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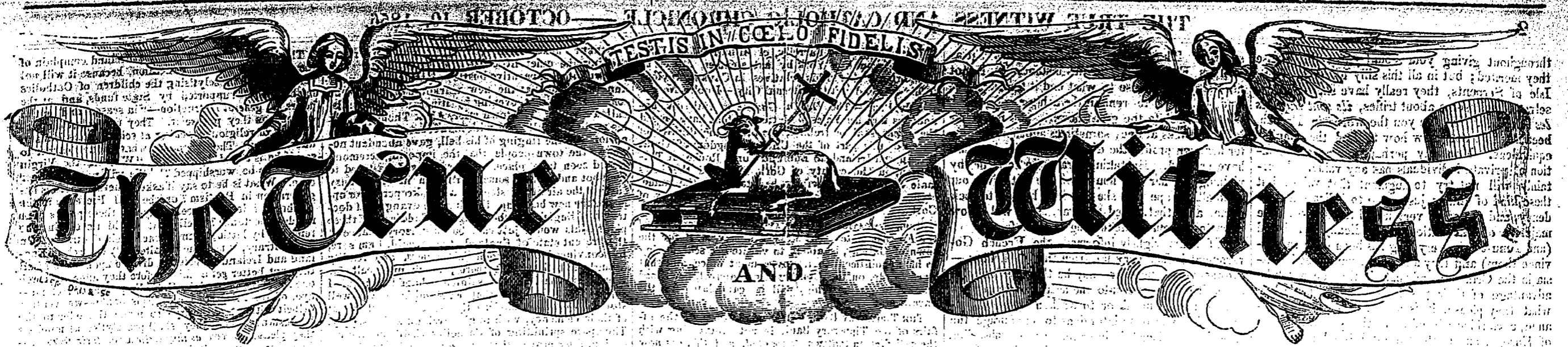
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 9.

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 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 overthrow 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 Baricades) 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 efficiently, aided this anti-Catholic movement is abundantly evident from the notorious fact, that the English Embassy was ever open to receive the 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 years: and the scenes in Hungary, in Switzerland, in Naples, in Sardinia, and in all the Italian States, are the clear results of her anti-Catholic instructions. One of the most singular instances of imposition known to the Historian of any age or country is, how England deceives every nation by her show of liberality, and of freedom of conscience 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 £120 a year of our money: while she draws from this country the annual sum of eight millions and a half pounds sterling: her Bishops, in some in-

stances, dying worth the enormous sums of from one hundred thousand pounds to half a million of British money.

She preclaims 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 emolument (except in a few instances of clap-net), 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 iniquity.

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 beneath the altar and the thrones, made rebels and assassins of tens of thousands of foreign subjects, and kindled a flame which had nearly, by one consuming conflagration, left order, laws, and religion in ashes.

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 be 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 silenced 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 keeping up a national fraud and a public monstrous lie: and she lost the friendship, the respect, and the common international civilities of foreign kingdoms by her attempt to force this gigantic fraud and lie, to replace their own religious convictions. She has lost the confidence of one-third of her own subjects in these countries by the lies, the insults which she daily publishes against their creed by her paid emissaries: and if England persevere in irritating the Catholic constabulary and the Catholic soldiery by distributing calumnious tracts in their quarters according to the new programme of the "Crimean Biblical Society," no one can foresee the calamitous results which this new Souper movement may produce in our army. All the past evils of Ireland have risen from this intolerance: all the present

misfortunes are principally derived from a rampant 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 insupportable 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—I am in 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-house. 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 naught 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 estimate 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 tutelage. 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 lofty 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 struck to such a high pitch the heroism of the champions of the cross, as to perform prodigies of prowess exceeding all belief: not so well authenticated. A similar feeling has sustained, under the most disastrous circumstances, the intrepidity of the soldiers of every Christian country, who knew that with victory

were sure to be associated the secure tenure of the home and the free practice of the faith for 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 flexible Catholics who were ready 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 Catholic soldiers should continue to be doomed to such religious grievances cannot 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 realization. What is it, if we are to believe the encomiasts of British soldiers, that has signalled their valour throughout the world, but the proud consciousness they feel that whilst fighting at home or abroad they are fighting for their country, for its freedom, for its commerce, for its institutions; and, in short, for the aggregate of all

those things belonging to their civilisation. It is 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 because 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 morning to the chilling influence of oppression or neglect that valor and fidelity which, but the evening 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 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 roof after their triumphant return.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very faithful servant,

JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The subjoined remarkable letter from the correspondent of the Nord, which we preface with a 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 up." The Paris correspondent of the Guardian writes:—

"I happened, yesterday, to be in a tolerable large circle (no ordinary occurrence at this season) of persons of very nearly all opinions. The occasion was a wedding soiree, where the bride belonged to a high placed imperialist family, and 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 approved of; and I heard more than once the words, "Well, one cannot deny that the English government has only got what it deserves. It has a bad grace in being so exacting with Russia after being so extremely yielding with America; and one military dignitary, whose name I will not give, turning to me, said, 'I have never ceased

throughout giving your countrymen the... throughout giving your countrymen the... throughout giving your countrymen the...

The following is an extract from the... The following is an extract from the... The following is an extract from the...

This question, now occupying the attention... This question, now occupying the attention... This question, now occupying the attention...

It may, indeed, enter into the policy of... It may, indeed, enter into the policy of... It may, indeed, enter into the policy of...

After the peace, which was the special... After the peace, which was the special... After the peace, which was the special...

Those who, with minds unbiased, study... Those who, with minds unbiased, study... Those who, with minds unbiased, study...

This inquiet and suspicious attitude, impelling... This inquiet and suspicious attitude, impelling... This inquiet and suspicious attitude, impelling...

some. The... some. The... some. The... some. The... some. The...

To take, in the face of Russia, the imposing... To take, in the face of Russia, the imposing... To take, in the face of Russia, the imposing...

The settled plan of England up to the present... The settled plan of England up to the present... The settled plan of England up to the present...

IRISH INTELLIGENCE... IRISH INTELLIGENCE... IRISH INTELLIGENCE... IRISH INTELLIGENCE... IRISH INTELLIGENCE...

CONFIRMATION OF PRISONERS AT SPIKE ISLAND... CONFIRMATION OF PRISONERS AT SPIKE ISLAND... CONFIRMATION OF PRISONERS AT SPIKE ISLAND...

PROTESTANT OUTRAGES ON A CONVENT... PROTESTANT OUTRAGES ON A CONVENT... PROTESTANT OUTRAGES ON A CONVENT...

To the Editor of the Cork Examiner... To the Editor of the Cork Examiner... To the Editor of the Cork Examiner...

THE TIPPERARY BANK... THE TIPPERARY BANK... THE TIPPERARY BANK... THE TIPPERARY BANK... THE TIPPERARY BANK...

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN... MR. SMITH O'BRIEN... MR. SMITH O'BRIEN... MR. SMITH O'BRIEN... MR. SMITH O'BRIEN...

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY... PROTESTANT LIBERALITY... PROTESTANT LIBERALITY... PROTESTANT LIBERALITY... PROTESTANT LIBERALITY...

THE HERO OF THE 17th LANCERS... THE HERO OF THE 17th LANCERS... THE HERO OF THE 17th LANCERS... THE HERO OF THE 17th LANCERS... THE HERO OF THE 17th LANCERS...

IRISH SOLDIERS... IRISH SOLDIERS... IRISH SOLDIERS... IRISH SOLDIERS... IRISH SOLDIERS...

JUSTICE TO IRELAND... JUSTICE TO IRELAND... JUSTICE TO IRELAND... JUSTICE TO IRELAND... JUSTICE TO IRELAND...

PARTY RIOT AND MARRIAGE NEAR LURGAN... PARTY RIOT AND MARRIAGE NEAR LURGAN... PARTY RIOT AND MARRIAGE NEAR LURGAN...

