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LORENZO; OR, THE EMPIRE OF RELIGION.

BY A SCOTCH NON-CONFORMIST, A CONVERT TO THE CATHOLIC FAITH. Translated from the French by a Ludy of Philadelphia. CHAPTER VIII.

After Lord Arthur had left the room, Lorenzo gave a free vent to his tears. This calmed him; and ascertaining that we were alone, "I am going," he said, "since Lord Walsingham has acquainted you with part of my history, to give you all the details."

Having expressed to him the great pleasure with which I accepted his confidence, he began as follows:

"The marchioness of Rosline, my mother, had been several years a widow when she was united to the duke of Salisbury. Arthur, who was the only child of her first marriage, was about six years old at the time of the second. Of this union I was the third child; and my paternal uncle, Lord Donovan, wished to educate me, intending to leave me his whole fortune, for he was not married. My parents consented, and as my mother was too ill to nurse me, he brought me a nurse to Ireland. My early childhood was passed at Lord Donovan's sister's, a very aged lady, who brought me up with equal care and tenderness. I was afterwards sent to the university, which I left at the age of fifteen. The protectress of my early infancy being dead, Lord Donovan wished me to travel with him. I had never seen my parents. Of all my family, my brother Arthur alone corresponded with me .-My other brother had died at an early age, my sister Caroline was receiving a Catholic education, and my father had been travelling since the year after my birth. Arthur wrote regularly; gave me much advice, and many marks of a sincere affection; he had even promised to visit me at Glasgow, when Lord Donovan's tour thwarted his design. This Ffelt keenly, for every feeling of my heart was concentrated in the desire of knowing Arthur. After passing eighteen months in France, we went to Bayonne, where Lord Donovan intended to make some stay. We resided with the marquis of Aranda, with whom Lord D. was well acquainted. The first nobility of the city assembled at his house every

"It was there I was introduced to Senor Don Silva, the marquis' brother, a young man about previously entered the ecclesiastical state. Don Silva gave me a very welcome reception, and manifested much affection. We often conversed together, promenading the extensive gardens of the mansion, which extended delightfully along the coast; and it pleased him to speak of Scotland, and of every thing that might fix my thoughts on those who were dear to my heart.—
I began to feel the need and the charm of friendship. I wrote a long letter to Arthur, all warm with the desire of seeing him; requesting him to send me some of his hair, and to write oftener; I spoke to him also of Don Silva. Lord Donovan did not approve of my intimey with the latter; he feared that we might converse upon religion; and he advised me to be upon my guard, and to avoid all conversation upon that topic .-I promised; and with the less difficulty, as Don

Silva had not, so far, said a word about it. "Each day strengthened our friendship, and made me enjoy a happiness which until then had been unknown to me. One evening, in passing through a gallery, I remarked a painting which represented the souls in purgatory, in the midst of flames, stretching out their arms to the Bless-ed Virgin, who, high in the air, seemed longing to break their chains, and deliver them. This picture recalled a singular dream I had had whilst at the university, and which had been too visibly impressed upon my mind to be effaced from my remembrance. I saw myself suddenly surrounded by vast precipices, the depths of which my eye could not reach, and from whence gushed forth whirlwinds of flame. One only little plank, thrown across these abysses, yet supported me, and even trembled under my feet; when a moment after a brilliant light presented itself to cheer me. A sort of temple, with vaulted roof, and dazzlingly illuminated, struck my view as I looked beyond the precipice. Making an excan this dream be effaced from my memory.—
Don Silva having joined me in the gallery, where

"' There might be a very plain allegory drawn from it, he said, and without explaining himself further, he changed the conversation.

"The next morning I joined Don Silva in the hand, which, on seeing me, he closed, and we in me the effects of divine mercy.

ture, which appeared in an enchanting garb .-Then, after a long pause, he said: 'Have you ever thought seriously, my dear Hidalla, that you have a soul?

"This question, and the grave manner in which it was put, drew from me an involuntary smile. Had I been ignorant of it,' I replied affectionately, 'our friendship would have taught me it.' "'And do you believe,' added he, 'that it is inferior, or superior to your body?

"' Is not the soul immortal,' said I, 'while the

body is subject to decay?'
"'True,' resumed Don Silva, 'but it appears to me that you judge the latter worthy of every care and sacrifice, and your soul deserving of

none; for, in fact, what have you done for it?

"I blushed upon perceiving the grave and important subject he had entered upon. Kissing my hand, he observed, 'If I loved you less, my dear Hidalla, I would seek less earnestly to fathom your conduct and sentiments; but I love not only the superficial qualities of Lord Salisbury; a thousand times more do I cherish that immortal soul, destined to be my companion in the enjoyment of unspeakable happiness during all eternity; and tremblingly do I behold it astray, abandoned, without support, without a guide in paths bordered by precipices, and surrounded with dangers.'

"I smiled. 'Don Silva, I know that Catholics are very pusillanimous, and ever afraid of shipwreck; but we are not so uneasy, and I believe that many more among us will arrive at port.'

"' What port did they reach who were not in the ark at the time of the universal deluge?' he asked with a deep sigh.

"' Let us quit this subject,' I observed immediately, 'I can neither reply to you, nor am I disposed to yield; I have always avoided discussion on religious matters.

"' Hidalla, if the sacrifice of my life could induce you to reflect seriously even for one hour on the salvation or perdition of your soul, I would soon prove to you that I love you.'

"I looked at him with still increasing surprise; not being able to imagine it possible that he should feel so deeply interested in an affair, which appeared very insignificant to me; for I had heard that all religions were good; and I held to mine only from habit and from a certain connection instilled into my mind in childhood, that it was not right to change one's religion. I twenty-five years of age, who had a short time observed that Don Silva's eyes were filled with tears, which he tried to conceal from me. We walked along in silence, and returned for breakfast, without having renewed our conversation on religion, or entered upon any other. Don Silva ate nothing: he was thoughtful; and, in spite of myself, I could not divert my mind from our

morning's conversation. "About ten o'clock, the marquis of Aranda invited us to visit the galleys. Don Silva had gone out. We accepted; Lord Donovan, several other persons and myself. The sight presented to us affected me very much. Mass hav- never been touched at the faith and confidence ing been announced as about to be celebrated in the chapel contiguous to their post, the slaves, who had hastened their morning's task, were permitted to be present. The number was greater than I had supposed. The marquis offered us either to assist at mass, or to go through the

ships. I alone accompanied the marquis to the chapel. I was both surprised and pleased on perceiving that the sacrifice was offered by Don Silva. I had never before entered a Catholic church. This was built in a kind of grotto, and mated with the most edifying dispositions. I received its only light from a vast number of lamps. I here so perfectly recognized the temple which had offered me an asylum, in my dream, that I became violently agitated. Every thing that surrounded me bespoke recollection; Don Silva appeared less a man than an angel. I was, as if transported into some far region; all around adoring a God who annihilated himself for his creatures. At the moment of the elevation. I prostrated myself with the rest; and, without being able to comprehend the feeling which possessed me, I remained so penetrated with the real presence of the Divinity whom I had not yet adored, that I remained, as it were, overwhelmed before the majesty of God. The sacrifice being concluded, they prepared to leave. The marquis, surprised to see me motionless, came and traordinary effort, I rushed forward to this secure led me out. He entreated me to say nothing of refuge, when delivered from all danger, filled what had passed to Lord Donovan. Such was post. This short delay filled me with joy, and I with joy and full of confidence I awoke. Never | my intention; and further, to return once more to mass in the chapel. I waited about half an hour for Don Silva; and, as our party were still I had remained some time, I related my dream on the ship, I walked some distance with my friend alone. I burst into tears, unable to define the emotions of my heart, which was so full he begged me not to seek in strange lands a soon instructed; I believed firmly, and my soul and so oppressed, that it seemed scarcely suffi- friend whom heaven reserved for me in the most cient to contain its varied feelings. I begged Don Silva to allow me again to assist at his

he tore himself from his reflections to remark the that had passed. I feared to indulge my thoughts sapphire which he requested me to offer to Don my conversion, that I had powerful motives for your generosity, and your enemy will be indebted splendor of the rising sun, and the beauty of na- and my mind, filled with a thousand prejudices, Silva. I hastened to beg my friend's acceptance leaving Lord Donovan and Admiral Howard, to you for a more tranquil death?

recoiled with horror at the mere idea of becom- of the cross, who refused it, alleging that he but that I would shortly return to throw myself ing a Catholic. I formed the resolution of avoiding forever all connection with those who professed this religion, and to enter no Catholic church except Dou Silva's. Full ot these projects I spoke next morning to Lord Donovan about quitting Bayonne; he proposed my leaving with one of his friends who was expected to arrive every moment, who would remain but a few days in the city, and then depart forthwith for England.

"About eight o'clock, I went to Don Silva's room to inform him of this. Not finding him there, I was told that he was in the chapel;there being one in the interior of the mansion which I had never seen. I approached the entrance, and hesitated a moment, fearing my weakness; but quickly laughing at the thought, I gently opened the door. Don Silva was serving the mass of a clergyman whom I had see several times at the marquis of Aranda's. Notwithstanding all my designs, I had not strength to of soon seeing my brother and all my family, quit that holy place; the preface was just ad- struggling with the thought of renouncing all to quit that holy place; the preface was just advancing; I fell upon my knees, and conjured the God of the Catholics, if he were really present in this sanctuary, to enlighten and touch my heart. The same emotion, as on the previous day, again took possession of me at the consecration. I prostrated myself, and unable to bear the violence of my sensations I was almost fainting. There were in the chapel only the marquis and two domestics. The marquis led me to my chamber, where, after some moments' repose, asked for Don Silva. He came immediately.

" As soon as we were alone, I cast myself at his feet. 'Bless me, first of all; for I am truly unworthy of your society, and I deeply feel that I have been guilty of culpable presumption in presenting myself at the awful sacrifice of your religion, bringing there an unbelieving and pro-fane heart. Have pity on me, Don Silva, and tell me what I ought to do.'

"He raised me affectionately. 'Let me instruct you in the way of eternal salvation.'

"At this moment Lord Donovan entered, and, without seeming to observe Don Silva, 'Prepare yourself,' said he abruptly, 'Admiral Howard leaves in an hour. He will conduct you to Oxford, where you will complete your studies.'

"He left the room without waiting for a reply. I was for an instant confounded; then resuming courage, I exclaimed: "It matters not, if God has begun my conversion he will finish it; if it is not his work it ought not to succeed.

"Don Silva pressed my hand. 'Fear only your own weakness and irresolution, and human respect. Fear everything from yourself, and hope all from Jesus Christ. May the all-merciful God deign to bless and strengthen you.'

"Whilst my servant was preparing for my departure, I went to take leave of the marquis of Aranda, and I returned with Don Silva to my room where we conversed together awaiting Admiral Howard. Don Silva asked me if I had with which many of those unfortunate galleyslaves addressed the God of sinners as well as of the just? 'Ah! you cannot imagine,' he added, what inexpressible delight I enjoy with them; offering consolation to those whom despair maddens; instructing souls that have often neither faith nor hope. Many of these unhappy beings have died since my entrance into the holy ministry. I have had the happiness of preparing them for death, and of seeing them almost always animust even confess that it was the death of one

of these slaves which I witnessed through curiosity, that gave me the first idea of embracing the ecclesiastical state. He passed so suddenly from raging fury to sentiments of lively repentance, that I comprehended for the first time the extent of the mercies of God, and the ineffable happiness of those whom he calls to be the ministers, and, as it were, the depositaries of these

mercies.

" Each word of Don Silva fell upon my heart as a dew of grace and light; and I only felt sadness when thinking of our approaching separation. In the evening I received a note from Lord Howard in which he excused himself for having to defer his departure one day, on account of an indispensable letter which had not yet arrived, and compelled him to await the next passed a part of the night in conversation with the guardian angel, who was the instrument which divine goodness had deigned to make use of in my regard. In the morning I received a letter from Arthur; it was more affectionate than ever; attached of brothers. He concluded by assuring me, that before long he would be in Scotgarden before breakfast. He held a book in his mass; this he granted with joy, for he perceived land, and that he would come himself to restore me to my family, where I should be received

wore no jewels, and that this was too valuable for the state which he professed; he entreated me at the same time not to part with it, and I promised him that I would not. Towards noon, Admiral Howard called for me. I shed many tears on leaving Don Silva. Lord Donovan was colder and more unbending than usual; I was not surprised at it; he knew what bad happened to me at the chapel, and also at the church of the grotto. The marquis of Aranda embraced me, and said, in a low voice, 'If you should one day have the courage to enter the true church, and tilda Walsingham, Henry's sister, now the wife of if your faith bring misfortune upon you, come to my brother Arthur; I saw her several times also me; you will find in me a father, and in Don Silva at the duchess of Guise's. My brother Arthur a brother inviolably attached to you.' I replied had just left France when I arrived at Paris; by an abundance of tears. We took our departure, and, after a happy voyage, arrived at Dartmouth. Whilst Admiral Howard gave orders for the general disembarkment, I walked, sad and thoughtful, along the shore; the desire save my soul. I observed a little vessel just setting sail for Rochefort; my courage revived, or rather victorious grace triumphed over my irresolution. I had not a moment to lose; the sails were unfurled. I advanced quickly to the vessel, asked for the captain, and besought him take me on board.

"He enquired my name. 'Count Hida; ask me no further, receive me into your ship, and accept this ring as a token of my gratitude; you will oblige an unhappy man.' Surprised, he refused telligence, nor remembrance from my brother; my offered reward; it was worth from eight to and I doubted not that my abjuration had raised ten thousand francs. 'You do not know the an eternal barrier between us. I hastened, bevalue of it,' said he, smiling, 'and I will not take fore setting out for Spain, to send to the wife of advantage of your inxperience.'

"' Take it,' I eagerly replied, ' for the service you are going to render me is inestimable.' He persisted in his refusal, and led me to his room in the vessel which immediately set sail.

"I shed a torrent of tears on losing sight of my native land; but grace, which so evidently directed me, sustained me. The captain, affected by my emotion, tried to console me without interrogating me on the subject of my grief. 'Are you a Protestant, sir?' I asked.

"'No, thank Heaven, I am a Roman Catholic.'

"'I can then speak with confidence to you,' I replied, delighted to learn that he was not a Protestant. 'I shall conceal from you my name, less immoveable.' The captain affectionately embraced me; he took very particular care of me during the voyage; and as he could remain but a few days at Rochefort before setting out for America, he manifested great regret as not being able to be more useful to me, I told him that I was going to join a clergyman, my friend, who would instruct and strengthen me in the faith. He then gave me a pocket-book, saying : Here are two checks of a hundred pounds sterling, payable to the bearer; they may be useful to you; do not refuse me, and when you are in possession of your estate, you can refund me the money, and if I should be no more, you can give it to my family, who reside at Newry, in Ireland. Every one there knows Mr. Macdougal, the privatcer.'

"I accepted the offer of the generous Irishman, and we separated; I lest the same day for Biaritz, distant two leagues from Bayonne; from thence I wrote to Don Silva these few words: A young Scotchman, anxiously desirous to save his soul, and to embrace the truth, presumes to address himself to you, Signor Don Silva, by the advice of Lord Hidalla of Salisbury. Important reasons prevent him repairing to Bayonne; Christ has redeemed with his blood.'

"The zeal of Don Silva responded to my expectations; the next morning I was in his arms. I am yours,' I exclaimed, 'I belong to the true religion; dispose of me for life and death.' He could not believe what he saw. I informed him in few words how I had quitted Dartmouth. 'I regards me no longer as his son, he for whom I

have left all will take care of me.' "Don Silva shed tears of joy and affection. He hired a small house in a village near the city, embraced with ardent love the mysteries of faith. I was entire days at the village church; no sacrifice seemed painful when I thought of my iminto his arms, and restore to him a brother, as submissive as affectionate and devoted.

"As soon as I was sufficiently instructed and prepared, I went to make a public abjuration at Bayonne. I then paid a visit to the marquis of Aranda, who congratulated me in the most affectionate manner on my happiness. Don Silva was forced to make a journey to Paris, whither I accompanied him. It was there that I met the duke of Medina, my maternal uncle. His daughter, Dona Maria, made me acquainted with Mathis sensibly afflicted me. Matilda was a Catholic, and very much attached to her faith; I even then formed the wish that heaven would make use of her to enlighten Arthur. I was loved in the family of my uncle, as one of his household. He wished me to accompany him to Spain, and had me appointed page to a prince who was about returning to that country. Don Silva delighted to leave me in a family professing my own religion, urged me to accept the duke's offer. We parted, promising to maintain an uninterrupted correspondence. I then wrote to my brother Arthur and made an entire avowal of my conduct; I told him also that I retained the little cross which he had sent to Don Silva, and that I was resolved never to part with it. I solicited as a favor a reply, but I received no further in-Mr. Macdougal in Ireland the sum I owed this generous man. I added some presents for Mrs. M. and a letter, expressing all the fulness of my gratitude, and the happiness I enjoyed in my new faith.

"Meanwhile I had a strong desire of seeing Arthur. Determined not to settle in Spain, I obtained my dismissal from the situation which attached me to the court, whose dangers and temptations moreover I feared. I went to pass some time at Castel-Abey-Ha; this was the name of one of the duke of Medina's estates. The duke had set out for Las Montes, his castle, but a short distance from Madrid, and I promised after a short time to meet him there. I was still at Castel-Abey-Ha when I received a letter but will tell you that, impressed with the truth of the Catholic religion, I abandon my country and rival, as they only awaited my presence to celefamily to embrace that unchangeable faith. My brate the marriage of Dona Maria with the tears are wrested from nature by the sacrifice it count of Castro, governor of _____. I hastenis obliged to make, but my resolution is not the cd without delay, but a slight indisposition detained me seventeen leagues from Madrid .-When I recovered, I was handed a letter which had arrived several days before. It was a challenge; there was no signature; the writing was unknown to me, and the day and hour appointed were gone by. It gave me little trouble, and I left for - on horseback, attended by only one servant. I found myself late in the evening in a dense forest, a short distance from the town whither I was going. Uneasy at meeting no one, I quickened my pace, when the sound of a pistol, fired in the distance, made me urge yet more my horse's speed. I perceived an old man surrounded by three assassins. I rushed to his aid; two others came to join the assassins; and I, with my servant, combated the five. I lost sight of the old man; this made me hope that he had escaped. Although wounded, I rallied my strength, and throwing my purse to the highwaymen, they fled seeing me determined to sell my life dearly.

"Alone, uncertain what route to take, I guided myself by the light of the moon. My servant I discovered dead at the foot of a tree .--Not being able to be of use to him, and not finding the stranger, I threw myself on my horse, would it be presuming too much on your tender which was not far from me, and took the road to charity to hope that you will sacrifice a fortnight the village of ——. On arriving at the inn, to instruct and enlighten a soul which Jesus I was told that Lord Hidalla of Salisbury had been assassinated in the forest with his servant; and that Count Tancredi, dangerously wounded, had been borne to this same inn. I knew the count only by name, and as the personal enemy of my family. I resolved to let them still believe me dead, and not make myself known. I asked to be shown to Count Tancredi, and I rewill be a Catholic,' I added, 'and if my father | cognised in him the venerable old man whom I had seen in the forest. He was quite sensible, but suffering very much, and extremely agitated.

"'Heaven, no doubt, has sent you here for the consolation of my last hour,' said he, as soon and he came frequently to visit me. I was very as he perceived me; and requesting those present to retire, 'Hidalla,' he continued, for he knew me, having seen me at the duke of Guise's without my having observed him, 'you are of a family, the enemy of mine; you have a personal mense gain. Anxiety for Arthur, the desire that injury to avenge, but you are a Catholic. Your he should no longer wander in error was all that enemy is dying and unhappy; you can render with open arms. He sent with this letter a chain troubled me. This was my continual prayer. I him an important service beyond all price. The walked together some time in silence. He ap- "In the evening, when alone in my chamber, with open arms. He sent with this letter a chain troubled me. This was my continual prayer. I him an important service beyond all price. The peared very thoughtful; yet two or three times I made a thousand reflections on the morning of his hair as a present to me, and a cross of wrote to him, yet without acquainting him with hereditary animosity of our houses will yet elicit

"Speak,' I exclaimed, 'what can I do? I shall be too happy to prove to you that Hidalla of Salisbury has never shared in unjust resentments, and that his heart was not made for hate.'

"He took my hand with much affection. 'I have a young and inexperienced relative whom I tenderly love. He had the misfortune to form an attachment for Dona Maria of Medina. Exasperated by her marriage, which, they said, was about to be solemnized with you, my lord, he sent you a challenge. Receiving no reply, he formed the project of forcing you to run the chance of arms. I have been informed that the duke of Medina's carriage has been attacked; that one of his servants has been wounded; and that the author of this attack has been arrested and condemned to death. They have not named the culprit, but I am too well convinced that be is no other than my unhappy Henry Walsingham. I was hastening to succor him when the assassins reduced me to my present state. To whom could I address myself? to whom confide my suspicions? for the name of the guilty one would but add to the vengeance of Count Castro, if he should recognize in his rival a personal enemy. Your presence, Lord Hidalla, the religion you have embraced, lead me to hope everything from your generosity. Henry is a Protestant; I had a strong presumption that I should soon guide him to the knowledge of the truth; but his captivity, his sentence, the violence of his character, make me hehold, tremblingly, the despair which his situation may induce, and the excesses which may follow from it. Fly to strive to bribe the jailor; see Henry, and if you cannot save him, your words, at least, may calm him, and prepare his soul for the terrible judgment it must undergo.'

