty flower show, and collected the income-tax—did none ances and victories are ascribed to him. It is said the ambitious of troublesome and incon—God grant us to consider. Whether if the non-ob—of these public services bring you a testimonial?—that when the city Kiveilin was attacked, after incense and prayer had been offered in the temple, of Kwanti, twenty-five pieces of cannon were found hebind the pagods, and also whenever the rebels pressed too close upon the city, they saw a red light shining above it and a giant horseman brandishing a sword. Also, when a night attack was made by water, the same horseman was seen on the surface of the waters, armed with a brilliant cuirass, and encouraging the imperialist troops. At the same time a violent wind arose which stopped the pro-gress of the invading party. The god Kwanti again appeared visibly when the rebels were benten down before the town. In consideration of these and other miraculous interferences, during the present war the Emperor has decreed that the god Kwanti shall receive new honors and new titles. He is. henceforth, to be worshipped with the same honors that are paid to the highest deities. A new order has been established; entitled the "Order of Performers," to pay the worship to the idol at the "Spring and Autumn Sacrifices." We learn from the Rev. Mr. Shuck, Missionary, among the Chinese at Sacramento, that the recent festival in this city, is not one of the established observances, but an occasional" one, such as is common in China.-From the choice of this god to worship here, it is plain that the Chinese of the company introducing this worship sympathize with the Imperialists. It is well-known that the Chinese are, in this State, organized into companies, with their buildings and agencies. The Sze-Yup company embraces, in the State, about ten thousand members. They constructed their buildings on Pine street, in 1854, but have delayed the present rites in order to obtain furniture, and we presume also permission to worship; for the number of the "Order of Performers" are required to pay a sum equivalent to seventy-four dollars to entitle them to perform the ceremonies. In entering the building on Pine street, we found a simple front with a tablet containing the name of the company, and the date of the erection of the building, which was put up by voluntary subscriptions. Going on through irregular brick passages to the rear of the building, we found another building fronting the bay, which is of beautiful style and dimensions.—
The lower room is for reception containing ranges of seats and a few tables, the furniture being of the richest kind. Above is the temple. In the back part of a room about 20 by 40 feet, is an alcove containing the idol, a Chinese figure, of a tawny color, with elaborate and glossy beard, and of full size.

The right hand of the idol is raised, as if for speaking. The body and limbs are gaudily ornamented with gilded carving and a mosaic of small mirrors.

The alcove and the altar, or the table in front, are ornamented with carvings of figures and groups not known in our classics. On either side of the idol and around the walls, as well as suspended from the ceiling, are painted boards and silk-covered frames, containing inscriptions said to be taken from the Harvard College, by: the Rev. Dr. Peabody, he is re-writings of Confucius. The worship, which we did ported to have suggested and urged that clergymen, not witness, is said to have consisted of music, the pastors of churches, should take to themselves some burning of incense, the spreading out of greasted pigs, and dishes of fruit and tea upon tables, before the image, and various inflections and rites by the "Performers," who were robed in long dresses!-

ESTRIPATION VALUEDES VERSIONIC CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL DE LA CONTROL DE

Bill of too make the collection of the collectio Montreal, December 14, 854 1 1 10 10 10 10 10

The True Tanta and the Courses

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1856.

awel ich stat veys of the week. From the tone of the last advices, it would al most seem as if the European Powers were sagain drifting, slowly but inevitably, into another by the French government to the King of Naples and but faint hopes are entertained that it will prove successful clowe read, therefore, without surprise, that France, and England are about to assume a more positive attitude, and that a -combined squadron is on its way to the Gulf of Naples to terrify the King into compliance with Ithe demands of the Allies. In the meantime it is pretty clear that the Anglo-French alliance is in -a very precarious condition. The press on both sides of the Channel, indulges in mutual recrimimations; and if we may judge, by the tone of the semi-official organs of the French government, the alliance is not looked upon with a very favorable eye, by either the rulers, or the people of that country. The Times correspondent writing from Paris under date the 21st ult., mentions the arrest of a large number of persons on account of the lately discovered plot against the life of the Emperor. From Spain we learn that the Queen had prevailed on O'Donnell not to reaffirm the decree for robbing the Church of oher property. The land of the

The latest accounts of the harvest in the British Isles are very favorable; and the Irish papers represent the first reports of the ravages of the potato disease as having been much exaggerated.

HAVING disposed of the Journal de Quebec's plea of "injustice" against the Bill introduced by "Mr. Bowes with the view of relieving supporters of Catholic schools from the burden of contributing to the building of Protestant school-housesand having shown that the School Act of Lower Canada of 1849, so far from exacting the residence of 20 children of school age in every school district; expressly authorises the granting of the School allowance to every school, in the district whereof the number of resident children of schoolage amounts to 15, without even insisting upon their attendance at school-we propose to bring to an end this painful controversy with our Quebec cotemporary, by briefly replying to his other objections against the complaints made by the Catholic Bishops of Upper Canada, and reiterated in the TRUE WITNESS, against the Upper Canada School laws.

The Journal of the 25th ult., cites the 18th sect. of the Act of 1849, by way of convicting us of error in our statement that, one cause of the greater prosperity of Separate Schools in this, than in the other, section of the Province, was to be found in the more liberal provisions of the Lower Canada School laws; which authorise the Trustees of Separate Schools to receive out of the general or local school funds, a sum propor-'tionate-not to the number of children attending their schools—but "to the dissentient population they represented."-9th Vict., c. XXVII. Sect. 26.

Now it is true that the 18th Sect. of the subsequent Act, 12th Vict., provides that the apportionment of the said funds shall be in proportion to the number of children attending school; and thus by means of a gentle suppression of the truth, or of a part of the truth—the Journal flatters himself that he has convicted the True Witness of a gross misrepresentation. .With a very few words however we will turn the tables upon our very unscrupulous opponent.

The Act of 1846, as we have shown, provided that the funds should be apportioned in proportion to the numbers of the dissentient population represented by the Trustees of Separate Schools-"thus making residence, and not school attendance the condition of sharing in the said funds. The 18th Sect. of the Act of 1849 does not rescind this movision; but merely provides that, whenever the Trustees of Separate Schools in Lower Canada " shall not be satisfied with the arrangements, antecedently made" by the Commissioners of the common schools relative to the recovery and the distribution of the assessment," they may"-(not they must)-by means of a declaration in writing to that effect, addressed to the President of the School Commissioners, acquire the right-of collecting and recovering for themselves the assessment levied on the dissentient inhabitants-of obtaining copies of the assessment lists—and to institute legal proceedings necessary for the reco--very of all sums due to them. "Then under these

portionate to the number of children attending such schools will but as the shove cited 18th Sect missive, litrisiclear that the Litristees of separat schools might subsequent to the passing of that some are in the Act of the Act of they so pleased; continue, to 5,00 onstitute themselves in accordance with the terms of the Act of 1846; in which case they, would still be entitled to receive from out of the general or local school fund, a sum proportionate to the dissentient population whom they represented Now it is a notorious fact that many of the Trustees of dissentient schools did not avail themselves of othe permission not obligation to constitute themselves in the manner indicated by the Actiof 1849 and consequently continued, even after the passing of the Act of 1849, to receive for the support of their schools a share of the school funds, not in the proportion to the numbers of children attending their schools only, but, of the resident dissentient population by them represented. The TRUE WITNESS was therefore strictly correct in stating in its issue of the 5th ult.; that the Trustees for the Profestant minority in Lowe Canada were entitled to their share of the government grant, in proportion to the humbers of children of school age belonging to the dissentient inhabitants whom they represented, without reference to school attendance. The Journal of the 25th ulf., in quoting the 18th Seut of Act of 1849, took good care to suppress the fact that its provisions were not obligatory; and that therefore, if the Trustees of Separate Schools in Lower Canada so pleased, they might, and did, still continue to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of 1846. Herein the Journal acted very dishonestly; because a suppression of the truth is, morally, as bad as the assertion of that which is o on conservation of an or signification of the conservation of th

Having disposed of the Journal's charge of misrepresentation against the TRUE WITNESS, we will pass in review his other apologies' for the treachery of his patrons during the last session. But first we must notice, in order to contradict, an infamous libel by him urged against the Catholies of Upper Canada. a. There are two social causes"-he says-" which impede the progress of separate schools in Upper Canada; the TRUE WITNESS has suspected them both. The first is the indifference (le desir peu prononce) of the Catholic population of Upper Canada as to se parate schools; the other the antipathy of the Protestant majority to such schools."

The second of these two causes the TRUE WITKESS does indeed acknowledge, and he indicated it in his issue of the 29th of August; but the first - the indifference "of the Catholics themselves"-we noticed, only to deny its existence; instancing the incessant agitation kept up by the Catholics of Upper Canada on the subect, and their numerous petitions to the Legislature, as sufficient proof that, if their separate schools did not flourish, it was not because they the Catholic minority, were "indifferent," and because their desire for such schools had been but faintly expressed. The Journal de Quebec s guilty therefore, not of wilfully misrepresenting us—which is but a trifle—but of a gross calumny against the honesty and Catholicity of his Irish fellow-citizens of Upper Canada. But this is not wonderful; for the Journal, and its prompters, never miss an opportunity to sneer? at, and malign Irish Catholics—a fact which we trust the latter will bear in mind, when M. Cauchon, or any of his ministerial colleagues, present themselves before them.

We take therefore this opportunity of emphatically repudiating in the name of the Irish (Catholics of Upper Canada, the charge of " indifference to separate schools" so impudently and falsely brought against them by the miserable hirelings of a corrupt ministry; who would pretend to find in that mendacious accusation an excuse for their own treachery and injustice. They would persuade us that, "like the eels" the Catholics of Upper Canada are not only " indifferent" to being flayed alive; but that they are so. long used to it, that they rather like it; that it is if anything, a source of gratification to them to be fleeced by their Protestants neighbors, and unjustly taxed for the support of "mixed schools," of which they cannot make any use.-The Journal knows that those schools have been formally condemned by the Church: that no true Catholic can permit his children to attend them ; nay, that, rather than allow a son of his to attend one of these schools of pestilence, these bot beds of vice and infidelity, the really affectionate Catholic parent would prefer to follow him, his first born, his well beloved, to the grave. The Journal knows, that were a Catholic to send his child to one of these condemned schools, he would thereby expose himself to the same spiritual censures as those that have been lately launched against some of his friends whose devotion to the Church and "notre sainte religion," he is. never weary of parading before us. And knowing this, knowing too that Irish Catholics are not the miserable renegades that he would represent them to be that here as in their father land, they

that they have no great objection to schools a forether condemned by the Churche and which there fore they cannot allow their children to attend without being guilty of mortal sind Does then the Journal athink that all men are like himself inlandral the gathering was a great gathering of the in l'Again the Journal pretends that, as the difficulties with which separate schools have to contend are social and not owing to any defect in legislation, legislation can do nothing to remove theming Thistwe deny a It is the law, in the first place, that gives to Protestants that power over Catholics, which the former so grossly abuse; i is the law which places it in the power of a Protestant Chief Superintendent to impede the progress of Catholic separate schools, by defrauding them of even that miserable pittance to which they are legally entitled. The effects of this well understood and regularly practised system of opposition to our schools, are well illustrated by a correspondent of the Toronto Mirror, writing from Barrie under date the 8th ultra It would seem that the Separate school of that district has had, according to its certified Report to the Education Department, an average attendance of inwards of 32 children; and that in consequence the share of the legislative school grant to which it was legally entitled was £7 2s. The sum actually awarded to the school by the honest impartial Protestant administrators of the law, was nine dollars, and a half! The Catholics of Parrie, would not allow themselves to be thus cheated, without a struggle; the result of which has been, that they have, after long delays, and with much trouble, compelled the Education Department, with its zealous Methodist Chief Superintendent; to hand over to them the full amount which they originally claimed. Detected in their meditated rascality, the authorities of the "Education Department" pretend it was " a mistake ;" but we tell the Journal, that, as these "mistakes" arise from a vicious legislation, which gives to Protestants the distribution of the funds destined to aliment Catholic schools, so also, it is the duty of the Legislature to put it beyond the power of Protestant Chief Superintendents to make such "mistakes" for the future. When a London pickpocket "mistakes" his neighbor's purse for his own, he is summarily dealt with. So would it be with the heads of our Education Department, if there were honesty in either our legislative or our executive departments. The above instance of Protestant dishonesty is also an excellent practical commentary upon the absurd dictum of the Journal de Quebec, that," in the distribution of the school funds, the Catholics of Upper Canada are better treated than are the Protestants of Lower Canada." Can the Journal de Quebec cite an instance in which it has been attempted to cheat the latter by a "mistake," of course out of two thirds of the sum legally due to them? The second of the second sections Here then is the chief cause of the languish-

ng state of our Catholic schools in the Upper Province. The law indeed may award to them the same privileges as it does to Non-Catholic schools-(though we do not admit that it does even this); but so long as the execution of these laws is committed to our enemies, and the distribution of our school funds is entrusted to evangelical men who have no scruples about making mistakes" such as that exposed by the Mirror's Barrie correspondent—so long it is in vain to expect that our schools shall flourish or that we should cease to ask from the Legislature an effectual protection against the hostility of those to whom an ill-conceived system of legislation has given the power to "make such mistakes."

The Journal is in error also, grievously in error, when he states that it is entirely owing to their opposition to Mr. Bowes Bill, that the present Ministry have become so generally odious to Irish Catholics—to all in fact whom the former have not bought up, by place, or promises of place. As the Journal de Quebec has made this bold assertion, we will endeavor to enlighten him upon the cause of the hostility of the TRUE

"We oppose them—the Ministry—then." because we believe them to be composed, for the most part, of men without faith without honor destitute of any principle except an ardent love of place and money—unworthy therefore of the confidence of any Irish Catholic; and as, altogether, the most venal, corrupt, and thoroughly contemptible set, to whom the administration of the affairs of a large community were ever

ntrusted. We believe them for instance to be "without honor, faith or principle," because—though calling themselves Catholics—and knowing that the amendments appended by Mr. Drummond to his "General Corporations Bill" were unnecessary, unjust, and conceived in a spirit of hatred towards the Catholic Church-they voted for the said amendments; and thereby endorsed all the worst calumnies, of the worst enemies of our holy religion-" notre sainte religion"-respecting the rapacity of our clergy, and the dishonest artifices of our Religious, to obtain lands and money from the sick, and dying.

