Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

VOL. IX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1858.

No. 19.

"THE KNOUT:" A TALE OF POLAND. (Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.) CHAPTER VI. Recognizing at once the voice of the Count,

Raphael opened the door and stood pale and motionless before him. "What is the matter, Raphael?" asked the Count in a cheerful voice, "Is it not your father

who comes to shake hands with you this morning?"
"Can it be possible!" cried the young man,

as he threw himself into the arms of the Count. he pressed Raphael to his heart. "My daughter has confessed to me that you hold the very

"Oh! it is too much-it is too much!" repeated Raphael, again and again, unable to give expression to the joy of his heart.

"Pardon me, my young friend, it is not enough, for you must instantly appear on the field in front to Rosa as my son and her affianced husband." "Oh! let us go at once-I am ready."

"Wait a moment, my dear fellow! had you not better complete your toilet! There, son, let me assist you, for I see you are by far too much agitated." And the Count smiled at the youthful eagerness of his friend. "An old officer like myself, you know, is so accustomed to inspect the appearance of his men before he as it were, instinctive.

Raphael, however, was soon ready, and followed the Count with a hurried step. In the glanced at her reflection in an opposite mirror, to see that her dress was properly arranged;strength to rise and advance to meet them.

"My dear child," said the Count archly, as he kissed his daughter's fair brow, " I have brought hither my son Raphael, who, as such, is to be admitted to a high position in your affections, is he

"Will Rosa deign to receive me with favor?" added Raphael, with a touching expression of respectful tenderness in his dark, thoughtful eyes. "And yet I know not how I can prove myself

worthy of her regard."
"Oh, my lord!" returned Rosa quickly, "you are pleased to underrate your own merits, but I am not the less aware of their excellence, andand ... She paused, in evident embarrassment, fearful that she had said too much.

"Sweet Rosa," cried Raphael, in unqualified delight, "what earthly sacrifice would I deem too great to testify my gratitude for your almost unboped-for kindness!" and taking her unreluctant hand he raised it respectfully to his lips.

"And now, my children," said the Count earnestly, "you will promise me that from this day of my unfortunate country."

"Ah! my father!" exclaimed Rosa, with artless fervor, "I am sure God will preserve you through every danger, for I will pray to him earnestly and unceasingly."

"May his holy will be done in all things," replied the Count, "and if we submit to it in a proper spirit we shall be happy, come what may; moreover, I am so happy at this moment that I would not give expression to any saddening fear. priest and two of our good friends await us, and men?" then, afflanced before God's holy altar, you can ment when you shall be irrevocably united .-Come, my children."

becoming reverence; the Count deposited on a and the halls were crowded with people who plate of chased silver a diamond ring which was eagerly pressed forward for their turn at the tan heir-loom in his family, and Raphael placed by its side another jewelled ring, in which was given by a noble was looked upon as a popular closed the place of their concealment to their side another jewelled ring, in which was given by a noble was looked upon as a popular willy foes. The lodgment of the wolves being

the subject of the ceremony which had taken place. "And now," added the Count, "let us rejoin our friends."

ATHOLIC

It was about eight o'clock, yet the bright daybeam had scarcely dispelled the lingering shadows of the morning twilight; the firmament, in its deep opal blue, thinly veiled by transparent clouds, announced another of those cold, clear days, which are scattered over the dreary time of winter as harbingers of the spring. At that moment the Castle resembled a fortress taken by assault; a constantly increasing multitude fronted its lofty gates, and the esplanade was covered with the population of the neighboring hamlets "Yes, very possible!" rejoined the latter, and armed with sticks and rusty guns. The courtyards were filled with guards and huntsinen, some on horseback and others on foot, some blowing a highest place in her esteem, and in fact, receives merry blast on their hunting-borns, while others your proposal as graciously as even you could set up the coupled and baying hounds, all of clamorous uproar. At first the Russian garrison which had, on the previous evening, taken possession of the castle, attempted to keep the people from entering, but very soon they were penned up by the curious and astonished multitude of the enemy. In a word, I want to present you in a corner of the court-yard where the only thing they could do was to assume a defensive attitude, and establish a picquet at a grating in the wall, so as to keep a watch on those who went and came.

In the meantime the Count passed on into the immense hall, where all that had any pretensions to gentle blood were already assembled. Raphael came after and by his side, leaning on his arm, was Rosa, more charming than ever in her leads them to the charge, that the habit becomes, hunting dress, her fair tresses hanging in ringlets on her shoulders and her beautiful eyes cast to the ground, as though to conceal the radiant joy by which they were just then animated. The meantime Rosa was not less agitated; her father | progress of the party was necessarily slow, being had announced Raphael's visit, and however great every moment arrested by the salutations of their might have been her pleasure, her embarrass-ment was truly painful. She took a book and Stanislaus, when he caught a glimpse of Rosa sat down near the fire; then rising suddenly, she was to dart forward and offer his arm, but another glance discovered Raphael, and his fine countenance beaming with delight was singularly then, approaching a window, she stood gazing unwelcome to Stanislaus, who became suddenly listlessly out for some minutes-going to the fearful that after all he might be defeated. The door, she listened, and hearing distant footsteps surprise, nay, consternation so visible on the in the corridor, she threw herself again upon her speaking features of the young noble was quickly seat, blushing and breathless. At length, when perceived by the Count, who, remembering that her father entered with Raphael, she had scarcely he owed him a formal answer, took him aside into the embrasure of a window:

"My dear friend," said he, "I have to thank you for the proposal yesterday made by you through my son, and must express my regret that it is not in my power to give you a favorable answer. I am bound to tell you, with the frankness that becomes a soldier, that my daughter has made her final decision, and for me I have left the matter entirely to herself."

"I must, then, have been deceiving myself," muttered Stanislaus, in an embarrassment that he could not conceal, "as I should certainly never have made such a proposal had I dreamed of your daughter's refusal. However, since the Lady Rosa has made her choice, I have only to ers, who speedily filled the air with their national retire from the field the best way I can."

"But, my dear Stanislaus," exclaimed the Count, with that military vivacity which never quitted him, " we cannot part thus. Had we be- merge into a combat still fiercer and more defore us the prospect of a series of festivities, I should never think of urging you to remain amongst us, but the truth is, that though my to retire at an appointed time to a secluded glade forward you will be true and faithful to each daughter has been, as it were, forced by circum- within the depths of the forest to concert their other; and I know you both well enough to be stances to pronounce her decision, yet the matconvinced that the promise will be faithfully kept. For myself, it will enable me to brave all the scenes now await us, wherein your position is circle around the savage animals who were heard chances of war without apprehension, so that I prominently marked, and I am sure that our prican devote myself as I would wish to the service vate affairs will be forgotten in the more engrossing interests of the common cause !"

> with noble energy, "God forbid that I should be tempted to forget my engagements with you .-On the contrary, I hope to give you every proof and tear away the domestic animals even from of my devotion to our national cause !"

extending his hand to Stanislaus.

We shall now descend to the chapel where the in order to speak with some of these gentle-

"Oh! pray make no ceremony with me!"calmly and trustingly look forward to the mo- The Count walked away, and breakfast was just then announced. The repost which ushered in the chase was not without importance in Poland, Raphael, in a tumult of joy and surprise, offer- for not only the guests, but all the subordinates ed his arm to Rosa, and they followed the Count who were to figure in the sport had a right to survey the lodging of the particular band to the sport had a right to survey the lodging of the particular band to the chapel. They approached the altar with take their seats around the truly hospitable board, it was intended to destroy; from their station by

set a miniature of his mother. After the bless- festival, in which all had a right to share; but ing had been pronounced the betrothed exchanged since Poland, in her enslaved condition, had rings, then retiring to the vestibule, they threw ceased to be a murtial nation, it seemed as though themselves on their knees before the Count, who the fiery ardor of her sons had transferred itself them a quantity of worthless carrion. embraced them with tears of joy. It was sub- to this noble and manly sport where courage, ac-

o Books, Interation on the site one following a classical in Title Strate continue in their securities. The Indian communication of the promoter on the approximation of the second of the second of the second of the

right or privilege of maintaining bands of soldiers at their own expense, now applied all their resources to keep up magnificent hunting trains—some great lords there were who kept all the year round no less than three hundred men, whose sole business it was to follow them to the chase, in which they were likewise joined by friends and acquaintances, and by their neighbors of all ranks in society. On such occasions, indeed, whole villages rose with one consent, and rushed with a stunning shout into the woods. This, then, was just the scene going forward in Count Bialewski's castle: wine, beer, mead and brandy flowed around like water, while the servants quickly followed each other carrying in immense dishes of a made-up substance called rogue's hash, composed of saur kraut, sausages, pork, and other meats all mixed up together, and around these dishes the hungry huntsmen eagerly thronged .which it may easily be imagined, made a wild and Nor were the peasantry denied a seat at the board, and a brimming glass. This formidable repast was at length concluded, and the signal for departure was given. The Count had, however, provided for the safety of the castle in case of any sudden attack, and when he presented himself at the head of his numerous retinue at the gate of the court-yard, he saw the Russian troop drawn up in order of battle, and its commander advance towards him.

" My lord Count," said the Russian commander, "my instructions require that I should not permit your departure from the castle, and I trust you will see the necessity of yielding with a good grace to this trifling restraint."

"You will doubtless favor me with the reasons for this very harsh proceedings, my good sir?" replied the Count with difficulty restraining his indignation.

"My lord, orders are sent to me, I transmit them to my men, and am bound to see that they are executed. This is all that belongs to me, and I have nothing to do with causes or motives."

"Well, sir!" returned the Count with the utmost coolness, "I have no mind to obey your orders, and have, as you see, a sufficient escort to continue my journey without your leave. would warn you, however, for your own sake, to avoid an unequal struggle which would be sure to end in the total annihilation of your troop."

"Such being your lordship's intentions, you are prepared, I suppose, to accept their responsibility, having doubtless reflected maturely on what you are about to do. For me, the only thing I can now do is to keep my men on the defensive, and to enter my protest against what I consider an act of rebellion."

"Sir, it would require an army to restrain Poles when setting out for the chase." And so saying the Count spurred his courser, and beckoned to his numerous train to follow, his friends having silently awaited the conclusion of the recent dialogue, evidently well disposed to second the warlike defiance of their host. This incident had no other result than that of arousing to a higher pitch the martial enthusiasm of the huntairs and many a shout of exuberant patriotism. And so commenced the great chase, apparently directed against the wolves, but in reality to termined. Yet the secret of the conspiracy was still known but to a few of the leaders, who were projects. In the meantime the great body of the hunters were preparing to form an immense howling in the distance. The wolf-chase in Poland may be regarded as a truly defensive war, required for the common safety. From the be-"God forbid, my lord," Stanislaus exclaimed ginning of November till the end of February in a fultering voice: these ferocious beasts pour over the country in immense numbers, sweep through the villages, their stables, and wo to the unlucky traveller who "You will, then, remain?" said the Count, journeys alone on their path, for neither the rapidity of his horse nor his own courage, even though he be well armed, can save him from a "And you will permit me now to leave you horrid death. Roaming about in bands of thirty or forty they throw themselves with ravenous fury on whatever crosses their path, and it requires a full troop of hardy and warlike men to beat them back. It is then easy to conceive the great utility of these public hunts, and the ardor with which all engage in them. Some days before the projected party, the wood-rangers were night in the topmost branches of high trees, these men imitated the cry of an old wolf, whereupon thus discovered, they were retained there till the day fixed for the hunt by throwing in amongst

traordinary restraint, they should all be silent on nobles and gentlemen who had no longer the hunters, whereupon the head gamekeeper, who self as to explain to you the motive which in worthy Steward, Firley, who, having early in the And the state of t

assign to each individual his post and his duties. Before the strong net-work placed by his orders at all the principal openings, he stationed men armed with huge sticks and sheltered behind the trees; then between the net at every thirty paces he placed the hunters, taking care that they were not under scent. The young lads who were to make the heat held themselves as close as possible to the spot whence they were to start the dogs at the foe. As for the dogs, they were no sooner freed from their lashings, than they flew with the rapidity of lightning into the underwood; the huntsmen blew their horns, and the chase instantly began. With eye fixed, ear strained, and finger on his trigger, each hunter remained motionless. The deepest silence reigns around, when suddenly one of the dogs gives tongue, then another, and another, and soon the whole pack joins in the clamor. The echoes of the forest catch up the noise, now increased an hundred fold by the cries of the hunters, the cracking of whips, and the loud neighing of the affrighted horses. On the other side the lads have broken the beat crying out with all their might and striking the trees with their sticks .--Surprised and terrified, the wolves venture out, to seek safety in flight, but a murderous volley is order of ideas with which you appear to be wholly poured in on them from all sides, and those who escape the lead, rush madly into the nets. And then the horns sound without intermission that glorious finale-" Death to the wolves, and victory to the hunters."

RONICLE.

The battle once gained, the order established by the head keeper was quickly broken up, all pressing eagerly forward to witness its results, while group of hunters are seen plunging here and there into the thicket in pursuit of the scattered remains of the band. Meanwhile, Rosa, surrounded by some of her friends, and attended by the most experienced huntsmen, had courageously led on the main body, while her father, with the other conspirators, had retired to their place of meeting. Stanislaus alone was not found amongst them. In the tumult and wretchedness of his mind one thought alone restrains him from giving way to the fierce promptings of his frenzied jealously. It is still possible, he thinks, that Rosa may not have voluntarily rejected him -might she not have accepted his rival through This point he must speedily have decided.

Notwithstanding his recent explanation with the Count, Stanislaus could not bring himself to believe that he was entirely rejected, and restraining with difficulty the motions of his wounded self-love, he watched impatiently for an opportunity to speak with Rosa. But, alas! Raphael was ever by her side, watching over her safety with the tenderest solicitude, and anticipating with careful foresight the various dangers of the chase. He spoke to her, too, in a low, earnest voice, and Rosa listened with an interest so great as though nothing could have diverted her attention from what he was saying. And Stanislaus followed at the distance of a hundre; paces or so, his heart rent and torn by alternate shame and jealousy, as he noted all their motions. It is probable that no such opportunity as he desired would have presented itself had not the preconcerted signal announced from a distance that the hour of meeting for the patriots was come, whereupon Raphael plunged his horse into the thicket, and disappeared in the direction of the sound .-And had Stanislaus listened to the voice of honor or of duty he, too, would have gone; but allowing himself to be governed by his evil passions, he spurred his charger, and quickly rode up to Rosa. The latter, surprised by seeing him so suddenly, and in such visible agitation, exclaimed

"I was far from expecting to see you here, M. Dewello; I thought you were gone to the meeting."