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHEDRAL REFORMATORY SCHOOL IN SCOTLAND.—It is proposed to erect a reformatory school at or in the neighborhood of Beany, 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.

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

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.

After the storm the waves continue to rise, and the agitation of the hurricane becomes, under the returning sun, rather than the smoother calm. So, half the zest of the present dull season is derived from fighting the waves over again at the banquet-table.

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.

The total number of persons who have left Liverpool for all foreign ports, during the past month has been 10,998 against 8,908 in the corresponding month of 1855.

On the 15th inst. the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Sumner, was in the city, and he was the subject of a violent attack on the part of the Ultra-Tractarians, who were gathered round the gates of the Palace.

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.

THE POISON TRADE.—We (Weekly Telegraph) have on various occasions dwelt on the vast extent and magnitude of crime in England; but we have necessarily thrown these particulars together in an aggregate form, detail classification being not only beyond our reach also.

INFANTICIDE IN LIVERPOOL.—Yesterday Mr. Curry, the borough coroner, held an inquest over the body of a male child found on the waste ground near Berkeley-street.

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 cross-examine.

A great battle is being waged in the newspapers on the comparative morality of the Scotch and English. The Scotch are pronounced to be the more virtuous and honest people.

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 Crimea.

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.

A PROTESTANT INQUIRER.—The ever-inquiring Herman Heintzel 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."

Fred. Douglas, the negro, has been nominated by his party for Secretary of State for New York. The Tribune suggests another position for him.

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 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.

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 cross-examine.

UNITED STATES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The French Republicans of New York celebrated the anniversary of the Revolution of 1792, at their rooms, Hester-st., on the 22nd.

Fred. Douglas, the negro, has been nominated by his party for Secretary of State for New York. The Tribune suggests another position for him.

HAVING AN EYE 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 reported to have suggested and urged that clergymen, pastors of churches, should take to themselves some employment additional to their ministerial services.

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—denouncing and slandering the Catholic Church, in which he is sure to have all his hearers with him.

An Error in History.—The Evansville (Ind.) Journal says:—We learn from a gentleman just come from Green Oak, Putnam county, that Alfred Patrick, Esq., formerly editor of the Putnam County Banner, was hung in Leavenworth by the border ruffians a short time since.

Spain.—Gov. Grimes of Iowa has sent an official communication to President Pierce, asking that protection may be extended to the citizens for Iowa settling in Kansas, and intimating that, if it is not afforded, it may become the duty of the State to interfere 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 equaling in atrocity the dark deed of St. Domingo.

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.

IDOLATRY IN ADOPTED IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—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 Shangi, which is the name denoting "Supreme Ruler," by which the missionaries in China have rendered the Word of God.

The lower room is of beautiful style and dimensions. The lower room is of beautiful style and dimensions. The lower room is of beautiful style and dimensions.

They quote the very words of our Bishops, re- monstrating against the injustice of the present School Law, only to turn round and say that they will support it without a single objection to hold their tongues, and not to come before the public with such silly complaints, and give the applicants for justice plain to understand that they are too well off as it is, better treated than they deserve to be, and that, if they do not take care, if they are not very humble and de- ferential in the presence of "Jack-in-Office" they are very likely to lose what they already possess. It is thus that their Lordships, the Bi- shops of Toronto and Hamilton, are treated by a servile press in Lower Canada; whilst in the Upper Province, the Ministers who have so be- trayed, and insulted us, are apologised for, and defended by men who take to themselves the title "Catholics!"