We believe them to be unworthy the confidence of any Irish Catholic, because they as the responsible advisers of the Governor unadvised His Excellency or without a protest, perare sincerely attached to their Church, and show mitted him to receive publicly and officially a

that attachment; not by professions "Colorgie" ly fostered and encouraged by the Cauchon-like also down as and his ministerial strends "Lement administration alone. This is an insult Lemieur administration alone. Thus is an insult which no Trish, Catbolic should ever storget, or Forgive at a collider of revoking hisviging Here then are reasons, ample enough, for the storm of indignation which has burst upon the heads of the present Ministry. The school question is one, and but one only, of the instances in which they have justly merited that storm and we trust that; if the Journal again writes upon the subject, he will be so good as to state the reasons, why the TRUE WITNESS has felt itself compelled, as a Catholic journal, to join with the Toronto Mirror in denouncing them and their venal supporters. One other favor would we ask of the Journal. Will he answer us the following questions. Did not the Journal cry out against Mr. Drummond's amendment's when they first appeared? Did not M. Cauchon and his colleagues vote for those amendments? And if so, how can the Journal de Quebec support a Ministry which voted for measures which it has itself condemned as infamous and Anti- head, and a greasy or unctuous countenance, to a

> CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS .-We were not aware, until informed by the Quebec: Gazette, that French and Spanish missions to the aborigines of this Continent, backed by French and Spanish commerce, had been attended with the same melancholy results as those which the Westminster Reviewer, quoted by us last week, attributes to the Protestant Missions of modern times. The former, or Catholic missions, were eminently successful; and in spite of the active opposition offered to them by hostile Governments, in spite of the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, and of the iniquitous confiscation of their property, the traces of these bold soldiers of the cross are still clearly distinguishable amongst the native races of both North and South America. What has been done by Jesuit missionaries in Canada alone, is a sufficient refutation of the Quebec Gazette's bold assertion, that, the purpose for which the French and Spanish missionaries educated the Indian tribes, was only that the "French and Spaniards might take the place of rude, savage and incapable races."

These missions have, it is true, been suppress ed by the strong arm of the civil power; but it is not true that, whilst in existence, and left free to exert their benign influences over the wild races of the New world, their results, either morally or physically, bore any resemblance to those which have characterised modern Protestant missions to the islands of the Pacific. The complaint of the Westminster Reviewer against the latter is not, that, after they had ceased and the missionaries had been forcibly expelled, the natives relapsed into ignorance and vice; but that, even in their most palmy days, and whilst supported liberally, nay extravagantly by the wealth of the wealthiest communities of the Protestant world, the condition, both moral and physical of their converts is worse than it was before the arrival of the missionaries. This is the charge urged by the leading Protestant periodical of the British Empire against Protestant missions; and if the facts which it brings forward can be relied upon, that charge is fully substantiated.

The disappearance of the red man of North America can be easily accounted for by the encroachments of the white man upon his hunting grounds, and the consequent driving away of the game; upon which the former chiefly subsisted. To no such causes can the rapid depopulation of Tabiti and other seats of modern Protestant missions be attributed. The native races of these countries have been left undisturbed—excent by the all grasping missionaries themselves-in the possession of their old domains. Their supply of food has not been diminished in quantity or equality, or rendered more difficult of access by the advent of the European stranger. No internecine wars, of tribe with tribe, fomented by the artifices of the whites, have in the Pacific islands, as on this Continent, contributed their share to the extirpation of the children of the soil; they have not, like the Indians of North America. been reduced to slavery, and compelled to submit to cruel and exhausting labors; they have, in short enjoyed a happy immunity from all those evils which the first discoverers of this Continent inflicted upon the helpless aborigines, and to which hardly the eloquence and all the heroic devotion of a Las Casas could apply a remedy. And yet, in spite of all these advantages-in spite of almost a complete exemption from the chief causes which led to the destruction of the North American tribes—the natives of the Sandwich Islands, the great boast of the Protestant missionary, are dying away with a rapidity unprecedented in the history of the world. The greedy Spaniard, in his eager pursuit of gold, and the hard hearted Puritan, with a text from the Old Testament on his lips-killed their thousands; but the modern Protestant evangelist counts his victims by tens and hundreds of thousands .- " Selah."

No such results attended the missions of the French and Spanish Jesuits. Abandoned to their own resources, and deprived of their spiritual teachers, it is no doubt the case that in many instances, their neophytes relapsed into their original barbarism; but even the bitterest enemies of tlie Jesuits, cannot deny that, whilst present with them these, reverend fathers did effect most striking and salutary changes in the morals of the race to whom they addressed themselves. Popish converts from heathemism have been often taxed with superstition; but universal prostitution, licentiousness indescribable, infanticide, and the hideous catalogue of crimes which we find recorded in the columns of the Protestant Reviewer, against the model converts of the most successful of Protestant Missions, have never yet been attributed to the spiritual children of a St. Francis Xavier, and his brethren as state less less

That amongst Protestant missionaries there nave been brave men, many honest men, men sincerely desirous of doing a good work; no one trouble of deprecating. The organs of M. Cauwill deny; neither can any one deny, however, schon and his Ministerial colleagues, treat the comvery of all sums due to them. In near the resulted the said with so constituted, the said with so constituted, the said with so constituted, the said with so constituted the said with secret society, which all wise statesmen on both will deep; neither can any one deny, however, chon and his Ministerial colleagues, treat the common of the said with secret society, which all wise statesmen on both will deep; neither can any one deny, however, chon and his Ministerial colleagues, treat the common of the said with a contemptation of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada with speaking of O'Donnell, and the arguments by statesmen on both will deep; neither can any one deny, however, chon and his Ministerial colleagues, treat the common of the said with a contemptation of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada with speaking of O'Donnell, and the arguments by statesmen on both will deep; neither can any one deny, however, chon and his Ministerial colleagues, treat the common of the catholic minority of Upper Canada with a speaking of O'Donnell, and the arguments by statesmen on both will deep; neither can any one deny, however, chon and his Ministerial colleagues, treat the common of the catholic minority of Upper Canada with a speaking of O'Donnell, and the arguments by statesmen on both will deep; neither can any one deny, however, chon and his Ministerial colleagues, treat the common of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada with a speaking of O'Donnell, and the arguments by statesmen on both will deep; neither can any one deny, however, chon and his Ministerial colleagues, treat the common of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada with a speaking of O'Donnell, and the arguments of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada with a speaking of O'Donnell, and the argume

when most barren; for where they have had any results whatever, they have been productive of unmingated evil. id. That this is so, is admitted by all candid Protestants; by all, who, like the Westminster Reviewer, have dared to throw off the degrading shackles of Exeter Hall; ando to use their eyes and ears for the purposes for which God made them. That the "Annual Report" of the "Colonial and Church Society", for the years 1855 and '56, upon which our Quebec cotemporary relies, and to which he refers us, gives a very flattering account of the progress the Society has made in extending the Redeemer's kingdom, and in winning souls to Christ, is very probable, and nothing at all to the purpose. We know, our friend of the Gazette knows, every body knows, how these "Annual Reports" of evangelical societies are got up. Nothing is easier than to cook a "Report" which shall look well upon paper, and melt all the frowsy old women of the conventicle to tears, when read aloud by a dapper little secretary with a bald crowded "Anniversary Meeting." But these "Reports" prove nothing beyond this—that their concoctors are very clever chaps, and capital hands at the "pious dodge;" and that in spite of our boasted nineteenth century enlightenment, the dupes, or victims, of this "dodge" are a very numerous and rapidly increasing class. The Quebec Gazette will therefore pardon us if we attach little or no importance to the "Annual Report" of his " Colonial and Church Society."

ORANGEISM RAMPANT.—An address to the Orangemen of Canada, signed by a Mr. George Allan, grand master of the gang-and who is also, we believe, head turnkey, or something of the sort in the Toronto Gaol-has been put forth, by way of instructing the loyal Protestant electors of Canada how to vote at the next election. Three points are insisted on in this address. 1-An Orangeman-all other things being equal-is to be supported in preference to all others because of his fidelity to Protestantism—that is to Rougeism, and Yankee Annexation. 2d-Not even an Orangeman is to be supported unless he pledges himself to vote for swamping the influence of the French, or Lower Canadians, in the Legislature; and for imposing King James's "Word of God," with all its errors and corruptions, upon all schools receiving assistance from the State. 3.-When two Orangemen, equally savage against Catholicity, equally hostile to "Freedom of Religion" and "Freedom of Education," are in the field, the electors are recommended to apply to, and to be guided in their choice of a representative by, the advice of the Toronto gaoler aforesaid, and his council of advice.

From the arrogant tone of this address, we should feel inclined to conclude, that the Orangemen of Upper Canada feel pretty sure of success; that the Catholics of that section of the Province are, to all intents and purposes, as a political party, naught; and that, split up, and betrayed as they have been of late, the latter are incapable of offering any effectual opposition to the designs of their enemies. It is thus that in Ireland, through the venality of the Sadleirs and Keoghs, the hopes of the "Independent Opposition" have been disappointed, and the glorious prospects held out but a few years ago, of a redress of Ireland's wrongs, have been frustrated. Thus too will it be in Canada, unless our people learn, ere it be too late, to withhold their confidence from the greedy tribe of office-holders and office-seekers, who speculate upon the gullibility of their fellow-countrymen, and eke out an igoble livelihood by the profits of an infamous moral and political prostitution. Canada, as well as Ireland, has her Sadleirs and Keoghs-the corrupt agents of a corrupt Government, ready, at the bidding of their superiors, to do any work, however dirty, and to accept humbly any wages, however small, which it may please the latter to offer them. The only marvellous thing about our Canadian "Sadleirs" is, that they sell themselves so cheap. But they are the best judges of what they are themselves worth.

The effects of this treachery and venality are alas! but too apparent in the increased arrogance of our enemies, and the daily diminishing influence of the Catholics of Upper Canada. Indeed how could it have been otherwise? or how can Catholics expect from any Ministry a respectful consideration of their claims, when they know not how to respect themselves, by showing themselves to be above the allurements of place and salary? It is useless for Catholics to clamor for justice, to hold meetings, and to sign petitions to the Government, so long as the latter knows, or even believes, that, to deliver itself from the importunities of the petitioners, it has but to buy up one or two of the most prominent amongst the latter-to offer some paltry bribe to this one-or to give some understrapper's post in a public office to this one's first cousin, or that one's next of kin. It is by these appliances that a corrupt Government tries to stifle the cries of the Catholics of Upper Canada for justice; and not only does it unfortunately too often succeed by these means in imposing silence upon the dissatisfied, and of disembarrassing itself of their troublesome importunities-but it secures itself against all danger of opposition from the same quarter for the future; because it thus succeeds in creating disunion amongst the ranks of Catholics, and in destroying all confidence betwixt man and man. But a few years ago, and no Canadian Ministry would have dared to slight us; to-day there is none so low as to do us reverence none apparently that looks upon the support of the Catholics of Upper Canada as worth hidding for, or their hostility as worth the

whold their tongues, and not to come before the public with such silly complaints and give the applicants for justice plainly to understand, that they are too well off as it is better treated than they deserve to be and that, if they do not nations have found in his poetry a source of the otake care; oif they are not very humble and deferential in the presence of " Jack-in Office," they are very likely to lose what they already ungrateful to lorget that, by the moderation which possess. It is thus that their Lordships, the Bi- he opposed to the Red Republicans in February, shops of Toronto and Hamilton, are treated by a 1848, he saved France, perhaps, from a renewal servile press in Lower Canada; whilst in the of the reign of terror. But, to-day, it is no Upper Province, the Ministers who have so be-longer as the statesman, but as the orator, poet, trayed, and insulted us, are apologised for and defended by men who take to themselves the

For this loathsome disease then, which afflicts is, and is known as the "place-hunter's fever" for this social gangrene, which is poisoning the very blood of our body politic there is in Canada, as in Ireland, but one remedy—the remedy of "Independent Opposition." Opposition, constant and unremitting, to any and every Ministry that, will not pledge itself, as a condition of its the wine districts of Burgundy, supplied him with nofficial existence, to carry out ofully and without ca large revenue; but the blight for the last five delay, those ameliorations in the School Laws of "Upper Canada which the Prelates of that section of the Province demand. The Bishops are the best injudges of what ameliorations are necessary; to the Catholic laity belongs the noble task of giving effect, by their votes at the polling booths, to added to his still continued charities, have laden the just and moderate reclamations of their Pastors. But we must be quick. Delay is fatal; and every day lost, our chances of success beask be difficult to-day, it will be impossible to- liar Course of Literature; to which he brings morrow: for every day our enemies are increasing in numbers and in audacity; whilst, the pest of corruption is spreading day by day more raepidly amongst our ranks, seizing upon and carrying off new victims, and leaving us to maintain the unequal fight with diminished resources, though, we trust, with a courage and determination, that nno reverses can overcome. In this, and the goodness of our cause, is our only hope. ্রালান্ত্রন্ত্রনার সমূত্র প্রক্রার ক্রমের ক্রমের করিছে ক্রমের করা করিছে করিছে করিছে করিছে করিছে করিছে করিছে করিছ ক্রমের ক্রমের ক্রমের করিছে করিছে

WHY, asks an Upper Canada paper the Ezcaminer-why do Catholics publish works on Geography expressly for the use of Catholic schools? Because, we reply, the greater portion of the works published in the English language for the use of schools, have been compiled by Protestants; and are therefore full of the most monstrous lies about Catholicity, and every people that has not joined in the great apostacy field Scott among others, has been issued to the of the XVI. century. It is for this reason that American public. The object of the visit of M. we require "Geographies carefully revised and corrected for the use of schools": and it is for this stration in Canada; and he has already received reason we refuse to put into the hands of our amongst us, from many of our most eminent citichildren, the works of Protestant historians, such as zens, that reception to which his generous mission, Gibbon, Robertson, Hume, and others, the charms of not less than his high personal qualities, entitles whose style cannot, in our opinion at least, atone him. afor their glaring disregard of truth, upon all ques-"tions wherein the interests of religion are concerned.

There are Catholic Geographies just as there are Protestant Geographies - or Geographies which dilate upon the morality and sobriety of Sweden, Norway, and Scotland; trace the material prosperity of the British Empire to its abandonment of the Catholic faith; and by the most wonderful logic, shew that Spain and Portugalpowerful and prosperous in Europeinto abject barbarism, because of their bigoted adherence to the Church of Rome.

This also is one reason why Catholics object to common, or mixed schools. They do not pretend to have any right to enforce their school books upon Protestant children. Catholics do not ask of the State to enable them to instil into the tender minds of the latter, their particular views upon the great controversies at issue betwixt them and their separated brethren. But, as freemen, as in every respect the equals of the latter, they demand that their opinions be equally tenderly dealt with by Protestants; and that the tender minds of their children shall not be crammed with the unwholesome trash set before them in the pages of Protestant "Histories" and Protestant "Geographies." As parents, we have the right, and we alone have the right, to determine out of what books our children shall receive "the first rudiments of education. Of the mode in which we exercise that right, we owe no account to any man, or to any body of men whatsoever; and it is because the fundamental principle of "State-Schoolism," as imported into Canada from the United States, is incompatible with the exercise of this our inalienable right as parents, as freemen, and as Christians, that we are resolved-so help us God-to oppose that system by every means within our power.

The Governor General arrived in Montreal on Monday afternoon; and on Tuesday afternoon reviewed the Volunteer Militia Companies of this City. The turn out was very good indeed; and the precision with which the Volunteers performed the exercises of the day, elicited general admiration. On Wednesday the Governor started for Toronto, having experienced from the good peo-"ple of Montreal a reception somewhat of the coldest but upon the whole quite as good as he deserved. Upon his return to his quarters after the inspection on Tuesday, there was a faint attempt made to get up a cheer for him in front of his hotel. But the thing turned out a failure, and the cheer was of the most melancholy description of cheers. Something akin to the cheer given by the poor-house boys under the charge of Mr. Bumble, and described by Dickens "as an extrasized groan with the chill taken off."

We are happy to learn that" True Bills" have been found against five of the leading Rawdon Orangemen, implicated in the outrages upon an old Irish Catholic of upwards of 60 years of age. noto which our correspondent, "A Friend To Justice" alluded in our issue of the 26th ult. The ... His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown was

They quote the very words of our Bishops, reMONSE DE LAMARTINE.