"No! Lady Rosa," replied Stanislaus, with an emotion which he no longer sought to control, "I am by your side, most probably for the last time."

"What do you mean, I pray you?"

"You cannot be ignorant of my meaning, if it be true that you have voluntarily rejected the proposal which I yesterday had the honor to transmit to your father."

" Voluntarily!" repeated Rosa, with emphasis. "Are you aware that you do my father a grievous wrong to suppose him capable of coercing | hand on the battle-field, and there seek an honormy will?"

Stanislaus, with swelling indignation.

"The word is a harsh one, and I should never have used it in this case," returned Rosa, calmly; | himself, and a sudden re-action of feeling urged closed the place of their concealment to their "but it is certainly true that I have accepted a him to join the as-embly. With ill-suppressed wily foes. The lodgment of the wolves being nobleman for whom I have ever professed and en- emotion, he turned his steed towards the appointfertained the most profound esteem."

what you think of me, and I should retire with-Arrived near the appointed place, a short pause out a word more, cursing the day when I saw sequently agreed that, without affecting any ex- tivity, and skill might yet be displayed. Those was made in order to restore order amongst the you first. Nevertheless I will so far humble my-

was the real director of the chase, proceeded to duced me to seek an interview in which I have played no very dignified part in your eyes. It is true that though I have never dared to tell you so, you were the star of my future, and for two whole years I have devoted my every thought to you, which you could not but perceive. During those two fatal years there were times when I ventured to think that my attentions were acceptable to you, and (alas! how cruelly am I punished for my presumption!) I even dared to flatter myself that I stood higher in your tavor than any of my rivals. I have been deceived it appears, but say, Lady Rosa, was the fault or error altogether mine?"

Stanislaus paused, believing that his question was most embarrassing for one so frank and sincere as Rosa. The latter was, indeed, puzzled what to say, and some time elapsed before she ventured to reply; yet when she spoke her voice was calm and even firm.

"I was hesitating whether I should at all answer you, and whether respect for myself did not imperatively call upon me to put a stop at once to a conversation wherein I am every moment treated with unbecoming levity. I have at length decided to reply, less to justify myself, it may be, than to make known to you a certain unacquainted. Yes! I have committed a fault in admitting, as perfectly innocent, those thousand little intimacies which society willingly sanctions; I have erred in putting faith in the disinterestedness of those who spontaneously loaded me with their kind attention, and talked so nobly and so movingly of friendship and esteem. I should have known that people of the world calculate amid their very pleasures and amusements, and will not take the slightest trouble without hope of a three-fold remuneration. I should have turned aside from those flowers which were strewed on my path but to hide its pitfalls, and should, above all, have remembered that innocence is an object of ridicule to that world, who, if permitted, will speedily tarnish its purity and wither its freshness. Simplicity and credulity are the faults whereof I have been guilty. Suffer me to tell you, however, that I think it is only myself who has a right to condemn these errors, and that I had severely done, before you took upon you to call me to account. I deny, therethe influence of her father, and by his commands? fore, your idle accusations. You have never been deceived by me, and to end as I have begun, I must tell you that if there were any deception in the case it was practised by you, when you knowingly surrounded me with snares, and wrested my simplest words and deeds into a meaning all your own. I have confided in you because I looked upon you as a friend, and I defy you to produce a single word of mine which could be made to bear any other interpretation."

In the course of this address Rosa had insensibly displayed all the masculine energy of her nature, her look and voice giving double force to the firmness and decision of her reply. Stanislaus was utterly confounded by the justice as well as the keenness of her reproach, and though his whole frame trembled with passion, he sought only to secure his retreat. "To persist now," said he, " would be indeed to overstep the bounds of respect. I am perfectly well aware of those whom I have to blame for your opinion of me, and so I take my leave, promising never again to obtrude myself upon you!?

Thereupon he turned down the first path, and throwing the rems on his horse's neck, permitted him to go on at random. His soul at that moment resembled a tempestuous sea, whose furious waves lash each other on with ceaseless violence; disappointment, envy, hatred, and jealously held alternate possession of his mind, each leaving behind, as it passed away, a sting of deadly venom. Whither will he go?—what must he do? One thing is certain, Raphael must be the victim, and already he thirsts for his blood, and will force him to a combat even if it be necessary to spit upon his face. And then the Count—oh! yes! he can do for him, too—he will defeat all his projects—he will have a glorious revenge by informing the government of his plotting and planning, and that will be sure destruction. At this latter idea, Stanislaus stopt short a moment, and he felt the blush of shame kindling on his cheek, and blending with that of anger. Ha, would not that step be sure to disgrace him for ever?— Well, then, he will openly declare himself the enemy of the Count; he will meet him sword in able revenge. Yes, but then he would also be "Then, lady, it is you who repulse me?" cried | the enemy of his country, and were her defenders to obtain the victory, what a withering blow that would be! No, no-he cannot thus dishonor ed rendezvous, muttering as he went, "I know "That is giving me to understand exactly how to obtain satisfaction without compromising my honor."

While Stanislaus made his toilsome way thro? the thick underwood, he was followed afar by his

day noticed his master's unusual dejection, was The animated determined to find out its cause. manner in which Stanislaus had spoken to the young Countess (for Firley was too far off to hear the conversation) and then the abrupt termination of that interview had sorely puzzled the good man. He suspected that Stanislaus the course he selected was anything but a pleahad been rejected, though if so, he was at a loss sant one—so that's all, I do assure you." He to understand why, as the only thing he had feared was that his success was certain; but now he had seen that his master was enraged, and driving his horse like a madman through the copse, he at once determined to appear before him if he possibly could, in order to turn his violent anger to some account. But what was his astonishment when, after an hour's riding, he saw Stanislaus enter a glade, where a number of gentlemen were assembled, in the midst of whom was the Count. Great was the joy of the honest steward, as creeping on all fours, he reached a spot where he could hear all that might be said.

This meeting was held in the midst of the forest, but far removed from the hunt, which was so managed as to keep aloof from this direction. This snot had been the scene of many a former conference, and was admirably suited to the purpose, being the bottom of a profound ravine, whose sides were overgrown with bushes, and the whole shaded by enormous pine trees, so as to form an almost impenetrable obscurity-at least there was, even in daylight, a gloom like that of twilight. There were present on that occasion about twenty individuals, almost all of the higher nobility, with four or five delegates from some of the neighboring cities, Grodno and Wilna among the rest. The Count was evidently the leader, and being fully sensible of the value of time when the enemy was actually in possession of his own castle, and might so easily obtain strong reinforcements, he proceeded at once to relate with the most animated gestures the late occurrences which had taken place in Warsaw, "and here," said be, laying his hand on his son's shoulder, " here is one who can bear ocular testimony to what I have told you. This, then, is the reason why I dared this morning to assert my independence, as you saw—the time of slavery is past that of freedom is dawning on us again !"

At these words an indescribable enthusiasm took possession of all present, and forgetful of their own safety a universal cry arose of "Liber ty and Poland!"

"Now, my lords and gentlemen!" cried the Count with resistless energy, "there is no more time to foresee, to deliberate, or to plan; we struggle has commenced, and its success may depend on our speedy intervention. If Luthuania rises simultaneously, and interposes between the army of the Grand Duke Constantine, encamped under the walls of Warsaw and the reinforcements which he expects from Russia, we can us now show ourselves worthy of the task confided to us, and we go far to secure to our country that independence of which treachery and lawless violence have deprived her. Our fathers odious yoke of hypocritical and brutal powerlet us, as they did, shed the last drop of our blood to maintain our rights against all proscription. In three days, my friends, our entire force must march on Grodno, thence, doubled and career under Kosciusko, and grew old under Napoleon's eagles-I have won my military rank step by step at the price of my best blood."

"Yes! Yes! none so fit as you to be our chief!" cried out the assembled Poles with one voice-" we willingly ratify the appointment, and will follow wherever you chose to lead."

"Let us then proceed at once to business," said the Count, " and in order to act with as much prudence as boldness, we must first enumerate our forces, so as to know exactly how to dispose of ourselves to the best advantage. You will each have the goodness to mention the number have known as much before." of men that you can reasonably expect to bring to the field. My noble friend Ubinski, who is at length associated in our projects, has undertaken to make the calculation and report it to us."

They then went rapidly on with this census of the future soldiers of Poland, fearful of making longer delay, lest it might give rise to suspicions which might then be troublesome. Whilst Raphael was engaged in taking down the numbers, the others eagerly awaiting the result, one of the fore the intrepid look of his former friend, and noblemen present, Leopold Majosti, (who has as even a momentary pause showed him the magalready been mentioned as a former candidate for nitude and horror of the crime he was about to Rosa's hand) observed that Stanislaus Dewello commit, he threw away the pistol, and dived into was absent.

"Oh!" said the Count, quickly, "I know the cause of his absence, but it is just the same as though he were amongst us."

"Undoubtedly," rejoined Leopold, "I will answer for my friend Stanislaus!"

"My lords and gentlemen," said Raphael, as he finished his calculation, "the sum total of our force amounts to three thousand men, of whom six hundred are horsemen, fully equipped."

"Bravo!" cried the Count, gaily, " with such a force as that I shall take Grodno almost without a shot, and there our numbers will be at least doubled, I mean by armed and disciplined men. for, of course, we shall be everywhere sustained by the people. So then, comrades all! in three days we meet again around the castle of Bialewski, and you know there are heaps of arms concealed in those woods for those who may want them. Thank God, the moment draws night when we shall fight and die, if necessary, for Po-

Just as the assembly divided itself into two or

learn its cause.

"Oh! it is nothing, my good friends—absolutely nothing!" answered Stanislaus, making a strong effort to assume composure, "my horse took it into his head to run away with me, and was then informed of what had passed at the meeting, and he, in return, promised to bring in three hundred men. As for the Count, he feigned not to perceive the coldness of Stanislaus, and spoke to him with as much candor and goodhumor as if nothing had occurred between them, and this both surprised and embarrassed Stanislaus, whose heart was, after all, strongly susceptible of kindness and generosity. Thrice bappy had he been if he had not given the reins to his passions and his caprices. But unfortunately for himself he knew nothing of those internal struggles in which the soul wars against these vile passions and subduing them, obtains a more splendid victory than ever warrior gained. He had resolved to be revenged, and if, in his calmer moments, he had rejected the first promptings of his wrath, it was because he had found that they would tarnish his honor, but the thirst for vengeance still remained unquenched. Approaching Raphael, then, at the moment when the latter was putting his foot in the stirrup, he accosted him with a smile, and begged for a moment's convertion. Raphael bowed assent, and they turned aside from the others, when, after having rode for some minutes without speaking, Stanislaus stopped, sprang to the ground, and requested Raphael to do the same, his whole countenance, as he spoke, undergoing a fearful change:

"My lord," said he, in a hurried tone, "I have to demand of you an explanation, or rather satisfaction."

"You will perhaps have the goodness to inform me of the cause of this demand?" said Raphael, who showed but little surprise, for he knew full well what it was that had excited Stanislaus to such a pitch.

"The cause—the cause—" repeated Stanislaus, with considerable embarrassment, "the cause is no triffing one, and I warn you beforeband that mere idle excuses will not satisfy me -blood alone can wipe out the injury I have received."

"Oh! as to that, my dear Stanislaus," replied Raphael, coolly, "I have no intention of offering excuses where I am not aware of having done wrong. As to our shedding each other's must act-promptly and resolutely. The grand | blood, I will tell you frankly what I think of it, when you have given me your reasons for this strange demand, as otherwise I shall leave you at once."

"Well," cried Stanislaus, disconcerted by the imperturbable calinness of his rival, "You need not pretend to be ignorant of the treatment I casily subdue that army, disheartened as it is by have received from the Count, nor of the indigalirst defeat—we can then form a junction with nity which has been offered me, for all which I our valuant brethren of Warsaw and await on hold you accountable, and demand from you that our frontiers the new Russian forces. Only let satisfaction which one man of honor seeks from

"A man of honor (remember, I quote your own words as addressed to me on a former occasion) a man of honor is bound in duty to withhave protested an hundred times against this draw his claim when a decision has been made in favor of another!"

"Oh, yes, you do well to mock me. But you will also please to remember that I then told you what where my claims and my expectations, yet you wilfully crossed my designs, and perfidiously trebled (as I trust it will be) we shall proceed to destroyed my well-founded hopes, and I have,

This very day I hoist the national banner in your eyes on a young lady, you must needs have every quarter of my domains, and if you are her, even against her own will and that of her willing, we shall name my castle as our centre father. And because I have had the good forof operations, as I have been appointed to the tune to find favor in her sight, you would provoke command in these parts. My claims to that me to deadly combat. From my soul I pity you, high honor you all know-I began my military Stanislaus, but I cannot nor will not accede to your wishes, for if passion carries your reason captive, I have not the same excuse, and would deem it worse than madness to accept your rash challenge. Moreover, religion as well as reason forbid these barbarous combats, so unworthy an enlightened age. And again-suppose you were

to fall-how would that satisfy your revenge?" "So you will not fight?" cried Stanislaus furiously, for in proportion as he felt his conduct contemptible and unreasonable, his wrath waxed

higher and higher. "No, Stanislaus! certainly not, and you might

wildly exclaimed:

"But you shall -I will force you to it;" and snatching a pair of pistols from his holsters, he held one towards Raphael in a menacing manner -" Do not drive me to despair, I warn you," he

"Oh! if you wish to assassinate me, the case is different," replied Raphael, with the utmost composure, "and I cannot prevent you."

Stanislaus, in the midst of his fury, quailed bethe thicket.