"Tears bedewed the count's face; his hand trembled in mine; I fell upon my knees near his bed. 'I promise you,' I exclaimed, ' that Henry shall be saved at whatever cost. I promise you that you shall soon see him here. Their ignorance of his name will obtain his flight. I shall succeed. Be careful, only, not to reveal my name to any body, in order that they may never

discover that I have had any part in this affair.'
"The count, transported with joy, gave me a purse full of gold, in case I should require it for the jailor. The count had not been robbed in the forest, having been able, notwithstanding his wounds, to escape whilst the robbers were engaged with me.

"It was nearly half past eleven o'clock at night, when I left Count Tancredi. I told his servants that his nephew would soon be there to attend to him, and I took the road to from which I was distant only half a league. arrived alone, on horseback, wrapped in a mantle. I repaired to the prison, and asking for the jailor, inquired after the prisoner, who had been arrested for the attack on the duke of Medina's

"Do you know his name?' the jailor asked. "'No matter-can I save him? What would you take to set him at liberty?'

" Nothing-I should pay for his flight with

my life. Moreover, I cannot be bribed.'
"My efforts being useless, I obtained permission to see him. 'I will fasten you in,' said the jailor; 'when you wish to come out, just knock at the door.' I followed him without replying. On the way he apprised me that the sentence of death had been commuted; that the prisoner would be deprived of sight, and that he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to the gal-

leys. "Does he yet know it? I asked, filled with

" 'Yes: I announced it to him.'

"I groaned at the bare idea of the despair which must have possessed his fiery soul, destitute of the support and consolations of religion. I was introduced into a narrow and gloomy cell; the door roughly closed upon me; the noise of its bolts pierced my heart. Trembling, I approached the interesting victim whom this place of horror contained. Henry could not recognize me; he was excessively agitated, and his accent, his words, his convulsive pressure of my hand, all showed me his anguish and despair .-He has himself described our interview to you, and his promise to embrace my religion.

"The desire to make some great sacrifice for Him who had called me with so much love to the knowledge of the true faith, was as a ray of light within my heart. I wished to save Henry's soul at the expense of my happiness in this world; and after having for a moment weighed the extent of the sacrifice with the greatness of the recompense, I no longer hesitated; and we parted after I had made him solemnly promise never to reveal what had passed between us. He has related to you in what manner he escaped from prison. After he had gone, I dwelt some time on the delightful idea of Count Tancredi's happiness in again seeing Henry, and the salvation of his soul, which God had permitted me to snatch from the mazes of error. Meanwhile, little by little, nature reclaimed her rights, and exercised them with a violence which I had not foreseen. The fate which awaited me, presented itself with all its horrors; life seemed hateful to me, I was ready to deplore the impossibility of an end being nut to it. At eighteen years to renounce light and liberty! I arose, and much agitated, paced my narrow solitude. I approached the wall, where, through a little aperture, appeared the last rays of the moon. I regarded it, shuddering to think that perhaps it was for the last time. At length recovering myself, I fell upon my knees, and then I felt the presence of a God who tries his servants, but never abandons them.

"I shed some tears which calmed me, and by degrees resigned myself to my fate; I can even say that I contemplated it with a kind of joy .-You cannot comprehend this, Sidney," said Lorenzo, with a celestial smile; "this supernatural joy belongs but to Catholicity; only the children of the true Church can be in a state to conceive and feel it."

I cast down my eyes, deeply affected. Lorenzo preserved for some time a silence which I had not the courage to interrupt.

(To be continued.)

The reason why some people put on airs is because they have nothing else to put on.

REV. DR. CAHILL ENGLAND AND AMERICA. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

When the future historian will mark the epoch when England began to assume an official domination in Europe, he will with truth select the year 1815. The overthrow of France, on the one hand, enabled to plant her flag on the Tuileries, while the military prestige gained at the battle of Waterloo spread the respect and the terror of her arms through all the surrounding countries. Naples, Spain, Portugal and Holland, having been compelled to place their crowns at the feet of old Napoleon, were, of course, all indebted to England for the restoration of their independence after the downfall of the Buonaparte dynasty; and hence Great Britain, indirectly but powerfully, ruled the courts of the kingdoms already referred to, guided their policy, and, in fact, received their tributary sub-mission. This sudden, undisputed domination, through a large part of Europe, was the historical fact which, from that year to the present hour, had inspired England with that overbearing national haughtmess, or (as some call it) insolence, which all Europe has for many years so justly censured. With this elevation to almost universal power, her commerce became proportionally enlarged. And while her Ambassadors governed foreign palaces, her commercial navy rode triumphant in the foreign harbors, her merchants ruled the foreign markets, and carried back to England the overgrown wealth by which she has been enabled to model their national constitutions, to crush their customs and laws, and to wound or weaken their religion.

There are no facts of European history better attested and authenticated than the statements here made; and the revolutions that have broken out in several neighboring states, and the infidelities that have been preached, are the clear resultant proof of the English premises referred to, as promulgated by their hired agents through Europe. During this long domination, therefore, of some forty-three years past, if any nation, any assembly, or individual, dared to impeach this British encroachment, their correspondents abroad, their press at home, their novelists, their tourists, their reviewers, their bishops, their statesmen, their legislators, their merchants, all joined in the universal cry of shame against "this atrocious attack" on England !- England, which is pre-eminent for human liberty! for the most rational government! for the most extended toleration! for the most pure, social, and religious impartialities of any country known in either ancient or modern times!-Moreover, the man who dared to raise his voice in this impeachment was pointed out as an ignorant Radical, a discontented agitator, a mediæval monk, a rapacious ultramontanist. This national cry has insulted all Christendom for its palpable lie, its ill-concealed swindle; and it has corrupted the entire English population by the talse doctrine which it inculcated, the insane practices which it maintained, and the national insolence which it fostered. If a weak power or petty state during these past years presumed to remonstrate, it was instantly called to an account like an urchin at school, put on its knees, stripred, and flogged, till it promised to be good and never to offend against England for the remainder of its national life. Foreign Ambassadors were ordered out of London; British Ministers were recalled for the smallest slight, real or imin the Bay of Biscay, in order to terrify Otho, the Pope, Ferdinand, and the Spanish Ministry. English Biblicals stood at the gates of Vienna, kings, queens, legislatures, bishops, priests, peo- to deny. ple, men, women, and children, by the names of

was to come when this mad national career was and the interests of Great Britain, if this happy consummation had taken place many years ago. The hour on which Napoleon III. ascended the Imperial throne, a sun rose in the French imperial skies which has outshone, and, indeed, has almost without his feeling the bloweclipsed the old British luminary; while the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny have so managed the English military prestige, and have so exhausted our resources in blood and money, that the countries we once despised now rejoice at our weakness, feel emancipated from our tyranny, and set our anger at defiance. If Engand had not outraged foreign nations by her insurrectionary and infidel crusade, the French army would not now be in Rome, nor would Cherbourg be completed in such hurried anxiety. By her own conduct she has compelled nations to make and sharpen the swords for their own protection, which are now lifted to strike at the throat of England: by her usurpation and encroachment she has put the foreign armies in motion; built the foreign fortresses which now encompass her round about, threaten her own citadel, and are ready to take revenge for her past transgressions. If even ten years ago she had refrained from her crusade of rebellion in Catholic Europe; and if her legislature had done towards the Catholics of her own empire what a more wise ministry is now doing to the Catholics of India and elsewhere, England need ignominy, contradict all her former policy and be in the metropolis. dragged on this day, August 4, 1858, as a trophy of victory after the triumphal car of France. If any one, five years ago, wrote the statements here made, he would be denounced as a libeller of the state; whereas at the present moment these re-

the gates of London, at the Horse Guards, the

few years between the American Government and Great Britain? Who can forget the abuse heaped on America, on the question of the Oregon Territory, or the question of fishing in the British Waters, and on the late Enlistment question? In all these cases of dispute, the Americans were represented in the language (as it would seem) of Mrs. Trollope, as an ignorant young country, rather uncivilized, quite rude from their want of old English society, wrong headed. They were described, too, as a boasting race; their promises without value, their threats without meaning, their Legislators an untractable mass, and their Congress a cabal .-But above all, their seaboard was pointed out by the entire press as exposed and unprotected; and, consequently, that as the English Navy coast, these Americans have no real intention to give England any serious opposition in any case of diplomatic controversy between the two nations. In fact, England in all these questions treated America as a noisy, harmless nation; boisterous from the normal state of her education; precipitate from the immatured character of her mental trading; but still by bearing her

vulgar logic with a little patience, that America

can be made docile and submissive, like the wild

horses in Ohio in the hands of Mr. Rarey .-

Every one who has read the papers during the

discussions referred to, must be familiar with the

Who does not recollect the various diplomatic

contentions which have occurred within the last

rigid reality of these statements. What a sudden change has come over all England in this picture of American braggadocio will appear from the settlement of the late question of the Right of Search on the High Seas. Before the Crimean War, and the Indian Mutiny, and the Cherbourg Naval prodigy, England claimed the right of visiting shipping; examining and delaying at their pleasure all American vessels suspected of being pirates. Strange change in the mind of England! Now, it turns out (that is, since the war, the mutiny, and the completion of the fortress,) that England has no such right! The most eminent Lay Lords in Parliament assert that their past conduct was all a mistake! They even assert that their former practice of searching vessels was intended as a compliment to America! to save the United States the trouble of defending the honor of her own flag! And the right once claimed for fifty long years, is now declared wrong; and is given up in grief, too, for having annoyed so long their accomplished cousins, the great American Republic! Moreover, the Americans are described as the most chivalrous, enterprising, generous people in the world! and that in the space of twenty-five years, when their population will be more than doubled, the United States will present a Repulican Empire, such as mankind had never seen, for learning, civilization, wealth, and power!! What does the reader say to all this change which has come over America during the last year? Indeed all this change has taken place on the American Continent since Lucknow was captured a sc-

The English press now asserts that the French Ambassador, the Duke of Malakoff, now in London, is the greatest hero in the world; and they say that Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, is the most finished statesman that has ever represented the Congress of Washington on British aginary, against English etiquette. Three deck- soil! I must say, that seldom as I can agree with be accompanied by the assurance that the terminaers were despatched into Grecian waters; fri- the London Press, I am perfectly agreed with tion of that for which we have struggled for nearly gates were anchored off the mouth of the Tiber, them in reference to the Duke of Malakoff and half a century has been brought about with a degree steamed though the Bay of Naples, or coasted Mr. Dallas: there is a slight difference, however, between us-namely, I am perfectly serious, while they are compelled by the voice of Europe, against their grain, to give a deceptious Paris, Florence, Rome, and Naples, calling the assent to praise which they inwardly would fain est representative alike of the American revolution

But let us hear Mr. Dallas himself in his tellrobbers, murderers, idolators: and during those ing speech on the late anniversary of American days of English insanity, pranks were played by Independence. If he delivered this speech ten prime ministers, which in future ages will appear | years ago, he would receive his passports the rather as the exaggerated fictions of national following morning. Now he talks in London, romance than as the actual realities of rigid in sight of the English throne, in the same style practical policy.

as Franklin and Washington spoke in the revo-This state of things continued for upwards of lution of 1776, when they stormed Boston, beat forty years, maddening foreign nations, and the English General Howe, and entering in tridamaging the character of England. But a day | umph, proclaimed the charter of American Independence. It is said that Mr. Dallas is an to receive its final and fatal stroke; and well astute statesman, a solid, telling speaker, and would it have been for the name, and the fame, what is called a cabinet orator, with a perfect command of the English language. A strain of polished irony runs, too, through his speeches; and he seems quite easy in his manner, smiling often while his sharp satire wounds his adversary

> -quid vetat Ridentem dicere verum.

That part of the speech of the American Minister is amusing, indeed, where he speaks of England being changed from the mother to the sister of America; saying, at the same, time that America is now the fond sister of England! But it could be said in reply to this cutting joke of the Transatlantic diplomatist, that if America kicked out, beat and banished her mother in 1776, there is little reason to hope that America will not treat the sister to a similar flogging and defeat whenever she presumes to follow in the insolent footsteps of the late National mother .-Every house in America should have the following speech framed and hung up in the room where they kneel at their prayers, in order to remind them night, and morning, of the union and the courage of their fathers, the independence of their country and the value of their dearly purchased liberties :--

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The 82nd anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States was celebrated by a banquet held last night at the London Tavern, and not now be compelled to retrace her steps in attended by about 150 American gentlemen resident

The Chairman, in a complimentary speech, then gave "The health of Mr. Dallas, and the diplomatic representatives of the United States," which was greeted with loud applause.

His Excellency, Mr. Dallas, rose to acknowledge the toast, and was received with loud cheers. He marks are the common topic of conversation at said-Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I had promised myself, in consequence of ill-health for some Parliament House, and at the door of the Palace. public speaking; but it is, unfortunately, the 4th of

July (laughter and cheers), and I find it impossible to remain silent on such a day, after you have re-ceived the mention of my humble name so kindly and so cordially. A few years ago it would have been thought discourteous and intrusive had one or more American citizens ventured upon the celebration of the 4th of July, 1776, in the great city of London. The old wounds were still fresh, old feelings still survived, and the citizens of the United States who were here had the good taste, as well as the forbearance, not to do that which might have been misconstrued so as to be disagreeable to those among whom they were residing. (Hear.) But now gentlemen, we feel much more at ease. The principles of the American Revolution are accepted here as they are at home. (Cheers.) The men of our heroic days—our Washingtons, our Jeffersons, and our heroes in the battlefield, are known now in England almost as well as they are in the United States, and are honored as much here as there. (Cheers.) The progress, then, of the principles of the Revolution of the United States has been striking, and has produc-ed that to which I have already adverted—the procould make a desert of the whole American priety of our meeting to celebrate the origin of those principles in London as well as elsewhere. (Hear.) Do not for a moment suppose that I am availing myself of a detached part of the toast just given in order to draw the conclusion that the recognition of those principles has been brought about in any de-gree by the diplomacy of the United States. (Hear, and a laugh.) The truth is—and you are, perhaps, not aware of the fact—that we have no American diplomacy. In England and on the Continent diplomacy is a lifelong career. With us it is nothing of the sort. American diplomacy, compared to European diplomacy, may be likened to the militia as contrasted with the regular army. (Laughter.)-To be sure, in the United States, from the outset, we have always had a partiality for the militia. (Hear, hear.) Our first military achievements were gained by men among whom were some of the rawest possible militia. [Hear, and a laugh.] And it has so happened, probably by accident, that our militia has over and over again proved equal to the best regulars of Europe. [Cheers.] It is in that way, perhaps, that the diplomacy of the United States has been able to do something towards giving expansion and popularity to the principles of the American Re-volution. Although our ministers abroad have been drawn from the ranks of private and professional life, on very many occasions, at the most distinguished Courts of Europe and throughout the world, in conflict, or rather in argument, with the most refined diplomatists of any country, those militiamen of diplomacy have achieved remarkable success. [Hear, hear.] I might refer, if I were disposed to empty upon you the archives of the American Legation here or elsewhere, [a laugh], to many striking instances of this kind; and, as I propose to conclude my remarks by suggesting a particular name to your approvation, it may be proper to say that the list of our American diplomatists, beginning with Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Munrose and William Whitney, includes a long array of illustrious "militiamen diplomatists" who have left behind them a record of the most glowing and gratifying character. [Cheers.] At this very court some of my predecessors may be compared to the very best drilled cohorts of European diplomacy. There is one little comment, which is to a certain extent connected with American diplomacy, on which I will say a word. You know that we have recently had some little difficulties on the coast of the United States and in the West Indian Sea [hear]-a matter with which, as one of the militiamen in the diplomacy of the United States, I was lately charged. Now, without referring to that question more closely, it is a point which is essentially connected with one of the fundamental principles of the American revolution -that principle being the necessity of maintaining, on behalf of the great American people, as a great community, the independence of their flag. [Cheers.] Well, I am not going to argue the question as to visit and search. It has been over and over again, for years back, argued and reargued. But I should like on the 4th of July to announce to my fellow-countrymen that visit and search in regard to American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, is frankly and finally ended. [Tremendous cheering, the whole company rising and manifesting the liveliest enthusiasm.] While, gentlemen, I am able to announce this gratifying fact, I think it ought also to the British Government which is worthy of every acknowledgment on our part. [Loud cheers.] With a view to draw these remarks to a close, I beg leave to offer you as a toast the name of one of the earli-

tion of Independence. [Loud cheers.]
The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

Mr. R. W. Kennard then proposed "Young America and England, divided 1776, united in 1858. Mr. G. F. Train responded to the sentiment. He

and of the constitution of the United States-I

mean Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declara-

complained that America and American had been caricatured and misrepresented by the English press -a course which inevitably led to mutual irritation and estrangement. America and England must either be friends or foes; a medium attitude was impossible between them. India, Australia, Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Perim, were some of the stolen gems that ornamented the Crown. If, then, Columbia cast an admiring eye, towards Cuba, Central America, Mexico, and the Sandwich Islands, she was only walking in the footprints of her illustrious predecessor. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] England was the king of Filibusters—Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon robbers, were her models. America thus far was but a petty prince; but when they filibustered between themselves, the devil would be the standard bearer. [Laughter.] For many years it had been the popular belief that America had been using England's money. He thought they could turn the ta-bles, and prove that England had been using America's money. Take one interest, their iron roads .-While England had been building her Houses of Parliament, America had completed 21,500 miles of railway, costing in round numbers £300,000,000. England during the same time had made but 9,00 miles, costing the same amount of money. Now, during the crisis, the entire debt of America to England, Government, State, city, corporation, railroad and individual obligations, much of which was not due for ten years, was £800,000,000. Therefore, the amount for roads paid by the Americans themselves was £220,000,000. Three per cent. on £80,000,000 was but £2,500,000 per annum. Let them reflect, and they would admit that America had been the golden egg. [Hear.] After dwelling upon the intimate commercial and moral ties which bound the two nations together, Mr. Train concluded an eloquent address amid loud applause.

The reader must see in the fearless, able speech of Mr. Dallas, the lofty tone and high position which he takes in reference to England and no one can mistake the hint thrown out by Mr. Train, that Cuba will soon be seized by the Union; and that England dare not now raise her protesting, protecting voice in favor of her old protege Spain. There was a time when Mr. Dallas would be expelled from London for being present at the speech of Mr. Train; and a time there was, too, but now gone by, when an English fleet would invest Cuba, and lay waste the American seaboard if even Cuba were threatened by the United States. Alas! England's prestige is hourly vanishing before the growing power of the surrounding nations.

D. W. C.

August 4, 1858.

ARTSH INTELLIGENCE

The Bulls have arrived from Rome for the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe.

COAST DEFENCES .- We understand that four officers connected with the Admirality have been during the past week on a tour of inspection of our north west and western coast, in order to fix on the most suitable positions for the establishment of coast defences. On Tuesday last these officials, accompanied by Lieutenant Wilcox, R.N., made a minute examination of the islands and inlets of Clew Bay, and we are informed have fixed on four points, where, according to their judgment, proper batteries commanding the entrance to the harbours of Newport and Westport ought to be erected. We are not informed as to the probability of the sea-coast defences being erected, but it is more than probable that such necessary and judicious precautions are about to be taken as will in any eventuality afford protection to the mercantile shipping interest, without any immediate reference to the canards of French invasion. We have heard it asserted that Innislyre has been selected as the site for two of these batteries, but the whereabouts of the remainder is not yet known to the public. The gentlemen employed on this service have also inspected Blacksod Bay, on the coast, and the Islands of Arran, &c., on the Galway coast .- Mayo Constitution.

The Freeman's Journal, alluding to an event which will make the 5th of August the date of an epoch in the progress of civilization, says :- "It is now just twelve months since the Earl of Carlisle, as Viceroy of Ireland, hauled the Irish end of the cable on shore at Valentia, aided by Lieutenant Whiting, of the Niagara, and a number of the crews of the British and American men-of-war. Since that period disaster after disaster threatened and fell ; but, nothing daunted, the directors, with the indomitable pluck of their countrymen, persevered, and on the anniver-sary of the day on which the first effort was made— the 5th of August—their twelve months' labor was crowned with a success which, opening up a new era of progress to both hemispheres, is already hailed. though not yet a day old, by the New and by the Old World as the greatest scientific and practical triumph of our age. Simultaneously with this event we have to record another fact of special interest to our own country. On the same day on which the first spark passed across the expanse of the Atlantic from the Irish to the American coast the pioncer of the Irish American line of steamers arrived in Galway-bay from America, and we are enabled to-day to place before our readers, for the first time, in anticipation of all the English journals, the latest news from America extracted from the files of American papers brought by the Indian Empire. The coincidence is remarkable-let us hope that it will prove the harbinger of a glorious progress for our country."

The daily papers have published a letter from Mr. Vincent Scally relating to his claim upon the London Life Association for payment of a policy for £5,000 on the life of John Sadleir, which was technically vitiated by the suicide of that person. Mr. Scully had held the policy for several years as security for a debt, and it appears to be the custom of most assurance offices not to avail themselves of the suicide clause in bona fide cases of this description; but at a ballot of the members of the London Life on Wednesday week, it was resolved to reject his application. A minority of 82 members, however, expressed their opinion that the claim should in equity be recognized, and Mr. Scully appeals to the Company to reverse their decision.