"MONSE THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DESCRIPTION by its unanimous voice, chose him to be its political chief. The French people have been ruled by his impassioned oratory and have sat at his feet, to learn history,; and, the best minds of all purest pleasure. "While we do not share the political views of M. de Lamartine, we should be and historian, that the man stands before us; grown gray in doing good-great and unfortunate. M. de Lamartine has had one fault, that of a generosity which could resist no appeal from want or from misfortune. The distressed artist and man of letters; found the poet's hand ever open ; and their widows and orphans filled up a pensionlist which would have done honor to the liberality of a prince. M. Lamartine possessed, in fact, abundant resources. Estates of great extent in years has, as is well known, laid waste the vineyards of that region; and their generous proprietor, has, during that time, supported more than one hundred families of peasants, deprived of their ordinary means of livelihood. These misfortunes. him with an immense debt; and the veteran author, like Sir Walter Scott, undertakes the task of working off this heavy weight." For all the resources of his wonderful mind, and all the acquirements of his long life. This work, which is to be issued in numbers, will occupy two years in its publication; and will appear both in French and English. The first five or six numbers are now ready for delivery.

But, in order that the sale of this work may be so extensive as to accomplish the desired end of relieving the author from his pecuniary embarrassments, his friends endeavor to give it the widest possible circulation; and one of them, M. J. B Desplace, a gentleman of high position, and well known literary attainments, has, from motives of pure friendship for Lamartine, visited this Continent. In his voyage through the United States, some strictures on the penchant some persons have he has met with a most cordial reception from the first scholars and men of letters of the Republic; and an address in behalf of Lamartine, bearing the names of Bancroft, Everett, Sparks. Longfellow, Bryant, Agassiz, Cass, and Win-Desplace among us, is to obtain a similar demon-

Let it be understood, that M. Desplace does not come as an agent, or to solicit subscriptions himself; but only to awaken that sympathy which every one, we are sure, will feel for the great poet who is now so nobly struggling with fortune. An address to the people of Canada will soon appear; and agents will be found in our different cities for the work.

Meanwhile, there is a consideration to which we will advert. It is, that in our day, one of the countries which, whilst they were truly Catholic great curses of society is a corrupt literature. and faithful to the See of Rome, were the most With the present diffusion of education, and with ress, all the world reads; and a cheap p scores of vile writers, whose pens defile and murder souls, daily exposing their productions on every side. It becomes then a duty for every lover of moral purity to endeavor, by all means. to counteract this source of evil; and as a most powerful auxiliary to religious instruction, we must reckon the diffusion of a pure, sound, and healthful literature, which shall instruct, while it amuses the young generation. Such a literature we shall find in this forthcoming work of M. de Lamartine-an author, whose pages contain nothing that the most fastidious parent could wish to efface; and whose writings are every where imbued with pure and high morality. In these days of the general diffusion of profane literature, we repeat it, the only question is that of choice between writers like Lamartine, or such men as Eugene Sue, Paul de Kock, and their still more corrupt English and American imitators.

THE IRISH BAZAAR

WE are requested to remind our readers that the annual Bazaar for the benefit of the orphans of St. Patrick's Assylum will commence on Monday next, at the Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James Street. Very many are already aware of the fact, we have no doubt, for the indefatigable Ladies of Charity take good care to keep it fresh in the minds of the public. It is almost superfluous, to say that this is a most excellent charity; inasmuch as the Bazaar is the main support of over two hundred children, and is also the means of providing clothing for a large number of poor children attending school in various parts of the city. With these facts before our eyes we cannot help being interested in the success of the Baznar; and would earnestly request for the Ladies the support and co-operation of our charitable fellowcitizens. The long, dreary winter is approaching, and what would become of the poor orphans without some such provision for their clothing and maintenance?—who that can afford to contribute a dollar, or even half that sum, will refuse so do so, with the, assurance before us that " He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." and that "even a cup of cold water given in His name shall not lose its reward," If God has blessed us with means, let us, in gratitude, bestow some portion of it on His little ones who are thrown on our charity for support, and whose prayers shall ascend to heaven like incense in our behalf.

al with the foundation of the following section and the section of the section of

October number of this valuabled periodical has come to hand; but as yet we have barely had demention of the success which has crowned the efforts of Mr. Thomas M'Carthy and Mr. M. M'Keary time to do more than glance over its Table of to get up a good choir. The proficiency of their Contents, of The present number has the follow-band of youthful choristers contributed greatly to ing articles :— AMESO

II. The Council of Trept and its Results.
II. The Courch and Modern Civilisation.
IV. Letters of E. H. Derby to his Son.

1 VI.—The Church in the United States: VII.—Inkermann.
VIII.—Literary Notices and Criticisms.

We propose returning to the subject in our next; and in the meantime content ourselves with expressing our respect for the abilities of the Reviewer, although we cannot pretend to agree with him in all his opinions.

grandi se se se esta l'an arcate LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The nomination of candidates for the Western Division of Upper Canada took: place at Chatham on Monday. The candidates are, Mr. Rankin, Col. Prince, and Mr. Dougall: The show of hands was in favor of the latter; and a poll being demanded it was appointed to commence on Monday next Banker Banker and January

In our last, we noticed a threatening anonymous letter, said by the Toronto Globe to have been sent by some bloody minded Papist to Mr. John Holland. We expressed an opinion that it was by no means improbable that the said letter was a forgery got up by Mr. G. Brown's friends in the Globe office; just as in Ireland, evangelical Protestant ministers have been known to sneak out of their comfortable parsonages at dead of night, and to smash the windows of their own houses, in order that they might appear before the public as the victims of "Romish persecution and intolerance." We suspected in short, that the Globe's "threatening letter" was but a Canadian variety of the Irish "window breaking dodge."

It would seem however that the good man of the Globe has been made the victim of a very silly, and highly reprehensible hoax—as set forth in the following extract from a communication to the editor of the Toronto Leader:—

"In private company a few nights since, four gentlemen, two being Protestants, the others belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion, were quietly chatting over the various newspaper topics of the day, particularly the violent religious animosity at present existing in 'this Toronto.' These remarks led to ties present laid a bet of a new hat, (not a Cardinal's. but a castor), that from the number of times the said individual's name had recently been exhibited in black and white, nothing could be too gross for the Globe to swallow about Catholics, or for him to make a stalking horse of, or gain a little ephemeral sympathy with a certain class, and some political or personal capital for number one. The letter in question was then and there hurriedly indited, and corresponds with that given in the Globe of to-day, except in the mis-spelling of an occasional word. In order to re-move any doubts from the mind of the editor of the Globe, I add a description of the letter, which, if he is disposed to show, will be found correct in the particulars following :-

"1st. It was written on a sheet of paper with the corner stamp of an anchor, and bale of goods, exactly similar to that on this note, the writing being on the unruled side, and at right angles with the ruling of the other sides; with the attached sketch of the coffin placed perpendicularly and not horizontally as represented in the Globe. Lastly, it was sealed with an old Mexican quarter dollar, impressed on black wax and folded in the most uncouth manner possible.

"This incident may serve to show on what slight foundation the Globe, like a second Titus Oates, endeavors to sow religious dissension amongst churches. which if left to themselves might be worked harmoniously."

DEDICATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH AT COBOURG.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Sir-On Sunday the 28th ult., our newly crected church in Cobourg-a handsome Gothic edifice, one hundred feet in length, by forty-eight in breadth—was solemnly blessed, and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by His Lordship the Right Reverend Bishop Phelan, Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston. The services, conducted according to the glorious ritual of the Roman Church, commenced about 10 o'clock A.M.; and were followed by the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice by His Lordship, assisted by the Very Reverend P. Dollard, V.G., as Deacon, and by the Reverend K. O'Keeffe, Paster of Port Hope, as Sub-Deacon. From the time of his arrival amongst us, until within a few minutes of the commencement of the services, our good Bishop had been incessantly engaged in hearing confessions, and preparing our people for a participation in the Sacraments of the Church. A very considerable number, I am happy to say, partook of the Bread of Life upon this auspicious occasion.

After Mass, His Lordship addressed the congrega-

tion—one of the largest ever assembled in these parts -tor nearly two hours upon the sacred rites at which they had had the happiness of assisting; and explained lucidly and satisfactorily, the antiquity, and object of those ceremonics with which the Church consecrates, and dedicates to the service of the Lord, inanimate things—sanctifying all things by her prayers. The Bishop addressed likewise about a hundred candidates for Confirmation; pointing out to them that they were now enlisted under the banner of Christ, and were bound to comport themselves as faithful and valiant soldiers of the cross. His Lordship's feeling and eloquent discourse had a most powerful

effect upon all who had the happiness of hearing it. Vespers commenced at about 3 P.M.; after which the Bishop erected and blessed the stations of the cross; explaining the meaning of this devotion in such a manner as to leave upon the minds of his audience a vivid impression of its importance as a means of recalling, and, as it were, of realising, the most marked events of the Passion of Our Lord. I need hardly add, that His Lordship's visit to Cobourg has been attended with the happiest results; and that its influence will be long felt by the Catholics of this place, and the adjacent districts. It would indeed be difficult to describe the sensations of delight with which we contemplate our new church, or to enumerate all the hardships to which we have been exposed since the disastrous night of June the twentieth, 1854, when our former church was destroyed by fire. Since then our people have been obliged to assist at Mass, sometimes in the graveyard, exposed to the pelting of the storm in winter, and the scorching rays of the summer's sun. Sometimes we assembled in the yard of the priest's house, whilst our pastor addressed us with a few words of advice and consolation from one of the windows! These trials will, I hope, have the effect of making us more thoroughly appreciate the advantages which we now enjoy, and of making us all more fervent in our attendance upon

the sacred offices.
I should not omit to mention that a very considerable number of our Non-Catholic brethren were present at the solemnities of the day; and that to many

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW .- The buted towards the erection and adornment of our the pleasures of the day, and will be long gratefully. remembered.
On Tuesday the 30th ult., Bishop Phelon returned

to Kingston, attended by several of the Clergy of the Diocese, and followed by the carnest and heartfelt prayers of the Catholics of Cobourg for His Lordship's health and happiness both in this life, and

A CATHOLIC.

KPISCOPAL VISIT TO RAWDON. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Rawdon, September 30, 1850. Six-Being aware that to communicate any, incident, however trivial, connected with our hely religion, is not only agreeable to yourself, but to the readers of your truly Catholic journal in general-I solicit as a favor the insertion of the following remarks in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS.

On Saturday the 27th inst., we had the happiness of receiving a visit from His Lordship the Coadjutor of Montreal, who arrived here at about 4 o'clock r.m.-There was a large assemblage of the parishioners in attendance at the church, awaiting His Lordship's arrival, who greeted him with that welcome with which Irishmen are ever wont to receive the Bishops and Pastors of our holy Church. Previous to His Lordship's making his solemn entry to the church, the congregation were addressed by the Rev. L. L. Pominville, P.P. of Pointo Claire, who accompanied His Lordship, in his usual fervid style; taking for his text the 1st chapter of St. Luke.

On the entry of His Lordship to the church, and the usual ceremonies customary on such occasions having been gone through with, he gave the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament; after which His Lordship addressed the congregation in both languages, in a very feeling manner, explanatory of his visit, and of the solemn services to be performed during his stay amongst us.

At Mass, the following day, a very large number had the happiness of partaking of the Bread of Life. Afterwards, about one hundred were confirmed, who had been carefully and diligently prepared by our zealous and pious Parish Priest, the Rev. Mr. Quinn. by whose zeal and exertions the church, and everything connected with it, had been arranged in most beautiful order, with which His Lordship seemed well

After Confirmation, His Lordship dwelt a considerable time on the nature of the Sacrament of Confirmation with great fervor and unction; impressing on his hearers the absolute necessity of leading a holy life, of exercising and practising charity and forbearance. On this subject His Lordship was most happy, and, I am sure, did not fail to leave a lasting impression on the minds and hearts of all present.

His Lordship left here on the afternoon of Monday the 29th for Chertsey, accompanied by a large suite from Rawdon, and was met on his way by a large number from Chertsey; which mission is also under the charge of our Parish Priest, and where upwards of fifty persons were prepared, and received the holy Sacrament of Confirmation. Your readers will be glad to learn that His Lordship appears in excellent health and spirits.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

TO THE REVEREND THOMAS WALSH, PARISH PRIEST OF THE PARISH OF CORNWALL. REVEREND AND DEAR SIR-

We, the parishioners of the Parish of Cornwall, carning with deep regret that your Reverence has been appointed to another mission, and about to leave this parish, in which, since your advent thereto, youhave so ably, faithfully and industriously exercised the duties of your ministry, and wherein your courteous, kind, and amiable intercourse with your parishioners, had so much endeared you, Reverend Sir, to all; take this opportunity of expressing our most sincere regret at your contemplated departure, in the first place; and secondly, of expressing the profound sense we had, and do entertain, of your usefulness, Reverend Sir, as the disciple of our Most Holy Redcemer.

Believe us, most respected and Reverend Sir, that in your departure from this parish, you carry with you our most sincere and heartfelt wishes for your future health, prosperity, and happiness; and that nothing will more contribute to our satisfaction and pleasure, than to learn that such sentiments have been most perfectly realised.

[Here follow the names.]

REPLY:

TO THE CATHOLIC CONGREGATION OF CORNWALL, C.W.