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT - THE NEW ANNUAL CREED FOR THE YEAR 1859.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

In noticing the constant periodical changes of the Protestant Church, there is no intention whatever to offer the smallest offence to Protestants themselves. On the contrary, the writer of this article has never intentionally uttered a word to wound their conscientious feelings, or to ridicule their honest religi-ous convictions. The person who would be guilty of this reproachable discourtesy must have forgotten that a Protestant Parliament commenced, in the decline of the last century, the concession of our lost liberties; granted the power of the franchise; gave leave to acquire property; made laws for the endow-ment of Maynooth; permitted an equality with themselves in several offices of the State, and finally themselves in several offices of the State, and finally passed the Act of Catholic Emancipation. To these cases of fixed legislation can be added, in modern every thirty years, it will follow that after ten such times the modern of the cases of fixed legislation can be added, in modern every thirty years, it will follow that after ten such times, the generous facts, so anxiously, so gratefully recorded by Catholics—namely, that valuable sites

remarked his extreme agitation, and sought to long Italand to the Catholic Bishops and people by the ly directed against their incongruous doctrines, their annual discrepancies; and above all against the enormity, the injustice of their revenues, as well as the intolerance and the persecution of their discip-

At first sight it might appear strange that Catholic writers should express such determined opposition to Protestant doctines, or oppose with such unceasing industry the exorbitant wealth and the unappeasable intolerance of the Church Establishment. The answer is, that as the confiscation, the plunder of all our ancient Churches and Monastic Institutions have been exacted in the name of the one: and the principal social and political misfortunes of Ireland have been inflicted by the other, it becomes the duty of every advocate of Catholicity, of every lover of his country to expose and denounce this combined system of infidelity and oppression. By the united efforts of our ecclesiastical scholars we have raised throughout Europe by an untiring and learned publication, a cry of shame and contempt against its incongruous tenets: and we have enlisted the sympathies of the civilized world, in an expression of horror against the cruel inflictions practised upon long suffering Ireland, during centuries of woe by this re-lentless confederacy. The past political temper of England has, no doubt, in past times devised and executed severe laws against our liberties: but it was the ecclesiastical element that sharpened the sword, nerved the arm of the executioner, and plunged the ron into the very depths of our souls.

Even now, in the present time, when the legislature has relaxed its former exclusiveness, has extended political and religious concessions at home and abroad, the church malice, in place of being concomitantly calmed is rather increased: and in proportion as the Legislature and the Government are disposed to concession, the church redoubles its rancour, and more than balances our newly-acquired advantages by an equal or surplus amount of the bitterest social persecution. The Legislature may enact favourable laws, and appoint a just form of administration; but the church fills the hearts of the official servants of the crown with the incurable bigotry of their gospel: and poisons the stream of toleration as it runs from the source. The generals. the ship captains are infected with this disease of malevolent rightcousness, this morbid hatred of the neighbour for the love of God! They say its scated on several benches in the House of Lords; it is certainly seen and heard in the House of Commons: it is on the bench: we have felt it coming from the jury box. It is in gaols, in hospitals, in poor houses. All Europe believes it is principally nourished in the hearts of several Irish landlords. It is in our marts, our millineries. It even goes solow that it enters kitchens and sculleries; and it publishes in newspapers that when "boots" is wanted at hotels, he need not apply if he be a Catholic! In fact, this church spreads a net-work over all the surface of Ireland: and catches and kills Catholics like vermin infesting

England has within the last year issued several commissions to investigate the blunders of her mili-tary commanders, the mistakes of the commissariat, the errors of the clothing and food of the army, and the extravagance of the expenditure ef the transport marine. And considering the public discontent which has demanded these instant commissions, how can it be explained that the public indignation, or even the plain mother-sense of Englishmen passes over in silence. yet suppressed anger, the inutility, the incongruity, the failure, and the multitudinous enemies of the Church Establishment. On next Friday the Reformation, as it is called, will have completed the three hundredth of its age. It is useful thus to cele-brate its birthday in order to contrast its green youth with the aged venerable Catholic Church; thus unwillingly demonstrating its modern origin, its gospel novelties, its palpable illegitimacy, and avowed usurpation. During this long period it has never been able to devise a fixed creed; nor has it ever adopted a court of adjudication on doctrine, from which there is no appeal. Without a definite head, without fixed laws, without a court of final appeal, it presents claims to public confidence and respect far and away less than the lowest courts of judicial law known in any country nal persuasion be definite and uncrring it must decidedly be the rule of virtue and conscience before heaven. Yet, with the period of three centuries, there it stands before mankind, as unfixed, as unset-tled, as creedless as the first hour when it kneeled down to adore God, in the midst of scenes of plunder, sacrilege, and blood. What a prodigy in English legislation that this incongruity should be permitted to live even one year in this pestilent mockery

of Christianity. Again, during this period, it has not been able to retain its original congregation. With the aid of the learning of its universities; with its enormous revenues: with its aristocracy; its influence: its prestige: its press, it has lost its followers. Its churches are empty; and the Unitarians, the Infidels, the Methodists, and the Catholics have their ranks increased by an annual desertion from the ranks of this Babel of heterodoxy. The records of all her colonies attest the fact that this Church has never converted one foreign Island, or one foreign congregation. On this point at least she can produce no evidence of her divine mission! This failure would, on the contrary, go to prove that Haaven has not even once been attentive to her prayers for the conversion of her colonies. Ireland can be introduced in this passage with invincible effect, since after all the efforts which could be made for three hundred years, by power, money, stratagem, flattery, perlidy, persecution, poor Ireland, like an aged fond mother, has all her children clinging to her breast, with her courage unabatad, her ranks still unbroken; with the exception of some few renegades who have betrayed their country, sold Christ for gold, and drunk perjury and perdition out of the same sacrilegious cup. The fable of the sick kite will best explain the cause why this Church never made a convert of one of her colo-

"A kite had been sick a long time, and finding there was no hopes of recovery, begged of his mo-ther to go to all the churches and religious houses in the country, to try what prayers and promises would effect in his behalf. The old kite replied: indeed, my son, I would willingly undertake any thing to save your life; but I have great reason to despair of doing you any service in the way you propose; for with what face could any thing be asked of the Gods in your name: one whose life has been a continual scene of rapine and injustice: and who has not scrupled upon occasion to rob the very alters them-

Cobbett in his "Reformation" has calculated the revenues of the Church Establishment in Ireland, England, and Wales; and they had amounted to the extravagant annual injustice of eight millions and a half pounds sterling! O'Connell, taking up this estimate made out by Cobbett, calculated the amount paid by all the Kingdoms of Europe to their respec-tive Churches and Clergy, and he showed the tithes paid in Great Britain and Ireland were considerably more than the revenues of all the other denominations taken in the aggregate! Assuming, therefore, this principal to be put to interest three hundred doublings in the three hundred years referred to, the aggregate sum will be £0,656,000,000; that is, six

the globe! How strange that this sum has been ex-Protestant aristocracy, and in many instances by the gended on a congregation who are still straying a way.

Protestant Bishops and Olergy. In speaking of the and joining conventicles without a name, without inProtestant Church, therefore, the argument is entire
fluence; without blood, position, or one shilling of fluence, without blood, position, or one shilling of their own!

Mr. Bright has at length openly, on these premises, discussed the necessity of a Parliamentary interference to remedy the disgrace and to remove the scandal of this palpable injustice and crying enormity.-And he has declared, that as the Protestant community was now only the one third of the population of the empire, this wasting nuisance must be abated in the presence of public indignation. He takes an Imperial view of this sad case, and he shows, that calculating the numbers of the Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, Catholics, &c., the Protestants are but the one-third: and he therefore demands, as a matter of right, that this Church of the minority of the empire can no longer be permitted to perpetrate on the whole country this overwhelming injustice. The case against this confederacy called a Church is, therefore, in the year 1858, as follows:—"It has no Greed, or never had a fixed Greed: it has no internal government, finally to settle its doctrines. It is a mere collection of Readers of the Scriptures: it is like a public library, where persons go to read when they like, and go away when they please. It has failed to retain its Auditory; it has not only failed abroad, but is entirely useless at home. It has swallowed revenues that would be sufficient to make a bridge of gold from Howth to Holyhead. It has even engendered almost all the strife between classes in this country; and it is the very pest of all social and political society." This is part of the Brief of Mr. Bright: and if it be well managed by him and his associates, there can be little doubt of the speedy

How pitiable to see the finest people in the world led astray by this reckless Establishment: their faith effaced: their morality a scandal: their habits brutalised: and their noble hearts infected with the characteristic bigotry of their Profession. Seeing the to tal degradation into which the lower classes have fallen-as exemplified by their murders, suicides, poisonings, abortions; and learning from governmental reports, that six millions and upwards of the population frequent no place of worship on Sundays, the former and present British Cabinets have taken up this forlorn case. Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Argyle, and several others of less note, have spread themselves through England, and called public meetings of the working classes. At these meetings, the audience is called on to hear speeches on "social science"; two pretty words, indeed: but which mean—"any employment that can keep them from the bestial immoralities and the stunning crimes of the Country"! "Lord Macauley declares that the lower classes

and the final overthrow-or, I should rather say, the

adjustment of the claims of this Babylon of modern

times.

are savages and Pagans." "Lord Palmerston says that, in England, there is a spiritual destitution more grinding than a material

"Lord John Russell asserts that there is a religious waste in England, almost beyond the power of reclamation 1

"Mr. Gladstone thinks that declamation, elocution, and essays on poetry, and loud reading in each other's houses in the evening, is an excellent practice to cultivate the morbid mind of the working classes." Except that we are convinced that these speeches were actually delivered by the cabinet ministers and others, one would suppose he was reading some absurd romance! But so it is. John Bull must no longer frequent the beer-shop, or the skittle gound; he must now learn to dance, to sing, to recite poetry, to read aloud, to deliver Canning's speeches for his wife and children; to work sums in Gough's arithmetic, and do such other astounding things, that no other such amusing capers of the cabinet minister have occurred in Great Britain since the far-famed crusade of the hundred preachers coming to Ireland to convert the nation in one day! The church has failed to teach the public mind the Bible societies are at a discount; and hence the Cabinet have changed the practice of praying; and are determined to try if they can dance the nation into morality and faith!

Concomitantly with this Cabinet freak is the new Church creed, said to be ready for publication early in the next year 1859. This new creed is nothing of Europe. If such a court is not invested with the more than a religious conference of all creeds: the ordinary securities recognised in our magisterial or same as lately took place in Prussia. It is like the petty sessions benches how can it be a tribunal com- exhibition of all nations as plauned and carried out Wilna, whence we may command all Lithuania. Itherefore, sworn—ay! sworn to be revenged!" petut sessions benches how can it be a tribunal competence of the laws of Revelation and of the by Prince Albert. And the idee is, that whatever is an in the public selection of the soul? If any thing be permetted in England: and a creed complete in all its parts of the stribunal composure, "because you were pleased to cast of the definite and upper it meet designed to the improvement and the laws of the selection of all nations as planned and carried out cates of the public selection of all nations as planned and carried out cates of the public selection and of the by Prince Albert. And the idea is, that whatever is in the public selection of the soul? If any thing be permetted in England: and a creed complete in all its parts of the selection of the soul? If any thing be permetted in England: and a creed complete in all its parts of the selection and of the by Prince Albert. And the idea is, that the public selection of the soul? If any thing be permetted in England: and a creed complete in all its parts of the selection of the soul? If any thing be permetted in England: and a creed complete in all its parts of the selection of the soul? If any thing be permetted in the public selection of the soul? If any thing be permetted in England: and a creed complete in all its parts of the selection of the soul? If any thing be permetted in the public selection of the soul in the public selection of the soul in the public selection of the selectio will soon be published for the improvement and the evangelization of the people of England!

In fact the nation is run mad. The Bible Societies have nothing to do: the Church has fallen: the soil is flooded with crime : and the ministry are trying to stop the deluge by a dodge, and a harlequinade which must also fail, and still further expose the degraded state of English education and English morality.

November 18, 1858. D. W. C.