It is much more than probable that the title of Lord Caher-supposed to be extinct-will shortly be eevived in the person of a gentleman who resides not one hundred miles from Clonmel, he being lineally descended from Earl Desmond of Dromana, to whose grand-daughter—daughter to Lord Decies—his great grandfather was united, as was also his great grand aunt to the Lord Caher of those days .- Waterford

At the present time, a greater number of houses, merchants' premises, and public buildings, are being crected in Belfast than at any time for some years past.

THE EXTINCTION OF PROSELYTISM.—The Munster News publishes the following: - The infamy is withering and dying out of the soil. This was the poison plan of peace and morality, and the very root f it rots. Our renders hold, we are sure, in their memory the Petty Sessions trial at Ballingarry, and the exposure of the incentives to apostacy shown then and there to prevail. Then the respected and judicious Parish Priest, the Rev. James Enraght, had the gratification of receiving back the strayed creatures whom want and wiles drew away; and now, as you will read in the subjoined documents, the rev. gentleman has reduced the number of the outstanding and erring unfortunates to a single-perhaps case-hardened, family. He has crushed the poison plant. It can never 'flourish,' in colonial or 'church' form, again in Knockflerna:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MUNSTER NEWS. Echo Lodge, Ballingarry,

Aug. 10, 1858. My Dear Sir-The enclosed documents were signed by the parties whose signatures are thereto affixed, on Sunday last at the Parish Chapel of Granagh, in presence of a crowded congregation. They speak so fully for themselves that comment on my part is useless. I feel it merely necessary to say that the notable system of proselytism has miserably failed at Knockfierna .-One family alone now remains to constitute the church,' in that locality, so that the labours of the rev. curate appointed to the flourishing curacy of the 'Hill of the Fairies' will not henceforward be over exacting.

May I quote for the benefit of all concerned a stanza from a ballad loved by Daniel O'Connell :-

'I leaned my back against an oak; I thought it was a trusty tree; But first it bent and then it broke,

'Twas thus my love deserted me.'
Alas! and alas! the 'Church of the Hill' is of the

Very faithfully yours,

JAMES ENRAGHT, P.P.

I, Honora M'Eniry, and family, of the Commons of Knockslerna, and parish of Granagh, in the county of Limerick, do now declare that we return of our own free will to the communion of the Holy Catholic Church, from which we were tempted to separate in times of great distress. I also declare that during the time of my unhappy apostacy from the Catholic Church, I never for a moment doubted the truthfulness of its teachings; and that the hope of support from the Rev. Mr. Gubbins solely induced me to abandon the creed in which I was born. Both myself and my children now ask pardon of the Almighty for the scandal we have given, and earnestly hope

that this congregation will pray for us.

Honor M'Eniry—(here mark), Thomas M'Eniry,
David M'Eniry, Denis M'Eniry, Patrick M'Eniry.

The above document was this day signed in our presence by the parties whose signatures are thereto affixed, after having been first read to them by the Rev. Mr. Euraght, P.P.—Patrick Hedderman, farmer Kilmore; James Sheehy, farmer, Ballinlina; Michael Holohan, farmer, Kilmore.

Granagh Chapel, Sunday, August 8th, 1858. I, Margaret Regan, of Knockflerna, in the parish of Granagh and county of Limerick, do now publicly regret having separated myself from the communion

of the Catholic Church. I pray the Almighty to pardon me the scandal I have given, and also hope that this congregation will pray for me. Margaret Regan (her mark). Witnesses -Patt Hedderman, farmer, Kilmore; Thomas Sheehy farmer, Ballinlina; Michael Holohan, farmer Kil-

Granagh Chapel, Sunday, August 8th, 1858.

THE HARVEST .- The following satisfactory account of the state and prospects of the harvest in four counties in Ulster is taken from the Northern Whig. In one district only is there an ascertained report of the appearance of blight in the potato crop:—"During the greater part of the present and the past week the state of the weather has been highly favorable to the progress of the crops and the great agricultural prosperity of the country. From all parts of the north our correspondents speak, generally, in the most favourable terms of the prospects of the harvest. In this county our correspondent from Antrim informs us that he has not as yet observed any signs of the potato disease in his locality, and every one is now beginning to hope in that district that it will pass over this season without doing much injury. From the neighborhood of doing much injury. From the neighborhood of Carrickfergus we learn that the quantity of potatoes in the ground is large. The quality of those that continue sound is excellent; but the disease has approximate an excellent in the disease has approximate the continue sound in the cont peared, and is spreading rapidly. The winter-sown wheat promised well at the beginning of the season, and is likely to yield according to its promise. Beans look well, but in general they are very much polluted with weeds. From the county of Down we learn that the weather is now doing all that could be desired to mature the crops. The winter wheat will soon be out of uncertainty. Spring wheat and oats are favourably dealt by also; the latter, where it is heavy, has, with few exceptions, notwithstanding the heavy, has, with few exceptions, notwithstanding the late rains, kept its upright position, and must give an excellent produce; but the greater breadth of Charles I; by Esmonde (from whom the Confedeoats in the northern part of the county will generally rates took Duncannon) Coote, Parsons, and Borlase, be much below average. The potatoes are now arrived at their critical stage; but, as they were got in so comparatively early, and as the blight has visited this district at a much later period than former years, we may calculate upon a more than ordinary produce. Flax-pulling is now general. Our correspondents in the county of Derry state, that harvest is now at hand, and all that is wanted is fine weather to gather in a very abundant result for the county of Derivative of Kilkenny as it is very copious. Beginthe farmer. For late oats and potatoes the rains of last week were most beneficial, and the greatest grumbler has been left scarcely any ground for complaint; indeed, everyone gives expression to the great benefit the rains have done. Potatoes present a striking contrast to last year in their abundance The blight is apparent, consequent, it is supposed, on the frosty nights in the early part of last week; but it is very slight and very partial. In the county of Monaghan it is stated that oats are fast ripening. On Saturday last a large quantity was cut in Ballynure demesne, and everywhere active preparations are making for gathering in the wheat and oats. The former crop is the best ever witnessed in this county; the latter much superior to what was anticipated a mouth or six weeks since; and, should a fortnight or so of fine warm weather be granted, the weight of the grain will fully compensate for the shortness of the straw. Flax is not the failure which was at first anticipated it would be. The potato, though the present is the ordinary period for the full development of disease, holds sound. There has been observed but a single example of the disease, although we have heard that in some isolated instances it does exist. Notwithstanding the continued wet, the tuber has not been, for many years, so like its ancient self, good ment.in The following remarkable statement with respect to the probable consequences of the most abundant

potatoe crop with which this country has been fa-

voted since the times previous to the famine appears in an agricultural paper (the Waterford Mail):—
"Potatoes at 5d. a stone, before the month of July has gone by, is a startling announcement, and one which, turn it as we may, affects the future of an immense number of our people, and will show its results on the trade, the shipping, and the banking of Ireland. The supply of the material wants of the mass of the people affects the cares of merchants and the thoughts of the statesman. Sir Robert Peel, when Premier of Great Britain, did not consider it beneath him to import and supply food to those who lost the potato; everything now indicates an abundant supply of this esculent; the price of the potato shows its abundance, and already it has come into competition with imported food. If it he that one stone of Indian corn (which is the principal article that supplied the void caused by the potato failure) is equal for the sustentation of human life to three times that quantity of potatoes, then we find that already the two articles are, in point of price, coming into competition; the lowest rate at which we have known Indian corn to be landed in this country was and carriage the retail price of this article could not be much less 11d. per stone, and we have little doubt that potatoes will this year sell as low as 3d. per stone; and, if they do, the consumption of Indian corn will almost cease; and thus a branch of business that has grown up and acquired importance will again disappear. The consequence will be extensively felt-stores will be unoccupied, ships unnecessary, and the Indian corn merchants thrown idle. Nor will this be all. The consumption of Indian corn has during the past few years been nearly 1,000,000 of quarters, the value of it at least is £1,-500,000. All this money passed in one shape or other through the banks, some of it several times over. With the potato it will be different; and even if the value were equal, still as it will be passed from the consumer to the farmer, and from the farmer to the laborer, it will not be felt either in the business or circulation of the banks, and the result will be a great lessening in their business. In addition to our Indian corn imports we have had a great deal of foreign wheat and other grain, and the value of our cereal imports cannot have been much icss than £3,500,000. We expect the abundance of potatoes will materially lessen this drain on our finances, and a large portion of this money will be spent at home. Then the small potatoes and the waste from them will afford considerable feeding, principally for pigs; and we anticipate a great extension in the shipment of live pigs, and also in that of bacon and pork. The higher price of labor in Ireland has prevented the poorer farmers from employing as much on their land as would be beneficial to themselves. This was partly caused by the difficulty that was felt in paying in cash, coupled with the higher price; and we expect the success of the potato crop will lead to greater employment of human labor. 'Potatoes at 3d. or 4d. per stone' will effect another social revolution in Ireland, or at least will greatly alter the course of business from that which has sprung up within the last ten years, as the various classes connected with the import, payment, storing and retailing the artificial foreign food will find a great collapse in their several trades; and at the same time, we expect to see a considerable increase in our shipments of corn and pigs. The lower classes in the rural districts will be more comfortable in consequence of the change, and the farmers will find they can conduct their business without the same

An interesting return has just been presented to the Harbor Commissioners, which places before the public some valuable information with respect to the condition of the trade of Belfast during the first six months of the present year. The revenues of all the great English ports have enormously declined during the past year, whereas some £300 or £400 has been the whole decrease of the revenue of this port during the first six months of 1858. The income of the Harbor Commissioners for the six months ending 20th June, 1858, was £17,197 17s. The decrease in the revenue of the port during the six months is to be found in the dues on the tonnage, rates on goods, plantage, light money, patent slip and pilotage.-Northern Whig.

The recent assizes is the tenth that has passed over within the last six years without a capital conviction in the South Riding of Tipperary.

Number of paupers in the Lismore Workhouse at the commencement of the half-year, 282.

WEXFORD PRIESTS IN 1625.—Among the manuscripts so admirably preserved and, catalogued in Trinity College, Dublin, there is a very interesting paper giving the names and residences of "ye Popish Priests" either in Ireland, or abroad, in 1625. This most valuable document proves that the ministers of Charles I., dogged the steps of every Catholic bishop and priest who exercised his functions, albeit stealthily, in Ireland. It would appear also that they were well-informed, probably by spies in Belgium, Rome, and France, of the movements of Irish ecclesiastics, secular and regular—when they went "beyonde ye seas" when they returned to Ireland, and who " maintayned" and harbored them. Neither did they lose sight of the descendants and kinsmen of the great families of Tyrone, and Tyrconnell, some of whom were serving in the Spanish army and who—among others Owen Roe O'Neill—were destined to revisit Ireland when the rapacity of Parsons, Esmonde, and a few other thorough bred villains kindled the flame of 1641, so falsely represented as a wholesale massacre of Protestants. Charles Gavan Duffy in one of the finest Ballads ever written, has justly called the affair of 1641, "the Rising of the North"-for indeed it was the ultima ratio of the Catholics after having been despoiled by James I., of lands, liberty, and the exercise of their religion. the villainies perpetrated, with the connivance of will convince the most sceptical that Charles Stewart is as little entitled to our sympathy or respect as is Oliver Cromwell. Of the two the latter was the "honester knave." The spic-system, or as we would call it now-a-days, the detectiveism of the ministers ning with David Roche, hishop of Ossory, whose book entitled "Analecta Sacra" was published in Cologne, A.D. 1617-we find the following entry under the heading of "A note of the names of ye Romish Priests, Semyaaries, Fryers, and Jesuits, together with their receivers, and maintayners in ye Cittie of Kilkenny." "Imprimis one David Rothe, titular bishop of Ossery, keepeth for ye most part with his brother Edward Rothe, merchant, when he is in the Cittie, and when he is abroad" (in the country) " with the Lo'Viscount Mountgarret at Ballimo.' The note of "ye Wexford Priests," furnishes the following names with the quaint prefix S'r-In Wexforde-Sr William Furlonge, Sr John Waddinge, Sr Richard Stafford. In Rosse-Sr David Dowell, Sr Mathew Roche, Sr James Fitz-Nicholas. The harbourers and "maintayners" of ye Wexford Priests are William Rossetor of Wexforde, Susanna his wife, and Paul Furlouge of Wexforde Vigntner .- Wexford People.

A correspondent in Derry writes to say that the the number of peasants passing through that city from the wilds of Donegal this year to seek labor in Scotland is extremely large. He adds that many of them are in a condition of the utmost misery and wretchedness. He asks how does this agree with the report of the parliamentary committee, which stated that the inhabitants of that now lamentably famous district are not worse off than they have been in former years? Our correspondent might have safely answered his own question. The Donegal peasants are very destitute and miserable to be sure. But what matter? They have the capacity of feeding on seaweed, and their destiny is to pay the highest pos- a diaper over the whole surface, except that in the sible amount of rent that can be squeezed out of hu-man blood or bone—and not to be comfortable or happy on this earth. An octogenarian judge, mentally and physically imbecile, announced from the bench, on the authority and at the beck of the landlords, that these poor starving peasants 'were comparatively opulent.' Of course he must have meant that seawced was more plentiful than usual, and that the landlords, having put on the screw more tightly, were enabled to extert from them higher rents than ever, and a sheep tax to reward Scottish enterprise besides! These Irishrie of the Wilds are the subject of a nice scientific experiment in political economy-namely, to find how much rent can be got out of the hapless tenants of Irish bog, and to what a low pitch of offal eating and dirt eating Irish Celts can be reduced without starving. The land-lord committee, which sat in Westminster, felt a tender interest in this experiment, and did not like to have it disturbed. To be sure, they do not feed their own dogs on anything at all so bad as the foul stuff these starving peasants are forced to drag out life upon; but they can't experiment on doing so-nothing would come of it, whilst from the tortures of Irish land slaves gold can be coined. And so the Donegal Celts crawl in ragged destitution from their bog and mountains to labor in a strange land to make rent for their masters .- Ulsterman.

THE CASE OF PATRICK MAHER.—We beg attention to the case of Patrick Maher. This young man, the support of his aged widowed mother, is a connexion of the Cormacks. He was arrested and put into the bridewell of Thurles in the month of November last. On the 3d of December a man named Edward Mockler, who was steward to Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, of Brittas, swore an information to the effect that, twelve months previously, Maher had complained to him that Colonel Knox had taken the best of his land from him and given it to his (Maher's) uncle, and he then began to make inquiries of Mockler about Knox's movements, which he (Mockler) thought so strange that he cut him short, and sent him away. A few weeks afterwards he (Mockler) went with Colonel Knox "to demand possession, as is the colonel's custom with his tenants," and, amongst other tenants, they went to get possession of Maher's house and holding, at which Maher got angry, and said that "he would as soon be dead as alive in such a way, tilling land without having any hold on it." At last he consented, and gave up possession, but as he was going out he said angrily to his mother, "that she might do it, but, please God, it was the last time he would get it." Now, we do not attempt to palliate the wickedness of an Irish tenant who dares to repine at being turned out once a year, and who uses such frightful, and blasphemous, and threatening language in the hearing and presence of his landlord as "please God!" but we humbly venture to suggest that, as that is all Mr. Mockler has sworn to, and as that occurred, according to Mr. Muckler's deposition, about Christmas, 1856, there is no ground for saying that he is an important witness for the crown—and be it observed that the foregoing is the entire substance of all he has sworn. Maher was still kept in Thurles bridewell. He spent the Christmas and new year there, under the care of Mr. John Sadleir. And on the 14th of January Timothy Spillane (who, on the following day, 15th, swore against the Cormacks) swore an information to the effect that Maher asked William and Daniel Cormack, in his (Spillane's) presence, which of them would shoot Colonel Knox for him?to which Dan replied that he would, and that Maher thereupon agreed to give him £7. This, Spillane says, occurred some time before Ellis was shot. On those two informations Maher was committed for trial—that is, he was transferred from the gaol of Thurles, where he had lain from November until the 14th of January. Hear ye that, ye sticklers for the liberty of the British subject, and denouncer of Neapolitan tyranny! This man, who had been already two months in gaol, was, "committed" (!) to Nenagh gaol on the 14th of January. On the 16th of February Colonel Knox swore an information before Mr. John Gore Jones, R. M., to the effect that Maher had frequently asked him for a lease of his mother's holding, which he (Colonel Knox) refused. The rest we must give in the colonel's own words.

"Sometime since I was standing near my house when Pat Maher again demanded alease. I thought of the world need not be one-tenth so large as they on this occasion his conduct unusual. He appeared are if England and her foreign dominions were en-

to make his demand in a mendatory manner. T again refused to give a lease." And there ends Colonel Knox's deposition. And

there is the whole case against Patrick. About the 1st March it got noised abroad that Mockler was gone or going out of the way. The friends of the prosecution openly alleged that the prisoner's friends gave Mockler money to go to America, and the prisoner's friends, who were and are tco much frightened to say anything openly, merely hinted that Mockler was Colonel Knox's favorite steward—that his wife and family were still (and we understand are still) living in the steward's house and they hoped that Mockler's absence would not be used to postpone Maher's trial, and keep the unfortunate young man in gaol. But they did a little more. It certainly was no business of the prisoner's friends to look after the crown witnesses who were to be produced against him. The crown usually takes special good care to keep every witness they want safe enough. But Maher's friends traced Mockler to a distant part of the country, and one of them wrote the letter alluded to in Mrs. Maher's affidavit sworn last Tuesday in Nenagh. That letter stated that Mockler was to be found in the writer's neighborhood, and offered to assist in the search, was handed by Mrs. Maher to Mr. Dwyer, her son's attorney, who at once, about the 5th or 6th of March, took it to Mr. Gore Jones, and requested him and Colonel Knox, who was with him, to send police instantly and catch Mockler. Mr. Gore Jones, however, refused. And here occurs a slight difference between Mr. Dwyer's and Mr. Gore Jones's account of what took place. Mr. Dwyer says he gave the information, showed the letter, and made the offer of assistance to Mr. Jones and Colonel Knox, who refused to act upon it unless the information was more precise; that he, thereupon, went away, leaving them to do as they pleased. Mr. Gore Jones says that Mr. Dwyer certainly called with the letter, and gave the information which it contained, but that upon his (Mr. Jone's) demanding more precise information, Mr. Dwyer promised to go and get it for him, and that he never returned, and so he (Mr. Jones) took no further notice of the transaction.

The difference is immaterial. The prisoner's friends and attorney had done far more than they need have done in hunting up Mockler. It would be a pretty state of things if prisoners were obliged to keep watch and ward over the crown witnesses, and that, if the crown has a weak case, or no case at all, the crown prosecutor has only to send a witness to Canada or Australia, and keep the prisoner in jail until he or his friends can find the wanderer and fetch him back. The case was postponed until the summer assizes, and now it is postponed again on the same pretence.