My DEAR AND RESPECTED FRIENDS-Accept my best thanks for the kind and generous sentiments contained in your address to me; and be assured that I most cordially reciprocate them. It is to me a very great consolation on parting with you, to find that such sentiments have been expressed, and, I am sure, felt by you; in as much as it affords me another proof that my humble labors in the ministry amongst you have not been lost. It is true, I fee within me that you have overrated my merits; but whatever you have been kind and charitable enough to attribute to me beyond what I deserve, is owing entirely to your own goodness and generosity of heart. But though in the retrospect I cannot find the reality of the portrait which you have drawn of me, still it shall serve me as a monitor and a mirror thro which, in future, I can see what I ought to be, and what, with God's help, I will endeavor to be. It happened so by the will of our venerated Bishop which I take as the will of God-that we should be separated at an early period, when, as I might say, we were only beginning to know, and understand each other; but I have no doubt that if we were to live together longer, our mutual feelings of friend-ship and charity would be more closely cemented.— The missionary must be always ready, when called upon, to go wheresoever he may be sent by his spiritual superior, to cultivate any portion of the vineyard of the Lord that may be allotted to him; but assure you, my dear friends, that, wherever my future lot may be cast, I shall always bear a grateful

May I now request your prayers, that the good wishes which you have expressed towards me, may be accomplished in my regard—I mean with respect to my future happiness, which shall consist in this life only in the faithful discharge of the duties of my ministry. This is my sole ambition in this world and I assure you that I shall remember you when offering up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass (though unworthy I am to do so), that you may enjoy all spiritual and temporal blessings in this life, and that we may meet again, when the troubles and trials of time shall have passed away, in a happy eternity. THOMAS WALSH.

and fond remembrance of the good people of Corn-

THE ROUVILLE ELECTION.—Mr. Chaffers has been elected for Rouville. The Government candidate, Mr. Bouthillier, withdrew from the field, and left it open to two opposition gentlemen, whose chief points of difference lay in their local preferences with respect to the fixing of the chef lieu of the County.—Herald.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Wo regret to learn that a melancholy accident occurred on Friday morning, in the family of John Levey, Esq., of this city, from one of the children playing with lucifer matches, his night clothes having taken fire from the lighting of one of them which resulted in the death of the child early in of these place to day, w because a second so the passengers by the Anglo Sazon; and the gratified for the liberal manner in which they contribute the evening. The evening the contribute of the passengers by the Anglo Sazon; and the gratified for the liberal manner in which they contribute the evening the contribute of the passengers by the Anglo Sazon; and the gratified for the liberal manner in which they contribute the evening the contribute of the passengers by the Anglo Sazon; and the gratified for the liberal manner in which they contribute the evening the contribute of the evening the contribute the passengers by the Anglo Sazon; and the contribute the evening the ev REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Elgin, (A) Dwyre, 168. 3d : ISt Micholas Revil Mr. Baillargeon, 15s; Amheratburgh F. H. Lafferty £15s; Three Rivers, P. Scannell, £1; New Glasgow, C. M'Kenna, 10s; Ottawa City, R. Stars, 10s; Lachine, Rev. G. L. Prevost, 10s; Blackpoint, N/B. J. Hayes, 15s : Springfield; U. S.; Jasc Mahony 5s. Sec. (1975).
Rer Rev. O. J. Cazcau, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Duguay,

£1 5s; Rev. Mr. Andet, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Belanger, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Beaudry, 12s 6d; Rev. J. D. Deziel £1 10s; Rev. P. Destroismaigons, 12s 6d; Rev. M Delage, 12s 6d; Rev. L. Lafleche, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Beaubien, 12s 6d; Rev. P. J. Bedard, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Morissette, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Bolduc, 15s; Per Rev. J. Farrelly, Hastings-J. O'Reilly, £1 5s;

P. Trainor, £1 5s. Per J. E. Conry, Haldimand Self, £1 58; D. Leonard, 5s; J. Lilly, 10s. Per M. Byrnes, Saxonville-Rev. E. Farrelly,

12s 6d. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec-J. O'Connor, 7s 6d; J. French, 15s; P. Gagnon, 15s; Rev. Mr. Campbell, £1 10s.

Per Rev. J. Walsh, Brock-J. Walsh, 10s. Per M. Rourke, Kingston-Self, 10s; J. M'Gary, 10s; T. Looby, 10s.

Per A. Donnelly, Richmond—Self, £1 is 3d; J. Murphy, 10s; P. Reilly, 2s 6d.
Per J. Doran, Perth—M. Doyle, 6s 3d; Rev. Hr. M'Donough, 12s 6d; W. O'Brien 12s 6d; Mr. Murphy,

Per Rev. J. R. Rossiter, Gananoque-Self, 2s 6d; J. Fitzgerald, 12s 6d. Per. Hon. J. Davidson, Miramichi-W. Davidson, 12s 6d ; Rev. R. Veriker, 12s 6d.

Per P. Furlong, Kingston-Very Rev. A. M'Donald, 12s 6d; T. Mulhall, 5s.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS.—The Christian Brothers have been fortunate in securing for their institution the advocacy of the distinguished Redemptorist, the Rev Father Vladimir Petcherine, on the occasion of their annual sermon on Sunday next .-His touching eloquence, which proceeds from the heart, and is always sure to reach the hearts of his hoarers, will not fail to place the claims of these admirable schools in their true light. Yet the cause is one which ought not stand in need of much eloquence to enforce it. Never was there an institution which had a stronger and more undeniable claim upon the support of the public than the schools of the Christian Brothers .- " Educate, Educate," is the cry of the day. Education is the recognised necessity of all classes, while to the education of the poor men look as to the sheet anchor of society. Where, however, is that to be obtained with the same advantages as from the Christian Brothers? That education should fulfill its highest duty, and be the source of safety and of welfare to the community which it is expected to be it must be a Christian education, and to obtain a Christian education for our poor to whom have we to look it not to the Christian Brothers? The rich can easily procure education for their children; those in moderate circumstances endeavor to do so for theirs, but unless we aid them for the purpose, how are the children of the poor to be educated? The proselytisers are abroad, and with a perverse industry they are day and night seeking out the children of the Catholic poor, not with the beneficent purpose of educating them like honest men, but for the purpose of stealing them from the faith of their fathers and of plundering the household of the Catholic church of those human

THE PILL TRADE.—Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little morcel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. Aver of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his Cathartic Pills, through all the year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 43,-000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,296,000 a month! Physicians, think of that! 43,000 a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this case one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow man .-Painsville Courier.

souls.—Ottowa Tribune.

Died.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, Mr. Francis Maguire, aged 32 years, leaving a wife, child, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn higless

The funeral will take place from his late residence. No. 14 Saint Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs, on Saturday morning, the 11th inst, at 8 o'clock, to the Parish Church, and from thence to the place of interment.-As no cards will be issued, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

AN ORGANIST WANTED.

WANTED, for ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, QUEBEC, an ORGANIST. Applications to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 13th inst. M. O'LEARY,

Sec. of the Committee of Management. Quebec, Oct. 1st, 1856.

INFORMATION WANTED,

BY James Murphy of Perth, Township of Bathurst, Canada West-of his son PATRICK MURPHY from the County Armagh, Ireland, who came to Montreal in July last, and hired with some person about town. Montreal, Oct. 9th, 1856.

OF DENIS LEONARD, (a native of the Parish of Cleenish, County Fermanagh, Ireland), by his son, Charles Leonard. He emigrated to this country about 22 years ago. Any information respecting him, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Timlin, Cobourg, C.W. will be most thankfully received. Exchange papers please copy.



THE COMMITTEE of the MONTREAL ST. PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY take the earliest opportunity of notifying the citizens of Montreal, that they have secured the valuable services of

THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, ESQ., ...

the well-known popular Lecturer, to give, for the

THREE LECTURES, a contract of the contract of On MONDAY the 10th, WEDNESDAY the 12th; and FRIDAY the 14th NOVEMBER NEXT.

SUBJECTS OF LECTURES:

"Burke; or the Statesman,"

"O'Connell; or the Orator. Lim Jede

Moore; or the Poet."
Further particulars in a future advertisement.

for presenting a hundred cannons to the Fortress respondent writes from Turin, on September 2nd of Alexandria was prohibited by the French Go-vernment. This is a mistake. The subscription is still open at my house in Paris.

ber says :- "Several Mormons, men and women, numbering, it is said, nearly a hundred, are now in Paris ... They profess to have come here to make proselytes, but wisely doubting their ing Parisian nicknacks against flour which they

propose to ship from their colony;" and and the Paris and dangerous kind, held a meeting yesterday, at the Emperor on his return from Biarritz. ... I understand that the police know all the members of this society, most of whom are old members of the 'Marianne,' inhabiting the 6th, 7th, and 8th arrondissements of Paris. The majority of them are artisans. Several of those arrested are very young, and appear intelligent and not uneducated. They have been placed in solitary confinement at Mazas, and are allowed to communicate with no one. The search made at their residences has brought to light nothing that compromises them, but the police are prepared to prove the existence of the society, and to bring forward witnesses of its frequent meetings. This confirms the details I sent you concerning the Marianne, as to the existence of a secret society, whose members are sworn to attempt the life of the Emperor. Fortunately the police are vigilant and sharp-sighted, and history is there to show how rarely such attempts succeed. It is doubtless very difficult to form a society of this kind, into which some agent of the authorities does not find means to insinuate himself, and even when that is not the case, at the last moment it is rare that all the conspirators preserve their firmness of purpose and of nerve."

GERMANY.

As might be expected, the German papers are full of the affair at Neufchatel, the importance of which must not be measured by the size or population of the territory, nor by the numbers of killed and wounded on one side. The Prussian Government, while it refuses to acquiesce in the usurpation of the Swiss confederacy, or to part with its claims for a consideration, holds a strong position should the question become one for diplomatic discussion among the European Powers. The punishment to be inflicted on the unsuccessful Royalists raises a question on which Prussia can scarcely remain passive. Can Prussia stand by and see men punished for an attempt to liberate a portion of the Prussian territory from those who hold it in defiance of Prussia, and in disregard of her most formal protests !- Tablet.

SPAIN.

Spain has returned to the constitution of 1845, a step which proves that General O'Donnell has no idea of governing that country by mere force, without the sanction of law. The Cortes will be retained, but deprived of some of its revolutionary powers.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes that there is great discontent at Madrid, and that the unpopularity of the ministry was sura passed only by the unpopularity of the Queen.

ITALY.

The Genoa Corriere Mercantile of the 11th September quotes a letter from Alessandria of the 10th, stating that the works of the new fortifications had commenced, and that the contractors intended to carry them on with the greatest brotherhood but people are, as you will see, eaactivity. General La Marmora, the Minister of proceeded immediately to visit the works which the sappers are executing on the bastions in the direction of Marengo. After visiting the ground on which the other fortifications are to be erected, the General reviewed the garrison drawn up everyday, touches of life, that the people require said, no new laws, because "the questions of Church under arms in the citadel, and returned in the evening to Turin.

Gazette del Popolo, decided on having six steam screw frigates built, of the same size of the Victor Emmanuel. Four are to be built in the country and two in England.

It is stated in the Journal des Debats that the French garrison at Rome is likely to be increased rather than diminished. Insinuations to the contrary must be received with great distrust.

NAPLES .- The Times correspondent says it is now considered not improbable that France and England will send in a note to the King of Naples of the nature of an ultimatum, and should with a wistful expression glanced right and left. its terms not be complied with the two powers will withdraw their representatives from the Neapolitan Court. The correspondent of the Post writes that the French Government, unless some. unforeseen events occur, is about to recall M. an air peculiarly joyful. As for them they can-Brenier and the whole of the Embassy from Na- not forget their own position even in their dreams. ples. I understand that diplomatist's last despatches do not now hold out any hopest of an amicable settlement of the Neapolitan difficulties.

The English press does its utmost to kindle the hope. They are pitied on account of their derifications are considered as the conditions of civil war in Italy. How far the enstantism; but on account of the manner in which tente cordiale may draw the French Emperor they must drag themselves to it, they are still Apostles not the Apostles of the Bishors and the Bishors are all of the past control of the p

THE POINT IN THE LAIL GIVEN BEHINDING SHOULD BEHINDING SHOULD BEHINDING SHOULD BE SHOU

_ I have only been in Turn Tour and twenty hours, but have already become aware of the great state, of excitement the country is in on account of the Murat movement in Naples. The presence of Prince Lucien at the boths of Air, in Savoy, and that of the Murat-Pepoli family, at the Hotel Feder, in Turin, give shoot grounds to believe that something of unitsual importance success in this mission, they apply themselves is going on ; and the numerous Neapolitan exiles subsidiarily to commercial pursuits, and are buy- in Piedmont are to be seen walking about the streets, talking and gesticulating with great eager ness, in a state which in Pagland would be de-scribed as bordering on distraction of and rispense Correspondent of the Times; dated Wednesday, ing, it seems to men of sense; here! that wthe wisit 17th Sept.:—"There was an unusual stir last of the young Prince Murat to a place lying on night at the Prefecture of Police and the prison the very threshold of Italy and the stay of so many of his family in this the only town in Italy sons belonging to a secret society. This society where anything like political agitation may be composed of revolutionists of the most violent carried on could not have taken place without the knowledge and the tacit consent of the tenewhich it is said that it was decided to assassinate brous ruler now wielding the destinies of Trance. They think that Napoleon III. is secretly bent on; suddenly, and violently hurling the Bourbon from the throne and placing his cousin at Naples, on conditions which may enable him to come to the best understanding with Piedmont, and to establish an alliance which may serve to resist and to combat, if need be, the overbearing ascendancy of Austria in Italy! It is supposed that the English government—so far as it may be said that there is an English government piqued by the obduracy and insolence of Ferdinand, evince no hostility to this Imperial scheme, and that by the sanction of England Sicily may easily be induced to acquiesce in the change of dynasty, and the evidence already pretty positive, contained in persuaded or compelled to give up all thoughts of a separate crown, if not of a separate parliament and constitution."

RUSSIA Property of the Latington

A letter from Odessa of the 2d., in the Austrian Gazette, says:-"Workmen continue to be actively engaged in endeavoring to raise the vessels sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol. It appears that the fine steam frigate Vladimir is completely lost. According to a census lately taken, the population of the south side of Sebastopol amounts to 1,500 souls, exclusive of about 3,000 sailors."

The immense reduction of the military force of Russia, involved in the dispensation from all. recruiting or military conscriptions for the next the Czar. It is a pledge to Europe of a pacific policy. The restoration to their rights of nobility granted to the state prisoners, and the amnesty to those who took part in the Polish war of genuine satisfaction.

AN INCIDENT AT THE FETES AT MOSCOW. A touching incident occurred at one of the distributions of the imperial proclamation. The heralds had just moved onwards from the Yaousa, and the admiring multitude, chained to the spot mal excommunication against all Churches throughby one of their own readers, were following the out the world except his own." Professor Schaff, of gleams of the retreating procession with their gaze, when up the Solanka came a train of another sort. Six soldiers bayonets fixed and muskets loaded, conducted through the dense groups the bell is not better understood. The attention of the listeners wandered, the tone of the reader faltered-he looked up, and ceased. You know the custom. The Russian government steps not between the prisoner and the compassion of his fellow-creatures. As the poor wretch passes through the populous, noisy, many-colored streets of Moscow, to begin that formidable march which sometimes lasts two years ere he has carried the clank of his heavy chain down into the distant Siberian mine, not only none are forbidden to testify their pity, to hail him as he passes: with a parting word of good! cheer-a word of couraged to do so, they are even taught that here permit me to say, since I am on the subject, what I have noticed in Russia, both now, and I known anywhere a more naturally gentle-heart-The Piedmontese Government has, says the ed people than the Russian, or a people who more evidently delight in giving out of their poverty to help poverty still greater: As to the theran is competent to decide it, whether he be a permission to give alms to the prisoners, the very theologian or no.—(Id p. 345.) guard of soldiers who conduct them from march to the conclusion, that when men leave the Catholic to march are their purse-bearers, and I believe Church, there can be no real system of authority, that the most ruffianly soldier in the service would except an appeal to the Democratic principle on the deem it a less he inous sacrilege to rob the Czar one hand, or the power of the State on the other. of the ring that he wears than to appropriate a All the English Protestant Dissenters stand on the single kopek of what was destined by the charity real tendency therefore of the efforts of the Lintherof a passer-by to one of the culprits in his charge. and to vindicate the office of the Minister, and to On the occasion to which I refer, the prisoners They were not beggars who could return next see, as they passed, human beings with whom they controversies of faith," she was in fact asserting her would not exchange lots, but now all around wore at night the chains forbid easy rest, and at each frequent toss of the galled limb a clang of iron Ramsauer's Oldenburg Ohurch Paper argued that it banishes the brief illusion of liberty, or home, or longitunet be the people. "It The Ohristian Church," The English press does its utmost to kindle the hope. They are pitied on account of their de-

by order of Jesus Christ was decapitated on the 29th of February last, after suffering with which the courage the most horized for days be-fore, refused to be separated from his spiritual Father, and suffered marty down with him. Other Christians were arrested, and at the latest date were in the prisons of Kouan See. Sanguis perpetual reproduction of the beroic bincidents of heri history with A Protestant will read the Breviary, and praise the "legend" of Stu Laurence. Whas has he to say of the repetition of the story in actual life in 1856?—Tablet.

in mar had we n<u>oticed a directening anone</u> GERMANY OF THE CONTROL OF THE Weekly Register.)