(From the Western Banner.) THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR .- The public have

been terribly exercised during the past few weeks over the case of a little boy named Mortara. Meetings have been held, and resolutions adopted, and leading articles written, by the dozen, for the sake of asserting the "paternal rights" of a Jewish father as against the law of a Christian State. Accepting all these evidences of interest in the subject of ternal rights" as honest, surely no better time than the present could be chosen for a dispassionate review of the manner in which the same rights are treated nearer home. There is no special attraction, that we know of, in a Jew, which is not to be found in a christian. Then, again, if we have sympathy to share, is it uot fitting that we should distribute it in our immediate vicinities, granting the objects to be equal in other respects? The custom in reference to juveniles of the poorer classes enforced in New York, Bulfalo, and St. Lous, is, so far as our experience extends, neither more nor less than an organised conspiracy against the "rights" that we hear so much about. We specify these three cities, not because we believe them to be any worse than others in proportion to population, but simply because we can vouch, on personal knowledge, for every statement in which we may make in regard to them. In New York, constant boast is made that 10,000 children of Irish parents are yearly sent out to the Western States and apprenticed to Protestants, by the mere agency of the Children's Aid Society, conducted, until lately, by a man named Pease. This immense army is picked up from the streets in the same manner as Ward traps his troops, and is wholly distinct from a still larger body of juveniles first arrested for vagrancy, afterwards deposited for a time in the State Asylum, and bound out, until they arrive at their majority, to then whoever will take them. That is to say, here are 10,000 children yearly taken up without the slightest form of law, condemned to lose their liberty without the shadow of a trial, and subsequently perverted, boastfully perverted, from the creed of their parents, and dirinking-saloons, which abound in our city, and who are either too poor to go to law, or whose very poverty is made an excuse for withholding their offspring. In Buffalo, seventy per cent. of all minors in the hands of the Refuges belong, by right, to the Catholic Church, and the same tactics are adopted towards them. By a law passed in '56, every minor found idle or truant, might be arrested, and his parents, no matter how poor or unfriended, were obliged to give bonds in a large amount for his future safe-keeping, or failing to do so, were legally declared to have forfeited their authority. In our own city, not only are idle and truent children taken up, but, as we have proved, they are stolen from their parents' firesides, disposed without their parents' knowappeared amongst them. He was quickly vents, our Churches, and princely donations for all sterling! that is more money than is at present, or cities, we thus find a common unanimity of belief in brutal murder in Cincinnati of an unfortunate surrounded by a number of his friends, who all our public charities, are every day bestowed throughledge, and sent to places where they must grow up

right softing wer children, and, in St. Louis, that he bas no rights, be he poor or even well-to-do, if any itinerant hody-thief can succeed in making away with bis little ones. These remarks have no reference whatever to orphan youths, or such as are arrested for crimes of any sort, although crime in a minor merely involves the temporary suspension of parent al authority. Roman Law considers a Jewish father an improper guardian for a Christian child, because of his Judaism. American opinion and American practice forever deny to a parent the right to his own offspring, because of his poverty. We do not presume to decide which is the better plea for a repub. lican people. We have been searching for the original of our modern Recruiting Sergeants for Houses of Refuge. We found some of their system in Talley. rand's report to the Regicide Assembly of 1791; we found more of it in the Great Frederick's attempt to fuse his scrap-iron Empire into one malleable mass: but the true model of the whole system existed in earlier days and farther east; in the treatment of the conquered Christians of the lower Empire, and the Institutious of the Janizaries. We must quote an American historian for this audacious parallel, and we invite Mr. Prescott to prove the perfect identity of the two systems. From the Fourth Book of his "Phillip II.," we take this passage:

" But the most remarkable of the Turkish institutions, the one which may be said to have formed the keystone of the system, was that relating to the Christian population of the empire. Once in five years a general conscription was made, by means of which all the children of Christian parents who had reached the age of seven, and gave promise of excellence in mind or body, were taken from their homes and brought to the capital. They were then removed to different quarters; and placed in seminaries where they might recive such instruction as would fit them for the duties of life. Those giving greatest promise of strength and endurance were sent to places prepared for them in Asia Minor. Here they were subjected to a severe training, to abstinence, to privations of every kind, and to the strict discipline which should fit them for the profession of a soldier. From this body was formed the famous corps of the

janizaries.
"Another portion were placed in the capital, or the neighboring cities, where, under the eye of the Sultan, as it were, the were, taught various manly accomplishments, with such asmattering of science as Turkish, or rather Arabian, scholarship could supply. When their education was finished, some went into the Sultan's body-guard, where a splendid prevision was made for their maintenance. Others intended for civil life, entered on a career which might lead to the highest offices in the state.

" As all these classes of Christian youths were taken from their parents at that tender age when the doctrines of their own faith could hardly have taken root in their minds, they were, without difficulty, won over to the faith of the Koran; which was further commended to their choice as the religion of the state, the only one which opened them the path of preferment. Thus set apart from the rest of the community, and cherished by royal favor, the new converts, as they rallied round the throne of their sovereign, became more staunch in their devotion to his interest, as well as to the interest of the religion they had adopted, than even the Turks themselves.

In what essential does the plan of our Refuges differ from that of Orchan or Amurath? Might not a Turkish courtier of the 14th century have used, with as good reason, for the institution of the Janizaries, every argument used in defence of the impressment of the children of the poor? In vain the unhappy Christian father of Syria or Greece might plead his parental rights against the arbitrary will of Sultans, the armed congerors of his race and territory. Shall the unhappy Christian parent in free America be equally without resource against the proselytism of the majority? Shall be also be doomed to see his offspring taught to detest his, perhaps unpracticed, but still revered religion? Must be live to see his own flesh and blood armed and equipped for the permanent suppression of the class from which they sprung? "The Janizaries," says Gibbon, "fought with the zeal of proselytes against their idolatrous countrymen"—meaning the Christians. Was it to rear a race of Janizaries for the New World the young men and maidens of the Old crossed the Atantic, allured by the promise of civil and religious freedom for all? These are questions which it is our right, our duty to ask, and no clamor of the advo-cates of child-stealing will prevent us ringing them in the public ear, until they are fairly met and fully

(From the N. Y. Irish Vindicator.)

OUR FAST YOUNG MEN .- We live in a fast country, and also in a fast age. The progressive spirit is, of course, a characteristic of every state in the Union, but perhaps it applies to none with so much force as to the state, and particularly the city, of New York. Our Empire City is great in size, great in wealth, great in power, great in commerce, great in its free institutions. Unfortunately it is also great in vice, great in irreligion, great in crime, great in political corruption and last, but worst of all, great in its "fast" young men. Take up any of our morning papers, and nearly one half its contents will be found to be made up of reports of murders, burglaries, robberies, forgeries, rapes, scductions, elopements, or some other offences, of greater or less magnitude. Who are the principal actors in these crimes? For the most part boys and girls (particularly the former), between the ages of fifteen and twenty. In Europe your heavy villians are men of age and experience, who have, by a slow and gradual process, passed through the several degrees of criminality. Here unbearded youths monopolize the highest walks of vice, and play the leading roles in most of the assassinations, murders, robberies, and the beastly sins of cornality. Our 'fast" young men it is who are running away with the morals of the country, upsetting the whole social fabric, and rapidly bringing ruin and destruction upon the country. Let any of our readers take a stroll in Broadway, or any other of the fashionable thoroughfares of the city, and watch the endless tide of human beings, flowing in all directions, bent on the various pursuits and duties incident to the different stations of life. Who will he observe flying apast, in gay equipage, rigged out according to the latest fashion, and resplendent with the most costly diamonds and jewelry, attracting the attention of everybody, and apparently known to everybody, if one may judge by the frequent nods and signs of recognition which greet him as he dashes onward?— Who, but the fast young man—perhaps the son of some wealthy old "Governor," but, more often, only the half-paid clerk belonging to some of our large mercantile establishments, or, perhaps, the extrava-gant offspring of too fond and too foolish parents, who, rather than "break the spirit" of their dar-lings, permit them to grow up in idleness and vanity, and convert many who, if properly directed, might be useful members of society, into vagabonds, swinwho, but the "fast" young men, do we find to be the principal supporters? Who are the "life" of the dance-houses and dens of infamy? Who fill our station-houses, prisons, penitentiaries, and houses of correction? Still the fast young men. Who are they on their trial, every day, in our criminal courts charged with forgory, burglary, seduction, robbery, homicide, murder? Again the "fast" young men, the "smart" young men, the "perfect bricks," and the "jolly good fellows." Do we exaggerate the picture? Alas! the fact is even worse than we could paint, were we to employ the blackest colors. It is scarcely necessary to illustrate, but, by way of con-firmation, we may point to the horrid butchey in Thirtieth street, which so recently agitated the com-

Who were the perpetrators of these another column. Who were the perpetrators of these terrible crimes but "fast" young men, and if it be a terrible crimes but "fast" young men, and if it be a terrible criminal that we have "arrived at an alarming crisis in the criminal history of the countrible of the work worth one, well as the countrible of the work. alaming crisis in the country wille to consider the the cause of this demoralized condition of the what is the cause of this demoratized condition of the American youth, and especially, what is the remedy to be applied for its correction? It must be patent to be applied for its correction? It must be patent to every disinterested parson, who has watched the to every of our educational plan, that there is something radically wrong, corrupt, rotten, in the system. In the first place, Americans, as a people, are so in the first place, the pursuit of the Almighty Dollar, that was in the attention can be paid by parents to the education can be paid by parents to the education. wapt up in the paid by parents to the educalittle attention can be passe by parents to the educa-tion of their children, and when any is paid, the religious and moral culture is sacrificed to the comreligious and moreantile training, which is regarded mercial and multiplication of the education. The side all-important portion of the education. The result is, as our venerated Archbishop has repeatedly result is, as repeatedly our youth are remarkable for their "smartssierten, out yes and scheming transactions, while they are also distinguished for their limited respect they are also undering around for their limited respect for religion, and their freedom from all moral restraints. Our Common School system, in many restraints. straints. Our community special special admirable and unequalled, in this one particular is irretrievably defective. Religion should calar is meanted from the socular branches of edunever we seem should ever be inculcated together, cation. They must be apart—religion, first and above or—if they must be apart—rengion, arst and above all, the rest to follow, guided and directed by the hand of the former. It is evident, then, that reform is needed in our educational system, and a great is nesueu in the state with parents and the State if the responsions is permitted to continue much longer in present plant is productive. As a cotemporary, the Cincinnati Exami-practice. As a cotemporary, the Cincinnati Exami-na, very properly remarks: "The evil seems to inner, very proporty commission, and every day brings us some new development of its pernicious effects. The want of that solid instruction, which can only The want of the fireside, and in the daily acts of parens and guardians, that inculcates the duties each one owes, first, to his Creator, and next, to his fellow men, has led to the penitentiary and the scaffold men, man who, had he devoted his youth to some useful purpose, would be an ornament to society." The fault lies, also, in a great measure, with parents, The fault nes, 1130, in a great measure, with parents, who fail to exercise that wholesome restraint over their children, which is so necessary to check dispositions but too prone to run spontaneously into the worst excesses, without unintentional encouragement from those to whom they should naturally look for counsel and advice. We quote again from our cotemporary, who seems to accord with us en-

"But the petted child, permitted to live in idleness, having every want supplied, every wish gratified, soon loses his ballance, associates with vicious companions, frequents drinking saloons, gambling hells, and before his teens commence, swears like a trooper, puffs his Havana, and chews his quid. It he condescends to receive instruction at this age and go to school, should his teacher attempt to correct his vicious habits, ten to one, but he is unceremon-iously treated to a stab from a bowie knife, or six rounds from a revolver, if not by the youth himself, by a father or brother, and we have actually known an instance where the law itself stepped in and punnished an unhappy parent for administering a wholesome correction to his incorrigible offspring.

"Thus petted and indulged, late hours, vicious companions, and dissipation, complete his character, and the youth is ready to obey the promptings of the incarnate fiend, and steep his hands in the blood of some unsuspecting victim, even that of his own parent. Through the laxity of the law, and the corruption of public morals, the bonds of society have become so loose, that it is dangerous for respectable people to appear in the streets after dark, lest the crowds of young ruffians who congregate at street corners, would shoot, stab, or slung shot them. The local columns of the daily press are constantly filled with accounts of shooting, stabbing, cutting, slaying, slung-shotting, and poisoning, as if socicty were dissolved into chaos, and law never known

among us. Parents, and those who have the care or guar dianship of youth, would do well to take a lesson of prudence, if not of duty, from such dreadful examples as those above referred to. There is a serious moral responsibility resting on every parent and guardian, and although the civil law does not take cognisance of a dereliction of duty in this respect, there is a higher, a holier law, before whose dread tribunal they will have to render a rigid account of the trust which Providence has committed to their care."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty arrived at Castlequin on Monday, Nov. 15th, and visited the convent on Tuesday, where he was greeted by all the clergy of the deanery. The object of his visit was to procure a site for a chapel at Ballybrack, which was very much needed in that part of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes, administrator of Carlow, who has been appointed to the pastorship of Naas, vacant by the death of Father Doyle, left Carlow on the 16th ult., for his new residence, much regretted by all classes in Carlow. A handsome testimonial was presented to him on the occasion.

The Presentation Brethren, Killarney, beg to record their grateful thanks to Lord Viscount Castlerosse, for his munificent donation of £100, towards the erection of their monustery and schools, together with a quantity of valuable building materials. This is his lordship's third personal-donation.

Very Rev. Father Cosgrave, of the Francisan Convent, Wexford, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £50 from Nicholas Whitty, Esq., Summer-hill, the bequest of his late brother, Andrew Whitty, Esq., for pious uses. This sum added to the former donatons of the Whitney family to the Francisan Church and Convent make £120.

A correspondent of the Roscommon Messenger writing from Strokestown, Nov. 14, says of the Jesuit Fathers-" Their mission here terminated magnificently to day. Father Healy, standing on the altar, required the thousands present to renew their baptismal promises, and they did so in a solemn manner; their voices united, swelling like a surging ocean, seemed to shake the galleries. He then pronouced the Pa-pal Benediction, and the "Amen" from ten thousand voices, reverborating the distant thunder, proclaimed that the ceremonies had closed. The missioners have laid the foundation of lasting good, and in one particular they were ably assisted by the people of the lown. The faction fights are ended; the faction leaders promised to keep the peace, and if they so the disgrace that blackened this district will fade away and be forgotten, and all classes shall have cause to feel grateful to the holy fathers. They are gone, and the blessings of thousands go with them."

The Galway line has concluded a contract with Palmer, Bros. & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the construction of three first-class side wheel steamers to be ready for sea respectively in January June, and August next. They are to be of large capacity, and it is said that a guarantce has been given that they shall be equal to the performance of 20 miles per hour, uncommon speed, with a consumption of only 70 tons of coal per day.

The rapid progress of the Castlerea and Athlone landed on the lith ult,, so that every preparation has duct generally known. Your obedient servant, been made by the contractors in order to comply with the terms of their agreement, and the completion of the line within the specified time.

When the line within the specified time.

When the line within the specified time.

A meeting composed of gentlemen of wealth and respectability was held at Smith's Hotel, Kilrush, Co. Olare, on the 8th ult., Colonel Crofton Moore Vaueleur in the chair, for the purpose of promoting the construction of a railway line between Kilrush and Kilkee. A large number of shares were taken on the spot, and almost every one present became a shareholder to a considerable amount. The share-list remains at the office of Mr. Michael McDonnell, who was appointed secretary. The expressed conviction of the meeting was that the line would be a prosperous one and would well remunerate those taking shares in it .- Munster News.

At the adjourned road sessions at Kildysart lately, the assent of the cess-payers was given to a plan for the construction of a new branch of road intended to open a communication between Labasheeda village and Redgap point, where it is proposed to erect a pier, at which the steamships plying between Limerick and Kilrush can touch for the embarkation of goods and passengers. The proposed estimate for the erection of the pier, &c., is £900, £100 of which has been liberally contributed by Colonel White. Subscriptions are also expected from Colonel Wyndham, and other gentlemen locally connected with the undertaking; and the sum sought from the country will probably amount only to £300. The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company have expressed their willingness to place a boat at the point referred to.