For this loathsome disease then, which afflicts us, 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 Can- ada, as in Ireland, but one remedy—the remedy of "Independent Opposition." Opposition, con- stant and unremitting, to any and every Ministry that will not pledge itself, as a condition of its official existence, to carry out, fully and without 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 judges of what ameliorations are necessary; to the Catholic laity belongs the noble task of giv- ing effect by their votes at the polling booths, to the just and moderate reclamations of their Pas- tors. But we must be quick. Delay is fatal; and every day lost, our chances of success be- come smaller and smaller. If to obtain what we ask be difficult to-day, it will be impossible to- morrow; for every day our enemies are increas- ing in numbers and in audacity; whilst the pest of corruption is spreading day by day more rap- idly amongst our ranks, seizing upon and carry- ing off new victims, and leaving us to maintain the unequal fight with diminished resources, though we trust, with a courage and determination that no reverses can overcome. In this, and the good- ness of our cause, is our only hope.

WHY, asks an Upper Canada paper—the Ex- aminer—why do Catholics publish works on Geography expressly for the use of Catholic schools? Because, we reply, the greater por- tion of the works published in the English lan- guage 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 apostasy of the XVI. century. It is for this reason that we require "Geographies carefully revised and corrected for the use of schools": and it is for this reason we refuse to put into the hands of our children, the works of Protestant historians, such as Gibbon, Robertson, Hume, and others, the charms of whose style cannot, in our opinion at least, atone for their glaring disregard of truth, upon all ques- tions wherein the interests of religion are con- cerned.

There are Catholic Geographies just as there are Protestant Geographies—on Geographies which dilate upon the morality and sobriety of Sweden, Norway, and Scotland; trace the ma- terial prosperity of the British Empire to its aban- donment of the Catholic faith; and by the most wonderful logic, shew that Spain and Portugal— countries which, whilst they were truly Catholic and faithful to the See of Rome, were the most powerful and prosperous in Europe—are sunk into 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 pre- tend 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 be- tween them and their separated brethren. But, as freemen, as in every respect the equals of the latter, they demand that their opinions be equally ten- derly dealt with by Protestants; and that the tender minds of their children shall not be cram- med with the unwholesome trash set before them in the pages of Protestant "Histories" and Pro- testant "Geographies." As parents, we have the right, and we alone have the right, to deter- mine 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 ac- count to any man, or to any body of men what- soever; and it is because the fundamental prin- ciple of "State-Schoolism," as imported into Can- ada from the United States, is incompatible with the exercise of this our inalienable right as parents, as freemen, and as Christians, that we are re- solved—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 admira- tion. 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 at- tempt 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 ex- tra-sized 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, to which our correspondent, "A Friend To Jus- tice" alluded in our issue of the 26th ult. The trial takes place to-day.

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE. The name of Lamartine is one which is known as widely as that of the great nation which once by his unanimous voice, elected him to be its poli- tical 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 nations have found in his poetry a source of the purest pleasure. While we do not share the po- litical views of M. de Lamartine, we should be ungrateful to forget that, by the moderation which he opposed to the Red Republicans in February, 1848, he saved France, perhaps, from a renewal of the reign of terror. But to-day it is no longer as the statesman, but as the orator, poet, 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 pension- list which would have done honor to the liberality of a prince. M. Lamartine, possessed, in fact, abundant resources. Estates of great extent in the wine districts of Burgundy, supplied him with a large revenue; but the blight for the last five years has, as is well known, laid waste the vine- yards of that region; and their generous proprie- tor has, during that time, supported more than one hundred families of peasants, deprived of their ordinary means of livelihood. These misfortunes, added to his still continued charities, have laden him with an immense debt; and the veteran author, like Sir Walter Scott, undertakes the task of working off this heavy weight. For this object he now labors to prepare a "Fami- liar Course of Literature," to which he brings 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 num- bers 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 embarrass- ments, 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 Con- tinent. In his voyage through the United States, he has met with a most cordial reception from the first scholars and men of letters of the Re- public; and an address in behalf of Lamartine, bearing the names of Bancroft, Everett, Sparks, Longfellow, Bryant, Agassiz, Cass, and Win- field Scott among others, has been issued to the American public. The object of the visit of M. Desplace among us, is to obtain a similar demon- stration in Canada; and he has already received amongst us, from many of our most eminent citi- zens, that reception to which his generous mission, not less than his high personal qualities, entitles him.