Sir—I spoke in my last letter of the difficulty, which is experienced by the Old Lutheran party, because they cannot carry out their own principles consistently. It may be thought, perhaps; that this arise merely from their being fattered by their relation to governments, and that they will do better when they establish that Church of the future which Bunsen has talked of. Unhappily, however, they have had an opportunity of trying the experiment; and it has proved more clearly than anything else their incompetency for self-government. Much has been said about the liberality of the late King of Prussia in granting an asylum in Silesia to some Tyrolese, who left the Zillerthal, in 1837; in consequence of their becoming Protestants. It is a curious coincidence that at the wery same time a large number of his own subjects were compelled to emigrate, not like the Tyrolese for adopting a new faith, at variance with the ancient laws and customs of their neighbors, but because they did not choose to abandon their old belief at the di rection of the Royal Bishop at Potsdam in In wol. xxxvi. No. 19, of the Politische Blatter will be found a curious account of their proceedings; and they afford an example how difficult it is for Protestants to introduce any principles of unity and authority into their religious relations.

One body of Old Lutherans, which settled in America, consisted of 800 persons, who had emigrated from Saxony under the guidance of their Pastor Ste-phen, who established themselves at St. Louis, in the territory of Missouri, an This was in 1839; they were followed next eyear by al 1000; Prussians, who were driven out for their opposition to the Union, and who established themselves, under their Pastor Grabau, at Buffalo, in the State of New York, at It might be sup-posed that small bodies of this kind, who had suffer-ed in behalf of their doctrine and discipline; would be able to go on for a considerable time in peace. But four years, is more than a boon to the subjects of they had no sconer settled in America than they began to quarrel with their Pastors and with one another. The Ministers domineered over the congregations the congregations murmured against the Ministers; and when they referred their disputes to Synods at home to settle, the beaten party refused to 1831, will be hailed over the whole world with submit, because they said no one had a right to make new laws, and for the old ones; one man was as good a judge as another. Of the two first Pastors who went out, one soon got himself the name of Pope Stephen; while the other (Grabau) asserted for his congregation the exclusive title of "the Lutheran Church which has emigrated from "Prussia;" and was accustomed, "every Good Friday, to issue a for-Mercersburg, who records the last fact, adds, "I have not as yet heard that anyistable has been fired by the

lightnings of his indignation ment of the states So much for the conduct of the Ministers. On the other hand, where a Minister attempted to enforce guidance of an ungodly surgeon, and I was formally asked by the leaders on behalf of the majority; whether I would give up Church Discipline; and on my refusal to do so, the church was shut against me, and I received notice to quit the parsonage in ten days," "According to the law of the land, there was no other course left for him and the faithful who adhered to him (about 30 families out of 70) but to submit; and they celebrated Whitsuntide in a private house, while the faction was drinking at an adjoining tavern." In half a year, the Missouri Synod sent a Pas tor, who (complains Claus) has not hitherto belonged to any Synod, is not ordained, but undertakes to do all the duty; he wont preach, he says, about the Devil, but about Christ. The faction is very well contented with him!" (Pol. Blutt vol xxxvi, 334.)"Under War, arrived at Alessandria on that day, and alms given to such a passenger are peculiarly such circumstances there was no means of arranging holy, peculiarly the alms of Providence And the difficulty, unless an arbitrator could be found to settle the relation of Pastor, and people, in their new circumstances. But when such an authority was sought after in the General Synoid at home; the disformerly, a thousand and a thousand times in little, contented party refused to admit it; they needed, they no exhortations to mutual kindliness. Never have and office are not open questions, but have long been settled," "as to the point whether the teaching of the Synod of Buffalo or ours is conformable to the symbolical rules of Church; that is a question which it needs no General Lutheran Council to decide; every Lu-

assert his right to enforce Church Discipline, is only to give greater weight to the Civil Power, by which the spiritual authority in Germany is in fact exerown power, seeing she was the ultimate judge in all Church questions, and that no legislation could take was disputed who should choose Ministers. Pastor

among the number of those to whom the embassyris sent? And it concludes; "It must be shown not som that whe apostice and Bishops; done also princes and Pations, are representatives of Ohrist, and baye the Holy, Spirit, without measure, (Polit, Blatter, All Pations of the Company of Tasido legit if It is obvious that when men sire in the authority of the Catholic Church, they must either fall back upon the Democratic principle with Bunnen, or they upon the Democratic principle with Bunsen, or they may be remarked, we should must admit the old fleathed principle that the magisture is supreme in matters of faith. In England, for intrace, no one would claim more independence, for the Archbishops of the Establishment than they do the Archbishops of the Establishment thin they do the Michigan of Protestants have been considered. But the way principle of the contents of the Charles of the Catholic error to the Charles of the Catholic error to the contents have been considered in the contents of the co Appendix years and to turn increases their power therefore increases its influence. And to this men are led to turn, so soon as they leave the Catholic Church, from fear of the divisions which were in the prisons of Kouan See. Sanguis are, the necessary result of Protestantism, "The martynum semich ecclesia: Protestants reproach Protestant Church left to itself," says Strauss, "Prusthe Churchethat she is sempenicadem: In this, sin's example shows what would be the inevitable retoo, they will recognise her immutability fine this sult; it would be dissolved into sects. With the fear, therefore, of Bunsen and Democracy before their eyes, the old superintendents of the German. Protestant communities come out against anything which can separate them from the State, in a manner which would be highly edifying to the sapient Prelate whom the Establishmenty boasts at Worcester. The socalled territorial system, the only one hithertojem ployed, sys one; whereby the Church is governed by the State, cannot be given up without a change fraught with danger. Before all things it is to be observed, says another, that a spiritual government does not mean a government; of mere spiritual officers, as though the Church were to be put under a Hierarchy instead of a Bureaucracy. We cannot forget that the State, looked at from an Evangelical point of view, had originally a Divine character; an emancipation of the Church from the State, such as Romanism seeks for, cannot be talked of among Protestants" (xxxv., 422, 3). This is most true, and it is the real principle of corruption by which this first stage in the Lutheran revival is infected. The Lutherans must needs find, as the Tractarians did, that unless they go beyond the principles of the Reformation, and build upon the maxims, of the ancient Church, they will only end in a Cesaropapacy. This is keenly felt by the New Lutherans, who will be the subject of my next and remaining letter.

CONVERSIONS DO THEY CONTAIN ANY ARGUMENT?

(From the Charleston Miscellany.)

It is now, understood that the noble lady, whose secession from the Church of England was lately re-ported by the London papers, is the Downger Duchess of Argyle. She is the fourth of Scotland's highest nobility, that, within the last three or four years, has sought refuge from the sho less sea of sectarian doubt in the Ark of Salvation. Such conversions, we have had many occasions to repeat it are not recorded by us with the intention of calling on Catholies to rejoice at the accession of our communion of one of the great or titled personages of this world .-This would imply that any worldly honor could shed its rays on her in such a way as to add to her honor, or fortify her claims to the possession of eternal Truth. Nothing could be more false or more insulting to her than such a supposition; and no Catholic, who would not dishonor his Mother, could ever entertain it for a moment: She imparts; to all whosembrace her, "grace and glory," and receives nothing in return but the homage of a willing heart. She enno-bles all who are hers, whether they wear a beggar's shreds or a ducal coronet. The soul of the rugged child of toil or of the abject galley slave, is as dear to her as the souls of those who revel in palaces, or sit on the thrones of earth; for she judges them not by worldly standards, but weighs them in the unseen scale of Divine Righteousness-and there they are

Yet we do not deny that accidental circumstances may confer on certain conversions an importance to which others never could attain. And it is well to direct the attention of our erring brethern to this point, at a time when great efforts are made to establish as probable the imminent downfal of the Church on such grounds as the alleged "conversion: from Popery" in Ireland, the occasional apostacy of a Priest, the recreancy of a few Statesmen or rulers shall have no confidence in the lessons of the past if three glassy-eyed prisoners, chained by the knees. Church Discipline against the ungodly, the absence in Italy, Spain, Mexico, &c. In scrutinizing the valie that the regged pavement. All the reader of which had been among their complaints at home, lue of any one's conversion, as a fractional part of charitable towards those who differ from him in reliable towards those who differ from him in reliable towards the regged pavement. the people was the offending party. "At Whitsun the great argument furnished by the mass of late tide, 1852," complains Pastor Claus, who had emig-conversions, (though this argument, strictly speaking, rated from Silesia, "a meeting was held under the not being a logical chain, does not depend upon the not being a logical chain, does not depend upon the value of any single link,) or rather as an illustration of the general proposition, on which the reasoning mainly rests, we must find in it as a necessary element, the absence of all improper motives, or, in plainer terms, sincerity and uprightness. Now, what motive of the many that influence corrupt human nature, can be imagined in one of England's nobles for renouncing an hereditary creed, a church clothed with all the splendor and sustained by all the wealth that the national influence can command—andembracing an austere, despised and proscribed religion, the mass of whose adherents are poor and contemptible in the eyes of the world! True, the convert is not thereby reduced to poverty but he is exposed to ridicule, ill-speaking and reproach, and generally to the loss of friendship, and even of family associations. To a noble soul, these are evils far outweighing loss of riches or bodily suffering. What must we think of the mental suffering, for example of the Duchess of Buccleugh, another late convert, who with heroic constancy, bears up under the loss of her children's society, from whom her husband, in the spirit of an Asiatic lord, rather than a Christian nobleman, has cut her off forever, lest she should tincture them with Popery! The greatness of the sacrifice proves the intensity of the conviction that enables one to endure it. Looking at the thing in a mere worldly light, no

adequate human motive can be assigned. But in giving an account of our apostates, we can always assign a motive; one which their previous actions suggest, or which their subsequent conduct verifies, and in the truth of which not unfrequently a visible Providence, sooner or later, compels our encmies to concur. In Ireland, there are, it is true, some apostates, though their number has been greatly exaggerated. But the records of the police court show that many of them were knaves who, surfeited with idleness, fonly joined the Souper ranks to vary their career of crime; the return every day to the church of so many others (in most cases juridically attested as a matter of precaution, is proof sufficient that they were unwilling victims of the tempter, and that fa day; it would be hard for them, at any time to Article the words, "The Church hath authority in souls for bread. As regards the few priests that now cised. When Queen Elizabeth put into the English mine alone, in an evil hour, induced them to sell their and then fall away from the Church, all well meaning, intelligent Protestants know exactly what account is to be had of such miserable renegades, and place without concurrence. Something analogous are heartily ashamed of them! The World and the was exhibited on a late occasion in Oldenburg. It Flesh will, without any special recourse to the devil sufficiently explain their conduct. And if here or there nominal Catholic statesmen invade the rights of the Church, appropriate her revenues, and talk it argued; "is a creation from above, a kingdom and boldly of shaking off Roman supremacy, it argues no dot a republic; as "Christ" was not chosen by the approaches Protestantism, but mere infidelity and ir-

abet and encourage a movement, whose certain stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received those to whom he is sent and the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received the old woman, received the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received the stepped quickly up to the old woman, received the stepped quickly up to the old woman the stepped quickly up to the old woman the stepped quickly up to the

plebelines in est the furnished converts and il hurafi sorato of receive and receive and receive a to the control of receive and receiv absence of froom, for comparison can conly tell with ansence corroom, for comparison can only ten win orushing effect; on Protestantism as: a religious system. What better proof of the words, addressed by Melancthon to his dying mother, and repeated often since by others. The New religion is the best to live in the Old, the safest in which to die!

If any Protestant enquirer would lay aside iall other investigation of special or general points of difference between us and institute coolly; and conscientionally such a comparison as we have mention as the layer of the comparison as we have mention. ed, we could almost vouch, humanly speaking, for his speedy conversion He would find that from the beginning, lust, ambition, rapine, avairce on terror himan passion or human frailty—inspired those who first left the Church three centuries ago. And of all the single instances that since that time deserve attention there is scarcely one where the roof of perversion may notibels atteractily traced to the form cupictuce of the flesh, the concupiedence of the eyes, or the pride of life," But, with converts to Catholicity, it is invariably otherwise. By their change of faith—to say nothing of the austere moral rule, the subjugation of the will, the wholesome bondage of the intellect which the Church exacts they must, if living in a Protestant community, submit to loss of much that this world prizes. Their standing is, for the most part impaired; all prospects of worldly advancement vanish; friends, and too often relatives are estranged; their social relations are daily em-bittered; and they find themselves at home no longer in the home of their childhood. Do we exaggerate in this?—Far from it. We are not drawing upon imagination, but stating the crude realities of daily experience. The social persecution of Catholics is one of the most atrocious features of modern seets, wherever they are in the ascendant. It may be less sayage, less revolting in appearance, but in reality for vindictiveness and cruelty, it is not a whit behind the racks or gibbets of Diocletian or Elizabeth. The dread of this ordeal has caused many a timid soul to linger for years at the threshold of the Church, before daring to enter; it has caused others to turn their faces away from her gates forever, and go down in sorrow and remorse to the grave, unregenerate and unforgiven.

When we see a convert exchanging of his own accord, a life of ease and enjoyment for this burden of affliction, and bearing it patiently for years from love of his new Faith, where are we to look for the motive that supports him, save ouside of the natural order? Nothing but insanity or divine grace could prompt such a course. The very number, to say nothing of the character, of our converts forbids the former supposition. The latter is the true one. Or to speak of grace through its effects, in language that no unbeliever can misunderstand, nothing could sustain [them in such a trial but the most deep intense conviction that the Catholic Church alone possesses Truth, and that to hear and obey Her is necessary for eternal salvation.