The Traice Chronicle publishes the following letter from Valentia, dated the 21st Nov.:-" Nothing of importance occurred since my last, until Friday, when the weather was so fine that no further pretext could be advanced for not proceeding in the laying down of the shore end of the cable. The vessels accordingly proceeded in submerging the few miles of shore cable and in making a splice with the deep sea portion about five miles off Douglas Head. This operation was easily performed, and it is much to be regretted that the remaining seven miles of shore cable left at Greenwich were not brought here and added to the part now laid down. Had this been done there is no doubt but the result would be satisfactory. This is more evident from the fact, that after passing the spot where the shore's end terminates, some of the men, in their anxiety to continue the undermining of the small cable, discovered a kinck leaving the conducting wire exposed to the water, and therefore injuring to some extent the con-ducting power of the wire. The defective part was immediately cut out, but undermining was discon-tinued, though it was probable that other defects of the kind would have been discovered had they proceeded. This cannot be said to be giving the present cable a fair trial. I am not aware that the shore cable has been tested since it was laid down, nor is there any person of sufficient experience here

James J. Sanderson, Rsq, County Inspector of Constabulary for Monaghan, has retired from the force on full pension from the 1st ult.

The Befast Mercury, speaking of the Dublin Metro-politan Police, says:—"It does not appear that there s any intention on the part of the Government to abolish this force, for we observe by large placards on the walls of Belfast, that a number of recruits for the force are required. We hear that about 200 men are wanted. This is the first time, we believe, that an attempt to recruit the ranks of the Dublin Police has been made in Belfast."

A magnificent urn was lately discovered on the Cumber estate, near Claudy, the property of Wm. L. Browne, Esq. This relic of antiquity is thirteen inches in height, five inches in breadth at the bottom, and is in good preservation. It is simply, but elegantly formed, and, when discovered, was found to contain ashes and human remains, but no inscription of any kind. It was found at the bottom of a cut out bog, about two feet below the soil, so that it evidently belongs to a remote antiquity. About twelve months ago, two other urns of smaller size, one measuring six and a half inches in height, by three and a half at the bale; the other three and a half by two and a quarter inches, were found at some distance in the same neighbourhood, at a place called Kinculi, but no inscriptions were discoverable We have heard that, some time ago, a curious mallet, or batchet of gigantic dimensions, composed of solid flint, and apparentlly covered with ancient characters, was dug up in the same district, but through the ignorance of the parties into whose hands it came, this invaluable relic was unfortunately destroyed. It weighed we are informed twelve or ing been broken up to ten pound weight for common uses. Had this precious stone been preserved, it might have thrown light on a period of our national history which is involved in nearly total obscurity. The urns referred to are now in the valuable antiquarian collection of Wm. L. Browne, Esq., proprietor of the Cumber estate. - Derry Standard.

In this city, says the Clare Freeman, we are happy to say, nothing has occurred which would lead us to suppose that agrarian disturbances are likely to become general. As to two or three threatening notices about mock land which the police found posted up a few days ago in this town, we do not think the slightest importance is to be attached to them. They are, doubtless, the work of some idle vagabond, who has taken that mischievous way of amusing himself; and it is evident the police authorities did not look upon the matter in any serious light, or they would have brought it before the magistrates, of whom there was a meeting on Monday in the court-house.

A county meeting of magistrates, conveyed by the licutenant, has been held in Borris in-Ossory, Queen's County, to take into consideration what measures should be adopted relative to the murder of Mr. Ely. of the county, was called to the chair. Lord de Vesci, Sir Charles Coote, Bart., and more than thirty other magistrates of the county were present. A sum of upwards of £1,000 was subscribed, including £100 were justices of the peace, some of the local authorities, and the relatives of the late Mr. Ely.

The Londonderry Standard says-" As any information relative to the habits, manners, or instincts of the Olouganeely 'savages'-a race so exceedingly bad that the landlord organs, not being aware of their close affinity to humanity, have been unable to speak of them with as much decency as a country squire would talk of his fox-hounds—must be interesting to the student of natural history, we extract

the following from the Scatinel: " To the Editor of the Sentinel. "Sir,-So much has lately been said to the dispraise of the people of Clouganeely that I cannot forbear to mention the excellent conduct displayed to-day by a number of them. An out-house, containing several hundred weight of flax took fire this afternoon, within five yards of my dwelling house. The moment the smoke was seen, the globe tenants, men, women, and children, hurried to the spot. By the time they arrived the fire had gained great power, but so heartly and vigorously did these poor people exert themselves - some in fetching water and throwing it on the flames, while six men went into the burning house and threw out the blazing fax—that in less than two hours the fire was completely extinguished. A few of Mr. Nixon's tenants, from Lower Bay, sasisted the Myra people; and no one asked for any remuneration for their hard work. I may add Pailway works, under the direction of the contracters, that, though from 150 to 200 were in the yard till Messrs. Smith & Knight, is most satisfactory, and dark, and though my house was quite open, numbers cheering. The process of desining, he has been carrying water through it to the fire, nothing belong-completed, and the most enorgetic enorts are made ing to me was taken or injured. I have never seen to push forward the works with rapidity; the sleep more disinterested kindness or more cordial gooders have arrived at Athlone, from whehee they are will shown, than by the glebe teninits; and I feel it being conveyed along the line, and the "rails" were due to them that I should make their exemplary con-

ember 12, before Paul Limrick, Esq., coroner for the West Riding, upon the body of Patrick Burke a quiet and inoffenfive young man, who was murdered under ly preferable, and the only reason which up to the contrary. circumstances of the most fearful atrocity. It appeared a few evenings ago, Burke was returning home from the fair of Goleen, and when a little way out of the village he was set upon by a party of miscreants, who knocked him down, jumped on him, fractured his skuli in five places [leaving him in Dr. M'Oormick's words," a complete mummy."] He lingered in great agony since the occurrence and died on Friday last. Intimation of the outrage having reached Sergeant Allwell, of the Dunmaness station, he, with promptitude and perseverence most praiseworthy, succeeded in arresting the perpetrators of this barbarous and inhuman outrage before morning, and on Sunday, after a fatiguing and harrassing day's work, he succeeded in making another arrest. No cause has been clearly assigned for this wanton attack. Some say it was" about fortune," Minehan's [the principal] sister being married to unfortunate Burke's brother. Others say that it arose from a long treasured vengeance for a beating Minehan received some time ago, but which the unfortunate deceased had no hand in. The court was occupied until an advanced hour on Saturday evening investigating the facts of this melancholy affair, and the jury, after a calm and impartial sitting returned a verdict of " waylaying and murder" against the following parties, all of whom are in custody: - Jeremiah Minehan; Michael Driscoll, Denis Driscoll, Thomas Driscoll : John Martin, and Denis Horagin .- Cork Examiner.

On Nov. 5, the Sub-Sheriff, Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., assisted by the bailiffs, John Quirke and Richard Kinneally, and a party of nine policemen, proceeded to the lands of Clashnacronagh, to take possession of some cattle, under a civil bill decree, against the defendant John Phelan. They found the stock on the land, but the defendant's son, according to the sworn informations said, that the cattle belonged to him, that they were made over to him by his father in April last, about the time when the dobt accrued was due. Notwithstanding an undertaking was alleged to have been given to surrender to the Sheriff the stock when required. Phelan refused yesterday to allow the bailiffs to drive them off the lands and a large party of people having assembled, to the number of about thirty persons, they rescued the cattle by driving them away with sticks and boughs of trees. For this rescue the Sheriff ordered into the custody of the police some of the principal parties who became violent. In consequence of this violence and a crowd of persons collecting, Mr. Fitzgerald, apprehensive that lives would be lost if he persisted, and feeling that the seizure could not be effected without proceeding to further violence, was obliged to leave the place .- Clonmel Chronicle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Board of Trade returns for October, show a falling of nearly £717,000 in value of exports as compared with the same month of last year. It is considered certain that the Great Bastern will be ready for her first trip to Portland by mid-summer next.

Intelligence had reached Lloyd's of the loss of eight Quebec homeward bound ships, including the ships Peerless. Barbara, and Rankin ; barks Lady. Campbell, Petrel and Claude, and brig Wilkinson. Except in the case of the Claude there was little or no loss of life.

The Daily News denies that Lord Napier had been in any way censured or superseded and understands that he has been promoted Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, vice Lord Bloomfield, who retires on a pension.

William Lemon Oliver, the London Stock Broker, who was found guilty of forgery and applying to his own use securities and property entrusted to his care, had been sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.

Tuesday morning, in the Court of Queen's Bench, rule nisi was granted on the application of the Rev. Alfred Poole, calling upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued commanding him to enquire into the matter of the appeal which Mr. Poole made, and to decide upon the merits of such appeal. The appeal is from the decision of the Bishop of London, who had deprived Mr. Poole of his license.

NEW SUBMARINE CABLE.-There is nothing which illustrates so forcibly the complete infancy of the science of submarine telegraphy as the important discoveries and improvements which are daily taking place in all that relates to it. Morse's recording telegraph, with its cumbrous modes of signalling, is not long for the present age, and hardly has the printing telegraph been made known ere a code of signals is being arranged which promises to deve-lope to the greatest extent of which it is capable the rapidity of transmitting messages in any language by a few short signals. Most of our readers will recollect the objections which have been urged, on mechanical grounds, over and over again, against the principle of having submarine cables covered with wire in spiral folds. The inconvenience and risks of such a method have been generally admitted-the greatest being the liability of the wire either to become untwisted or form "kinks." A simple arrangement to obviate all these difficulties has now been brought forward in a patent rope by Messrs Stevenson and Binks, which so adds to the lightness and strength of the cable, and so admirably facilitates the work of submerging, that it appears astonishing why it was never thought of before, especially as its principle of construction has been known for five or six years at least. The improvement simply con-The Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant sists of platting the outer covering of wires in a brading machine, precisely in the same manuer with wires as sash-line or picture-cord is made with cotton. A plaited submarine cable made on this plan, and closely woven, has its outer covering wound by Sir Charles Coote. The only persons admitted round it with the firmness and almost the closeness of a gun-barrel, while by regulating the size of the wires used an ample degree of fiexibility is secured, especially as a rope so made cannot possibly form in kinks, as is the case with those enclosed in the spiral strands. The specimen which has been made consists of twelve plaits, each plait being composed of six gulvanized iron wire of No. 15 gauge. The diameter of the whole wire is an inch, its weight is as light as that of the Atlantic cable, while its cost is very little more, though by the plan of plaiting the wires its breaking strain is increased to no less than 71 tons. One of the strongest objections which was urged against the Atlantic cable by every engineer of note was the certainty of the outside spiral wires stretching under tension, while the gutta percha could not. It was contended, therefore, that the effect of any severe strain must break the insulation in minute places, and, of course, expose the conductor to all those electrical derangements which, from some cause or other, we have recently seen the Atlantic cable undergo. None ever attempted to deny that this mechanical defect in the principle of the outer spiral wires was really of the most serious kind, and it was only met by saying that a cable so covered should not be exposed to severe strain of any kind. In a plaited wire, however, the only effect of the strain would be to compress to the very ntmost the inner core and conductor without the least possibility of elongation them. In the specimen of which we spenk, an inch in diameter, the outer wires are plated so completely round that the section shows them resting as one piece, and thus in the centre, instead of one conductor, ample room is left for four. These are insulated not by gutta percha, as has hitherto always been the case, but with indiarubber. This, though electrically speaking a worse insulator, possesses many peculiar and important advantages, the greatest being that it is totally impermeable to water under any pressure. Of course it would be impossible to coil a submarine cable made

An inquest was held at Schull on Saturday, Nov- be stowed in a vessel in straight lines, running fore present time has made it absolutely necessary to coil all submarine cables is their extreme liability to which even the coiling often fails to overcome. All risk from a foul wire breaking and stripping the cable would be equally done away with on the new principle. In every point of view, therefore, as regards strength, lightness, durability, capacity for carrying several conductors, and freedom from almost all the accidents to which past submarine cables have been exposed—the plaited wire covering is the greatest improvement which has yet been made. Of course, according to the size and strength of the wire required, the number of plaits may be varied from six to twelve, while the size of the wires themselves regulates the amount of flexibility of the whole.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN T. RODDAN .- With very sincere regret we read in the Boston Pilot, the death of the Rev. John T. Roddan, of the Diocese of Boston. He expired at the Episcopal residence on Friday the 3d inst. His disease was dropsy, from which he had suffered for some time, though a fatal termination was not feared as at hand till a few days before his death.

THE "CATHOLIC WORLD."-We learn from the N. Y. correspondent of the Western Bunner that Dr. Brownson is about to establish a new paper in that city, to be entitled the Catholic World. The imprint, says the writer, is to bear the name of the Doctor's son, Henry Brownson, but, of course, the principal direc-tion will be under the charge of the Doctor himself. The World, I am informed, will be devoted almost exclusively to articles and essays, the news department forming a minor feature .- N. O. Catholic Standard.

WASHINGTON DEC. 11 .- The recent escape of filibusters from Mobile excites intense interest in official quarters, as it is considered that if they shall be arrested by British and other foreign forces, the volun-teer feeling of this country would be aroused to the nighest degree of excitement; hence a crisis in the oreign relations of our government would be precipitated, and a most angry and threatening state of things probably result between our country and those of Great Britain, France and Spain. The question would arise whether European governments should be allowed to interfere for regulation of affairs upon the American continent, to the prevention of which our government is committed.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS A FAILURE. - The Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Public Schools, for the year ending July last, has just been received. It may seem strange to some that five months are required to effect its publication, especially as the Superintendent and Secretary are obliged to furnish their portion, and did so, at the end of the fiscal year; but "it is better late than never." The first fact disclosed by this Report is a remarkable one. Our 26,161 children within school age, only give an average attendance of 5,814! The second is scarcely less important. According to Superintendent Divoll's own showing, the private schools of the city supply instruction to as many youths as the Public institutions! Two conclusions follow naturally from these data: 1st. that the Common Schools are not used by one fourth of those for whose special use they were erected, and 2ndly, that the parents of a number of children, equal to those who frequent those establishments, prefer to avail themselves of private instruction in the very same brunches taught in State supported Schools, and pay for it, than to send their children to our public schools, free. Thus, from its own record, we have proofs that our system of Common School education is what the Chief Justice of the counties of York and Peel (C.W.) declarit to be, so far as he had experienced it, a "costly failure.'