As Mr. Rollestone stated his intention of bringing the case before the Queen's Bench, we shall offer no comment upon it until the result of the motion for bail be known .- Tipperary Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Correspondent of the Guardian writes to say that Dr. Tait, of London, notwithstanding the late judgment of the highest tribunal, "that crosses, as architectual decorations of churches, have been in use from the earliest ages of Christianity, and may still be lawfully erected," recently declined to consecrete a church which had been enlarged and improved by the addition of a chancel, in which, in the simplest manner, a plain Latin cross was most tastefully indicated in the centre of the east wall over the communion-table, unless the same were erased. The central panel of the reredos was sculptured with centre thereof the form of the cross became most unobtrusively developed, by the surface, as to such form, being left unsculptured. The Bishop declined to consecrate unless this "emblem of the Christian faith" were sculptured out.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the sake of their own interests, and for the sake of the public convenience, must necessarily proceed to immerse fresh cables. It will not do to awake some morning and find that electric communication between America and Europe has been interrupted. Again, if the directors would have large profits, they must have a large business, and a large business in telegraphic messages can only be carried on with adequate means of transmission. The rate of charge will determine the amount of use which will be made of the line, and there can only be cheap rates where there are numerous messages. We would gladly see the system so fairly carried out that New York and London should be brought into as easy communication as London and Paris. The directors of this new company will, no doubt, see that this is the true view of their own interests, for, independently of the considerations we have named, they must look for competitors, notwithstanding their monopoly of communication via Newfoundland .-The problem having once been solved, other points of Europe on the one hand, and of America on the other, will certainly be connected within the course of a few years. Our French neighbors are quite quick-sighted enough and quite speculative enough to embark in such a venture, even if Englishmen should hold their hands. It is, however, as yet premature to discuss these considerations at any length. For the present let us rejoice at the results obtained, and express our hearty satisfaction at the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Company .- London Times.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS .- A correspondent gives us the following calculations: - From Falmouth to Gibraltar the distance is less than 1,000 miles; from Gibraltan to Malta the distance is 988 miles; from Malta to Alexandria it is 815 miles; from Suez to Aden, 1,310 miles; from Aden to Bombay, 1,664 miles; from Bombay to Point de Galle, 960 miles; from Pointe de Galle to Madras, 540 miles; from Madras to Calcutta, 780 miles; from Calcutta to Penang, 1,213 miles; from Penang to Singapore, 381 miles; from Singapore to Hongkong, 1,437 miles; from Singapore to Batavia, 520 miles; from Batavia to Swan River, 1,500 miles ; from Swan River to King George's Sound 500 miles; and from King George's Sound to Adelaide, 998 miles. From Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney there will shortly be a telegraphic communication overland. From Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, to Bermuda, the distance is about 1,500 miles; from Bermuda to Inagua the distance is about 1,000 miles; from Inagua to Jamaica it is 300 miles; from Jamaica to Antigua, 800 miles; from Antigua to Demerara, via Trinidad, 800 miles; from Antigua to St. Thomas's, 227 miles; from Jamaica to Greytown, uia Navy Bay, 1,000 miles; and from Jamaica to Belize, 700 miles. It will be thus seen that all our settlements, dependencies, and colonies in the Peninsula, Mediterranean, Arabia, India, China, Australia, the West Indies, and Central America could be joined to England by shorter submarine cables than that which at present connects Ireland with Newfoundland, and without their touching any powerful foreign State. The aggregate length of these cables would be about 21,000 miles, and, reckoning 20 per cent. for slack, the whole length would not measure more than 24,000 miles. These cables would place England in almost instantaneous communication with upwards of 40 colonies, settlements, and dependencies, situated 20,000 miles apart, in the eastern and western hemispheres. The mere shipping telegrams to and from all these places and England would be of incalculable importance to merchants, shipowners, and seafaring people; and the political telegrams would be of infinite value to the Imperial and Colonial Governments. From the above-named colonies, settlements, and dependencies come the most precious and the most useful articles of merchandise, and to them are sent the staple manufactures of Great Britian. Millions of money will be saved to the population of England every year in articles of consumption by English and colonial merchants know ing the state of the home and colonial markets by telegraph. The British squadrons in different parts

received in England by telegraph of a man-of-war being wanted in any part of the West Indies, such a ship would reach the locality before a ship can at the

No IRISH NEED APPLY .- So says Lord Mayor Carden, following in the wake of advertisements from ladies of delicate nerves, who once read sketches of Irish character out of a Magazine of the past century. These last would be content to send the buxom and vigorous Hibernian, who should be so illadvised as to neglect the warning, about her business. The Lord Mayor thinks, no doubt, that it would be inconsistent with the dignity of his position to do so little. Accordingly, when an Irishwo-man come before him, he adds to the floggee of twenty-one days' hard labour, a preachee, in which he insults an entire nation. On Wednesday, Mary Horrigan was brought before him for smashing an earthen jug over the head of Mary Cohen. Such things are done, we are sorry to say, in most countries, and it would be somewhat rash to draw national deductions from such fragmentary evidence. The broken pitcher, however, elicits from that soundest of all earthen vessels, Sir W. Carden, the following remarks:—"I wish," he exclaims, "that I had the power to send all the Irish who come here back to their own country. It is the sost beautiful country in the world, they say, and I wish they'd think so, and stop there. It would save a great deal of my time, half of which in this court is taken up with rish quarrels." Certainly a great inducement is here offered to the Irish to stay at home, inasmuch as by so doing they will "save a great deal" of Alderman Carden's time. The good use to which he, no doubt, puts it, renders this an object of more than ordinary importance. The only cause for hesitation lies in the fact. We have looked over the reports of the Mansion House, and really do not see that Irish quarrels occupy much time either of the Lord Mayor or of any one else. When they do occur, which is by no means more often than those of other people, they are disposed of summarily enough, as was the case in the instance in question. Something like half of the valuable time spent in disposing of it was occupied in simple abuse of the Irish nation. The Lord Mayor would do well to consult the Commander-in-Chief, or, if that personage is inaccessible to him, the first recruiting sergeant he meets, before he reiterates the wish that all the Irish would remain in their own beautiful country. If they did, it would seriously diminish British triumphs abroad. whatever might be the effect on Sir W. Carden's leisure moments at home .- Morning Chronicle. DEFICIENCY OF SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTION AND PLACES

or Worshir.-There has been recently published, in

a blue-book of formidable bulk, the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the deficiency of means of spiritual instruction and places of worship in the metropolis and other populous districts, and to consider the fittest means of meeting the difficulties of the case. The report proper of the committee occupies a space of 20 to 21 pages. The facts of the case are very striking, and certainly anything but creditable to a country professing so much religion and piety. It appears that the population of the "metropolis" being 2,362,236, and the sittings actually provided by the church and all sectarian bodies being only 712,561. or 29.7 per cent., no fewer than 669,514, or not much less than one-half of the whole number, are required to raise the sittings to 58 per cent. of the population. Middlesex, moreover-the county which may be fairly considered as the centre of the civilization and the government of this great empire-is actually the ery lowest of all the English counties in the provision made for Divine worship by all sects and "de-nominations." As regards the Church of England it is lowest of all but two—viz., Durham and Northum-berland. Details are next given by the committee, on the authority of a clergyman named Stooks, secretary of the London Diocesan Society for Building New Churches, of the spiritual destitution of populous districts of the metropolis. In Stepney-with a population of 90,447, there is only church, room for one in 10.8, and every elergyman has the charge of 6,460 "souls;" on one side of the district are 10,000 souls without either church, chapel, or school of the Church of England. In Rateliff, with nearly 10,000 souls, there is church-room for 1,040, and one clergyman only. In St. Mary's, Whitechapel, there are 16,000, with room for 1,700; and in St. Mark's 16,000, with room for 1,500. In Spitalfields there are 20,950, with room for 1,200 only; in Newington 70,000, with room for 6,570; in St. Luke's Old-street, 42,825 (in the three parishes), with room for 4,816; in Clerkenwell 27,600, with room for ,700; and in the Pentonville district 12,000, with chapel room for 600; and in St. George's, Southwark, 28,000, with room for 1,300 (exclusive of three chapels), there being 11,000 or 12,000 who have no place of worship, or at all events, no seat in one. The moral and social state of this parish is characterized as "very awful." In Lambeth the population (of four districts) is 150,000, and additional room is required for 45,991 souls. In the suburban districts of Bermondsey, Camberwell, Clapham, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, and Southwark, the return of the Bishop of Winchester shows that, with a population of 336,117, there are only 29 churches and 74 clergymen of all grades, giving an average of 11,590 persons to every church, and 4,604 souls for the curative agency of every minister. The state of affairs, though dif-ferent, is hardly less painful in other parishes, as, for example, in St. Clement Danes, Strand, where the rector and his two curates have the care and the cure of 17,000 souls, many of them sorely sick, for a "frightful amount of infidelity" prevails. The rector says "he does not know what to do; he can only deplore his "most painful position." The more opulent districts of Hanover-square, Piccadilly, and St. Marylebone, are found not to be very favourably distinguished from the very poorest, but they are better off as regards the number of pastors. In St. Paucras and Islington there appears to be abundance of sheep without a shepherd;" and in some districts of the former the cure of souls is but a conventional unreality. The munificence of private persons and the zeal and earnestness of the London clergy are freely acknowledged, but these are only palliatives of the evil; while the impoverishment of incumbents by loss of burial-fees, owing to the closing of graveyards, has greatly tended to prevent the procuring of more efficient pastoral aid. Our space precludes the possibility of reviewing the evidence of spiritual destitution in the provinces, but it goes to prove the fallacy of the popular notion that England is an eminently Christian country. Frazer's Magazine for August eulogises in strong

terms a Scotch preacher named Caird, but with the following qualifications:—"We do not find in Mr. Caird the originality of Mr. Melvill, or the talent of that eminent divine for eliciting from his text a great amount of striking and unexpected instruction. There is nothing of the daring ingenuity and the novel interpretations of Archbishop Whately. Mr. Caird will never found a school of disciples, like Dr. Arnold; nor startle steady-going old clergymen, like Mr. Robertson, of Brighton. He is so clear and comprehensible that he will not, like Mr. Maurice, make many readers feel or fancy the presence of something very fine, if they could only be sure what the preacher would be at. He hardly sets a scene before us in such like-like reality as does Dr. Guthrie. And although people may go to hear him for the intellectual treat, they will never go to be amused, as by Mr. Spurgeon. He will never point a sentence at the expense of due solemnity, like a great Scotch preacher who contrasted men's profession and their practice by saying, 'Profession says, On this hang the law and the prophets; Practice says, Hang the law and the Prophets!' He will not, like Mr. Cecil, arrest attention by beginning his sermon, 'A man was hanged this morning at Tyburn;' nor like Rowland Hill, by exclaiming 'Matches, matches!'-

closed in a telegraphic network. If intelligence were | nor, like Mr. Ward Beecher, by saying, as he wiped his face, 'It's damned hot !'-nor, like Whitefield, by vociferating Fire in hell! He will not imitate Sterne, who read out as his text, 'It is better to present time be fetched from the squadron station at Bermuda and sent thence to the required spot.—

Express.

No Irish Need Apply.—So says Lord Mayor Car
state Steine, who tead out as his tear, it is determined as the first words of feasting; and then exclaimed, as the first words of his discourse, 'That I deny;'—making it appear in a little while that such was not the preacher's own sentiment, but what might be supposed to be the reflections of an irreligious man. He will never introduce into his discourses long dialogues and arguments between God and Satan, in which the latter is made to exhibit a deficiency in logical power which is, to say the least, remarkable in one who is believed not to lack intellect. He will not appear in the pulpit with his shirt-sleeves turned back over his cassock, in ball-room fashion; and after giving out his text, astonish the congregation by following, 'Now, you young men there, listen to my sermon, and don't stare at my wrists !"

> The Scotch papers announce the death of the Marquis of Queensberry. The Marquis had gone out shooting, on Friday, on his estate in Dunfriesshire; in the afternoon he was found dead, having been shot through the body. The deceased was probably loading one of the barrels of his gun, when the other went off, and caused his death. The Marquis was only forty years of age. He succeeded his father in 1856. He leaves a large family .- The Herald says the death of this nobleman is confirmed. He was better known as Lord Drumlanrig, and was Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household under Lord Palmerston's Administration. Losses on the turf are said to have involved him in pecuniary embarrassments, and he had recently been absent from London society. According to the Herold, there is some mystery about his death .- A sporting writer in the Globe says the Marquis of Queensberry was at the Goodwood meet-ing in good health and spirits, and although he had a large sum against Saunterer for the cup, he hore his loss with great equanimity, and went to Scotland to arrange for its liquidation.

THE CONFESSIONAL .- At a Clerical meeting at Newmarket, presided over by the Bishop of Ely, who has just been conducting his visitation, one of the Clergymen present declared his conviction that the prevalence of immorality in the rural districts was to be ascribed to the neglectinto which the "blessed" practice of the confessional laid fallen. The Bishop rather abruptly ordered his carriage, and the meeting terminated .- Evening Mail.

Two children have been drawned by their mother (a married woman) in a small bay on the coast of Somersetshire. The eldest child was a girl two years and a half old; the other was a boy, about a twelvemonth old. The mother afterwards surrendered herself at the police office at Flax Barton, eight miles from Bristol. She confessed the crime, but did not

UNITED STATES

INSECURITY OF LIFE IN NEW YORK .- In our news columns yesterday was published an recount of the mysterious disappearance of a lady under circum-stances which rendered it all but certain that she has met foul play. The Lady in question is the wife of an officer in the United States army, stationed at Key West, Florida. Nearly four weeks since -on Tuesday, the 20th of July -she came into the city from Staten Island, for the purpose of shopping, and was accompanied by her mother and brother, She intended to have returned to the island by the half-past three o'clock boat, having promised to meet her mother and brother on board. She accidentally missed that boat, but was afterwards seen walking down Broadway, as if to get on board the half-past five o'clock boat plying to Port Richmond. There all trace of her ends, and the fact of her only child having been left on the island, precludes the supposition that her disappearance is due to any step that a virtuous woman would not take. This is one of the mysterious events that occur from day to day in the metropolis .- Hardly a week passes that the community is not startled by the intelligence of the sudden and inexplicable disappearance of persons-men and women. In many instances the mystery is cleared by the finding of the body of the missing person in the East or the North River, with evidences of their having been murdered. In others the body is never found—the mystery is never cleared up. If murder has been committed, the murder is never known-the circumstances never traced. Some of our detective officers have been engaged for weeks past endeavouring to get some clue to it; but has been discovered. Where were the po lice when the lady was kidnapped and murdered, as circumstances indicate that she was, in the most populous part of the city. In London or Paris, or any other great city, with a properly organised police, such a case as this would be impossible But with us violence is allowed to go unrestrained and unpunished, and the capacity of our police officers goes no further than clubbing some poor drunken wretch over the head .- N. Y. Herald.

A CLASS LEADER RUNS AWAY WITH A SISTER OF THE CHURCH .- The residents of that portion of the Fifth Ward in which the Albin suburbs are located, have been thrown into a state of no little excitement by an event transpiring there yesterday, that will afford food for gossips for some time, and which throws no little scandal upon the character of two persons hitherto presumed to have been patterns of morality and pinks of respectability. The event is nothing less than the elopement of a well-know class leader in the local Methodist church, with a sister whose piety and sincerity have until within a few days been unquestioned, and whose suppositious virtues have gained her a desirable familiarity with the best class of persons in the neighborhood. The ludy was young, intelligent and good looking-well calculated, of course, to attract and please. During the revival of last winter, she declared berself under the conviction of sin, was received on probation by the Methodist Church, and after the usual limit of trial had expired, so strict was her conduct and so irreproachable her demeanor, so far as others were able to judge, that she was taken into full membership. Latterly, however, a familiarity, which at first was perfectly consistent with the mutual relations of herself and the class-leader as members of the Church, has ripened into an intimacy affording the watchful ones good ground for suspicion, and leading to a belief on the part of other members of the Church, that all was not as it should be with the parties. Rumor-but rumor has a thousand tongues -declares that they have been detected in open sin. That may not be true. On Monday of last week, the class lender, anxious as he assumed to be to ensure the good health of his wife, sent her to visit her mother in Schodack. Thus relieved of her presence, he was free to consummate the plans which seem to have been agreed upon between himself and the woman. During several days past, he has been selling his wagons, horses and other loose property, and having got all things ready, he came down to the city yesterday, it is said, met the woman, took the cars for the west with her, and will not probably soon be seen in this vicinity again .- Troy Times

PROTESTANTISM-DIVORCES IN THE W. STATES .-It is estimated, says a writer in the Evangelist, that there are more than two thousand persons of both sexes now temporarily resident in Indians, Iows, and other Western States, for the express purpose of obtaining divorces, upon grounds which would not avail them in the States of their actual residence.

HE PAID IN ADVANCE.—A contemporary says— There is a man up in our country who always pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life—never had any corns or toothache his potatoes never rot—the weevil never eats his wheat—the frost never kills his corn or beans—his babies never cry in the night, and his wife never scolds, and always wears moderate-sized hoops. Reader, if you would witness like results on your own part, go thou and do likewise.'

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER 3, 1858.

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE E. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place &Armes.

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

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

Single copies, three pence; can be had at Messrs Sadliers' Book Store, Notre Dame Street.—Flynn's, M. Gill Street.—and Constant's, Great St. James St. All communications to be addressed to the Editor of the True WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post

The True Mitness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the Steamer Propeller from Galway on Saturday the 21st ult., we have the satisfactory tidings of condign punishment inflicted upon the perpetrators of the late massacre at Jeddah .-The Cyclops appeared before the town and shelled it for five days; when the Turkish Commissioner consented to come to terms. Eleven of the assassins were summarily executed; and four others were sent to Constantinople to be dealt with by the Sultan.

The European and Indian news are unimpor-

THE CELEBRATION.

Wednesday last being the day appointed for celebrating the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable, was observed with due splendor in this the commercial capital of British North America. The proceedings of the day commenced with a Review of the troops in garrison upon the Champ de Mars; and at noon a salute of a hundred guns was fired from the Wharf.

At 2 p.m. the Day Procession formed, and was composed of all our National and Benevolent Societies, accompanied by carriages, music, and standard bearers. After parading the City, the Procession returned to the Champ, de Mars when appropriate addresses were delivered by His Honor the Mayor, and by the Hon. Mr. Moor, U. S. Consul General. At the conclusion, three hearty cheers were given for our beloved Queen: and three more for the President of the United States. Throughout the day, the Streets were tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, and triumphal arches.

As night fell the celebration became more and more imposing. All along Notre Dame and St. James' Streets, and the chief thoroughfares, the stores, houses, public buildings, &c., were brilliantly illuminated. The Mechanics' Hall, the Semmary of Saint Sulpice, the St. Lawrence Hall, attracted especial notice for the beauty of their decorations, and the transparencies exhibited at their windows; but where all acted their parts so well, it is inviduous to particularise.

At the Wharf, the ships were dressed from stern to stern, from mast head to taffrail and gibboom, with many colored lamps, producing a most heautiful effect; whilst ever and anon, the flight of rockets, Roman candles, and other fire works of which there seemed to be an inexhaustible profusion, added brilliancy to the scene. At the Reservoir, a magnificant bon-fire cast a rich glare of light over the city and the wooded flanks of the mountain; and the Place D'Armes was one blaze of many tinted lights. Indeed Montreal may well be proud of its magnificant display, and the proficiency of its citizens in the pyrotechnic art.

But the great attraction of the evening was the Torch-Light Procession, conducted, as we learn from the Herald, by Messrs Ogilvy, Me Shane and W. Rodden. We cannot attempt a description of this splendid display, in which all the Trades and Professions of the community were duly represented; but we flatter ourselves that a finer "turn out" was never witnessed on this continent. By 10 p.m., all was over, and the dense crowds that had thronged the streets during the evening quietly dispersed.

We are happy to say that-throughout, the Celebration was conducted with the most perfect order. Not one drunken, or riotous person did we see; and throughout the whole proceedings there was not even the semblance of the slightest disturbance. Coupling this with the fact, that the Celebration occurred in the very heat of a contested election, we have good cause to congratulate ourselves upon the orderly and peaceable disposition of the citizens of Montreal.

On Tuesday last the Governor General passed through this City on his way to Quebec. His visit attracted little or no attention. During his seventy and eighty persons, mostly office-holders. The great majority of the citizens, however, manifested a most profound indifference to the august presence.

whom have we, Catholics, the more to fear ?from Orangeism, or the Clear-Grits? From the party of which Mr. Cameron and the Attorneytives-or from that of which Mr. G. Brown may rabid Clear Grit. At the assaults upon our inlaugh: against the machinations of the other, we can never be sufficiently on our guard.

Should any one feel inclined to doubt, or to contest the truth of this opinion, as to the relative demerits of "Orangeism" and "Clear-Gritism," we would put the question to him in another form. From whom have we the more to fear?—from a disciplined army or a mob?—from our organised, or from our non-organised enemies? Put in this form, the question seems susceptible of but one answer. No one, we we think, will hesitate to admit that a welldrilled, well-disciplined, and completely organised foe, is far more formidable than an undrilled, undisciplined, and disorganised rabble, however numerous. Now wherein lies the essential difference, in so far as Catholic interests are concerned, betwixt "Orangeism" and "Clear-Gritism?" We reply, that it consists in this. That the former is a most powerful and compact Anti-Catholic organisation; whilst the latter is but as the tumultuous assemblage of a mob. In a word: Orangeism is "Clear-Gritism" organised; an Orangeman is but a well disciplined Clear Grit.

" In so far as Catholic interests are concerncd," we said; for we freely admit that, upon other minor points, there may be some trifling differences of opinion betwixt the followers of George Brown, and those of the Attorney-General for Canada West. But in one thing, in hatred of Popery, in a determination to work its overthrow, and in hostility to French Canadian nationality, the Orangeman and the Clear Grit are brethren; seeking the same ends, even if occasionally they find it profitable to adopt different means. The latter is somewhat of a blusterer, and addicted to the use of violent expressions: the other, being under the control of a strict discipline, is more cautious in his mode of attack; and stealthily, and often under false colors, seeks by sap and mine to approach the body of the place. in order that he may the more surely effect its overthrow. In the undisciplined Rouge or " Clear Grit," the ruffian predominates; in the well drilled Orangeman, especially if he be an officer in the ranks of Orangeism, we find sometimes an affectation of moderation and liberality. But it is precisely then, when his aspect is the least menacing, and his words the most courteous, that he is the most dangerous, and the most to be avoided.

Yet that they are both alike-the Orangeman as well as his Clear Grit brother-animated by a equally russians at heart, is evident from the behaviour of the lower orders, or rank and fyle, of The Institution." Orangeism. In its well disciplined columns, every

Brother Wm. Hopkins (301), and

"Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting

"Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting chalked out, according to his specialty. This Brother is naturally a ruffian; to him will be assigned the task of burning Popish chapels, or shooting down the "Popish dogs" from under cover of a hedge. This Brother has a natural turn for perjury, and he is told off for duty in the witness box; to him belongs the task of establishing an alibi in behalf of some blood-stained Brother of the Order; and when the interests of the Society require it, of swearing away the life of some unfortunate Catholic, whose evidence might prove detrimental to the cause. Then come the Orange Juryman, and the Orange Magistrate-both of inestimable service in the crimes. Ascending higher still in those ranks, we find the Orange official; and perhaps, as in Canada, an Orange Attorney-General, whose duty it is to screen his " Dear Brethren" from the punishment due to their crimes, to tamper with the administration of the laws, and, in general, to prevent Orange murderers from being brought to justice. All these-the Orange ruffian-the Orange false witness—the Orange Juryman—the Orange Magistrate-and the Orange officialare parts of one great whole; all whose members work in perfect harmony together, and under the direction and vigilant superintendence of a supreme head. Thus unity of action is secured; assigned that particular work-arson, murder, perjury, &c.,-for which it is best adapted. We no more expect to see an Orange Attorney-Ge-

ORANGEISM AND CLEAR-GRIT-ISM .- From | derers have hitherto been able to set the laws of God and man at defiance.