THE PROTESTANT PRESS ON FABIOLA .- Cardinal Wiseman's lectures on Concordats have been translated into German, and have had an extensive circulation in that language. There is probably no exist-ing publication so colculated to be useful to those who desire to understand and appreciate the true relations of the Ecclesiastical and secular powers, or to convey useful lessons from the history of the past. believe we are correct in saying that Fabiola has been translated into every European language. It is graifying to notice that the "Tale of the Caticombs" is generally appreciated (however reluctantly) by the Protestant press. Many papers have spoken of it in the highest terms; and it may be interesting to quote some of these notices, which we preserved. The Allas tells its readers that it is a tale of "thrilling interest," and that "no one will lag it aside until he gious belief." The Hull Advertiser notices it as follows :- "All the characters introduced are drawn with the hand of a consummate master..... There is not a page of the work which is not calcu-

lated to improve the intellect; strenghten the under-standing and purify the heart. The author of Fabiola has shown us how fiction may be consecrated to the purest, brightest, and holiest of purposes; and few, after reading this book, will arrive at any other con-viction than that, had the powers of his mind been devoted to the production of works of the imagination, he would have had but one greater than himself in the whole circle of British novelists." The Chrisian Remembrancer tells its readers "that it is a touching tale exhibiting great skill in composition, and consummate knowledge of the primitive Church."—
The Globe introduces it as "a remarkable book—the story interesting-the scenery and general setting carefully, learnedly, and tastefully executed." New Quarterly says :- "The noblest of all eulogies ever yet bestowed on any body of men seems to form the theme of the book before us, and, in truth, the author has worked up his matter with no common feeling, while displaying the erudition of a man of refined education and thoughtful mind. A new, not to say strange feature in this volume is, that the interest is maintained unwaveringly from the first chapter to the last, without any adventitious aid from re-gour of the style command the attention, and admiration of the reader." The Dorset Chronicle, says of the entire series of which Fabiola is the first volume, that "it is one which seems to possess the elements of success. That literary merit—and in a high degree belongs to it, is proved (says the writer) by the tale entitled Fabiola. Although the author says that his work has been performed. 'Anyhow.' no one can dis-ten score of your novels of social nonsense. Apart from the intensely-absorbing nature of the subject, there is about the sundry snatches of sound and solid information which the author has infused into it that which must fix any reader's attention, and excite: his admiration and gratitude. Of this we are certain, that the author, whoever he is, is a profound scholar, a powerful writer, and a practical Christian." The work has also been favourably noticed by the Guardian the Sunday Times, the Disputch, and many other papers not certainly predisposed to admire the work of a Catholic Prelate, and we observe from the American papers and reviews that it is likely to be as popular on that side of the Atlantic as amongst ourselves .- Dublin Tablet The work is published in this country, by the

Messrs Sadlier & Co., and we are pleased to learn from them that they have sold over Eight Thousand copies of it already. We once more recommend it to such of our readers, as have not yet read it. วิทธิปัญญาและประชาการ

granen, finalisated in the colleges upon How Women veit THE TRUTH When a woman says of another woman; she has a good figure, you may be sure that she is freckled, or that she squints,

C21.

व्यक्तिम् ता भग

Di triang a practice of more than twenty years.
Di triang has attended innumerable patients afficient administration of with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the thergies of his mind to the discovery to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermings, con worm destroyer a certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific flow before the public, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, which is perfectly, safe, and many be given alike to children of the most, tender, age, of to the aged adult, it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable successfultations of administration and a subdues and control of the successful to is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nords necessary with regard to drinking cold water, notals is capable of doing the least injury to the enderest infant. An incredible number of worms, have been expelled by this great vermings.

13 Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M.LANE'S OELEBRATED VERMITUGE, manufactur.

cane's oelebrated vermitude, manuscular eduly, Fleming. BROS. of Pittsburgh, PA. wall other vermifuges in comparison are worthless as Dr. Milane's genuine vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of the pills of the pil LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St., Paul Street, Whole-sale Agents for Montreal. Action to the sale altred to the sal

"" NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS," JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSORIBERS, Cornelius allapide's Commentary, on the Sa-cred Scriptures (in Latin) 4to, 20 vois, half bound in Morocco, bound in Morocco,

The Catholic Church in the United States. s. d. By Henry De Courcy. Translated by John G. Shea,
Ailey Moore. By Hather Baptist (London ed.)
The Beleaguered Hearth. A Novel. "
G. Hughes and Breckenredge's Oral Discussion,
Life of Father Ephraim and His Sister Mother
Mary, of the Order of La Trappe,
Edma and Marguerite. Translated from the
French of Madame Woelliez, Author of the
Order of Massow. 2 vols.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Madden's Life of Robert Emmet, with notes. . 5 0 Napier's History of the Peninsular War; 5 Buffon's Natural History, with 150 plates, 12, 6, Adventures of Don Quixotte, with 1000 plates 12, 6, Nicholson's Builder and Workman's New Di-, rector, with 150 copper plates, and numer-

Orphan of Moscow. 2 vols.

ous diagrams; 4to; Nicholson's Operative Mechanic and Machin-ist's Guide; 150 engravings; Froissart's Chronicles of the Middle Ages; 115 plates, 12 6 Bancroft's History of the United States; 5 vols. 18, 9 Collot's large Dictionary-in French and Eng-

lish and English and French; 8vo, of 1324 pages; price only Spier and Surenne's French and English Dictionary, Webster's Dictionary; 8vo (containing all the words in the quarto); price only 17 6
Adler's German and English Dictionary; 8vo, 25 0
Waverly Novels; by Sir Walter Scott; 12 vols 65 0 Lippencott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the

World; containing the pronunciation and a notice of one hundred thousand places; 8voi; 2200 pages, 30 0
Wilson's Tales of the Borders; 4 vols; 8vo, 50 0
Brown's History of the Highland Clans; 4 vols 35 0
Chamber's Information for the People; 2 vols 21 3 Cyclopedia of English Literature; 2 vols
Miscellany; 10 vols; muslin,
Papers for the People; 6 vols; Do 30 0

muslin. Do Pocket Miscellany; 12 vols; mus'n 25 0 Scotland Illustrated in a series of 80 views, .. 25 0 Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland, (English edition) illustrated; 5 vols; 60 0 American Edit of same, without plates, 5 vols; 25 0 Lives of the Queens of England, by Miss

Strickland, with portraits of every Queen, several bundred plates, 3 vols., extra Mor., £5 0 0

Albums at from 5s. to 25s., according to size and We keep constantly on hand the largest stock of miscellaneous books to be found in Canada—compris-

ing Works of Fiction, Poetry, History, Biography,

Also, a very large selection of Medical Works.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

Montreal, Oct. 2, 1856.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY RECEIVE

FALL 1856.

NEW GOODS

BY EVERY CANADIAN STEAMER; ALSO, PER MAIL STEAMERS,

VIA BOSTON.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS AT ALL TIMES

COMPLETE. OUR GOODS ENTIRELY NEW.

AND OUR PRICES REASONABLE.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE One Price System.

Goods Marked in Plain Figures. SALES MADE FOR READY-MONEY ONLY.

As we open no Accounts, we can afford to Sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS

Just Marked Off, EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF

DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF NEW FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FROM THE MARKETS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY; an inspection of which is respectfully solicited by our

numerous Customers. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY. 288 Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, September 26, 1856.

PATTON: & BROTHER, , NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

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

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856.

committee of gland find distance.

OCTOBER. MRS UNSWORTH

PREPARED BEAFIRMING BROS OF BITTS 17 HAS the bogor pointorm her Friends and the Public AD ABURGH TO Y !! HAS the bogor pointorm her Friends and the Public generally, that the still Continues to receive a limited number of Pupils Guisson Levels, for

Singing and Piano forte, or for PIANO-FORTE close, at her RESIDENCE, 128 S. Antoine Street 1

Mrs. Unsworth, while returning her sincere thanks to her namerous Emends and Patrons, chegs to assure them, and others who may favor her with a trial, that she will endeavor to secure their continued approba-tion by her unremitting attention to the duties of her profession. Montreal Sentiember 25, 1856.

CONTEMPLATE THE LIFE OF MARY!

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, 151 Fulton Street, New York ARE now Publishing, in Monthly Parts, at 25 cents each, and with the express approbation of the

MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D. THE LIFE OF THE B. VIRGIN MARY, OF HER MOST CHASTE SPOUSE,

ST. JOSEPH AND HOLY PARENTS, St. Joachin and St. Anne Illustrated by fine Steel Engravings, and printed on superfine paper, with Chapter Headings, Borders, and Initial Detters, designed and engraved expressly for

this work.

The Life of the Blessed Virgin is by the Rt. Rev. Rompaid Gentilucci; Chamberlain to Pope Pius IX., is dedicated to, and nonofed with the suffrages of His Holiness, and approved by the Master of the Sacred Palacovicia Silvania (Continue) Gentilucci's work will ever be remarkable for its

unction and beauty of style no less than for the deep knowledge which it displays of the writings of the Holy Fathers, and all the monuments of ecclesiastical history that can, in any way throw light on the Life of the Immaculate Mother of Our Lord, as handed down in the loving tradition of the faithful

from the age in which she lived.

The Life of Saint Joseph—no unfit companion for the elegant work of Gentilucci—is from the pen of Father Vallejo, a Mexican Jesuit of the last century, a work approved by the ecclesiastical authorities in the Roman States, and frequently reprinted. CONDITIONS:

The Life of the Blessed Virgin, Her Holy Spouse, and Parents, will be published in semi-monthly parts of 48 pages each, with a Steel Engraving and several Wood Cuts in each number, and will, when complete, form a volume of nearly 1000 pages. OBSERVATIONS OF THE PRESS :

The work having received the approbation of His Holiness, himself, as well as of the illustrious Archbishop Hughes, it only remains for us to say, that it appears to be gracefully translated into our language, and the style in which it is produced, is really superior, both as to its general appearance, as well as to the chasteness of the design, and execution of the illuminated borders which adorn every page of the

work.—London Register and Catholic Standard.

No other work of our day, on the same subject, can
be compared to it. It is unrivalled for beauty of style and depth of erudition. It is the offering of a learned and devoted son of the Blessed Virgin, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of our most Holy Fa-ther, Sto whom the work is dedicated. We are not more edified at the piety of the author, than astonished at the wonderful erndition displayed in the book. The translator has performed his task admirably.— Pittsburg Catholic:

We cannot too highly recommend it to the consideration of our readers, whether we regard the intrinsic value of the work itself, or the beauty and exquisite ensemble of its getting up.—Truth Icller. Profusely illustrated with Engravings and vignettes, this work is brought out in such an elegant style, as to make it, exclusive of its literary merit, a fitting library companion to the Bible of the same enterpris-

ing publishers.—Detroit Vindicator.

This work is one of devotion and merit. We do not know who translated it, but it seems better than average translations. - Freeman's Journal.

This work, translated from the Italian, and apparently well translated, is by an eminent author, is dedicated by permission to his Holiness Pius IX., and is spoken of in very high terms by competent judges. As far as we have seen it, we like it very much, and think it must prove a great favorite with the children of Mary and all devout Catholics .- Brownson's Rc-

INDUCEMENT: Each subscriber to this splendid work will receive with the last number a magnificent Steel Engraving,

suitable for framing, of the
MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D.,

ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.
Canvassers will find it to their advantage to address the publishers.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,

(JAMES B. KIRKER), 151 Fulton Street, New York.

Just Published, Price \$1 50, A GREAT HISTORICAL WORK:

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES;

A Sketch of its Ecclesiastical History by Henry de Courcy, author of "Les Servantes de Dieu en Ca-nada;" translated and enlarged by John Gilmary Shea, author of "The Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi," &c., &c.

POSSESSING great industry and rare talent for historical narration, Mr. de Courcy has grouped together a most admirable sketch of Catholicity in Maryland Virginia, and the Middle States, from the settlement to the present time; embracing notices of the origin of religious houses and of emigrant Catholics. At the close is a full account of the Mission of the Nuncio, Archbishop Bedini, and an exposure of the slanders

decreed against him. A Work for every Catholic family; it has been encouraged by the suffrages of many Bishops.

REMARKS OF THE PRESS: It would be difficult for us to indicate with what pleasure we welcome this important addition to our Catholic literature.—Truth Teller.

Mr. de Courcy has gathered together in these pages many precious documents towards the future history of the Church in this country.—Freeman's Journal. The author's and editor's names are well known to

Catholic literature.—Buffalo Sentinel.

This work, next to the volumes of the Rt. Rev. Drs. Spalding and Bayley, is the most valuable contribution yet made to the history of the Catholic Church in the United States.—Pilisburgh Catholic.

This is a most valuable book, - Catholic Herald. This book is written in good temper, and, confining itself to facts, avoids personalities and overwarmth of expression.—New York Daily Times.

Mr. de Courcy has here rendered another important service to his co-religionists in the United States .-

True Witness. EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER. (JAMES B. KIRKER), 151 Fulton Street, New York.

DR. MACKEUN DR. MACKEON,

81 M Gill and 35 Common Streets, Montreal. DR. A. MACDONELL,

्कारक न्युं, प्रावृत्तक वृत्तु, याचक प्रत्यकारि केर्यायोहे । याच्या विकालने देवा याच्या स्थाप स्थाप क्रियायोहे ।

OFFICES: madi er hour seeing 81 M'Gill and 35 Common Streets, Montreal.

TOMOTHO PROTIERS,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS, the principle of the land of the BEG to call attention to the following new and standard CATHOLIC WORKS LED OF MARY S. D.

All for Jesus; or, The Casy Ways of Divine Love. By the Rev. F. W. Faber, D.D., 2 6.
Growth in Holiness; or, The Progress of the Spiritual Life. By the same Author, 2 6.
The Blessed Sacrament; or, The Works and Ways of God. By the same Author, 2 6.
Lingard's History of England, in 8 vols.; Paris edition 30 0

Edition 30 0
MiGeoghegan's History of Ireland, in Svols; Paris
and handsome binding;
Mooney's History of the Antiquities, Men, Music,
Literature, and Architecture, of Ireland,
The Complete Works of the Right Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston,
Miscellanea; a collection of Reviews, Lectures,
and Essays. By the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding,
Bishop of Louisville,
10 0.

Bishop of Louisville, 10 0.

History of the Catholic Missions. By J. G. Shea, S 9

Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons for Recalling my Subscription; to the Royal Supremacy. By the Rev. R. J. Wilbertorce, M.

A., 3
Trials of a Mind. By Dr. Ives, 2
The Christian Virtues, and the Means for obtaining them. By St. Alphonsus Liguori, 3
Catholic History of America, 2
Lectures and Letters of Rev. Dr. Cahill, 2
Letters on the Spanish Inquisition, 2
Life of St. Ignatius Loyola. By Father Daniel
Bartoli, 2 vols. Bartoli. 2 vols., (10) (10) (10)
The Jesuits—their studies and teachings. By

the Abbe Maynard, ween a paintage. The Pope, and the Cause of Civilization. By Bertha ; or, The Pope and the Emperor, ...

Florine; A Tale of the Crusades, Prophet of the Ruined Abbey, 722, 201 The Lion of Flanders, and had been very Veva; or, The Peasant War in Flanders, Ricketicketack. By Hendrik Conscience, Tales of Old Flanders, The Blakes and Flanagans,

Lite and Times of St. Bernard,

Fravels in England France duly; and Ireland.

By the Rev. G. Ha Haskins, 1977, 2076.

Besides a general and well assorted Stock of Bibles, Prayer Books, Doctrinal and Controversial Works. THE SUBSCRIBERS have just published, with the permission of His Lordship the Bishop of Tlon, Admiistrator of the Diocese of Quebec,

A PRACTICAL CATECHISM STATE OF ALOF THE SUNDAYS, FEASTS, AND FASTS, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

200 pages. Price: 9d. Sent, free of Post, on receipt of

the price in Postage stamps.

CAREY, BROTHERS,

Catholic Bookstore,

24 St. John Street, Quebec. May 7th, 1856.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, THREE TEACHERS immediately, for the PARISH of ST. BRIGIDE, in the COUNTY of IBERVILLE, duly qualified to TEACH the FRENCH and ENGLISH, LANGUAGES, for Elementary

For Salary, address to the undersigned, W. PEARSON, President. St. Brigide, C.E., August 29, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM for SALE, under a high state of Cultivation, well fenced and watered, with HOUSE, BARN, STABLES &c., &c., thereon situate in the PARISH OF ST. LUKE, half way between Laprairie and St. John. Good facilities for Market, it being eight miles, from St Johns, the upper end being only half a mile from the Lacadie Railroad Depot.

Application to be made to Mr. F. Kent, Proprietor; if by letter, Post Paid. Montreal, August 28, 1856.