YANKER ROWDYISM OR THE FRUIT OF STATE-SCHOOL-ISM .- The N. Y. Tribunc says :- " There is the factnot a pleasant one certainly—but there is the fact. We believe that an unprotected woman would be safer among the savage tribes of America or Africa than in the streets of New York. Compared with a thorough-paced New York "rowdy," the Digger In-dian rises into celestial altitudes of refinement, courtesy and humanity."

A commission merchant in Memphis received a number of packages from St. Louis yesterday, containing dead human bodies, consigned through his care, to certain parties in Nashville. They are in-tended, doubtless, for the dissecting knife of the medical students up there. We make a note of the shipment of this new article of commerce, as it is a hopeful indication of the revival of the Fall business.

MARRIAGE OF COUSINS .- A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Georgia by a vote of fifty-six to fifty-two, prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins, under a severe penalty, and cutting off the inheritance of issue. The preamble to the bill asserts that many deformations of mind and body are caused by near kindred intermarrying,

SPIRITUALISM SUPPRESSED .- A test of Spiritualism was recently made at New Bedford, Muss., which we commend to believers in the "new revelation." son of Mr. Wade was supposed to be lost with a wrecked ship some years age. The father, a full believer in the truth of mediumship between mortals and immortals, enjoyed communication with the spirit of his loved and lost son. The son, through a medium informed bim that he "was happy among the saiuts, and that a crown of glory was in reserve for himself." Mr. Wade, however, was "taken all aback" a few days since by the arrival of his son in the form of flesh and blood, and his relation of won-

drous escapes by field and flood. Martin Wallace, who murdered Barney McEntee on 16th Feb. last, near Eagle Bridge, was executed ou the 1st inst., at Salem, Washington county, N. Y. NEWSPAPER RIVALRY IN NEW YORK .- The New York Correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial, relates the following incidents of newspaper rivalry in the metropolis :- " Newspaper enterprise, even in New York, is not always crowned with success.— Here is a case in point: Bennet, of the Herald, haying managed to smuggle a reporter on board the 'Niagara,' it will be remembered, distanced all his rivals by the carliest and most accurate intelligence from the Atlantic Telegraph squadron. The Times, which is looked upon as his immediate rival, never forgave the then Secretary of the Navy (Toucey), for that bit of favoritism, which denied to other journals a privilege accorded to the Herald slone. Well, when the Paraguay Expedition was on the eve of departure, the other day, it struck the Times that it would not be a bad idea to have a correspondent on board one of the squadron, and special influences were brought to bear upon General Cass, for the necessary permit. Those influences were successful.-A special correspondent was chartered forthwith, and a comfortable state-room was assigned to Mr. Sewell, [that is his name] on board the 'Sabine.' The correspondent sent his baggage on board—the Sabine was on the point of weighing anchor, and the editor of the Times was just in the act of penning the paragraph congretulating his readers upon the arrangements that had been made for procuring for them the earliest intelligence from the fleet, when

an incident occurred which show how "The best laid schemes of mice and men Gang oft aglee."

A loud knock was heard at the door, and in a high state of excitement, in rushes no. less a personage than Judge Bowlin himself, and with an air becoming an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, presented the editor with a special tolewould be impossible to coil a submarine cable made gram' from Washington, signed by General Cass, with a plaited outer covering, and it would have to countermanding the permit. The editor looked un-

utterable things: he was certain there must be some mistake. But the Minister said he had no time to argue the matter; the 'Sabine' was about to sail, his orders were peremptory: Mr. Sewell must shortly go ashore, 'bag and baggage,' forthwith. Saving which he left the sanctum, and sure enough, in the course "kinks" in any other mode of stowage—a liability of an hour thereafter 'our correspondent' was igno-which even the coiling often fails to overcome. All risk from a foul wire breaking and stripping the ca-risk from a foul wire breaking and stripping the caed the Narrows, and had fired her farewell shot, it came out that the Envoy Extraordinary had been the victim of an extraordinary houx; Gen. Cass was telegraphically requested to explain, and he did explain by pronouncing the revocation of the permit for the Times' correspondent a forgery, expressing his profound regret, and assuring the Times' folks and Mr. Sewell of distinguished consideration, &c., &c., Now, the place where the laugh comes in is here-when I add-that there is every reason to suspect that the bogus dispatch was the malicious concoction of a rival newspaper establishment, which it is unnecessary to name. When it was known that the Times was to have a 'special' on board the 'Sabine,' a council of war was held at a certain sanctum in Nassau street, and there it was resolved that the special' should be squelched, by hook or by crook .-And he was squelched." A Noble Fellow .- The recent courageous and

ven desperate attempt of Capt. Brooks, keeper of the Faulkner's Island Light, in rescuing a captain, his wife and crew, from a wreck, in Long Island Sound, deserves more than a passing notice. It will be remembered that Faulkner's Island itself is more than two miles from land, and that its only inhabitants are the keeper of the lighthouse and his family, Cap. Oliver N. Brooks. The wreck lay upon Goose Island, some two miles from this; but Capt. Brooks could see with his glass the persons in the rigging, and the sea lashed into unusual fury, making a breach high over its decks, and threatening instant destruction. It was too sad a sight for the brave man to endure; and provided as he was by the government with nothing but a small sailboat, to go between the island and the main land, he would have been fully justified in leaving them to a fate too horrible to think of. His wife was on shore, and he was alone with his family of little children; but telling them of the peril he was about to assume - a fearful peril from which he might never return - he kissed them, and calling upon God to protect them and cless his endeavors, he jumped into his frail skiff, and steered boldly into the storm and billows. Those on board saw the attempt, and even in their agony wondered at his boldness, predicted its failure and grieved at what they considered an unnecessary sa-crifice. But still the brave man, relying upon Providence, kept up his heart and hopes, and although every wave threatened him with destruction, he reached at last the wreck, and hailed the desponding crew with words of cheer. By the most skilfed management of his beat, now shooting past, and once over the very wreck itself, he at last managed to pick them off one at a time, and then turned for the shore. But it was only by constant builing and tremendous efforts that the boat was kept above water, and at last reached the Island, with its inmites exhausted, and nearly dead with hunger and exposure. On the shore waiting for their father, were the little children of Capt. Brooks, who with tears and screams of joy, saw the boat tossed violently upon the shore by the angry waves, with its overtisked load of rescued mariners, who were immediately transferred to the lighthouse residence, and made welcome and comfortable. A gentleman familiar with the circumstances, and also with the dangers of the sea, assures us that it was the most during feat he ever read of, that the hour was entirely until for such a service, and that nothing but unrivalled coolness, greet skill as a boatman, and the hand of Previdence over all, made the effort successful. Capt. Brooks thought it at least an equal chance that he should be lost; though with a proper life or surf boat, he wouldn't have besitated an instant about going to the wreck when he first discovered the danger, and might have save the life of the little girl -the captain's child of three years - who fell from his exhausted arms into the sea, half an hour before Capt. Brooks reached the wreck. We have known Capt. Brooks for several years as one of the most faithful men in the lighthouse service, and means will be taken to call the attention of the Government to his merits, and hope that he may be provided with a coat suitable to for the kind of service he is so frequently called upon to enter. There should be also, at such an exposed point, an assistant keeper; for ed Mr. Brooks been lost in his efforts to save the crew of this vessel, there would have been missing to the mariner in Long Island Sound, on that night, the eversteady beacon light of Faulkner's Island. If ever a hero deserved the public reward of bravery, that man is Oliver N. Brooks, the solitary watcher on a sea-girt island .- New Haven Register.

A " CALL" FOR JODGE LYNCH .- We (Montreal Herald) find the following very plain speaking commentary, on the recent acquittal of a man named H-Cole, accused of poisoning his wife in Ashtabula county, Ohio:

"Wife killing has not only become fushionable, but highly respectable. There is scarcely any difference of opinion on this subject, only in respect to the mode of doing the thing. In India they burn them up; in Turkey, stitch them up in a bag and drown them in the Bosphorous; in America the prevailing mode is poison.

"There are exceptions, however, to this mode. -Sometimes we find their bodies in a well, a cistern or thrown across a railroad track; but the clite mode of murder of this kind is by poison. Hundreds of thousands are thus destroyed every year. Faw of the many who are taken away in this very genteel, quiet way are ever made public. The stupor of the disease and the silence of death are favorable to this mode, and of the large number which reaches the public ear, coroner's juries or petit jurors soon silence il clamor about them by the potency of their ver-

dicts.
"This is an alarming state of things to married women, at least with such a blazing example as this of Cole's; tyros in the art will be trying it on, trusting to the conscientious scruples of jurors about hanging, to get clear. No sane man or woman who has read the letter of Cole to his Canadian mistress, intercepted by Williams, can doubt for one moment his guilt. He was enamored of that bad woman, he lived in adulterous connection with her as long as he could unknown to his wife.

"To prosecute this illicit intercourse, he resolved to get rid of his wife, a young, inoffensive and charming woman, against whom no one ever spoke an evil word or entertained an evil thought. She was a mo-ther, too-has left a little cherub of a daughter, the picture of herself. She was confiding to the last, and died without suspecting her busband's cruelty to ber.

"It was no great feat of the villian to make so true and unsuspecting a creature believe that she had taken borse medicine through her own mistake, but it is a little strange that twelve men in Ashtabula county or any other county, should be made to believe any such stuff.

"Those intercepted letters, alone, were enough to convict Cole, had there been no evidence besides. The public have had these letters, passed upon them. and found him guilty ... Twelve men, however, have reversed this judgment of the people, and allowed Cole to go acquit. It is just such judicial findings' as this that breeds mobs in the county, and inaugurates Judge Lynch's Court.

"The jury in this case legally say that Cole is innocent. Legally we are bound to consider such a decision of the jury true, but morally we know it to be a great he. If, through the jurisprudence of the country, such murderers go acquit, there are other tribunals they cannot escape. Law is the first resort. Lynch the last. Justice must be done in some form, better he legal if it can be but legal or illegal it in must be done. Fai justific rual calum."

The True Winess.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE E. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

- 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 carriers, 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. Salliers' Book Store, Notre Dame Street-Flynn's. M Gill Street.
- All communications to be addressed to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Persia's mail of the 27th ult., arrived in town on Tuesday evening, having been carefully detained for two days on the road betwixt New York and Montreal. With the exception of the Montalembert trial, details of which from the pen of the correspondent of the Weekly Register will be found on our sixth page, the European news contains little of general interest. In England, every body seems to be engaged in drawing up a new Reform Bill for the Session of 1859; but nobody, as yet, seems clearly to understand what any body wants in the way of Reform. It is expected however that the Derby administration is about to bring forward a measure of its own for placing the elective franchise on a more satisfactory basis.

THE QUEBEC "HERALD," AND THE MONT-REAL "PILOT."-It is a rule with us to deal only with the public and strictly official acts of our public men. Of the member of Parliament we form our opinions by his votes and speeches in the House; of the Minister, by the measures he brings forward, and the advice by him tendered to the Governor-as evidenced by the official acts of the latter. But with the non-official acts of the Ministerial adviser, and with the extra-Parliamentary action of the legislator, it is not our business to meddle.

It is upon this principle that we refuse to place any confidence in the good intentions of Mr. George Brown. We judge him, not by his liberal, or quasi-liberal after dinner speeches durring the recess, and whilst strickly speaking his official or Parliamentary character may be said to be in abeyance; but wholly and solely by his speeches and votes in Parliament during the last session of the Legislature. Applying this test to Mr. Brown, and finding that during that session, his speeches all breathed a spirit of hostility to Catholics, and that he voted for the Incorpora- eves of the world to a denial of Him who died we still hold him unworthy of Catholic support; until such time, at all events, as, by his speeches and votes in another session of the Legislature, he shall have given the lie to his unfavorable Parliamentary antecedents. It is in vain to tell us of his moderate professions and liberal speeches at certain political, but extra-Parliamentary banquets, held during the recess. Of these we cannot condescend to take any notice; nor do we attach the slightest importance to them, until they shall have been endorsed by word and act in the Legislative Assembly itself. Still we persist in demanding that Mr. George Brown, member of Parliament, be judged according to his Parliamentary antecedents.

From this rule, which with us is invariable, and universal in its application, we do not deviate, if we notice a controversy that has arisen betwixt our two cotemporaries above named, out of the reported participation of one of our Canadian notabilities in the heretical offices of the Anglican sect, during his late sojourn in England, and in compliance with the request of a distinguished personage. Of the truth or falsity of this rumor we offer no opinion; and whilst as Catholics, and we may add, as naturalised Canadians, we sincerely hope for the honor of our country, and of our religion, that it is a malicious lie, we should have no hesitation in at once pronouncing it to be so; were it not that the Montreal Pilot (Ministerial) not only does not deny the foul accusation. but almost admits its truth, and certainly endeavors to defend the conduct imputed to one who calls himself a Catholic. And therefore it is that -not with reference to its bearings upon the character of a Canadian official, but, as an indignant protest against the blasphemous doctrine laid down by our Montreal cotemporary-who occasionally assumes towards our Irish Catholic fellow-citizens the office of Mentor-we find ourselves compelled to notice a rumor, which we hope is a slander, and which is at all events a scandal to our religion and our adopted country. We hope however that the story will be formally contradicted by the French Catholic press, and we shall have much pleasure in giving insertion in our columns to that contradiction.