It is this marvellous organisation of Orangeism -and consequent unity of action in which the General for Canada West, are the representa- Clear Grits are totally deficient—that inspire us with alarm; and point out Orangeism to us as the be looked upon as the spokesman? We hesitate | enemy with which our civil and religious liberties not to reply, that the Orangeman is a far more are most seriously menaced. Orangeism is not dangerous enemy to Catholicity than the most only a power; it is, in so far as Upper Canada is concerned, the chief power in the State. stitutions made by the latter, we can afford to It controls the elections and the Legislature; it controls the Executive, and dictates terms to the Representative of Majesty. The Council Chamber itself is but a central Orange Lodge; and the Governor-General little better than a secretary for enregistering its Decrees.

> REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.—The Toronto Colonist, a paper that warmly supported the cause of Mr. Cameron at the late election, assigned in its issue of the 27th ult., the following, among other reasons, "why Mr. Cameron should be supported in preference to his opponent" Mr. George Brown:-

> "Mr. Cameron gives a strong and manly support to the great question of Representation based on Population, as a measure of common justice to Upper Canada."

Mr. Cameron was, as is well known, the Ministerial candidate; and indeed was spoken of as likely to take the place of Attorney-General for Canada West, had he been successful in his contest for the city of Toronto. We may, therefore, logically assume that there is no irreconcilable discrepancy of opinion upon any of the great constitutional questions of the day, betwixt him and the Lower Canadian members of the Ministry with whom he had it in contemplation to ally himself in political life. But Mr. Cameron is a warm advocate of "Representation based on Population;" it is, therefore, to be supposed that those with whom-had he carried the day in Toronto-he would have taken office, have no invincible scruples against the measure to which Mr. Cameron "gives a strong and manly support."

Agian, Mr. Cameron, the warm partizan of Representation based on Population, was not only the Ministerial candidate, but he was also the favoured of the Orangemen of Upper Canada. Of this we have an amusing proof in a Circular published by order of the Toronto District Lodge; wherein was given the full Report of the proceedings at a meeting of the "Dear Bretbren," and some extracts from which we subjoin :-

" Moved by Brother Wm. Hopkins, seconded by

Brother Montgomery (621) and "Resolved—That at the approaching contest for a gentleman to represent the city of Toronto in the Provincial Parliament of this Province, that the Orangemen of this District will best consult their own interest and the interest of the Orange Institution by voting for and supporting Brother John H. Cameron, and place him at the head of the Polls, against all opposition."

Moved by Brother Simon Nicholl, seconded by Brother Burns, and

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Orange deadly hatred of Catholicity, that they are both meeting, that Any Brother Voting against Brother Cameron at the coming election, is not worthy the name of an Orangeman, and should Be Expelled From

shall be kept Strictly Secret, and any brother divulging them in any way (except to a Brother Orangeman on his obligation) shall be considered as having violated his obligation, and Shall Be Expelled from the

Institution."
"Moved by Brother Ogle R. Gowan (No. 137), seconded by Brother Sale (551), and
"Resolved-That the Resolutions adopted this

night shall be communicated to each Master in the District, with a request that he will immediately summon a meeting of his Lodge, to request the concurrence of all the members therein."

The Orange Lodges would bardly have proceeded to such a length, as to menace with excommunication any of their members who should vote against Mr. Cameron, unless they had had full assurance that that person's views on the great questions of the day, coincided with their's. Orange ranks, to secure immunity for Orange It is therefore a perfectly logical and legitimate deduction from our premises--irom Mr. Cameron's political confession of Faith, and the strong action of the Orange Lodges in his behalf-that "Representation by Population," is a plank of

the Orange platform. For these reasons we think that those Catholies who at the late Toronto election, abstained from voting either for Mr. G. Brown or his Minbased on Population" is a measure to which the Upper Canadian supporters of the present Ministry are, to say the least, as strong pledged as are any of the members of the Opposition. Betwixt them-the "Ins" and the "Outs"-there whilst to every part of the great organisation is is upon this great, and to Lower Canada this vital, question, no difference of principle whatsoever. In Upper Canada both " Ins" and " Outs" when seeking the suffrages of their several conneral parading the streets, shouting the Orange stituents, openly represent themselves as giving, slogan-" To Hell with the Pope"-than we ex- like Mr. Cameron, "a strong and manly suppect to see the commissioned officers of one of Her nort to the great question of Representation Majesty's regiments mounting sentry, or doing based on Population." In Lower Canada, where the duties of a common soldier. And yet, as we that measure is of course unpopular amongst the know that both officer and sentinel are integral French Canadians, the "Ins" or Ministerialists, parts of one whole, though their functions may endeavour to affix upon their enemies the "Outs" short stay in town, His Excellency held a Levee be very different, so also we know that, in spite the stigma of being the exclusive supporters of a at the City Hall, which was attended by between of the different offices assigned to them, there is measure which threatens with destruction the an essential unity betwixt the murderers of poor autonomy of Lower Canada; and in the words Sheehy in the streets of Toronto, on St. Patrick's of the Minerve, " to place our most cherished Day, and the legal officials, their "Dear Bre- institutions in the hands of the fanatics of the blow will be dealt, not by Clear-Grits, or by ous, so unmanly, as thus to profane a name which thren," through whose exertions his Orange mur- Brown party."

THE ELECTION.—The polling commenced but perfidious friends, who, for party purposes, with great spirit on Wednesday, 1st inst.; but from the first it was evident that victory inclined to the side of M. Dorion. At the close of the poll at 5 P.M. the numbers stood as follows:-

Beaudry,..... 1,179 Majority for Dorion,... 1,120

In the course of the evening a note was addressed to M. Dorion by M. Beaudry, in which the latter gracefully announced his intention of no longer prolonging a contest in which the chances were so strongly against him.

During the voting all passed off quietly; but we much regret to say that at some of the preliminary meetings, acts of violence were committed, of which all honest men and good citizens should be heartily ashamed. As usual, the blame is cast by each of the contending parties upon its opnonents; but by whomsoever commenced, or countenanced, violence and intimidation can only bring well merited disgrace and ultimate ruin upon the party which has resource to it.

THE TORONTO ELECTION .- The polling commenced on Friday last, and the contest was vigorously sustained until Saturday evening. when victory declared itself in favor of Mr. G. Brown. The numbers at the close of the poll are given by the Colonist as under :-

Brown, 2,646 Cameron,..... 2,516 Majority for Brown,..... 130

Such a trifling majority in a constituency numbering some 5,000 voters would seem to indicate that the popularity of our Canadian Spooner is on the wane in his own section of the Province; and certainly is not such as to justify the shouts of triumph with which his re-election has been greeted by his friends. It is, we think, a full confirmation of an opinion often expressed in the True Witness, to the effect that Mr. G. Brown is impotent for harm; and that of him, at all events, the Catholics of Lower Canada have no occasion to be afraid. Whatever he may have once been, G. Brown is no longer truly formidable; and though he is one with whom we should be sorry to see Catholics forming any kind of alliance, we think that upon the whole, we have as little cause to feel uneasy at, as we have to congratulate ourselves upon, the result of the Toronto election.

For, after all, what is this Mr. Brown that we should be afraid of him? He is, we grant, a clever, or rather, a smart man; very ambitious, very energetic, if you will-but utterly devoid of principle. Even his friends begin to feel this, and look upon the man as a "trimmer;" as one in whom it is impossible to place confidence; as one whose sole object in constituting himself the great Protestant champion of Upper Canada, was self-aggrandisement. Every body knows now, that in office Mr. G. Brown could not. and would not even attempt to, redeem the directly or indirectly accepted of a bribe, or conpledges by him given in opposition. Every body sideration for his vote in any form, was guilty of knows that he was prepared to yield upon the a sin; that he who was guilty of fraudulent prac-"School Question," upon the "Representation | tices, such as voting more than once, or as untruly Question;" and to make such other concessions | representing himself as possessed of a property as might, by allaying the Catholic hostility of qualification-no matter how he might attempt to which he was the object, secure to him the enjoyment of the sweets of office. This is patent | The duty of all electors, to abstain from drinking. to the Protestants of Upper Canada; and accordingly we find that it is precisely from the extreme Protestant or anti-Catholic section of that body, that he has received the strongest opposition. The Orangemen are dead against him; their Lodges have excommunicated his supporters; and the Toronto Colonist in an editurial of the 30th ult., assures us that the Protestant vote of that city was at the late contest cast against him. These are significant facts; and if duly pondered must surely allay those weak and silly fears which some good Catholics in this section of the Province still profess to entertain of Mr. G. Brown. In a word, it was only in virtue of his influence, as the reputed Champion of Protestantism, over the Protestants of Upper Canada, that Mr. G. Brown was, or could be formidable. But that influence is, isterial opponent acted wisely. "Representation as we know from the action of the Orange Lodges, and from the result of the Toronto election, in a great measure, if not entirely, lost to him; and with the loss of his influence over the Protestant masses, he has lost the power, even if he retains the desire, to harm us. The man may very likely be as rabid, as insolent, as abusive, as ever; but at his worst he will be but a very tame swaggerer; and in a few years, even those amongst us who stand most in awe of him, will look back and wonder how they could ever have been such simpletons as to be afraid of Mr. George Brown.

It is of the Orangemen who enter so largely into the composition of the present Ministry—and of those time-serving Catholics who basely give their aid to build, up the already too formidable fabric of Orangeism in Canada-and of them only that we are afraid; because we know that if ever a fatal stroke be given to our religious and national institutions in Lower Canada, our own people there should be some so ungenerthe Rouges, but by the bands of our pretended we all should respect; and who to serve their own

have allied themselves with our sworn and inveterate enemies.

The result of Mr. Brown's victory at Toronto will lead, says the Colonist, to a break up of the present Ministry within six months, and another contested election for the City. In the mean time our cotemporary, who as a Ministerial organ, and a warm supporter of Mr. Cameron, may fairly be accepted as representing the views of the Ministerial party in Upper Canada—exhorts the Protestant body to be on the alert; "to allow no marchish idea of religious toleration" to prevent them "from repelling every attack no matter how insidiously it is made on public education."

This is plain speaking with a vengeance; and shows us that the cause of "Freedom of Education" has as little to expect from Mr. Cameron's, as from Mr. G. Brown's political party. " No mawkish idea of religious toleration," no silly scruples of justice or fair play must be allowed to interfere with the progress of " State Schoolism;" but the system of anti-Catholic education must be watched over with redoubled care. Here we have laid bare before us then the policy with regard to the " School Question." of the party with which the friends of "order and good principles" in Lower Canada have allied themselves; and from this too we may judge how little the cause of "Religious Liberty" has lost by the defeat of Mr. Cameron. Whilst the contest was yet undecided, we were told that he -the Orangeman-was in favor of the separate school system and of its extension. Now, the contest being over, and there being no further necessity for playing the hypocrite, Mr. Cameron's friends throw off the mask; and openly avow their determination to uphold the "common" or public school system in its integrity!

In answer to several enquiries that have been addressed to us with regard to an Electioneering placard which on Tuesday last was conspicuously posted up over the walls of the City -and in which our "sainted Bishop" was represented as having in a Pastoral Letter read on Sunday last from the pulpits of the Catholic churches of this city, exhorted the electors to vote for Mr. Beaudry the Ministerial candidate, in preference to Mr. Dorion-we have to state that the Pastoral of His Lordship contained no such recommendation; and that it is not the custom of the Catholic Clergy to officiate as electioneering

It is true that a Pastoral on the subject of the late election, was read on Sunday last from the Catholic pulpits; but in that Letter there was no allusion made, however remote, to either of the candidates. The electors were reminded of their duty to vote, and to vote conscientiously for him who, in their opinion, would be the more likely to serve the interests of religion and of the country. They were reminded that he who palliate the act-was guilty of the sin of perjury. fighting, and riotous behavior generally, was also strongly insisted upon: but from beginning to end of His Lordship's Letter, there was not one word that could, even by the ingenuity of ultra-Protestant malice, be construed into a recommendation of Mr. Beaudry, or a condemnation of his opponent. Great general principlesprinciples too often forgotten in the heat of the contest-were laid down; but the particular application of those principles was left to the elector's individual conscience; who was also reminded of his responsibility to God for his exercise of the elective franchise.

We are thus particular because from experience we know how swift the enemies of the Church are to seize upon every occasion for misrepresenting the action of our Bishops and Clergy; and for holding them up to public reprobation as political intriguers, and as prostituting their sacred functions to secular purposes .-Not that we are of those who disclaim all connection betwixt Religion and Politics; for, on the contrary, we assert that there is an intimate connection betwixt them, even as there is betwixt Soul and Body. Not that we would deny the right of our Clergy to remind their people of that intimate connection—and of insisting upon the religious obligation under which electors lie of exercising their political privileges conscientiously, and with a view above all things to the honor and glory of God-for it is the duty of the good Pastor so to do. But we do protest energetically, against the unauthorized use that has been made by some unprincipled persons of our revered Bishop's name; and against the cowardly attempt to drag him and our Catholic Clergy into the paltry squabbles of an electioneering contest. We blush as we think that amongst

dirty purposes, scruple not to expose our venerated Bishop, and our exemplary Clergy, to the misrepresentations and calumnies of our Protestant fellow-citizens.

The "Ottawa" correspondent of the Montreal Herald has been guilty of gross, but we hope unintentional, injustice towards Mgr. Charbonnell, in representing that Prelate as having interfered at the late Toronto election in behalf of Mr. Cameron. This insinuation is, we can assure the Herald and its correspondent, not only untrue, but utterly without the shadow of a foundation. In the first place, the Bishop of Toronto was in Montreal, and in Retreat, during the whole term of the election; and in the second place, we have the best reasons for asserting that, neither directly nor indirectly, did Mgr. Charbonnell exert himself either for, or against, either of the contending parties. We hope that the Herald will have the fairness to correct the errors of his "Ottawa" correspondent.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES .- The recent Benediction by His Grace the Archbishop of New York, of the corner stone of the St. Patrick's Cathedral of that City, has aroused the attention of the press in the States to the rapid spread of Popery, and the alarming increase of churches and Catholic educational institutions. On this subject a highly interesting and instructive article appears in the New York Herald.

Half a century ago the entire population of the States was about seven millions. At that time there were but two Catholic Bishops, and one Diocess; with sixty-eight priests, eighty churches, two ecclesiastical institutions, one college, and two female accademies. Such, some fifty years, ago was the position of the Catholic Church in the United States.

To-day the population of that country may be estimated at about twenty-eight millions; or in other words, it has quadrupled within the last half century. How however has it fared in the meantime with the Church? Has she kept progress with the progress of population? What say Catholic Statistics?

"In the whole United States," says the New York Herald—"instead of four Diocesses (which a proportionate increase to population would have given) there are forty-one; instead of eight Bishops there are thirty-nine, and two Apostolic Vicars; in-stead of two hundred and sventy-two priests there are cignteen hundred and seventy-two; instead of three hundred and twenty Churches there are two thousand and tity-three, besides eight hundred and twenty-nine stations; instead of eight ecclesiastical institutions, there are thirty-five; instead of four Colleges there are twenty-nine; and instead of eight academies there are a hundred and thirty-four.
"In other words," continues our informant, "tak-

ing the number of priests and of Churches as a basis of computation, the Catholic Church has increased within the last half century, seven times as fast as

Now though much of this remarkable increase can be accounted for by the vast influx of Catholic emigrants from Ireland and Continental Europe, none of it can be attributed to the sostering hand of the State, or to any active support or encouragement given by the latter to the Church. On the contrary, where not passive, or indifferent betwixt all religious denominations, the State, as in its School Laws, has approved itself the active and formidable opponent of Catholic progress; and that progress great as it is, has been not because, but in spite of the peculiar institutions of the model Republic.

At the same time, the spirit of its people is most strongly and decidedly anti-Catholic; manifesting itself, now in Convent-burning outrages, and now in " Know-Nothing" organisations; sometimes in one form, sometimes in another, but never for one moment abating one jot of its No-Popery pretensions. Neither to State support then, nor yet to popular favor, can the rapid spread of Catholicity in the United States be attributed; and the flourishing condition of the Church under such, apparently, adverse circumstances, is a striking and convincing proof of her of her Divine Spouse.

ing; over thousands, and tens of thousands of her of all those defections, of all those losses, her press, on your arrival in our waters. but true to ourselves and to our Church, all the malice of our enemies will fail to hurt us. Catholicity is a plant of hardy growth; it thrives as well in the storm of persecution, as in the sunshine of prosperity and worldly favor. It needs not, though it does not reject, the ancillary hand of the State; it is not dependent upon the smiles of princes, or the rank breath of a multitude ;but confident in the promises of Him Who planted, it defies the tempest, and when most trampled upon, then most luxuriantly puts forth its flowers, and gives forth its sweetest odors. If-we say -if we are but true to ourselves, and to our Holy Mother, it will not be because some Mr.

the cause of Catholicity in Canada will be endangered. It is not the frowns, but the smiles, of the "government hack" that we dread; and though we have nothing to fear from his futile efforts to persecute, we have every reason to be on our guard against his blandishments, and his powers of corruption. Non timeo Danaos nisi

Yes, we repeat it; the great progress and almost unparalleled prosperity of the Catholic Church in the United States, should suffice to convince us how little that prosperity is dependent upon the favor, or can be affected by the hostility, of the State. The former is but of little service; the latter-encouraged by the aspect of Catholicity in the neighboring Republic-we can well afford to despise. This may appear "flat burglary" as ever was committed to " Jack-in-Office" and his friends; but we hesitate not to record our profound conviction that, so long as God is with us and on our side, it matters not whether members of Parliament, and of the Executive Council, be arrayed against us. Some put their trust in the Attorney-General, and some in the Commissioner of Crown Lands; nos autem in nomine Domini Dei nostri inrocabir us."-Ps. xix. 8.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PREDICTED BY St. John.—The Warder, a Protestant paper, has made the startling discovery that the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph is alluded to in Scripture, and clearly pointed out in the Book of Revelations, chapter ten, verses first to sixth. "The coincidence," says our informant, " of the seven thunders, and seven voices in the Evangelist's vision with the seven wires of the Cable; the several allusions to the 'way for the lightning;' the inquiry whether the lightning can be made to speak," are conclusive as to the question of the priority of the idea of the great enterprise which has just been completed.

THE LADY EGLINTON.—The arrival of this fine steamer in our port, was celebrated in a becoming manner on Tuesday evening last, by a number of our Irish friends and others, who Address, expressive of the interest which they feel in the enterprise of which his vessel has been the pioneer; and accordingly a deputation waited upon him on board the Lady Eglinton, accompanied by Nos. 4 and 5 Companies of the Montreal Volunteer Rifles, commanded by Major Devlin. The Brass Band of these Companies was also in attendance, and treated Capt. Bishop to an agreeable serenade.

The Address-which will be found belowhaving been presented, and appropriately replied to, Captain Bishop invited a number of the gentlemen present, including several representatives of the press, to an elegant supper which had been laid out in his cabin. A number of patriotic that the war-whoop is now hushed? To this question, I have but one answer to give. As Mr. Brown toasts were given, and eloquently responded to by Colonel Wily, Major Devlin, Mr. Mann, the time-server, he will be liberal in his words, and in supercargo, Mr. Kinnear of the Herald, Mr. Bristow of the Argus, and other gentlemen pre- the future, as in former days, look only to what can sent; after which the company separated well promote his ambitious designs. George Brown will pleased with their gallant host, and the evening's but invariably the same inwardly, viz., a motley entertainment.

ADDRESS.

TO CAPTAIN BISHOP, COMMANDING THE STRAMSHIP "LADY EGLINTON."

Sin,—The undersigned, citizens of Montreal, of Irish origin, on behalf of themselves and others, beg leave to express to you their heartfelt interest in the enterprise of which the "Lady Eglinton" has been the pioneer to this port—viz:—the establishment of direct steam communication between the Western coast of Ireland and the St. Lawrence.— And we also beg leave to assure you, that if it were not for the unforeseen accidental circumstance of your arrival at the period of an exciting political crisis, and consequent local election, that other and more tangible methods of expression would be found It is stated by the knowing ones that the financial for the general feeling of this community, than the present Address.

In common with our fellow-citizens of all origins, we are predisposed to look with favor on every inindestructible vitality, of her marvellous faculty of crease to the direct trade of the St. Lawrence.adapting herself to all circumstances, and—shall And we, of course, hall with especial satisfaction the establishment of such direct trade with our ever-rewe not admit it?-of the ever abiding presence membered and ever-beloved fatherland. We believe this feeling to be universal with our countrymen throughout Canada, and on the American shores of Great no doubt have been the losses of the Church in the land where she is now so flourishto secure from them-as well as from the public generally-a liberal and profitable patronage. As evichildren, the victims of Yankee State-Schoolism, dence of this friendly disposition we may refer to the many cordial expressions of interest, which have has our tender mother had to weep; but in spite | been already elicited from the Canadain and Western

inuance of their enterprise, until it shall be crowned -as under the relative circumstances of both countries it easily may be—with the most complete suc-

(Signed.) Thomas D McGee, M P P, M O'Meara, B Devlin, Alex McCambridge, J P, D O'Connor, John Gallagher, John O'Connor, Chas H Sharpley, Vice-President St Patrick's Society, F Mullins, Wm Butler, Geo E Clerk, M Doherty, Pres St Patrick's Society, Thomas McGrath, F F Mullins, J P, Patrick Ronayne, Michi Ronayne, Patrick Jos Fogarty, Edward Coyle, J Sadleir, Terence Moore, Thomas Patton, Edward Handley, Patk Fogarty, J M Conroy.