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 great curses of society is a corrupt literature.— With the present diffusion of education, and with a cheap press, all the world reads; and there are scores of vile writers, whose pens defile and mur- der 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 no- thing 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 their men as Eugene Sue, Paul de Kock, and such 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 pro- viding clothing for a large number of poor chil- dren attending school in various parts of the city. With these facts before our eyes we cannot help being interested in the success of the Bazaar; and would earnestly request for the Ladies the support and co-operation of our charitable fellow- citizens. The long, dreary winter is approach- ing, and what would become of the poor orphans without some such provision for their clothing and maintenance?—who that can afford to con- tribute a dollar, or even half that sum, will re- fuse 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.

BROWN'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The October number of this valuable periodical has come to hand; but as we have barely had time to do more than glance over its Table of Contents.—The present number has the follow- ing articles:— I.—The Mission of America. II.—The Council of Trent and its Results. III.—The Church and Modern Civilisation. IV.—Letters of E. H. Derby to his Son. V.—The Presidential Election. 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.

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. Douglall. The show of hands was in favor of the latter; and a poll being demanded it was appointed to commence on Monday next.

In our last, we noticed a threatening anonym- ous 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 let- ter 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 persecu- tion and intolerance." We suspected in short, that the Globe's "threatening letter" was but a Canadian variety of the Irish "window break- ing 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 belong- ing to the Roman Catholic persuasion, were quietly chat- ting over the various newspaper topics of the day, particularly the violent religious animosity at present existing in 'this Toronto.' These remarks led to some strictures on the penchant some persons have for appearing typographically; when one of the parties 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 sym- pathy with a certain class, and some political or per- sonal 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:—"It was written on a sheet of paper with the corner stamp of an anchor, and baled of goods, ex- actly similar to that on this note, the writing being on the unruled side, and at right angles with the ruling of the other side; 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, en- deavors 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 Witness. SIR.—On Sunday the 28th ult., our newly erected 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, as- sisted by the Very Reverend P. Dollard, V.G., as Deacon, and by the Reverend K. O'Keefe, Pastor 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—for 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 ceremonies with which the Church con- secrates, and dedicates to the service of the Lord, in- animate things—sanctifying all things by her prayers. The Bishop addressed likewise about a hundred candi- dates 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 his 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 enu- merate 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 summer's sun. Sometimes we assembled in the yard of the priests house, whilst our pastor addressed us, with a few words of advice and con- solation 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.

TO THE REVEREND THOMAS WALSH, PARISH PRIEST OF THE PARISH OF CORNWALL. REVEREND AND DEAR SIR— We, the parishioners of the Parish of Cornwall, learning with deep regret that your Reverence has been appointed to another mission, and about to leave this parish, in which, since your advent thereto, you have so ably, faithfully and industriously exercised the duties of your ministry, and wherein your cour- teous, 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 Redeemer.

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 feel 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- ugh which, in the 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 spir- itual superior, to cultivate any portion of the vine- yard of the Lord that may be allotted to him; but I assure you, my dear friends, that, wherever my future lot may be cast, I shall always bear a grateful and fond remembrance of the good people of Corn- wall.

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.

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 chief level of the County.—Herald.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We 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 right clothes having taken fire from the lighting of one of them, which resulted in the death of the child early in the evening.—D.

distributed towards the erection and adornment of our new church. Neither should I forget to make honorable mention of the success which has crowned the efforts of Mr. Thomas McCarthy and Mr. M. Keary to get up a good choir. The proficiency of their band of youthful chorists contributed greatly to the pleasures of the day, and will be long gratefully remembered. On Tuesday the 30th ult., Bishop Phelan returned to Kingston, attended by several of the Clergy of the Diocese, and followed by the earnest and heart- felt prayers of the Catholics of Cobourg—for His Lordship's health and happiness both in this life, and that which is to come. A. CATHOLIC.