To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands,

PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian, Department, and will be for SALE in rity, of the Indian Department, and will be for SALE in a few days, at the principal Book Stores in Montreal.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of Five Shillings each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

Address, DENNIS & BOULTON. Surveyors & Agents.

Toronto, August 6, 1856.

EDUCATION.

MR. ANDERSON,

No. 50, ST. CHARLES BORROMEE STREET, BRGS to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his NIGHT SCHOOL is now open for the reception of Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Students, from Half-past SEVEN to Half-past NINE o'clock, FIVE NIGHTS per week.

REFERENCES :

Revds. Canon Leach, McGill College, Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces, The Clergy of St. Patrick's Church, Cols. D'Urban and Pritchard, Hon. Jno. Molson, Dr. Hingston, and

Rector Hows, High School. Mr. A.'s Literary attainments, as above attested, combined with upwards of twenty years' experience in the most efficient mode of imparting instruction may, without egotism, be urged as some claim upon the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public.

MR. BARRETTE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH.

MR. BARRETTE, four last years successively Pro fessor in St. Mary's College, and Rector of the Acaderay at St. Timothy, having decided on taking up his abode in Montreal, respectfully intimates that, on the FOURTH, of SEPTEMBER next, he will be prepared to give and and: .

THE THE LESSONS IN FRENCH, all Either in Private Families, or at his own dwelling CORNER ST. URBAIN AND CRAIG STREETS. His success in the art of Teaching, of which he can

exhibit the most flattering testimonials, will, he trusts, ensure: bim the patronage of a discerning Public.

EVENING SCHOOL if required, publications For other information apply to Mr. Anderson, Teacher, Corner Dagauchetiere and St. Charles Barromee Streets.

Acres 1500

CHERR REVIOUS PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID OURS OP Shore

Tale of the leasurement Dr. New

Colds, av Coughs, and hard

A. B. MORTLEY, ESQ. of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTRAL myself and in my family over since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sconer pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Spannorano, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your Pectorial is the best ramedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your frasternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people, and the chest diseases of this commend your medicine to our people, and the course of the cou

AMOS: LEE, Used., MONTERET, I.A., writes, 361, Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influence, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Prevolute by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the sortees in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend." Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

Astinia of the large and bronching marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Almon, Monnoe Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Oneary, Perforat, for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or caring such as are curable."

.We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon

trial. Consumption. Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cared so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords re-

lief and comfort. lief and comfort.

Aston House, New York City, March 5, 1856.

Doctor Ater. Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Chenry Perton'l has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the denigerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gare her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kinduses, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, or Shelevylle.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Aven's Chenar Provogal. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — Philadolphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man: Innumerable proofs are shown that these Phils have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties slimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and exped disease. They purge out the foul humora which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impact healthy tone with swength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects; they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Ourse have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the relief of my afflicted, suffering follow-men. The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:

Outly headache arising from a foul Stomach. Nausea, Indicas-

caus of their cures of the following complaints:

Octiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rhommatism, Dropsy, Hearthurn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausca, Indigestion; Morbid Inaction of the Bowels; and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appotite; all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of the medical control of the policy of the property of the policy of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayzr's Puls, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass-PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES POR \$1.

'80LD BY All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.

RETAIL STOCK

OF READY-MADE CLOHING SELLING OFF

AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT UNDER COST PRICE, AT THE MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE

Lately Occupied by MR. D. CAREY,

85 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL, 85 [NEAR NOTRE DAME STREET.]

THOMAS PATTON having purchased the entire Stock of the above Establishment, in consequence of Mr. Ourcy's retiring from business, consisting of Gentlemen's and Youth's

READY MADE CLOTHING

Of every description, at a very low price, be is now desirous of informing Mr. Carey's customers as well as his own friends and the Public in general, that he will dispose of the whole of the above Stock at Twenty-five per cent under cost price. Country Merchants and others are most respect-

fully requested to call at the above store and examine

for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
August 7.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL, CORNER OF COTE AND VITRE STREETS. MR. W. DORAN, . . Principal

P. GARNOT, French Master.

A. KEEGAN, Preparatory Master.

H. GAUTHIER, Music ,

THIS SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED for the recep tion of PUPILS on THURSDAY, FOURTEENTH INSTANT,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, AM Mr. Donan avails himself of this opportunity of ten-dering his most sincere thanks to the inhabitaits of Mon-treal and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage ex-

tended to this institution since its commencement; and of informing them that he has, since his removal to the large building which he now occupies, OPENED at PREPARATORY CLASS for BOYS beginning to SPELL and READ; in which the charge for each Pupil is £3 a Year.

To the higher Classes a thorough English, French, Commercial, and Mathematical Course of Education is impacted in party indegrate prices.

Commercial, and Mathematical Course of Education is imparted it very moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal of WANTED in the above School a Good DRAW-ING MASTER.

DORAN, Mamber of the Catholic images of the Catholic bands of Examiners.

Dorange of the Catholic bands of Examiners.

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOK'S. The attention of Catholic Houses of Education is called

Will st

to—BRIDGES POPULAR ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY, JUST PUBLISHED,
POPULAR ANCIENT HISTORY. By Mathew
Bridges, Edg., Professor of History in the Irish University. 12 mo., 3s 9d.

POPULAR MODERN HISTORY. By Mathew
Reidesa Edg. 10 mo. 5s

A FOPUDAR MODERN HISTORY. By Mathew Bridges, Esq., 12 mo., 5s.
These volumes containing, as they do, a large quantity of matter, with complete Indexes, Tables of Chronology, &c. &o., will be dound equally, useful for Popular Reading, as a standing Text Book, or as a Manual for Schools, The First Book of History, combined with Geography and Chronology for younger classes. By John G. Shea, author of a History of Catholic Missions. 12mo, illustrated with 40 engravings and 6 maps. Price 2s 6d. Shea's Primary History of the United States. By way of Question and Answer. Just published, price 1s 3d. Stepping Stone to Grammar. (Just Published,) 6d.

Stepping Stone to Geography. Do., 6d.
The First Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. 72 pages, muslin back and stiff

the Christian Schools. 72 pages, muslin back and stiff cover, 3d each.
Second Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 74d.
Third Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. New and enlarged edition, having Spelling, Accentuation, and Definition at the head of each chapter. 12mo, of 400 pages, half bound, 1s 10d each.

he Duty of a Christian towards God. To which is added Prayers at Mass, the Rules of Christian Politeness. Translated from the French of the Venerable J.

ness. Translated from the French of the Venerable J. B. De La Salle, founder of the Christian Schools, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 12mo, 400 pages, half bound, is 10d. Reeve's History of the Bible, 2s 6d.

Carpenter's Spelling Assistant, 7d.
Murray's Grammar, abridged, with notes by Putnam, 7d.
Murray's Grammar, abridged, with notes by Putnam, 7d.
Walkingame's, Arithmetic, 1s.
Bridge's Algebra, revised by Atkinson, 1s 6d.
Pinnock's Catachism' of Geography, revised and greatly enlarged. For the use of the Christian Brothers, 12mo, 724 pages, price only 7d; bound 10d. This is the cheapest and best primary Geography in use.
Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.
Manson's Primer, 1d or 7s 6d per gross.
Davis' Table Book, 1d or 7s 6d per gross.
Colton's Large Map of the World, 50s.

The National School Books, and a large assortment of all the School Books in general use in the Province, kept

all the School Books in general use in the Province, kept always on hand.

500 Reams Letter, Foolscap, and Note Paper. 50 Gross Copy and Cyphering Books; Blank Books, in

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS. Just Published, New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation; with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable Vocabulary;

1s 3d, or, 12s the dozen. Nugent's French and English Dictionary, 4s 1d, or 27s 6d the dozen. A Stock of School Books in General use kept constantly

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING OF THE CRUCIFIXION

D. & J. SADLIER, & Co.

(OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET)

real and vicinity, that she has just received a large assortment of

FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK; which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable She would also intimate that she keeps constantly

Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to

CLEAN AND TURN,

and Hats

Mrs. Macl. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is ma-

turn her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years. June 13, 1856.

DONNELLY & CO.,

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE.

No. 48, M'Gill Street, Montreal.

DONNELLY & CO.,

Ready-Made Clothing Line, in the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Hamilton, No.

der, under the direction of

FIRST-CLASS OUTTERS. at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any other Establishment in this City. An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respectfully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere.

BOUDREAU FRERE HAVE the honor to intimate to the public generally

They beg leave to call the attention of the numer-ous customers of that old house to visit their New Establishment, which will be kept on as good and as respectable a footing as any house in the city in the

tons, Linens, Gloves, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Small ALBO,

Prices marked in plain figures; and no second price.

BOUDREAU FRERE,

June 26.

June 26.

Price, 1s 3d, or 12s the dozen.

Perrin's Fables (in French, with English Notes.) Price,

on hand. Catalogues can be had on application.

A Liberal Discount made to all who buy a quantity. D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

SIZE OF LIFE, ON A CANVASS 5 FEET BY 8. PRICE, £35 (140,00).

MRS. D. M'ENTYRE, No. 44, M. Gill Street,

MONTREAL. BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Mon-

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heretofore, havingenlarged her work room, to execute all

orders, at the shortest possible notice.

To the latest Style, Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets

Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES, of every style and price.

naged with the greatest economy.

Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to re-

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,)

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS

48, M'Gill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on band a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE OLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANOY TROW-SERINGS, VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which they will make to Order the direction of

All Orders punctually attended to. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856.

that they have opened a RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in the House formerly occupied by Boudreau,

same line.

They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Silks, Satins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Oct-

Crapes, Merinos, Cobourgs, Paramata, and all sorts of Goods for Black Mourning Which they will sell cheap for cash only.

per 100 lbs. 47 6 @ 50 0

STANDARD CATHOLIC WORKS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, Published and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail,

Oatmeal.

Fresh Pork,

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. François

Xavier Streets, Montreal; NEW YORK :-164 WILLIAM STREET. Boston-128 Federal Street.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., beg leave to announce to the Clergy and Laity of Canada and the United States, that they are now prepared to turnish every description of Catholic Works and School Books,

on terms more favorable than any other establishment in America. In addition to the works on this Catalogue, we can supply to order all the Catholic works published in England or the United States.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Prayer Beads, strung on brass and silver wire, Crucifixes, Holy Water Fonts, Statues, and a variety of other Catholic Articles.

PRINTS.

of every variety, is the largest in Canada. Dealers supplied at extremely low prices.

A liberal reduction made to the Clergy, Religious Communities, Confraternities, Parochia! Libraries, Missions, Societies, and on all copies purchased for charitable purposes, or gratuitous distribution among the poor.

SADLIERS' NEW BOOKS. Just Published,

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

A Series of attractive and unexceptionable Books of Instruction and Amusement for young and old. Chiefly designed as Premiums for Colleges, Convents, Schools, and general circulation, with two illustrations in each, printed on the finest paper. 16mo. volumes, each complete in itself. SIX VOLUMES NOW READY. VOLUMES 1 AND 2:

Cloth, extra, is 101d; THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT PAINTERS; and other Tales of Great Men, being Sketches of the Lives of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Salvator Rosa, Carregio, Watteau, Giotto, Gomez, &c., &c. Translated rom the French. A Series of delightful Sketches, presenting in a most fascinating style the youth and manhood of the Greatest of Christian Artists.

VOLUMES 3 AND 4: THE MINER'S DAUGHTER. A Tale Explanatory of the Mass. By Cecilia Caddell, author of "Tales of the Festivals," "Lost Genoveffa," &c. Price 1s

ONE HUNDRED and FORTY TALES and PAR-ABLES By Canon Schmid. Price 1s 101d. VOLUMES 5 AND 6:

THE YOUNG SAVOYARD. A Story of Three Generations. Price is 104d.

LOST GONOVEFFA; or, The Spouse of the Madonna.

By Miss C. Caddell. Price is 104d.

A variety of other Works in preparation.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE FIFTH THOUSAND

"THE BLAKES AND FLANAGANS": 'A Tale illustrative of Irish Life in the United States.

A Tale illustrative of Irish Life in the United States. By Mrs. J. Sanlier. 12mo., 400 pages; cloth, extra, 3e 9d; cloth. extra, gilt edge, 5s 74d.

THE STEPPING STONE TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR, calculated to enable children to acquire by easy and agreeable means a correct manner of expressing their ideas. By Percy Sadlier. Revised and corrected; 18mo., stiff covers, price only 6d.

THE STEPPING STONE TO GEOGRAPHY. Containing contract hundred Coursings and Annuary. taining several hundred Questions and Answers, adapt-

ed to the capacity of young minds. Revised and corrected. 18mo, stiff covers, price 6d.

These little Works are published expressly for the Ladies of the Congregation, Montreal, to be used in the Primary Classes in all the Schools under their charge.

We feel confident that they only require to be examined, to be adopted very extensively throughout Canada.

Just Ready, a New Edition of the

"LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, MOTHER OF GOD;"
with the history of the Devotion to her; completed by
the Traditions of the East, the Writings of Fathers, and
Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini. To
which is added the Meditations on the Litany of the
Blessed Virgin.—By the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.
With the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes,
Archbishon of New York.

Archbishop of New York.

Royal Svo, illustrated with SIXTEEN fine steel ENGRAVINGS. Price, in Roan, marble edge, 25s.;

Roan, gilt, 30s; Morocco, extra, 35s; Morocco, extra bevelled, 40s.

"THE ALTAR MANUAL;"

DEVOTIONS FOR CONFESSION AND COMMUNION;

NION;
With Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and various other Devotions. From the "Delices des Ames Pieuses." Edited by Edward Caswell, M.A. 32mo., of 432 pages, price only, in roan, 3s 9d.; roan, gilt, 5s; morocco, extra, 10s to 12s 6d. Thousands of this work have been sold in Italy, France, and Belgium; and the Publishers believe, that when it becomes known, it will be equally popular in this country. The work is so very cheap that it is accessible to all. THE GRACES OF MARY; or, Instructions and Devotions for the Month of May. With examples. To which is added Prayers at Mass. 24mo., 504 pages, price in cloth; is 104d; roan, 2s 6d.
Ravellings from the Web of Life. By Grandfather Greenway, Cloth, 3s 9d.

"WELL, WELL!"

A Tale founded on fact. By Rev. M. A. Wallace. -: vol., 12mo. cloth, extra, 3s 9d. THE POPULAR LIBRARY.

VOLUMES READY; 1. FABIOLA; or, The Church of the Catacombs. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pages; cloth. extra, 3s 9d; gilt. 5s 74 cloth, extra, 3s 9d; gilt, 5s 71.

2. The Life of St. Francis of Rome, &c. By Lady Fullerton. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.

3. Catholic Legends; a very interesting Book. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.

4. Heroines of Charity. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.

5. The Witch of Melton Hill. A Tale. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.

6. Pictures of Christian Heroism. Edited by Dr. Manning. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.

7. The Blakes and Flanagans. A Tale. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. Cloth, 3s 9d; cloth, gilt, 5s 7id.

8. Life and Times of St. Bernard. By Abbe Ratisboune. Cloth, 5s; cloth, gilt, 7s 6d.

The Catholic Choir Book; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Choir Book; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Choir Catholic Charp, an excellent collection of or Dark Masses, Hymns, &c., half bound, 9. Lives and Victories of the Bary Marives. By Mrs.
Hope of Cloth, 3s 9d; cloth, full, 5s Fiel 1
10. Strenger, of the War in Lavendee, and The Little
Chouseneere. By 6. If Hill, M.A. With Two Mane
and Seven Engravings.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOUIC CHRONICLE.