Captain Bishop made a brief and appropriate reply, expressive of his thanks for the very handsome address presented, and his confident hope that the ships of the Company would become familiar objects at the Montreal docks.

ACCIDENTS YESTERDAY .-- We regret to announce Snooks in the Legislative Assembly withdraws | that the second mate of the Lotus in discharging a the light of his official countenance, or because gun yesterday shot off his hand. A sailor of another ship also burned his face in firing a ship's gun; he some paltry Government Grant is withheld, that | was taken to the Hospital. - Herald, 2nd vint.

PETITION FOR THE RECALL OF SIR ED-MUND HEAD .- At a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Welland, says the Globe, an address to Her Majesty, praying for the recall of our present Governor General, was adopted, and signed on behalf of the meeting.

The Supplement to the Farmer's Journal contains a long list of advertisements of the different Agricultural Societies and their exhibi-

We would remind the lovers of amusement, and athletic sports, that the Third Annual Gathering and Games of the Caledonian Society, will take place at Guilbault's Gardens, on Tuesday next, the 7th inst.

PROTESTANT MORALITY .- We copy from the columns of the Edinburgh Courant, a Scotch Protestant paper, the following paragraph for the especial use and behoof of our French Canadian proselytising societies. It certainly gives a very pretty picture of Protestant chas-

At a meeting held last week, of the U. P. Presbytery of Aberdeen, Mr. Turner, of Craigdam made the following statement:—'So far as his observations extended (speaking of the country districts), it would seem that a servant, male or female, about farm places, who has not been found guilty, and is not known to have been guilty of the violation of the law of chastity is the exception, not the rule; and, again, that it is the exception if a master has not been chargeable, some time or other, with corrupting those under him.'-Edinburgh Couront.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Toronto, August 30th, 1858.

DEAR SIR-The great contest for a member in the Legislative Assembly, to be returned by the City of Toronto, is now over: it has resulted in the election of Mr. Brown, by a majority of 144 votes over his opponent, Mr. Cameron. So far as we are concerned, we, Catholics, have little cause to be either elated or downcast at this result. A great proportion, I believe, of the Catholic body have abstained from voting; these were the wise-knowing ones. Those who have chosen to exercise their franchise rights, were very much divided between the two candidates .--Without calling in question the purity of their motives, I do not hesitate to say, that an intelligent and sincere Catholic could hardly give a conscientious vote in favor of either of the candidates. Both have number of our trish friends and others, who been, and must be, our sworn enemies: one by the take an interest in the prosperity of the Galway perverseness of his heart, and total lack of honorable principles; the other by reason of the bloody and Line of Steamers. It was determined to present anti-Catholic Association with which he has chosen the Captain with a testimonial in the form of an to connect himseif. Whether G. Brown, like the chief butler of Pharaoh of old, will forget, during his Parliamentary career, the kindness of those who have just placed him in his present situation, remains to be seen. This I will say, on passant, the late election of a new member to represent the City of Toronto, has been, in one respect, highly gratifying to our vanity and self-conceit. We have seen both parties on their knees soliciting for our votes; with outstretched bands they were to be found everywhere entreating us to remember them in their hour of need. Never, perhaps, before were elections carried on in Toronto with more regard and due reverence to Catholics than at the last contest. The great war-bugbear, the No-Popery cry was not so much as mentioned; fair promises on both sides .-By both parties the most earnest protestations of gratitude and kindness were profusely uttered. tempora, O mores !" might we now exclaim. What a wonderful change in the space of seven months has been effect is it true that the once rabid and functic Brown is now changed? Can we suppose is neither a fanatic nor a bigot at heart, but a mere deeds, as long as he shall find it his interest to be so. be still George Brown ; perhaps changed outwardly, compound of hypocrisy, deceit, dishonesty, knavishness: in a word, meanness of the lowest grade, without the least redeeming character. To-day, an open enemy of Catholics, if it suits his purpose; to-morrow, he will be their warmest friend, if he finds it to his advantage. No one but fools or knaves can believe in George Brown's conversion. Such is my opinion of the arch-demagogue of Upper Canada. I pray God that he may invent a special forgiveness

In my last communication, I mentioned "bard times." Since then money has flowed more freely in our city of Toronto. But alas! for the the cause of morality and justice, -it was the money of bribery. agents of both parties, during election time, trafficked in votes as openly as men buy and sell vegetables in our public markets; the buying prices of votes varying from five to twenty dollars. At times of great supply, it stood as low as five dollars. Did the enthusiasm, or number of voters begin to decline, ten, sometimes twenty dollars, were offered for a single vote. Such were the infamous transactions which have been carried on during these election times, in our immaculate City of Toronto. "Corruption," says a cotemperary journalist, "stalked shamelessly in the open streets, and bribes were given and promised by hundreds in sight of the polling book, and in the presence of numbers of persons." "A stranger," continues the same writer, "unacquainted with constitutional forms, would have thought votes as marketable a commodity as buckwheat and cordwood." To say that this shamepath is still onwards. This should encourage us in Canada; this should teach us that if we be Which of them practised it to the greater extent, would puzzle many a judge; therefore, I will not attempt to solve the problem. Such are, Mr. Editor, the blessings of a constitutional form of Government, when unprincipled nations have descended to the lowest depth of immorality. Let the demagogue talk till doomsday about Austrian and Russian absolutism. Far, a thousand times, more tolerable is the most degrading absolutism with honesty and virtue, than your boasted democracy, with its immorality and licentiousness following in its

for the wretch. Should the Almighty refuse to per-

form this miracle of grace, sooner or later the devil

will have his due.

I am, Dear Sir, yours, Toronto.

All should know that, in addition to its splendid toilette qualities, the Persian Balm is unrivaled as a Pain Killer. Try it.

A favorite remedy .- There is no medicine so extensively and favorably known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Its rapidly increasing sale in South America, India and Europe is ample proof of its success in those countries.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Legislative Council Elections are about to proceed in the Erie and York Divisions. The Globe says of the Eric Division :-

Mr. Christie has just commenced his canvass in Haldimand. His first meeting was held at Claybanks, township of Sherbrook, on Friday, when a large audience unanimously declared their approval of Mr. Christie's course, and their determination to support him as a candidate for the Legislative Council. The feeling in the country is strongly in his favour, and there is no doubt that he will have a large majority at the poll. A few quasi Reformers are en-deavouring to weaken Mr. Christie, but their efforts too manisfestly spring from personal disappointment to be likely to effect much mischief. Mr. E Malcolm, of Oakland is within this category, and perhaps the most active of the batch. It is idle for men to quarrel with the nomination of a convention in whose counsels they more or less directly participated; and especially idle to do this under the guise of a zeal for the interests of the reform cause. These are time when pretty personal jealously should have no place in the reform ranks. Mr. Christie has laboured long and efficiently; he represents the aggregate wishes of the party with whom he is indentified; and we have no fear of the result of the appeal he now makes to the electors of the Division.

In the York Division Mr. Baldwin has been put forward but we are not informed whether he has accepted the nomination. Mr. Ed. Romain, however, appears as an opponent of the present government. lu Haldimand, vacant by the resignation of Mr. McKenzie the opposition convention has nominated Mr DeCew, whom the Hamilton Spectator seems quite willing to accept for want we suppose of any man of their own party likely to be returned.

Mr. Drummond, the only one of the late Brown-Dorion ministry, whose return is yet in dispute, is prosecuting a very successful canvass in Shefford .-Montreal Ĥerabl,

ELECTION NEWS-SOUTH ONTARIO. - Close of the Poll:-Mowat, 1343; Laing, 852. CORN WALL. - Close of the Poll :- Macdonald, 419 French, 21

BROCKVILLE.—Sherwood elected-majority 210. COUNTY OF LEVI.-The Hon, F. Lemieux was, on Saturday, re-elected by acclamation a member of the Provincial Parliament for this county.

THE RUSSELL ELECTION - PROSECUTION FOR CON-SPIRACY.-We learn that the Ministry have caused proceedings to be taken against Mr. Fellowes and others engaged in the Russell election, for conspiracy. This course they were bound to take after the resolution of the House and their own promises .-They have lost no time after the session of parliament in commencing proceedings.

SUIT AGAINST MR. MERCER. - Both criminal and civil proceedings have been commenced, at the instance of the Crown, against Mr. Mercer for the purchase of the Shrievalty of Norfolk. By a statue of Edward VI, the traffic in offices connected with the administration of justice is prohibited; and by a subsequent statute passed in the reign of George III, this prohibition was extended to all offices in the gift of the Crown. There is some doubt, we believe, whether this latter statute extends to Canada, as it was passed after constitutional powers were given to the colony. The civil action against Mr. Mercer proceeds upon the assumption that the commission was illegal. In the criminal action he is charged with a misdemeanor, on several grounds, one of which is that in purchasing an office in the gift of the Crown, without the knowledge of the Crown, he was guilty of deception and fraud. The case for the Crown is conducted by Mr. Harrison, of the Attorney General's office; Mr. J. H. Cameron being de-tained for the defence. Although the question is simply one of law, the case will go before a jury, if the facts, as proved before the committee of the House, he not admitted on the part of Mr. Mercer .-In any case, the matter will be probed to the bottom; and the law applicable to it, when the question comes before the court, will doubtless be thoroughly gone in to .- Toronto Leader.

For a week past rumors have been affoat which we at first believed to be idle and unfounded, to the effect that something was wrong in the Registry office of this County. These reports gradually thickened and the evidence on which they rested grew strongor and stronger, till at last it appears nearly certain that monstrous frauds involving property to the amount of forty or lifty thousand dollars, have been contracted through the means of false mortgages made by the Registrar himself, pretending to bind property to which he had no kind of title, or which was already encumbered to its full value! It is with the greatest pain we mention this, and certainly would not do so if there seemed to be the slightest possibility of the suspicious circumstances being explained away. We have heard that the sureties of Mr. Knapp made as thorough an examination as practicable in so short a time, on Wednesday last, and being entirely convinced that irregularities of the worst kind had been practised by this person for a year or two past, they immediately communicated to the Hon. Provincial Secretary their unwillingness to continue, and asked to be relieved. On Thursday an attempt was made forcibly to abstract a certain package of papers from the files in the office, and a violent struggle ensued between the clerk, Mr. Leonard, and the parties committing the outrage, before he could be induced to desist. Mr. Knapp himself has not been in the County for two weeks or more. The Deputy, Mr. George Williams, upon whom we do not understand the slightest suspicion rests, went to Toronto on Thursday morning; we are not informed for what precise purpose, but we understand to apprise Mr. Knapp of what had transpired in connection with the offices. Mr. W. returned on Saturday evening. The sureties are J. B. Williams and A. S. liolmes, Esqs. They have placed an officer in charge, and have requested the Government to authorize a careful investigation into the circumstances connected with these fraudulent transactions, and an examination of the entire records of the office. It will afford us much pleasure to find that the above can be satisfactorily explained away .- Chatham Planet.

The ill feeling towards Catholics which has been fomented to such a great extent in Upper Canada within the last few years owes its existence mainly to Sir Edmund Head. By his recognition of the Orange Society a few years ago he gave countenance and strength to that dangerous and illegal association. And there can be no doubt whatever that he did so advisedly, now that we can connect the act with his subsequent collusion with the MacDonald party, which based its hopes of continuance in power on its identification with and encouragement of the Orange organization. It is true that they-the Macdonald party have not succeeded in their design, for the whole of the brotherhood did not pull in harness as was expected. Mr. Brown beat Mr. Macdonald with his own weapons. The lodges were not sufficiently organized, or under sufficient control to counteract the vigorous leaders of the Globe, and, on the whole, the Globe's Editor appeared to be by far the most in earnest of all the Protestant champions who appealed to the prejudices of the people of Upper Canada. He had the advantage too of being in opposition. But it must not be lost sight of that Macdonald had the same object in view and took the same means of attaining it. They both fomented the religious animosities of the protestant majority in Opper Canada. One used the lodges and the other his paper. It is a pity that either should be entrusted with power; but the conduct of the Minister who had the advantage of the support of the Catholic colleagues and Catholic members of Parliament to sustain him in power is decidedly the most censurable .- Quebec Herald.

"A SPECIES OF" RUFFIANISM .-- An illiterate partizan of the Macdonald Ministry-nomine James Ferguson-having lately been appointed to the very responsible office of Registrar of the County of Middlesex, U. C., a correspondent of the London Free Press took the liberty of commenting upon so glaring a prostitution of the patronage of the Crown. The consequence was a brutal assault, by a somewhat gigantic nephew of the new Registrar—in the pre-sence of his uncle—upon Mr. Blackburn, Editor of the Fress Press, who is described as being, in point of size and weight, no match for his assailant. Mr. B., nevertheless, tripped up the tall bully, who, besides failing in his cowardly attempt, had to pay a fine of \$20, with costs, and find securities to keep the peace as the result of it.-Mont. Herald.

LATE DISCOVERIES IN PATHOLOGY shows that very many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise from impurity of the blood. This has long been suspected but is only lately known. In consumption, tubercles are found to be a sedimentary deposite from the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Cancer, Ulcers and Eruptions, all arise in disordered deposites from the blood. Billious diseases and fevers are caused solely by its deranged unhealthy state, and even the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood. In view of these facts Dr. Aven designed his Cathartic Pill especially to purify and invigorate the blood, and hence we believe to arise its unparalleled success in controlling and curing disease .- Medical Journal.

Died.

At Cote a Barrow, Montreal, on the 29th ult, Mary Ryan, wife of Mr. Bernard Murphy, aged 33 years. May her soul rest in peace.

Barley,

Peas,

Beans

Geese,

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. August 31, i858. Flour, per quintal..... Oatmeal, per do..... 2,30 .. 2,40 Wheat, per minot..... 90 .. 1,00 do.,.... 40 .. do.,.... 50 .. do.,.... Buckwheat, do.,.... 50 ... Onions, 00 .. Potatoes, per bag..... Beef, per lb.,... Butter, Fresh, per 1b.,.... 20 .. " Salt, per lb., Eggs, per doz., 12 ... Cheese, per 1b.,.... Turkeys, per couple,....

50 ..

 $4,00 \dots 6,00$

6,50

5.00 ...

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

do.,....

do.,....-Pots, per ewt.....

Pearls, per do.,....

I have used the medicine known as Perry Davie's Pain Killer in my family for the last twelve months, and have great pleasure in testifying in favor of its very valuable properties. I would not on any account be without it. During the existence of the cholera last year, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, although myself and several members of my family were attacked by it severely, and I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was equal to every emergency—it was both a preventive and a certain cure. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much. If I were attacked by the cholera to-day the Pain Killer should be the only remedy I would use. I have thoroughly tested it and know it can be relied on.

F. E. BERGINCEND, Galena, Ill. Lyman, Savage, & Co., and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents.

CHAMBLY COLLEGE.

THE SCHOLASTIC TERM for the Students of CHAMBLY COLLEGE, will COMMENCE on TUES-DAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1858. Rev. P. M. MIGNAULT,

Procurator-General. Chambly, August 28th, 1858.

N.B .- United States papers, please copy.

THE SISTERS of CHARITY of the PROVIDENCE ASYLUM have the honor of announcing to the Public, that the DEAF and DUMB INSTITUE, hitherto held at Long Point, has been TRANSFERRED to an Establishment, agreeably situated on MIGNONNE STREET, near the Providence.

The Classes will OPEN on the 13th of SEPTEM.

Providence, August 27th, 1858.

CONGREGATION CONVENT, SHEREROOKE.

THE Ladies of the CONGREGATION CONVENT, at SHERBROOKE, C. E., will RE-OPEN their CLASSES on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.

Board and Tuition Quarterly, (payable in

For further information apply to the Lady Direc-August 24th, 1858.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the

Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the " Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is upequalled.

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

use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet
Try this geat "Home Luxury."
S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors,

Ogdensburg, N.Y. (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

PINPLES AND BLOTCHES

Are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to

see her children afflicted with feeble health. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. THE CHERROUSE FETES. On one important point all correspondences seem to agree, and that is on the good feeling manifested between English and French, and on the excellent effect produced by the speech in which the Emperor proposed the health of the Ones, and Royal. Family of England. Queen and Royal Family of England—a speech which both at Cherbourg and here is looked upon hopefully as a pledge of a long and sincere good understanding between the two countries. Prince Albert's reply is referred to with equal satisfaction. It is confidently believed that in the departments the impression made will not be less favourable, and that throughout France it will serve to dissipate that vague feeling of uneasiness which must always exist in this country when perfect harmony does not prevail between the French and English nations. Certain ignorant or prejudiced percons, certain military men, anxious for action and promotion, even at the expense of their country's true interest and weifare, may habitually use a hostile tone towards England and wish for war; but the mass of the French people deprecate such an event as the greatest calamity that could befall them. And we may hope that the Cherbourg interview will do much to remove a feeling of want of confidence lately noted, and which has exercised an unfavourable influence on commercial affairs. The shortness of the Queen's stay at Cherbourg prevented her from being much seen, but, as far as opportunities permitted, she was received, according to the most trustworthy accounts, with cordiality and even with enthusiasm. There can be no doubt that the Emperor was most anxious that this should be the case. "The reception of her Britannic Majesty," says a French journalist, " proves to me that we are, thank Heaven! much less anglophobes than is pretended by certain persons who seek to maintain between the two neighouring nations the old spirit of antagonism so contrary to the interests of liberty. The Queen drove out yesterday in an open carriage and at a walking pace. The English, at this moment, so numerous at Cherbourg, seemed radiant and enchanted at the warm reception their Sovereign received." After driving through the town, the Imperial and Royal party alighted from their carriages to ascend on foot the hill of the Roule, whence a fine view of the harbour and works is commanded. An immense crowd followed. A group of persons close to which the Sovereigns passed, having cried "Vice l'Empereur! the Emperor turned round and said, in an undertone, "If you wish to please the Emperor, cry ' Vive la Renie!" A letter from Cherbourg has this moment been sent to me, which says the English appear much satisfied with the Emperor's speech, and that the Queen was really very warmly received by the French public. As regards the feeling displayed towards the Emperor, another private letter mentions that a man who hawked little copper medals of Napoleon III. on the quays of Cherbourg at five sous a piece sold in one day 11,000 of them. It is argued that this does not show hostility, or even indifference. Yesterday, in the most crowded part of the Paris boulevards, one was deafened by the shouts of the vendors of medals of the Queen and Prince Albert. Among the various ingenious artists and adventurers who flocked to Cherbourg to profit by the opportunity of extracting coin from the crowd, mention is made of a band of singers, who went from cafe to cafe singing "God Save the Queen," to the great contentment, says a letter, of the English. The Emperor attaches so much importance to the visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg that he has commanded a pyramid of granite to be erected at the head of the new dock to perpetuate the remembrance of that remarkable event.—Times' Correspondent.

The Puys contains the following sensible and friendly remarks with respect to the alliance between France and England :-

"We have never concealed our real feelings on the subject of the English alliance. We do not consider it as a flag destined to appear and disappear according to the necessities of the moment, but as the fixed programme of a policy fruitful in advantages for Europe and for civilization. We do not inquire whether the mutual inclination of the two nations plays any great part in this union; were we to take that line of argument no alliance would be possible, for all continental nations, having been beaten and crushed in the bloody wars which fill European history from the death of Charlemage to the fall of the oreserved d First Empire. cited in the two nations a feeling which has not exceeded the limit of sincere esteem, we may inquire right above the water, are now slanting as if their whether any European nation can flatter itself on foundations had yielded. The destruction by worms poses on a basis which is less fragile than that of ephemeral sentiments; it is the result of a permanent state of things which the Emperor Napoleon III. has had the honor and merit of preserving from storms which menaced it. So long as the two great maritime Powers remain united the stability of Europe will be fully guaranteed without entailing any cost on the independence of other nations. If France and England are at the head of civilized nations, it is not because their population is dense and their armies numerous, but because they possess a long line of coast on several seas, and are consequently the natural seat of universal commerce. France and England, with the United States, absorb nearly the entire trade, and consequently almost the entire wealth, of the world. As the two first-named countries have the same interests to protect, the same object to pursue, their former rivalry must be changed into a sincere union, founded on a basis calculated to meet the requirements of the present epoch."

The French Government has resolved, in conjunction with that of Great Britain, that the prosecution of the assassins of Jeddah shall be carried on in presence of a British and French Commissioner, and that M. Emerat, who was present at the murder of the French Consul, shall assist the Commissioners. M. Emerat and the two Commissioners are to embark at Suez on board the French corvette Duchayla, which is to convey them to Jeddah.