BISHOP'S VISIT TO RAWDON. To the Editor of the True Witness. Rawdon, September 30, 1856.

SIR.—Being aware that to communicate any, inci- dent, however trivial, connected with our holy 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 re- marks 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 P.M.— There was a large assemblage of the parishioners in attendance at the church, awaiting His Lordship's ar- rival, 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. Pom- minville, P.P. of Pointe 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 lan- guages, in a very feeling manner, explanatory of his visit, and of the solemn services to be performed dur- ing 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 every- thing connected with it, had been arranged in most beautiful order, with which His Lordship seemed well pleased.

After Confirmation, His Lordship dwelt a con- siderable time on the nature of the Sacrament of Confirmation with great fervor andunction; 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, R.

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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.

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 chief level of the County.—Herald.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. C. Elgin, 10; Dwyer, 36; J. S. McInnes, 16; J. Mr. Ballargone, 15; Amherstburgh F. H. Laffery 21 5s; Three Rivers, P. Scannelly 21; New Glasgow, C. McKenna, 10s; Ottawa City, R. Stars, 10s; Lachine, Rev. G. L. Prevost, 10s; Blackpoint, W. B. J. Hayes, 15s; Springfield, U. S. Jas. Mahony 5s. Per Rev. O. J. Cascan, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Duguay, 21 5s; Rev. Mr. Audet, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Belanger, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Beaudry, 12s 6d; Rev. J. D. Deniel, 21 10s; Rev. P. Destrainsignis, 12s 6d; Rev. M. Delage, 12s 6d; Rev. L. Lafliche, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Beaubien, 12s 6d; Rev. P. J. Bedard, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Morissette, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Bolduc, 15s; Per J. E. Farrelly, Hastings—J. O'Reilly, 21 5s; P. Trainor, 21 5s. Per J. E. Conry, Haldimand—Self, 21 5s; D. Leonard, 5s; J. Lilly, 10s. Per M. Byrnes, Sarnonville—Rev. E. Farrelly, 12s 6d. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—J. O'Connor, 7s 6d; J. French, 15s; P. Gagnon, 15s; Rev. Mr. Campbell, 21 10s. Per Rev. J. Walsh, Brock—J. Walsh, 10s. Per M. Rourke, Kingston—Self, 10s; J. McGary, 10s; T. Loooy, 10s. Per A. Donnelly, Richmond—Self, 21 1s 3d; J. Murphy, 10s; P. Reilly, 2s 6d. Per J. Doran, Perth—M. Doyle, 6s 3d; Rev. Mr. McDonough, 12s 6d; W. O'Brien 12s 6d; Mr. Murphy, 5s. Per Rev. J. R. Bossier, Gananoque—Self, 2s 6d; J. Fitzgerald, 12s 6d. Per Hon. J. Davidson, Miramichi—W. Davidson, 12s 6d; Rev. R. Verrier, 12s 6d. Per P. Furlong, Kingston—Very Rev. A. McDon- ald, 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 Redemp- torist, the Rev. Father Vladimir Potcherine, 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 hearers, will not fail to place the claims of these admirable schools in their true light. Yet the cause is one which ought not to 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, Educate," is the cry of the day. Education is the recognised necessity of all classes, while to the education of the poor men look us 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 fulfil its highest duty, and be the source of safety and of well- fare 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 chil- dren 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 souls.—Ottawa Tribune.

THE PILL TRADE.—Who could dream of the magni- tude 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 parcel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. AYER 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 patients 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 charac- ter. His occupation entails upon him a fearful respon- sibility for the weal or woe of his fellow man.—Painesville Courier.

Died. In this city, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, Mr. Francis Maguire, aged 33 years, leaving a wife, child, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 14 Saint Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs, on Satur- day 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, QUE- BEC, 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 Cleonish, 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 se- cured the valuable services of THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, ESQ., the well-known popular Lecturer, to give for the Society, THREE LECTURES, 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," "Moore, or the Poet." Further particulars in a future advertisement.

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