Published with the approbation of the Most Rev John Hughes, Archbishop of New York. Beautifully illustrated.

The Golden Manual, being a Guide to Catholic Devolion, Public and Private, 1041 pages, at prices from 3s. 9d to £6. This is, without exception, the most complete Prayer Book, ever published.

The Way to Heaven (a companion to the Golden Manual), a select Manual tor daily, use, 1870. 50 pages, at prices from 2s 6d to £5.

The Guardian of the Soul, to which is prefixed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass. 1870, 500 pages, at from 2s 6d to 35s.

The Key of Heaven, greatly chlarged and improved, at from 1s 10d to 30s.

The Path to Paradiss, 32mo, at prices varying from 1s.

Caddan suchor of "Tales of the Festivals;" & C.1

13. Callists A Tale of the Third Century By Dr. Newman.

New Education of Popular Library Shortly to

14. A Popular Modern History. By Matthew Bridges,
Esq. This yourne containing as it does; a large amount
of matter with complete Indexes, Tables of Chronology, as a Student's Text-book, or as a Manual for
Schools.

15. Bridges. Popular Ancient History. Uniform with Schools. 15. Bridges', Popular Ancient History. Uniform with the Modern History. A Number of other Volumes in Preparation. FUNDAMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

BY REV. JAMES BALMES. Translated from the Spanish by H. F. Brownson, M.A. With an Introduction and Notes by O. A. Brownson. 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, extra, 15s; half morocco, 17s 6d. 4c. Booksellers, and others; desirous of obtaining the Work, would oblige the Publishers by sending in their orders immediately, as it is necessary to ascertain as nearly as possible, the number required to be printed.

Just Ready. The Knout. A Tale of Poland. Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., 2s. 6d. NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

JUST PUBLISHED: Hayes' Book of Irish Ballads, in 1 vol., 5s; 2 vols."6s 3d. Lingard's History of England, 10 vols., with Thirty Illustrations; half calf, antique binding. Price, £5. (This is the last London Edition Corrected by the Au-

thor.)

Lacordaire's Conferences. Translated by Henry Langdon,
The Complete Gregorian Plain Chant Manual,
contaming the whole of the Offices of the
Church. 2 vols., 8vo. of 500 pages each,
White's Sermons. Edited by Dr. Lingard,
Massillon's Sermon's. Translated by Rev. E.

Peach Peach's Sermons, Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent. By Waterworth, Audin's Life of Heary VIII.,

Audin's Luc of Alency (1997)
Mochler's Symbolism. 2 vols.,
Specimens of Gothic Architecture. By Pugin. 25 10 00 With 114 plates; 2 vols.,

Treatise on Chancel Screens. By Do., illustrated, 22 6

Pointed Architecture. By Do., 20 0 Treatise on Chancel Screens. By Do., intestrated,
True Principles of Pointed Architecture. By Do., 20 0
Apology for Christian Architecture. By Do., 15 0
Ecclesiastical Architecture in England. By Do., 12 6
Life of Napoleon III. By Edward Roth, 5 0
Geraldine. A Tale of Conscience. By Miss Agnew, Life of the Princess Borghese. By Rev Mr. Hew-

Life of St. Francis Assisium,
Life of Albulcher Bisciarah. By the Author of
the Jew of Verona. 2 vols.,
Life of St. Rose of Lima. By Rev. Mr. Faber, 1 6 of Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus. By Father

Boero, S.J.,

of Sister Camilla the Carmelite,

of Elizabeth of Hungary. By the Count

of Elizabeth of Hungary. By the Count
Montalembert,
Eleanor Mortimer; or, The World and the Cloister. By Miss Stewart,
Conscience; or, The Trials of May Brooke. By
Mrs. Dorsey. 2 vols.,
The Hamiltons: By Cora Berkley,
Binid Agnese. By Miss Caddell,
The Luttle Testaments of Jesus, Mary, and Jonathan seph,
The Love of Mary. Translated from the Italian,
The Conversion of Ratisbone,
The Conversion of Ratisbone,
Valentine M'Clutchy. By Wm. Carleton; half b., 126
The Poor Scholar and other Tales. By Do., 26
Tubber Derg; or, The Red Well. By Do., 26
Art Maguire; or, The Broken Pledge. By Do., 26
Letters and Speeches of Dr. Cahill,
Nouet's Meditations for every day in the year, 76
Missale Romanum; with Supplements. Roan, Missale Romanum; with Supplements. Roan; 20,00 marble edge, 15s; gilt,

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK

ON THE IMMAGULATE CONCEPTION. By Cardinal Lambruschini. Price, 28 6do 1 in the

DOCTRINAL AND SCRIPTURAL CATECHISM. By the Rev. Pere Collot, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

NINTH EDITION:

AN ORIGINAL TALE,

AN ORIGINAL TALE,

"NEW LIGHTS; or, LIFE IN GALWAY," A Tale
of the New Reformation. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. Illustrated with 2 engravings, 443 pages, 18mo: Cloth,
2s 6d; Cloth, gilt, 3s 9d; Cloth, full gilt, 5s.
Castle of Roussillon. Translated by Mrs. Sadlier. 2 6

Castle of Roussillon. Translated by Mrs. Sadler,
lier,
Orphan of Moscow. Do. Do.,
Benjamia, or the Pupil of the Christian Brothers. Translated by Mrs. Sadlier,
Duty of a Christian towards God. Translated by Mrs. Sadlier, half bound, 1 101d; full b.,
Lives of the Fathers of the Desert. By Bishop Challoner; with additional Lives. Translated from the French by Mrs. Sadlier,
Brownson's Essays on Theology, Politics, and So ctalism, 2 6 So cialism, Art Maguire, or the Broken Pledge. By Carl-

Art Maguire, or the Broken Pledge. By Cariton,
Sick Calls, from the Diary of a Missionary Priest
The Mission of Death. A Tale of the New
York Penal Laws,
Life of Right Rev. Dr. Doyle,
St. Augustine's Confessions,
Tales of the Five Senses. By Gerald Griffin,
Ward's Cantos, or England's Iteformation,
Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible, balf b,
Butler's Lives of the Saints, 4 vols., illustrated
with 29 plates, at prices from 37s 6d to 70s.
Butler's Lives of the Saints, cheap edition,
Li 2 6 Butler's Lives of the Saints, cheap edition, £1 2 6 Sadlier's Illustrated Catholic Fancy Bible, 4to, large print, with 25 fine steel engravings, and Ward's Errata, at prices from 25s to £5.

Sadier's extraordinary cheap edition of the Bible, small 4to, large print, at from 10s to 30s.

Walsh's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, with

Connor's military history of the Irisa Br.
Songs of the Nation,
Pope and Maguire's Discussion,
Pastorin's History of the Church,
Cobbett's History of the Reformation,
Do. Legacies to Parsons and Laborers,

Milner's End of Controversy, Religion in Society, by Abbe Martinet, with an introduction by Archbishop Hughes, 2 volumes in one, History of the Variations of the Protestant Manual of the Sacred Heart,
Tales of the Festivals, containing Twelve Tales,
Reeve's History of the Bible, with 230 cuts,

price only Blanche Leslie and other Tales, . Growth in Holiness. By Faber,
The Blessed Sacraments. Do,
All for Jesus,
Wilberforce's Inquiry into Church Authority,

Spalding's Essays and Reviews,
The Grounds of Faith. By Dr. Manning, The Grounds of Faith. By Dr. Manning, 1 3
Bertha; or The Pope and the Emperor, 3 9
Memorial of a Christian Life, 2 6
Challoner's Catholic Christian Instructed, flexible 1s 3d; bound, 1 101
Challoner's Think Well On't, 1 0
The Following of Christ, (new translation), with Reflections and Prayers, 1s 101 to 2 6
The Christian Instructed, by Father Quadrapanni, Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec, 15s per 100.
Catechism for the Diocese of Toronto, 25s per gross.

polyich to PRAYER BOOKS, to provide tot il

The Path to Paradise, 32mo, at prices varying from 1s 3d to 30s.

The Path to Paradise, 38mo, do. do from 1s to 12s.

The Gate of Heaven, with Prayers.

Mass illustrated, with 40 plates, at from 1s 3d to 20s.

Pocket Manual at from 7d to 2s 6d. 3d to 30s.

The Complete Missal, in Latin and English, at from 10s Journo du Chretien (a fine French Prayer Book), 630 pages, at from 1s 6d to 20s.
Petit Paraissien (a Pocket French Prayer Book) 8d to

SONG BOOKS.

Harp of Erin, containing a choice collection of Irish Songs, 32mo., muslin, 1s 3d.

Forget-me-not Songster 32mo, muslin, 1s 3d. (1985)

Gems of Song, containing a choice collection of Irish, Scotch, Sentimental, Negro and Comic Songs. 24mo, 464 pages, 1s 10d.

Scotch, Sentimental, Negro and Comic Songs. 224mo, 464 pages, 1s 10d.

Practical Letter Writer, 18mo, 1s 3d.

David's First Quality of Black, Blue, and Red INKS. 2 ounce Glass Bottles, Black or Blue, 4d; 4oz., 7id; 6oz, 9d; 8oz, 1s; pints, 1s 3d; quarts. 1s 10id.

David's Adhesive Mucilage, at from 1s 10id to 3s 1id.

A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

This Ink is from the oldest Manufactory in the United States, and is warranted to be equal, if not superior, to saw ink imported into this market.

any ink imported into this market.

GLOBES.

Fine Globes, 6 inch price only 52s 6d.

"do 10 inch wood frame £6.

"do "Bronze £7.

For SALE, Wholesale and Retail, by:

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

Corner of Notre Dame and Francis Xavier Streets;

New York, 164 William Street.

Montreal, May 29, 1856.

STATUES FOR CHURCHES

Just Received, by the Subscribers,

(DIRECT FROM MUNICH,) A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF STATUES, Amongst which are:

The Dead Christ in the Tomb, (6 ft. 6 in.).....£26 5 0 St. Joseph, beautifully colored, (5 ft. 8 inches) 26 5 0 St. Patrick; ,, ,, (5 feet), 25 0 0 Eccs Homo—Our Saviour Seated with a Crown of Thorns on His Head, His hands bound, and a Sceptre placed in one of them, (5ft.

high), Christ's Agony in the Garden, with an Angel presenting a Chalice to Him, A beautiful Statue of the Blessed Virgin, (41) 25 0 0 . **19 10** 0 Statue of the Blessed Virgin, size of life (5tt.

The Immaculate Conception, (5 feet), 26 5 0

This is the finest collection of Statues, ever imported into Canada. At the above prices, no charge will be made for boxes and packing.

A fine Oil Painting of the Crucifixion, framed, (39 by 29 inches.) Price £12 10s.

We have also just received from France, a large assortment of Silver Prayer Beads; Gold and Silver Medals; fine Lace Pictures; Holy Water Fonts, Silver Crossos, &c.

Crosses, &c. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts. Montreal, July 30, 1856.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL, AND

The BEST and CHEAPEST CATECHISM for Schools MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, and Families published; is the NO. 84, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET.

MR. DANIEL DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabi-RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra; in-cluding the investigations of its different formulæ, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navysian rical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Naviga-

tion, Guaging, &c. The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical braches.

N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes.
Montreal, March 15, 1855.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

de [1] (... (... F.R.O.M ... B.E.L. F.A.S. T. 5.) (d. ...) 1 (4...)

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,
BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal,
and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in
which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and
now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improve-ments in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able

Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Yelvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Genilemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

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

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.



PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan for facilitating the same, which will obviate all risks of loss or misapplication of the Mo-

Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief.
Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five
Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on tran-

Dollars for the Found Sterling, which certhicate on training a passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels bound to Quebec.

These Certificates may be obtained on application to the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, E5q., Chief Emigrant Agent, Toronto; or to HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,

Montreal. Montreal.

Dec., 1854.

1 104

tas the hold in the Land was the color of the limited

milector Pupils CarAs Hand Hallans for T Daffyfad PM-196. C. 201 PLANCE. LIVER PILLS.

Mess Unsworth, while reterring her sincere that its been head to be offered the design own new bens, and others who may sow her with a trial that rilong They are mot recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name pur-151 Bullet Street, Wee 3:8370Q

The Vermiruge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COM-PLAINT, all BILIOUS DE-RANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &C.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermiruge and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Brog

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S, 60 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sole Proprietors.

M. DOHERTY, Edge Himer⁵ Tarihi Himir **advocate,** 75-75

No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

w.F. SMYTH, ADVOCATE,

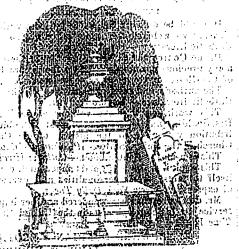
Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

HORIE PATRICK DOYLE 347 AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW," soft so known wand in a soften system? THE METROPOLITAN,"

TORONTO, THE RESPONSE WILL OF WILL furnish Subscribers, with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance.

P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854. see then a low of

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bloury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

THEIGREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVE. RY OF THE AGE.

MR. RENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in De of the common parties weeds a Remedy that cures be bounded to the common parties weeds a Remedy that cures be bounded by the common parties weeds a Remedy that cures the common parties were a result of the common to the common parties of th From the worst Scrofuld down to a common Primple to many of a service and said to the service the has tried, it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) Ho has now this possession over two hundred certificates of us-value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouthscopy a slower way the way to the control of the c

(One to three bottles will our the worst kind of pim ples; on the face to a surface the system of boils.

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

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

case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eves man . H. i . i M. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and

one bottle will cure scaly cruption of the skin.

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

desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scro-

DIECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, 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 Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will fapply it on a linen rag when

For Infammation 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 willsee the improvement in a few days.

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

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

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

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

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

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street. Roxbury, Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and

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

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

certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.



ROBERT PATTON, 229 Notre Dame Street. BEGS, to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cus-

tomers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal pa-tronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a con-tinuance of the same. Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

ستندار الأدار الأوالية المطبوع الأراك الإنهاب المطبوع الأراك المستندار الأراك المستندار المستندار الأراك المستندار المستدار المستندار المستندار المستندار المستندار المستندار المستندار ا aval reBELLS! BELLS!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their long established and THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, manufacture upon an improved method, and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions suitable for FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, FACTORIES, STEAMBOATS, PLANTATIONS, &c., mounted with their "ROTATING YOKE," and other improved Hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warranted given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to Chimes, Keys, Weights, &c., apply for Circular to

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so prover-bial for health; and from its retired and elevated position,

it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during bours of

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is

For Students not learning Greek or Latin,

Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, French, "Spanish, German, and Drawing,

each, per annum, 20
Music, per annum, 8
Use of Pieno, per annum, 8
Books, Stationery, Clothes, it ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra

uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six pairs of shirts; six stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c. Bornets Rev. P. BEILLY, President.

প্রবাধ ও ১৯ জালের চিট্রের THE TRUE WITNESS

E E COATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY JOHN GILLING

At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. and being the definition of T.B.R.M. \$15 to a section lies of the

To Town Subscribers. . . \$3 per annum. To Country do. \$24 do. 190 Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

FOR GEORGE R. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,