The Ouebec Herald, however, having given publicity to the rumor, and having positively asserted that the Canadian Statesman in question, synonymous.

had, in order to avoid offending an earthly sovereign, committed an act of vilest treason and apostacy against Him, who is the King of Kings and the Ruler of Princes-the Pilot of the 8th inst. replied, not, as we said, by giving the assertions of the Quebec Herald a flat and indignant denial, but by the following apology: in which it is hard to say, whether the features of the sycophant, the abject crawler before temporal dignities, or of the impious blasphemer, and contemner of the Divine Majesty, are the more apparent. Addressing itself to the Quebec Herald, the Pilot thus lays down the laws of etiquette, which according to his Protestant notions, obtain both in Courts Celestial and in Courts terrestrial:-

"Our contemporary will be in no hurry to pardon us, we fear, if we say that the above article is conceived in the very worst taste. He knows, or ought to know, that a royal invitation, in cases where a man's secular duty, or religious sentiments, are not compromised, is held equivalent, by all judicious and well-mannered persons, to a command? The Queen herself sets a striking example of enlightened toleration of what she may, but not "must, consider erroneous" in religious doctrine and discipline, by attending regularly, with Christian humbleness, at the ministrations of Presbyterianism in the small parish church of Crathie, in the vicinage of her own Highland home.' So also have her titled visitors from England, who were, all or most of them, members of that great Protestant Establishment of which their Mistress and ours is the sworn head. Having so illustrious an example of becoming condescension in his remembrance, if not before his eyes, we do not see that a liberal-minded and well-bred man, Premier of the Canadas though he may be and is, could well refuse, even if disinclined, to obey a call to devout exercises thus presumed (for it is but a presumption after all) to have been made upon him by his gracious lady Sovereign."

Well was it for the Christian Church, that in the early days, her children were made of sterner stuff, than is the servile writer who in the XIX century of Christianity, lays down the doctrine -that the Statesman cannot well refuse to obey a call to commit that which, if the Catholic Church be not an imposture, and her doctrines a lie, is mortal and damnable sin against God, if the call proceed from an earthly Sovereign! and that for the Catholic to deny his faith, by associating even in appearance, in acts of worship with those whom his Church holds to be heretics, is "an example of enlightened toleration!" Thank God! it was not thus that holy men of old understood their duties towards God and towards man. Not as the Pilot reasons did they reason, when they were called upon to trample upon the cross, or to burn a grain of incense before the image of Cæsar; neither did they deem that the tolerant precepts of their religion obliged them to take part in, or give the faintest semblance even of countenance to, the impious rites of their heathen masters! It was but a little thing, a very little thing, they were called upon to do. To take a pinch of powder betwixt finger and thumb, and throw it on the fire; to bow perhaps in passing before some statue of the reigning Emperor, and they might still worship God in their own manner. Yet as these trifles involved an important principle; as in fact they amounted in the tion of Orangeism, and against Separate Schools, for them, and of the Spiritual mother who bore them, old men, and tender virgins, preferred death, and tortures ten thousand times more bittter than death, to an act which seemed even, to imply an act of treachery to their God and to their Church. If then we honor these, the primitive martyrs of Christiany, what feelings should we entertain for the writer in the Pilot?

> We honor too, though in a very different deoree, the stubborn courage, and heroic, though misdirected zeal, of those brave and indomitable men, who in the XVII century, and in Scotland, maintained at the sacrifice of property, liberty, and life, the great doctrine of the " Headslup of Christ." Unconsciously these men were fighting for a great Catholic truth-that the civil magistrate has no authority over the Church .--The "Covenanters" of Scotland were the " Ultramontanes" of Protestantism; holding and asserting, though falsely applying, the very principles which at this day distinguish the thorough going Papist from the servile and despicable Gallican.† These "Covenanters" had their faults, many and great; but from this fault at least they were free—that of an "enlightened toleration" for what they believed to be treason to their " Head;" and of deeming themselves bound " to obey a call," even from their King, to participate in acts of worship with those whom they believed to be the enemies of their God .-We honor the natural virtues of these men.-They were heretics it is true; they were our enemies, and the enemies of our Church, even whilst unconsciously shedding their blood for one of the characteristic tenets of that Church. But they were brave, consistent, and strong-willed men; and so long as indomitable courage and inflexible fidelity to a great principle are held the Church, are axioms familiar to every Cathoin honor amongst men, so long may Scotland be lic. We will go farther, and assert that the abject servile doctrines of the Pilot be held in

well merited contempt and detestation. Our readers will perceive that we deal not with the facts as stated by the Quebec Herald, but with the miserable apology for a hypothetical act of apostacy, put forward by our Montreal

• Yes! But in a Catholic country, neither the Queen nor any member of the Royal Family would go to Mass on Sundays, instead of to the Anglican Chapel.

f "Erastian" and "Gallican" are terms almost

cotemporary. We do so lest any of our Catho- 29th ult., and of the 3d instant, in reply to ours lic friends, misled by the impertinent assumptions of the Pulot to be their Mentor, should be deceived as to the teachings of the Church respecting the heinousness of such apostacy as is implied by the deliberate participation of the Catholic—upon any pretence whatsoever—in any act of Non-Catholic worship, whether it be Protestant, Mahometan, or Hindoo. Never, under any conceivable circumstances, can it be lawful for the Catholic to join, or appear even to join, in any heathen, beretical, or idolatrous worship. We are commanded under peril of mortal sin of the deepest die, to abstain from all conventicles of heathens, heretics and idolaters, lest we be partakers of their plagues; and neither to save our own lives, nor were it necessary to rescue the universe from impending destruction, would a Catholic be justified in communicating, or in consenting to appear to the world as communicating, in things spiritual with those who, if Catholicity be true, are the enemies of Christ and of His Church. "Anathema cunctis hareticis—Anathema, Anathema," were the last words of the Fathers of the Council of Trent; and how then shall the Catholic presume to hold the semblance even of religious intercourse with those on whom the Holy Ghost, speaking through the Church, has pronounced "Anathema!" If such base condescension is styled by the Pilot " enlightened toleration," the true Catholic regards it as the vilest apostacy.

No! we cannot without blackest sin communicate, or appear even to communicate, things in spiritual with heathens, heretics or idolaters; neither can we, without open profession of anostacy, take part in their religious exercises. No! our toleration manifests itself in this; that we pray daily for all heathens, heretics and other aliens from the Church, though we cannot pray with them; and that we cease not to offer up our prayers to our common Father, that He will in His own good time be pleased to bring back the long wandering sheep, so that there may be but one fold, even as there is but one Shepherd, Christ, the Lord. It is in this that the Catholic should manifest his toleration, his love for his separated brethren; and in order, in so far as in him lies, to co-operate with God for their conversion, he should endeavor to set them a good example, and above all to convince them that he is himself sincere in the faith that he professes. Nothing so much militates against conversion, nothing so much tends to confirm Protestants in their heresy, as the lukewarmness and inconsistency of "liberal" Catholics. These men dare neither deny, nor yet loudly assert the Catholic doctrine, "outside of the Church no salvation." Their Protestant hearers know, however, that such is the doctrine of the Church; and they, therefore, learn to despise both the persons and the religion of those who dare not, for fear of giving offence, proclaim in the face of all men, the peculiar tenets of their Church. Thus it is that by many consistent and excellent Protestants—who, however, form their opinions from the inspection of a very limited and very inferior selection of specimens-Catholics are too often looked upon as belonging to 'an inferior race;" and thus the conversion of the former is retarded, and often rendered impossible. If, however, we would wish to win the respect of our separated breteren for ourselves and for our Church, and thereby co-operate towards their conversion and salvation, let us in the name of God, always and everywhere, before the face of Princes, and in defiance of the clamors of the multitude, approve ourselves stern, uncompromising in our faith, and inflexible in our obedience to its precents.

In replying to the series of articles that the Courrier du Canada has done us the bonor of addressing to us, we should be wanting both in what we owe to our cotemporary and to ourselves, were we not to acknowledge the gentlemanly and conciliatory spirit in which he has met us; and we sincerely trust that he will give us credit for being animated by the same spirit towards him, even though it should appear that upon several very important details we still hold very contradictory opinions.

We say details, because in principles there can be no difference betwixt us. All Catholics must admit the truth of the principles as laid down by the Courrier, however much they may differ as to their particular application. That to the Church all men owe an implicit and unconditional obedience; that the State has the right to demand our submission in all things not contrary to the laws of God as revealed to us by

proud of her stern children; and so long will the Catholic will, even in secular politics, be necessarily a Conservative as it is called; that is, opposed to democracy, very unwilling to countenance orgame changes, the staunch defender of the rights of property, and the uncompromising champion of the "Family" as against "Socialism" in all its phases. These principles we hold in common with our Quebec cotemporary, and every consequence that flows logically from them we are fully prepared to admit. This premised, we will proceed to the consideration of the Courrier's articles, contained in his issues of the 24th and We are almost tired of writing, but John Bull is some-

of the 19th ult.

The object of that article was to impress upon our influential cotemporary the importance of making his readers, and Catholic fellow-countrymen acquainted with the nature and objects of Orangeism—the monster which menaces them as seriously, if not as immediately as it does their Irish co-religionists; and of inducing the former to exert their political privileges so as to enforce upon their representatives in Parliament, and in the Ministry, the duty of abstaining from giving to it the slightest semblance even of countenance or encouragement. We argued in fine, that it was the duty and interest of all French Canadians to compel, by all constitutional means in their power, their rulers to adopt the same policy towards Orangeism in Canada, as has already been adonted towards it by the Imperial Government in the United Kingdom, and as was clearly indicated by the Report of the Select Committee of the British House of Commons; a work which nooth, protest against Popish Reformatories, and dewe believe is to be found in the library of our own Legislative Assembly, but with whose contents it is to be feared our Canadian legislators are not very familiar. This was the object of our appeal to the Courrier du Canada; and even after a careful perusal of his articles in reply, we cannot out avow our candid opinion that he has not as yet furnished us with any satisfactory reason for his refusal to comply therewith.

For it cannot be denied that nine hundred and pinety-nine of his fellow-countrymen are in a state of the most profound and deplorable ignor ance as to the real nature and objects of Orangeism; and that the thousandth knows but very little about those objects. Of this we have a striking instance in the columns of the Courrier du Canada, wherein our talented, and on all other topics well-informed cotemporary perpetrates the following blunder, which we would pass over in silence were it not so truly dangerous. For instance in his issue of the 29th ult. he says:-

"But what we must not ignore or lose sight of, is, that this Secret Society (Orangeism) is rather-cst plus encore—a political association, than a religious

Now every one who knows anything of the origin and history of Orangeism, as published by Orangemen, knows that the very reverse of this is the truth; and that Orangeism is, and always has been, essentially a "religious" or anti-Catholic "organisation," and that is only accidentally "a political association." The avowed objects of Orangeism, the very Alpha and Omega of its existence are—to use its own formula-" Protestant Ascendency," and consequently the humiliation and ultimate overthrow of Popery. To attain this end it adapts itself by turns to any and every form of politics. At one moment it boasts of its attachment to the House of Hanover; at another, it is foremost and loudest in the cry for "Annexation." If it suits its found in the sad-colored garments of the regicide Puritan, doing homage to the memory of Oliver Cromwell. Inconsistent in all else, it is steady to this alone; that by every means, and with ever-varying tactics, it pursues its one great object-which as we said before is summed up in the short sentence, but to Catholic ears one most pregnant of meaning - " Protestant Ascendency."

The mistake of our respectful cotemporary, the Courrier du Canada upon this all-important point is the more extraordinary, as only a few weeks ago we published the official declaration, or " Pronunciamento" of the Orange Society. in reply to the overtures made by Lord Derby's administration for its dissolution. This reply was published in the Downshire Protestant, the recognised organ of Orangeism-recognised in the same sense, and to the same extent as the Moniteur is recognised as the organ of the French Government, or the Toronto Globe of Mr. George Brown's particular clique. This document, or rather the concluding portion thereof, we published in our issue of the 29th of October, in the hopes that some at least of our French Canadian cotemporaries would re-produce it, in order to make their readers acquainted with the nature and real designs of Orangeism. In order, however, that there may be no mistake upon such a vitally important point, one indeed which is the main point at issue betwixt the TRUE WITNESS and the Courrier du Canada, we publish it again, respectfully requesting of our esteemed cotemporary that he will do us the justice, and his Catholic fellow-countrymen the service, of re-producing it in his columns; in order that the latter may be enlightened as to the merits of Orangeism, and the TRUE WIT-NESS justified in his opposition to any and every government that gives any semblance even of countenance or encouragement to such an essentially "anti-Papal" Society.

ORANGE MANIFESTO.

"That the dissolution of the Orange Society is desired in certain high quarters we have very good cause to know. We can see many reasons why such a dissolution should be desired by the same parties.

Coquetry with the Popish party will not be profitable
while there is a powerful Orange organisation possessing great electoral influence in Ireland, and upon the favor of which certain members of Lord Derby's Government depend for their seats in parliament .-

times rather dull and stupid—the Orange Society is not ment. Lord Eglintoun is an amiable nobleman. We believe that he sincerely desires the welfare and pros-perity of Ireland. But, that there may be no mistake made, and no time thrown away that might be better employed, we clearly, emphatically, and distinctly declare that no act or acts of Lord Derby's Go. vernment can or could induce the Orange Society to betray the cause of Irish Protestantism by dissolving itself. And we desire it to be understood that this declaration is not the mere expression of individual sentiment, but the enunciation of the fixed and unalterable determination of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland and of every Orange lodge in the kingdom. Plain speaking is sometimes desirable. It will save the Derbyites a world of trouble if the subject of the dissolution of the Orange Institution be dropped for the future. We believe that the bare suggestion of such a thing by the Government of Lord Derby would array against that Government every Orangeman in Ireland; and as we by no means desire, notwithstanding its shortcomings and misdoings, to see that event occur, we venture to offer the foregoing suggestion to the earnest consideration of all those who do not wish to see the Derbyite Government antagonised by the Protestants of Ireland. There is plenty of work for those Derbyites, who are also good Protestants, to do. Let them oppose Maymand the withdrawal of Popish chaplains from the army. All these have been supported by Lord Derby's Government, we grieve to say; and thus an additional reason has been afforded by the Government of Lord Derby for the continuance of the Orange Society. The Orange Society will disolve one day we may, however, promise; and that will be when there is no Popery.