It is reported, and is not unlikely to be true, that the existing rupture between Naples and the Western Powers was a subject of conversation between the English and French statesmen who met at Cherbourg, and that a renewal of relations was spoken of as desirable, provided the King of Naples relaxed the obstinacy with which he has been accustomed to reject good advice. There seems a general feeling abroad that diplomatic intercourse is likely ere long to be resumed, and this tendency is said to excite some uneasiness in Piedmont. With reference to the latter country, I may mention that the statements lately circulated with respect to apprehended disturbances on the south-eastern frontier, to a Mazzinian attempt, &c., are evidently exaggerations .-A correspondence published by this morning's papers declares as much, and says that it is completely false that there is any agitation in the provinces referred to. Besides this I am aware of numerous private letters from Turin having been received here. by Piedmontese and others, in which not the slightest mention is made of disturbances, or of any apprehensions of such a nature. - Cor. of the Times.

The King of Holland is contemplating abdication in favor of his son, the Prince of Orange. On the 4th of September next, the young man will attain his majority. The King does not like the burden of state affairs; or rather he frets under constitutional control, his tendencies being to absolutism. He is very well liked, for there is a certain bon homme about him, notwithstanding that his manners are somewhat brusque, which takes mightily with the multitude. It is currently reported that he will take

comes from persons, who by their position I conclude to be well acquainted with what is passing at Court, quirements of the Catholic population. It is a pleathink importance is to be attached to it. In constants of the Catholic population. It is a pleathink importance is to be attached to it. unction with this event, it is said that overtures will be made on behalf of the young prince, for the hand of the second daughter of Queen Victoria. The project has been some time on the tapis, but will then be formally broached. No doubt the dowry of the young Princess would be highly acceptable to the lions of guilders-above three millions and a halfsterling-which he inherited-so that it is not prousual allowance of the Civil List, which is only 600,000 guilders, or £50,000; unless his mother—a Princess of Wirtemburg—should open her heart and her well-filled coffers. By the way, she and her Royal spouse set a poor example of the conjugal entente cordiale. When she comes to the Hague, he takes himself off to one of his country-seats, and there are no cat and dog-strangers to each other-who are more uncomfortable than this couple when they meet. Her Majesty was a great friend of the celebrated minister, M. Thorbecke, whom the King did not like at all; and her interference in politics was a great cause of dissatisfaction and annoyance to her husband. Their disunion is a common topic of conversation, and is the source of many very piquant anecdotes .- Morning Star.

GERMANY.

We learn from the Univers of Friday, that the general assembly of the Catholic associations of Germany, will take place at Cologne on the 6th of September and following days. For several years the Prussian government refused to permit the associations to assemble in Prussia, and last year the meeting was held at Saltzburg-Austrian territory. Lately, however, better counsels have prevailed, and the meeting will be held as we have stated, in the Catholic city of the Lower Rhine .- Weekly Register.

ITALY.

ROMAN STATES .- The Paris Pays contains the following :- "Our accounts from Rome, of the 2nd August, represents the condition of that country as prosperous and progressing. The deficiencies which long existed between receipts and expenditure are quite rectified, and a perfect harmony exists in the two armies, where some disturbances had appeared. The budget of the Roman States for 1758 is made public, and at once refutes the unjust allegations against the Pontificial Government. The balance sheet presents receipts at 79,175,375 francs; the expenditure 18,405,118 francs. The Consulta, or Chamber of Accountability, established by the present Pontiff to supervise the state expenses, has proposed several retrenchments, which were approved. The Consulta has fulfilled its functions satisfactorily, and is a credit to the Government. This favourable balance has been struck, although the expenditure for extra and important public works had to be liquidated-viz., the organization of the Pontificial troops, the new artillery, the building of vessels of large proportions for the new steam fleet, so necessary for the public service. Those are existing fruits of the present successful administration, and attest the Pontiff's anxiety for the welfare of his States .-Moreover, railroads and steam vessels are already far advanced. Another circumstance of still greater difficulty is highly characteristic of the Pontiff's love advanced. of progress and substantial reform-viz., the total extinction of the paper currency, the legacy of the republic, amounting to twenty-three millions of france, all this paper money withdrawn, and in the hand of the Government, and silver coinage substituted. Those are patent facts, promising well for a prosperous futurity, and refuting the daily slanders of the private correspondents throughout the adverse press of England, France, and Germany, so sedulously copied by our newspapers at home.

RUSSIA.

The Moniteur de la Flotte states that the announcement in the German papers of the restoration of Sebastopol is perfectly erroneous. That town and its gigantic fortifications, it is said, are in precisely the same state as when the allied armies evacuated the Crimea, nothing having been done by the Russian Government to efface the traces of the general devastation. The buildings which suffered during the hombardment, as well as the fortifications, have now fallen into ruins, and no attempt has yet been made to clear the ground, which would cost millions. merican company which undertook to raise the antipathies. If intense national hatred no longer ships of war sunk in the harbour have failed. They exists, there always survive certain prejudices which succeeded only in raising a small Turkish steamer are rooted in the popular mind, and if the glorious which was found to be quite rotten. It is probable works accomplished in common in the East have ex- that the remaining ships are in a similar state, for it is said that their masts, which were standing upbeing popular in foreign countries. The alliance re- of the green wood of which the Russian ships were constructed is probably by this time complete.

AUSTRALIA. MELBOURNE.-On the 15th May, 1837, Melbourne was founded. Sixteen years later, in 1853, land was sold there for £210 a foot. Now what is it? Let us gather a few facts. Newspapers, thirty-seven! It has its Illustrated News, its Punch, and its Bell's Life; for its legislature, its Hansard; for the lawyer, its Law List and Law Times; it has, too, its Medical Journal, its Catholic Chronicle, and its Temperance Times. Here, then, are the representatives of the different sections of the community; but, stranger still, the same classes and peoples who attach themselves to particular modes of living among us, are there, too, to be found similarly engaged. The German, as usual is the tobacconist; just as inLondon, Inderwick vends meerschaum, or Treyer snuff; so in Melbourne names of such unmistakeable sound as Ueltzen or Unger are the traders in the fragrant weed. There also the Israelite devotes himself to the precious metals and to money-lending. Many a name of Jewish stamp appears under the headings of "Jewellers" and "Pawnbrokers;" while the Frenchman ranges himself among the "Hair-dressers and Perfumers." But there is an element, and an extensive one it seems to be, in this Melbourne community, which has a nearer and a dearer interest to ourselves. The cruel policy that drove our people from this land of theirs was in the designs of Providence to be the cause of their prosperity in a land no less fertile and beautiful. Every page of this book contains many an Irish name, and the positions of our countrymen are those of honour and repute. We open the list of the "Parliament," and the first name that catches our eye, in the Upper House, is that of one whom we remember a class-fellow of our own in a well known school in this city-it is the name of the Hon. John Barter Bennett. Among the thirty members are some more, whose names, at least, tell of Irish parentage. In the Lower House, the Legislative Assembly, the first name is of one who, like Mr. Bennett, is a native of our city,—The Speaker, the Hon. Francis Murphy. Among the members, let us take a few as the eye runs down the list. Charles Gavan Duffy-we all know him; and John O'Shanassy, like the other, now of European fame. But Peter Lalor, and Patrick O'Brien, and Patrick Phelan, where may they be from? And so, again, there is a Puisne Judge, "His Honour Redmond Barry." Then there is his honour Michael Francis McO'Boy, a fellow-citizen, and the son of a fellow-citizen; and for followers, and that the whereabouts of that monamong the magistrates we catch such names as ster, the Nana, is enveloped in perfect mystery. The Walsh, and M'Mahon, and Hackett; and we have reward of £10,000 offered for his capture, dead or column after column of O's and Mac's, which tell plainly enough how numerous and important is the Irish element in the community. And, thank Heaven, there too, as at home, is the same steadfast devotion to the old Faith; for we perceive a goodly array of names under the heading of "Roman Catholic Church," and nearly all Irish, from our townsman, the Right Rev. Dr. Goold, through other names affectionately remembered in this city, such as those

is pleasant to turn away from the heat and strife of home politics, from the struggle in which we are still | The guard fraternized with the rebels, and then proengaged to get for Ireland and for Catholicity all that is their due, and to see in that far-off land, and among that rising people, the sons of our own soil and the children of our own Church in the enjoy-Prince of Orange. The King is very poor, for his ments of those social advantages which, when they are given a free stage, their energies and abilities are given a free stage, their energies and abilities never fail to win. And it is cheering, too, to think that, if many a homestead be roofless in old Ireland. bable the young man would have more than the and if in the Catholic Churches through the land there be many a vacant space, it is not all because famine has done its hideous work, but that in distant and prosperous lands the sweet melodies of our dear old land, and the holy hymns of our Church, are still the solace of many a true Irish Catholic heart, as when he sung them on the green soil which gave him birth .- Cork Examiner.

INDIA.

We take the following from the Calcutta Englishnan of the 3rd of July:-

"The subjugation of Gwalior and the reinstating of Rao Scindia in his paternal dominions are of much greater importance than at first sight would appear. That the rebels, after being everywhere defeated and dispersed, would make Gwalior their concentrating point, might have been plainly foreseen; indeed, Rao Scindia himself seemed to have entertained such apprehensions when he applied for aid to the Governor General, saying that half a regiment of European soldiers would enable him to hold out against any attempt on the part of the rebels. Gwalior is the key to the Southern Mahratta country, and therefore if the city and fort had remained for any length of time in possession of the enemy it would have been sure to kindle the flame of rebellion in the Western Presidency; in fact, from what is reported, all the ele-ments for an outbreak were ripe. Moreover, with a formidable body of insurgents holding Gwalior, Agra could hardly have been considered safe unless greatly reinforced, and it would thus have caused the withdrawal of a portion of our forces from parts where they cannot conveniently be spared.

"Important as the recapture of Gwalior is, it nevertheless has not been a deathblow to the hopes of the rebels, for we regret to say that a great number have also on this occasion made their escape. The fugitives appear to have taken their course towards Hindoun, and an opinion may easily be formed of the extent of disaffection of the people of the Upper Province from the fact, that on the 26th, or within one week after the fall of Gwalior, the number of the rebels with camp followers was not less than 15,000, and apparently well provided with ammunition .-Their future movements seem to be still undecided. but will probably be directed either towards Bhurtpore or Jeypore; but it is to be hoped that both places will be able to hold out until a sufficient force can be collected to oppose them, The worst of this matter is, that so many innocent people must suffer, for the course of the rebels is always marked by ruthless plunder and extortion, friends and foe being treated alike. Any how, these rebels must be hunted down, for if allowed to hold together until after the rains their numbers will swell to a formidable extent.

"The accounts from Lucknow record another aud most successful engagement. It appears that information having been received of a strong gathering of the enemy in the neighborhood of Nawabgunge, Brigadier Sir Hope Grant determined upon bringing them to account. He marched from Chinat and fell in with the rebels, under the command of the Moulvie, and who made a good stand, attacking our troops on the front, rear, and both flanks, bringing his guns forward into the open plain, and hoisting a couple of green flags, shouting "Deen, deen!" Brigadier Grant's guns opened on the rebels at 200 yards, mowing them down by dozens. Two squadrons of the Bays and one of Hodgson's Horse advanced with two companies of Infantry, and cut up about 600 of the enemy, who died fighting hard. Not a man of those round the guns escaped. The action ended in the capture of seven guns of large calibre. The Moulvie, thus defeated, retreated in the direction of Shahjehanpore; and, having on his way apparently been strongly reinforced, reached Powayne about 16 miles northeast of Shahjehanpore, with a considerable body of cavalry and several guns. He surrounded the palace of the Rajah of Powayne, and first demanded that the Tehsildar and Thannadar, who had taken refuge with the Rajah should be given up; but, this request being refused, he at once commenced his attack upon the place. The Rajah and his two brothers led out their force to oppose the Moulvie, and a sharp fight ensued, in which the Moulvie was shot. The moment he fell his head was cut off, and together with the trunk sent to the Commissioner of Shahjehanpore. Thus another of the most fanatic rebel leaders ceases to cause further annovance.

"The Rajah of Mynpoorie, who almost in the beginning of the outbreak took up a hostile position towards us, has voluntarily surrendered, but we have not heard whether it is intended to bring him to trial. In Dholepore, one of the Rajpootana States, Ameerchund Bade, treasurer to the Rajah of Gwalior, who in the late affray joined the rebels, has been captured. In the Nagpore territories the Zemindar of Aheeree has succeeded in making a prisoner of Yakut Rao, one of the rebels in the Chundaree district, who has used every means in his power to aid the rebels, and thus the traitors are gradually falling into our power. The most surprising thing, however, is that, notwithstanding the most decided proofs the rebels have of the hopelessness of their cause, there should be still individuals ready to embrace it. At Cawnpore, the Kotwal of the city, an intelligent and active Eurasian, apprehended a commissariat Gomashta in the act of enlisting Budmashes for the rebel leaders. About 40 already enlisted by him have been apprehended, and they are to be tried by a court-martial, which it is hoped will make short work of them. This is only another instance of the folly of placing any faith in native employees. "We have now given to our readers at home an

outline of cheerful intelligence, but let not this betray them into the belief that the rebellion is quelled, and that the work has come to an end. On the contrary, we would urge the home authorities not to relax in their exertions, and to aid us to the full extent of their power. We have now arrived at that stage of the year when the periodical rains establish a sort of armistice, which affords both parties time to recruit their strength. There may be but little fighting for some months to come, but at the same time the enemy will not rest upon his oars, and it is very probable that during that period he will use his utmost endeavors to send out emissaries in every direction to gain proselytes to his cause, and the direction which such emissaries are likely to take we need not point out. There is every probability of there being sufficient work in store during the next cold weather, and therefore this Government can no longer plead the excuse of being taken by surprise. When the returns of ordinary mortality, as well as of casualties, are received in England, our appeal for further aid will better understood. The British nation must remember that Tantia Topes and the Nawab of Banda are still at large, beating up alive, has as yet produced no result.

"Whilst, however, matters in the Upper Provinces bear a somewhat improved appearance, the rebels are causing considerable trouble in Lower Bengal .--In Buxar cutting down the jungle had ceased, as the rebels were said to have left it, and Colonel Douglas with his force therefore proceeded to Benares .-He had however hardly advanced a few miles when he was called back again to Buxar, as the dispersed advantage of the coming of age of his son, to re- of the Very Rev. Laurence Shiel, and the Venerable rebels took immediate advantage and reoccupied the which engenders prodigies. Passive slaves of the derable defection in the Lower—conditions very advantage and reoccupied the which engenders prodigies. Passive slaves of the derable defection in the Lower—conditions very advantage and reoccupied the sign the crown into his hands, and as the rumor Dean Hayes, and the Rev. Charles O'Hea,—a long jungle. Another body of mutineers attacked Gyah, Government, they obey without murmuring, and to realize. Then he has the question of capital to

and the European residents had to retreat into the intrenchments. After plundering the Bazaar, they released 150 prisoners, who were being removed to a place of greater safety under a guard of Nujecus. ceeded to the Gyah gaol, where they opened the prison gates to all the inmates, who at once were let loose upon the country. The rebels have marked their course by committing the most frightful mutilations or slaying every native who serves Government. Apprehensions were entertained even at Patna, and additional troops have been despatched hence for the protection of the district. The state of these provinces may be imagined from the fact, that ladies are not permitted to travel beyond Benares, though the real danger appears to be rather lower down, near the Grand Trunk Road.

"The periodical rains have at last set in, somewhat relieved us of the extreme heat. To the agriculturalist they have been an inestimable blessing, for the country was laboring under a heavy arought. The accounts from all the districts in Lower Bengal are satisfactory, and there is every

prospect of an abundant crop.'

The Tublet remarks that :-The greatest danger that threatens the British empire in the East is the contingency that the religious' classes in England will interest themselves in Indian affairs, and by the sheer force of their ignorant bigotry coerce the Minister, through the House of Commons, to rob the dusky heathers, who are now our fellow-subjects. Fourteen Protestant Missionaries (half of them belonging to the Church of Scotland) have memorialised the Bombay Government to break the existing compact (the legal force of which they don't deny by which the property of the heathen Hindoo temple and other institutions are secured to them. 'Religious considerations,' say these pious men, 'must override all others, those of honesty included.' The property may belong to the Hindoos, but as the use which they make of it is not right, it must be taken from them. Lord Elphinstone, in his council, rebuked the 'ignorance and indiscretion of the Rev. memorialists. The directors of the East India Company gave their answer on the 21st of July. The Times tells us they would not condescend to enter into an examination of the statements contained in the memorial, but unhesitatingly, and in the most decided terms, rejected the monstrous proposition for dispossessing the temple and other religious institutions (of the Hindoos) of the property belonging to them, 'in which property,' the directors remark, 'those institutions have a vested right as valid as that of any individual in any of his possessions.'

The directors adhere to their policy of strict religious neutrality in India—that is to say, they wish the natives to be left entirely to themselves in all matters relating to their temples and their religious rituals. They affirm, in conclusion, that the inva-sion of the established rights of property, on whatsoever grounds, will receive no countenance from

All this is very fine, but the fourteen memorialists (half of whom are of the Church of Scotland), will not be satisfied with this. They will appeal to the conscientious feelings of the religious-minded among British Protestants. They will show that the theories promulgated by the directors are plainly contrary to the fundamental principles of the blessed Reformation, which never could have been established if such unchristian scruples had been allowed weight. In Scotland, Germany, Scandinavia, and Switzerland, Popery would still flourish but for the recognition of the sacred duty of taking from idolators whatever they possessed. This was the major premiss, and when it was granted there was little difficulty about the minor, that Mass worshippers and Papists were rank idolators. The conclusion followed, both in logic and in practice, and the Reformation lived. The "sacred right of insurrection," is not so vital to Jacobinism as the sacred duty of confiscation is to

CHINA

denounced ere long as 'Jesuits in disguise.'

MILITARY ORGANISATION .- The Moniteur de l'Armee contains an interesting article on Chinese military organisation, from the pen of Captain Dabry, of the marine infantry, aide-de-camp of General Fieron. who, it is said, is about to be appointed to a command in China. He proposes the question whether there really exist in China regular military bodies constituting what we in Europe call an army. He ing instead of interest the satisfaction of being the is of opinion that such corps unquestionably do ex- means of adjusting the balance of power in our great ist, and cites in support of this opinion various Chines works (of which I will not trouble you with the names) relating to the army. He then proceeds to examine the reasons of the worthlessness of the Chinese troops, almost as inefficient against Europeans as were the American Indians against the mailed followers of Cortes and Pizarro. He attributes it to two causes,-the geographical position of the empire and the policy of its Government. By reason of its extent and the character of its neighbours, China has hithertobeen little exposed to invasion or tempted to aggression, and its rulers have adopted a form of religious and political principle favourable to the development of agriculture, industry, and internal traffic, but quite opposed to the progress of military art. The Chinese have been taught to consider war as the most fatal of public calamities, as a plague sent by Heaven in its anger, as the shame and opprobrium of humanity. The most distinguished military commanders in China have never had more than a limited consideration, and purely honorary titles; the chief authority has always been vested in the lettered Mandarins. Thus the profession of arms has been depreciated. When the Mantchous Tartars seized upon the throne they at once saw the advantages they might derive from this state of things. They reserved to themselves the military profession, created military dignities, and adopted as Tartars the Chinese soldiers (han-kiem) who had deserted to their side. They themselves were not sufficiently numerous to occupy all the garrisons of the empire, but they reserved to themselves the capital, where they formed a Prætorian Guard round their Emperor, and also garrisoned the posts defending the principal routes from the adjacent provinces, leaving the Chinese troops to watch over the security of the other parts of the country.

"All the land and sea forces of the empire are thus split into two great divisions,-lst, the troops of the three banners, the Mantchou Tartars, Mongols, and han-kiem; 2nd, the troops of the green flag (lou-yncz), which, with the exception of some of the superior officers, are entirely composed of Chinese .-Besides these two armies, every district has a force destined to maintain order, and equivalent to a municipal guard. In time of war the districts also furnish y-yougs, or volunteers; those which form the corps of y-kiuns a sort of landsturm, are young men, especially from the villages, who take arms spontaneously, or in compliance with an appeal made to to them in virtue of an Imperial proclamation; these it is whom we find at this moment in the environs of Canton, and whom the journals designate by the name of Braves, on account of certain insignia they wear on their clothes and headdress.

"The troops of the eight banners and the lou-yougs together form a total of 900,000 men, not including the feudatory soldiers of the empire, scattered through the two Mongolias and Thibet. This number of soldiers is by no means extraordinary, when we reflect on the immense extent of the country and on its vast population, but what is astonishing is that such an army should be powerless to repel an invasion or to repress anything like a serious insurrection. It is true that there is wanting in that mass of men the principal element that leads to progress-emulation. The Chinese, as we have already said, brutified by their books of morality and by their absurd rites, have none of the qualities of the European soldier. The despotism of their laws has extinguished in their

march because the sword and the cudgel are always suspended over their heads. What spirit, what enthusiasm, can such a system produce? As to the chiefs who direct them, incapable, coverous, greedy of enjoyment and luxury, always trembling before the vast spy system which covers China like a network, astute dissemblers, and careless of men's rights, they talk very loud of probity, honour, and courage, but do not possess any one of those virtues which characterize a hero."

THE LONDON TIMES ON CANADA.

The Roman saturist saw of how little use were laws without morals, and the English statesman has just now an excellent opportunity of observing how fruitless are laws unless they be carried out in a spirit corresponding to that in which they are framed, It was the will of Parliament some 18 years ago that the two Provinces of Canada,—the Lower Province, principally inhabited by French, and the Upper, entirely colonized by English people, should be one and indivisible; that the conflict of jarring nationalities should cease, and that the hearts of the perple, like the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, by which they dwelt should be mingled in peace. Thus decreed Parliament, and it handed over its decree for execution to the United Canadian Legislature, in confidence, doubtless, that what was patriotically decreed would be honestly executed, and that year by year would witness the obliteration of obsolete and invidious distinctions, the perpetuation of which could subserve no useful purpose, and the disappearance of which would form a solid, compact, and uniform State, capable of offering an impassible barrier to the advances of American Demccratic ambition. Never was expectation more fatally deceived. It seems as if from the very beginning of the Union the Parliament of Canada had held no object dearer to its heart than the perpetuation, and, if possible, the increase, of that very division which the United Parliament was called into existence to destroy; nay, of the supposed destruction of which it was itself the sign and symbol. United Canada has been governed by two Ministries-one for the Upper, and the other for the Lower Province. The difference of language is maintained in the Legislature, and even the Acts of Parliament are drawn up both in French and in English. It would only have been a logical sequence if it had been required that the Ministry for the Upper Province and Lower Province respectively should each possess the confidence of a majority of the Members sent from their own Province. To this point the system has never been carried. Provided the two Ministries could muster the support of a majority of the whole Parliament, it has never been asked of what materials that support was composed, though even this last relic and vestige of union is by no means exempt from attack. The problem of Canadian government has been how to secure this majority. In the Lower Province the French Canadians form a compact body, professing the same religion, and having the same fanatical attachment to their ancient laws and customs which were guaranteed to them on the sur-render of Quebec, and they still perpetuate in the wilds of North America the last faint image of France as she was before the storm of revolution swept over her. The English of the Upper Province, on the other hand, are divided, as elsewhere, into two parties, and the problem is how out of these elements to construct a Parliamentary majority. The plan has hitherto been for the English minorty to unite itself with the French Canadians, and by that means to overrule the English majority, much as 20 years ago the Liberals, then a minority in England, sustnined themselves by an alliance with Mr. O'Con-nell and the unjority of the Irish representatives. This has hitherto been accomplished by adminstering, in no very delicate manner, a succession of bribes to the French Canadians. Of this nature was the Rebellion Losses Bill, which excited so much in-Protestantism. The new Council of India will be dignation some years ago, and since then Lower Canada, has received a very ample equivalent for the Parliamentary support it has given successive Governments in the construction of several hundred miles of railway parallel to the great stream of the St. Lawrence-ruinous, indeed, to the English shareholders, but exceedingly beneficial to the French Canadian proprietors. At last, however, whether it be that the public purse can afford no more subventions of this kind, or that no more English shareholders can be found to contribute their capital,—receivdependency,—at any rate, somehow or other, the 3y8 tem seems to have worked itself out. The party in Upper Canada which corresponds to the Orange party in Ireland has gained greatly in strength and development, so that the Upper Province which at the time of the Union possesed a much smaller population, is actuately in a numerical majority, and of course proportionately impatient of an equality with the Lower Province in its number of representatives, -an equality which it was not unwilling to tolerate so long as the balance of population was the other

> Under these circumstances has arisen a quarrel well calculated to call forth and embitter those local and national jealousies of which in the above sketch we have endeavoured to give our readers some idea. United Canada must have a capital, and local selfishness and national jealousy are enlisted in the quarrel. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto had each powerful claims to urge in their behalf, which are met by as powerful objections. Quebec is ancient, beautiful, and historical, but remote in situation and Siberian in climate. Montreal is central and commercial, but more French than English, exposed to insult from the United States, and disgraced by the outrages conduct of the mob which burnt the House of Assembly and insulted the Legislature ten years ago. Kingston and Toronto are both liable to attack and surprise by a flotilla from the United States. In this difficulty the Canadian Parliament took what we consider to have been a wise resolution. They referred the matter to the decision of Her Majesty, and as a proof of their good faith they appropriated money for the purpose of creeting the necessary buildings, and thus, as it was believed, put it out of their power to repudiate whatever decision the Crown might arrive at. We have said that the Canadian Parliament took a prudent step in referring the matter to the decision of Her Majesty, but it is by no means so clear that Her Maesty was as well advised in accepting the reference. However, the reference was accepted, and, to the surprise, no doubt, of all Canada, the choice fell upon Ottawa, mainly, we suppose, from its neutral situation, from the impulse that would be given to the colonization of the vast vally in which it is placed, and from its retired and defensible position in case of war with the United States. This being so, the Canadian Paliament has just

> done an exceedingly ungracious act. It has repudiated the decision of the umpire who, at its own request, undertook to determine the position of its future capital, although that umpire was its Sovereign. This decision has been fatal to the Canadian Ministry. They could not, whatever the Canadian Parliament might do, suffer themselves to be made parties to the flagrant breach of faith thus committed. Mr. Brown, the leader of the Radical party in Upper Canada, has been intrusted by the Governor-General with the task of forming an Administration. Mr. Brown undertakes the task under no ordinary difficulties. With the French Canadian party his adherents can form no union. It would be as vain to expect it as to think of an alliance between Orangemen and Catholics. They demand a redistribution

of electoral power according to population, which the French Canadians will as strenuously resist. His party is strong enough to make any other Government impossible, but scarcely strong enough to govern itself. The condition of its success is absolute unanimity in the Upper Province and a consihearts all love of country, that noble sentiment lute unanimity in the Upper Province and a consi-which engenders prodigies. Passive slaves of the derable defection in the Lower—conditions very hard

seitle, with all the discredit incurred by the recent act of repudiation. On the other hand, what has just happened in Canada is really the result of a necessity strong now, and which every day will render stronger. It is plain that Upper Canada will not long submit to be ruled, as hitherto, by the Lower Province. No doubt an attempt will be made to redress this grievance by means of legislation; but if that attempt should fail some kind of revolutionary disruption cannot be far distant. We forbear to dwell further on so discouraging a prospect. We regret that the crisis should have come on a question involving an obvious violation of the faith of the colony as pledged to Her majesty, and we only trust that some means may be found which will at once save the colony from the imputation of bad faith, and prevent the disruption of the Union effected by the Act of 1840. May not that means be possibly found in a federation of all the British Colonies in the North-East of America?

Methodists Appropriating Catholic Pious Works but kiding their Origin in Order to Delude the Simple .-It may not be known to the generality of our readers how sectarians pilfer from our moral writers, and make capital out of them. They have stolen all their morality from the Catholic Church. All the good they have, they have gotten from us-all the bad from themselves. What new virtue have they ever discovered? What is it they preach that is sound in morals; which they have not purloined from the

Catholic Church? The poor benighted followers of Wesley never once inquired where the Methodist preacher found those beautiful moral aphorisms which he delivers before the mourning bench, or 'on the camp ground,' or at their nightly protracted meetings. The ranters of Wesley carefully conceal the source whence they have drawn their illgotten goods, and like the jackdaw shine in borrowed plumes. We have been naturally led into this train of thought by having our attention called to some of Wesley's doings in this way. Our beautiful standard works of picty, "The Immitation of Christ," by Thomas a Kempis, which forms the daily reading book of Catholic devotion. has been published by the Methodists of this country under the following title; "An Extract of the Chris-tian's Pattern, or a Treatise on the Imitation of Christ," written in Latin by Thomas Kempis—by

John Wesley, stereotyped edition, &c., &c.

But worthy John is guilty of the greatest dishonesty. He has suppressed all those portions of the work that indicate its Catholic origin; and not one of the fanatical followers of Wesley could ever suspect that the author of this truly little golden book was a pious Catholic recluse, and belonged to that body of men so cordially hated by all good Protestants, viz: "the idle, wicked Monks." In the first book honest John has omitted the 17th and 19th chapters, "On the Monastic Life, and on the Exercises of a Good Religion," which, if published, would have told the Methodists to what manner of man they were indebted for the beautiful little treatise which they would fain claim as their own. In the Third Book, Wesley has suppressed fourteen chapters, chiefly for the same reason, viz: because some Catholic doctrine appeared to tell the world who the author was. In the Fourth Book, which treats of the Elessed Sacrament, we may be sure he has not spared many a beautiful page, lest his disciples would find out that this "Extract of the Christian's Pattern," as he calls it was written by one who believed in the real presence of Christ in the Sacrament. He has left out three chapters, viz: the 7th, 10th, and last chapter, "on the examination of one's own Conscience;" "That the Holy Communion is not easily to be set aside;" and "That a man is not to be a curious searcher into this Sacrament, but a humble imitator of Christ, by submitting his senses to holy faith." He has retained the 5th chapter of the Fourth Book, "On the Dignity of this Sacrament and the Sacerdotal State," or, as he has it, the ministerial function. But he has given a most false translation of an important passage in this chapter, that in the first paragraph. He thus translates the passage we refer to: "For priests alone duly ordained of God and set apart of good men in the Church, have the power to consecrate the body of Christ." Whereas the true translation is as follows: Whereas the true translation is as follows: "For priests alone lawfully (rite) ordained in the Church have the power of celebrating and of consecrating the body of Christ," which makes a very considerable difference of meaning in the words.
So much for Wesley's honesty and morality. What

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

author and finisher of their faith?-Pittsburg Cu-

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These Bitters are sold at 75 cents per bottle, by draggists and dealers in Medicines, everywhere. For Sale by all the druggists in Montreal.



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RICHARD M'SHANE,
Rec. Sept. 2. Rec. Sec.

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August 10. W. DORAN, Principal.

INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE DIVISION OF ALMA.

GENTLEMEN-AS you will soon be called upon to exercise the Elective Franchise, in selecting a person to represent you in the Legislative Council, and having been honored with the urgent solicitations of a very large and influential number of the Electors of this Division, requesting me that I would allow myself to he nominated as a Candidate-I have consented; and trusting to your intelligence and independence, now

appear before you, formally soliciting your support. Should I consult my own private interests alone, I should certainly decline accepting the candidature; but the reasons which have been urged, and the recognised necessity which exists for practical representatives of the commercial interests of the country, in our Legislative bodies, render it imperative upon me to lay aside all private considerations, and yield myself to the guidance of the dictates of my convictions of duty.

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

tive Council. My name has, for some months past, been before you as a probable Candidate, and there are very few amongst you who have not been cognisant of the fact. There has been ample opportunity therefore to make yourselves acquainted with my antecedents, character, &c., and thus prepare the way for action on your part, in reference to the more formal course now taken by me, either to pronounce in favor or against my pretensions. My reasons for appearing before you and asking your suffrages may be expressed by the comprehensive term "Commercial." Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce are inseparably connected in their bearing upon the material prosperity of the country; but the two first named occupy the most important position, inasmuch as without production no commerce would exist. It is believed, and I coincide with those who entertain that opinion, that there is a deficiency of practical representation of the above-named interests. We have had a large share of experimentalising legislation, (if I may so term it) bearing upon our sources of material prosperity; and it is much to be regretted that no definite policy has prevailed, as nothing so retards the placement of capital, so necessary to the erection of large manufactories, and the engagement in large commercial transactions, as uncertainty in regard to the fiscal policy of the country. If the subjects of "Free Trade" and "Protection" were to be fully discussed, not as abstract theories, but as applicable to the circumstances of the country and a definite policy decided upon, there is no doubt that much good would result. I do not hesitate to announce it as my set-tled conviction that "Free Trade," being the normal condition of Commerce, is better calculated to develope the resources of the various countries of the world, than the imposition of restrictions involved in a protective theory-provided such a policy were adopted throughout the world. But it is conceded by the advocates of both theories, that our position, in reference to revenue and other countries, is such as to render our adoption of the "Free Trade" licy in its integrity impossible; and a compromise be tween the two opposite theories, called "Incidental Protection," has hitherto received approval; but that policy is so uncertain in its duration, and variable in is details, that it has given rise to many evils which might, perhaps, have been avoided. My opinion is, that our position in reference to other countries, more particularly the neighboring Republic, eminently a commercial country, and with which the large majority of our commercial transactions are undoubtedly occurring, is such as to render it advisable to adopt a system of reciprocity of duties; or, in other words, assimilate our Customs Tariff to that of the will the Methodists—what ought they say of the United States, in so far as it affects such articles as are, or can be, advantageously produced in Canada: such reciprocity of duties, or assimilation of Tariff. to be the well understood fiscal policy of the country, extending even to perfect Free Trade, whenever the United States chooses to adopt such a policy. I do not stop here to enquire how far such a policy on our part would meet the approval of the Imperial Government, or how far our Constitution would allow us to proceed in such a direction; fully believing that any difficulties which may possibly exist, could be overcome. My political position is one strictly independent of either party of the parties known as Ministerialists and Oppositionists; and should I be elected, I shall occupy an independent position; prepared to do my duty to my constituents and the country, without reference to whatever party may occupy the Treasury benches, not lending my vote or influence to factious movements of any kind. There is one great question before the country, upon which it is incumbent on me to declare my views-viz., the question of "Representation based upon Po-Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at pulation." On looking back from the Union of Up-the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, per and Lower Canada to the passage of the Act per and Lower Canada to the passage of the Act Harried and difficult Breathing, Flattering at the changing the Constitution of the Legislative Coun-Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a cil in 1854, we find that the principle of Federalism, or perfect equality of the two Provinces, has been the basis of the Constitution and all political changes and arrangements which have been made; hence the

> sentation may be, it certainly is not applicable to our circumstances and political position. I am in favor of the most perfect equality of rights, privileges, and immunities of all classes, in reference to Educational and Religious convictions; and pledge myself to use my influence and vote, if elected, in favor of any class who may be found not in the full enjoyment of such equality of rights. I am opposed to all Secret-Politico-Religious Societies. You are aware of the prominent part which I have taken in reference to the Extension of the Harbor in Montreal, and the erection of Docks by means of a Canal debouching at Hochelaga Bay; and in opposition to the plan locating such works at Pointe St. Charles. I shall continue my exertions to that end, and spare no pains to accomplish the object in view.

> question of Representation based upon Population,

involves a total change of the Constitution; and

however correct in the abstract that mode of Repre-

I have the honor to be, Your most obedient servant, ASHLEY HIBBÁRD.

WANTED.

A TEACHER who has had four years' experience under the Board of Education, in Ireland, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above capacity.

Address "G.," TRUE WITNESS.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and opposite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

ELECTORAL DIVISION OF ALMA. FELLOW-CITIZENS-

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

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

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

on the most important measures.

Being a farmer myself, I shall do all in my power for the improvement and encouragement of agricul-ture which is the source of the presperity of this

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

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

The colonisation of our secular forest, colonisation destined to stay the tide of emigration of our youth towards foreign countries, shall not be the least object of my Legislative duties. To the cause of education I shall devote my con-

stant solicitude. Useless to say that I am opposed and will ever be strongly opposed to the mixed school system.

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. SAULT AU RECOLLET.

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.

THIS Institution embraces in its plan of education every means requisite for forming young persons to virtue and to the knowledge of those branches of science becoming their sex. The food is wholesome and abundant. Nothing is neglected that can contribute to the acquisition of habits of neatness, order, politeness, and propriety of deportment.

TFRMS: Board and tuition for the scholastic year. . \$100 Music lessons and use of Piano..... Drawing and Painting.....

the Academy, the charge will then be \$10 per annum.

Physicians' fees, postage, &c., are charged to the parents.

Should a pupil be withdrawn before the close of a quarter, unless for some very urgent reasons, no deduction, will be made.

Thursday is the only day upon which the pupils If he permitted to receive

The annual vacation is of six weeks. There will be

a charge of \$15 for those pupils who remain at the Academy during that time. Each pupil should be provided with one black and one white uniform dress; one white and one black plain bobbinet veil; six toilet and six table napkins; one straw bed, one hair mattress, one pillow, three pairs of sheets; knife and fork; a large and small spoon; a goblet; work-box; and dressing-box.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL. THE LADIES of this CONVENT will RESUME the duties of their EOARDING-SCHOOL on the 1st of September.

August 20, 1857. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C.W.: Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction of constant attention. The Course of instruction SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the DALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC-

French and English languages.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. . The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

> MONTREAL EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL,

DR. HOWARD, Oculist and Aurist,
132 CRAIG STREET, AND 39 FORTIFICATION
LANE.

Dr. Howard's Private Surgery in the same building. Pocket Books, I Hours of consultation Every Day from TEN A.M. to SIX P.M. Montreal, June 24, 1858.

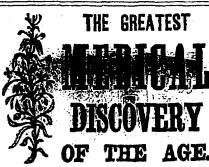
ROBERT PATTON,

229 Notre Dame Street,

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

tinuance of the same.

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear 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 case of crysipelas.

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

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

and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to care the nost desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt heum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spoonful

per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

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

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

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the Taue Witness with the testimony of

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Eos-ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

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

D. O'GORMON.

BOAT BUILDER,

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. E.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac- BELLS. count.

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By the Subscribers,

TURES, &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, PRINTS, &c. 15,00 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers, Journals, Day, Cash, and Letter Books.

500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper. 50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils. Do Slate Pencils.

Cases of Hard Wood Slates. 10,000 Religious and Fanby Prints. 280 Gross Steel Pens.

CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Choir Book; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, oblong 4to., 300 pages, \$2 00
The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses,
Hymns, &c., half bound 38 conts.

We have also, on hand, a good assortment of Pocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen

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PATRICK DOYLE, BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"

"THE METROPOLITAN,"

TORONTO,

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Pe riodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and

Hourseness. BRIMFIELD, MABS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYRE: I do not hositate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Houseness. Influence, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Prevoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

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

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPERIORIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1866.

BROTHER ATER: I will cheerfully certify your Pecroral is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Wicoging Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTREET, Ia., writes, 8d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Induouza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORS, by the advice of our chergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the bost we can buy, and we setten you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANUESTER, P.L. Feb. 4, 1856.

Sin: Your Cherry Partoral is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has redeved several from abstraing 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.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Almon, Monroe Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. C. 1835: "Puring my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Churky Presental for giving ease and relief to consamplive patients, or curing such as are curable."

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

Consumption. Protatily not be remely has ever been known which cared so menty and such dangerous thees as this. Some no human aid on course out even to these the Chenry Pectoral affords re-

The finite centers.

As not Horse, New York Citt, March 5, 1856.

For a Aven, Lower, Y feel it a duty and a pleasure to inferm you what your Chekry Pectoral has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which to old we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily falling until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have a me for advice, recommended a trial of your modicine. We does his kinduces, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet asstrong as she see it to be, but is five from her cough, and calls herself well. Your, with grating and regard.

Years, with gratinale and regard. ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE. Consimption, do not despite till you have tried Aven's Cheres Factorial. It is made by simple the best medical chamistain the world, and the constaint or due bespeak the high merits of its victure. — $P(\theta,\phi,\phi) A L(\phi) c$

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

TIME sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been tayed I their utimest to produce this test, more perfect purgative which is known to man. Immunerable proofs are shown that these Pinus have victues which surpress in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win approachemedly upon the exteem of all men. They are safe and pheasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties attandate the vital activities of the bright temore the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expeditions, and impact healthy tone with breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural section, and impact healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they can the every day complaints of every bedy, but also formidable and danger can discusse that have balled the best of human skill. While they preduce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coaded, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpuss 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 lear their names to cortify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the reliaf of my addicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Ahanner, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the fellowing complaints:

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rhenmatiem, Propsy, Heartburn. Headache actising from a foul Stomach. Names a Indication.

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Propsy, Heartburn. Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Propsy, Heart-tion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Paln arising therefrom, Flathlency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Dis-eases which require an exacuant Medicine, Screfula or King's Evil. They also, by partifolog the blood and stimulating the sys-tem, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafaces, Partial Blindness, Neuralpla and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Fibrara Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gont, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state 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 ATEE'S PILIS, 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 Chem'st, Lowell, Mass. Price, 25 Crs. pra Hox. Five Boxes con 41.

SOLP BY All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.

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&c., send for a circular. Address

BELLS.

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WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMES, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL 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 workman-ship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N.B.-W.C. manufactures the Montreal stone, if

any person prefers them.

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

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GROCERS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, No. 81, St. Paul Street, OPPOSITE RONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL. MAIN STRYET,....BROCKVILLE, RIDRAU STREET,.....OTTAWA.

TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, AND GROCERIES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. IF The Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.

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NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel conmentio ob hand, or reasonable rates.
Montreal, March 6, 1856.

MOUNT HOPE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, C. W.

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreeable location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on the first Monday of September, 1857. In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it

will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite in a finished education; while propriety of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the orinciples of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness, they will be treated with maternal solicitude.

The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will receive that attention which its importance demands, as the primary end of all true Education, and hence will form the basis of every class and department. Differences of religious tenets will not be an obstacle to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Institute.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Board and Tuition, including the French		
per quarter, in advance,	\$25	00
Day Scholars,	6	00
Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the	-	
Rook and Stationery, (it intrinsied by the		50
Institute,)	2	ŲΨ
Washing, (for Boarders, when done in the		
(Institute,)	5	00
Use of Library, (if desired,)	0	50
Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at	-	
Splancium tes (menicines charges at		75
Apothecaries' rates,)	U	13
Italian, Spanish, and German Languages,		
each,	5	00
Instrumental Music,	8	00
instrumental music,	_	00
Use of Instrument,	-	-
Drawing and Painting,	10	00
and the same of the same of the same		

Needle Work Taught Free of Charge.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the first Monday of September.

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