The Courrier du Canada will also pardon us if we take the liberty of correcting another error into which he seems to have fallen, respecting the True Witness. On more than one occasion he seems to imply that we have advocated an alliance of the Irish Catholics of Canada with Mr. George Brown and his "Clear-Crit" or democratic friends. We know not how we can have incurred this suspicion; but that we may not be misunderstood again, we repeat what we had hoped we had already clearly expressed before, with respect to the said alliance; and that is, that we look upon such an alliance as neither possible, nor desirable even were it possible; and that it would be almost as dishonoring to Catholics, as an alliance with the Orangemen.

On the contrary, had we any influence we would use it all to persuade our Irish Catholic friends against allowing themselves to be draggin triumph behind the chariot wheels of democracy; and we would tell them that betwixt them and the "Clear Grits," or demagogues of Upper Canada there was, there could be nothing in common. That the latter were the enemies of their race generally, and of their creed always; that they were the pledged opponents of " Freedom of Education," and the main support of their hereditary foe, Orangeism; that if with fair words, and studied smiles they sought the aid of the Irish Catholics, it was with the deliberate design of betraying and abandoning them, whenever they should have served the purpose for which their alliance was courted. We would exhort them to stand boldly, even though alone, by their Catholic standard, and to fight stoutly. purpose it can array itself in the guise of the even if single-handed, the good fight for civil and Tory and ultra-Royalist; but as often may it be religious liberty. We would tell them. that their natural allies, with whom alone they could contract a profitable and permanent union, were their French Canadian fellow-citizens, and brother Catholics; and that he who sought to sow disunion, or to widen the breach, that unhappily to a certain extent exists between them, was the enemy of both. We would, in short, humbly endeavor to bring about and cement a firm union betwixt the Irish, and French-Canadian Catholics; believing that in that union is to be found the surest pledge for the happiness of both; for the integrity of Lower Canadian institutions, for Upper Canada Catholic schools, and the interests of the Church.

Of the obstacles to this desirable union we shall treat in our next.

L'Ordre is the title of a French Canadian journal that has lately made its appearance in Montreal; and which, judging from the numbers that have already been issued, promises to be a most valuable acquisition to the Catholic press of Lower Canada. Its editorial articles are charactorised by much spirit and ability; and the principles of which it proclaims itself the champion are such as should procure for it the support of every intelligent and zealous Catholic. As a specimen, we lay before our readers the following extract on the "School Question," from L'-Ordre of the 14th instant:-

"Admitting Separate Schools as a principle, the system actually in operation in Upper Canada, abso-lutely excludes them, in practise. In other words, the school law for that section of the Province is the most dangerous obstacle that could be opposed to the education of Catholic youth."

"A law for mixed schools, an open persecution, a frank and public denial of their religious rights would be better for the Catholics of Upper Canada, than the existing law; by means of which justice is done theoretically, but is practically denied to them. By this infernal policy, they have been placed in a position where their enemies can treat them as grumblers and grasping, every time that they open their mouths to demand justice, full and entire."

In the above sentiments we need scarcely add that we do most fully coincide; or that we heartily congratulate ourselves upon the accession to our ranks of such a vigorous champion of " Freedom of Education" as is our new cotemporary L'Ordre. Long life to him, we say, and a prosperous career.

It is with regret that we have to announce the death of M. Le Commandeur Viger-a name that will long be held in honor in Canada-who, surrounded by all the consolations of the Church, departed this life on Sunday 12th inst; dying as he had lived, a sincere Christian, and a faithful Catholic. May his soul repose in peace.

"PRELATIC SIMPLICITY," AND " EDITORIAL DUPLICITY."-Under the first caption, the Montreal Pilot (Ministerial;) of Monday last has a paragraph strikingly illustrative of the second, or " Editorial Duplicity," which we cannot allow to pass unnoticed. The writer's insolence towards a Catholic Prelate, so respected for his talents, and loved for his virtues, as is the Bishop of Bytown, is of a piece with his servility towards those from whom he receives the daily portion of official garbage which sustains his miserable existence, and enables him to pursue his career of slander and misrepresentation.

It seems that His Lordship of Bytown delirered on the 2nd inst., before the Institute of Toronto, a lecture, wherein he passed in review the prominent features of the Imperial Government of France; and spoke of Louis Napoleon as "an eminently religious man," and as having by his acts vindicated his title of a "Christian Prince." Upon this the Pilot, instigated we suppose by its patrons, thinks fit to sneer at the amiable Prelate in the following good set terms: "PRELATIC SIMPLICITY.—On the evening of Thursday, 2nd instant, "Monseigneur" of Bytown delivered a lecture in the hall of the Ottawa Institute to a numerous auditory, its subject being an claborate namerous assyings and doings of Louis-Napoleon.— Screwing up the laudatory fiddle to its highest pitch the Bishop of Bytown declared that the imperial rouc is an eminently religious man," and has "proved

controverting openly anything so great a luminary of the church militant pleases to say, we can only demur with a shrug of private dissent, and exclaim (no offence meant) with our own umquhile fellow townsman, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, " My conscience!" It would be well with the editor of the Pilot. if he could establish his right to be treated as a gentlemanly and independent journalist, as easily as the present Emperor of the French can establish his claim to be considered, since his accession to supreme power, as an excellent and truly Christian Prince; who may have committed blunders indeed, as he is but mortal; but who has

his title to such a reputation by acts worthy a Chris-

tion prince." As we do not dare to think even of

ligion and of order, and under whose reign the foul spirit of irreligion, obscenity, and democracy, has been steadily and sternly rebuked.

upon the whole approved himself the friend of re-

With the rumored excesses of his early years of Louis Napoleon the Emperor. Neither do we pretend to defend the system which that great man administers; because, bad as in many respects that system may be, and inferior as it undoubtedly must remember that he is not its author; and that owing to the triumph of demagogueism, and the revolutionary destruction of all checks upon milianarchy. Not Louis Napoleon, but French democracy is responsible for French absolutism; and for the vices inherent in, and inseparable from, cost and breeches. the actual system, the revolutionists, the destroytions, and the blood-thirsty demagogues who trampled under their swinish hoofs the sacred rights of property, are to be held accountable.-Without a powerful and influential, and therefore an hereditary landed aristocracy, civil or constitotional liberty is impossible in France, because incompatible with the existence of its indispensable large military establishments. How long terials he has had to work with, he has, upon the

whole, done his work well and wisely. He has encouraged religion and religious education; he has been foremost in every good and charitable work; he has repressed anarchy and discountenanced libertinage; in company with his Empress, the amiable Eugenie, he has given a noble example of purity, and conjugal fidelity to bis people; and has thus in a great degree imparted a healthier moral tone to French society, long deprayed by revolutionary excesses. These things he has done, even by the confession of his enemies; and though no one pretends that he is either impeccable or infallible, he has rendered thereby services to the cause of European civilisation, which it would be the height of folly to ignore, and of injustice to deny. How he stands with his God, it is not for man to determine; for who can presume to fathom the secret abysses of the human heart, or to sound its depths. Of the Emperor's motives we know nothing; but judging him by his acts, and since his accession to the throne, we have no hesitation, in defiance of the sneers of the Ministernal Priot, in confessing our acquiescence in the views of His Lordship the "Christian Prince."

OUR POLITICAL POSITION. TO THE CATHOLICS OF UPPER CANADA..

It cannot have escaped your observation, Gentlemen, that the Catholic position, at the present moment, is somewhat anomalous. In the words of the

"Scinditur incertum studis in contraria vulgus." At all times numerically weak, you are at the present moment, through division into parties, perfectly impotent for good; whilst your condition will doubtless be taken advantage of by your enemies to improve their vantage ground. To such as study your position, it must be evident that you are divided into three distinct and clearly defined parties, of which the three Catholic newspapers may be considered the exponents. On the one hand, you have the Ministerialists, with the Toronto Mirror at their head-men who prefer Orange bigotry to Puritan intolerance, and who, deeming it absolutely necessary to choose, have chosen, as they think, "the lesser of two evils." On the other hand, you have the quasi-Clear-Grits, with | journed. (shall I say it?) the Canadian Freeman as their exponent-men who, goaded to desperation by Orange outrages, and disgusted with a corrupted and corrupting Government, have apparently jumped headlong, or seem about to jump, into the opposite extreme; giving themselves up, soul and body, into the hands of one set of their enemies, in order to be revenged upon the other. . Whilst between these extremes, we have Horace's "aurea mediocritas;those who, with the talented Editor of the Trus WITNESS, stand aloof from all parties, regarding with equal distrust and aversion both the "Ins" and the Outs," both Orange bigotry and Puritan intolerance -men who are above the petty considerations of individual aggrandisement-who are not to be blinded by the golden motes that float in the sun beams of Governmental patronage—who can rise superior to all considerations, save those of religion-and who have ever for their motto those jewelled words of the Apostle, "Omnia et in omnibus Christus."

Such, then, being the state of parties, it becomes you, Gentlemen, to consider calmly and dispassion. ately their individual and relative positions, and their claims upon you, as conscientious Catholics, for support or opposition.

In viewing the Ministerial claims for support, you will not fail to have observed, that they rest solely upon certain supposed claims of gratitude for favors received at their hands—these favors consisting of certain half measures granted you on the all-important question of education. You have been allowed to exercise the right (of which no power, short of the Omnipotent, could deprive you) of educating your we have nothing at present to do, for we speak children according to the dictates of your conscience; always provided you fulfil certain onerous, vexatious and often expensive conditions attached to the enjoyment of this natural and inalienable right. For thus allowing you to do, what they have no just right to prevent you from doing, and for attaching to the is to a constitutional system of government, we doing thereof certain onerous and vexatious conditions, they claim your gratitude! Some support this claim by reference to an old axiomic proverb, that "Half a loaf is better than no bread;" forgetting that when the whole loaf already belongs to you, you tary despotism_Cæsarism is unfortunately the only have little cause for gratitude towards the man who system at present possible in France. Now with | leaves you only half a loaf, having previously robbed all its faults, Cæsarism is infinitely preferable to you of the other half. It is but a negative consolation, at the most, to rejoice because when you broke your leg, you did not kill yourself; or because the of recreation or enjoyment, but such as they find in robber who took your purse, did not also take your

And now, Gentlemen, with regard to the Ministeers of the old French Monarchy, the sacrilegious rial claims to your opposition. As men and as citi- variance with the profitable hearing of the Word. spoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituspoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituas such, you are bound at all times to resist disspoilers of the blood-thirsty demagages who as such, you are bound at all times to resist disspoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituas such, you are bound at all times to resist disspoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituas such, you are bound at all times to resist disspoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituas such, you are bound at all times to resist disspoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituas such, you are bound at all times to resist disspoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituas such, you are bound at all times to resist disspoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituas such, you are bound at all times to resist disspoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituas such, you are bound at all times to resist disspoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituas such, you are bound at all times to resist disspoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituas such, you are bound at all times to resist disspoilers of the old French ecclesiastical instituas such as the old French ecclesiastical institution in the old French ecclesiastical institut honesty and corruption; whether in the petty theft of your handkerchief from your pocket in a crowded thoroughfare, or in a gigantic swindle by a Government official, with the connivance of his superiors. Now that the present Government of Canada is a corrupt and corrupting Government, no one will venture to deny. The descriton on all sides of their would the present democratic institutions of the once staunchest supporters, is a sufficient proof of United States remain inviolate, were that coun- this. Not that you would do well to take for granttry-as is France-surrounded by numerous ed and swallow at a gulp all the "startling diswar-like, powerful and often hostile neighbors; closures," "Governmental corruptions," and interand obliged in consequence to maintain on foot minable "shuffles" of the Globe newspaper. These and within its territory, a permanent and well-dis- may serve well to satisfy a morbid appetite for faultciplined army of some four hundred thousand finding; or may go down well, as attractive, with men? Not a year, not a month; for the mas- the uneducated back-woods' farmer; but they will ter of the army—and an army must be an abso- not always stand the test of critical examination and hie monarchy-would at once make himself ma- analysis. Nevertheless, in spite of all these deducster of the State. Louis Napoleon then, as Em- tions, sufficient has been proved, beyond all doubt, peror, has had to deal with, and to construct out to condemn the present Ministry in the eyes of every of, the very limited supply of materials that his honest man. It becomes therefore as impossible for revolutionary predecessors had left him; and a conscientious Catholic to offer them his support, as considering the quality and scarcity of the ma- it would be for him to countenance and protect a pickpocket or a thief. His duty as a citizen, and as an elector, to whom God has confided a sacred trust, would forbid such a course. To support a corrupt Government, would be to become a participant in corruption; and if there be, as there undoubtedly is, a sacred tribunal in heaven, wherein are judged the crimes of Governments as of individuals, it would be to draw down upon you the sentence already pronounced upon their corruption. You are forbidden, therefore, Gentlemen, by all the laws of honesty and moral rectitude, to support the Ministerialists, on account of their dishonesty and corruption.

* We think our respected correspondent misjudges the Toronto Freeman who, au fond, is we believe as heartily opposed to Radicalism as is the TRUE WIT-

FAILURE OF THE REVIVAL .- At the first outbreak of the late revival epidemic, the Rev. Theodore Parker, the most eloquent Protestant divine of the United States, prophecied its results as destined to be very short-lived; and told Bishop of Bytown; and in avowing our belief that the world that a score of such convulsive mo-Louis Napoleon well descrives the noble title of a ments would never close a dram shop, or liberate Christian Prince."

a slave." The Boston Congregationalist, an evangelical and Calvinistic organ, at last recoghopes that the Irish Catholics of Montreal will nises the truth of this unpalattable prediction; adopt means for shewing the Pilot their opinion and admits the sad fact that, in spite of the when, on the seventh, he seeks a few hours of of one who eagerly seizes every opportunity for including and insulting the Prelates of their church. But perhaps he will tell us that his fat our benevolent societies" are empty, that the nied him among the elect—the chosen samples. They but pernaps he will tell us that his fat jobs in the shape of Government printing, enable him to despise and dispense with Irish Catholic patronage.

Our benevolent societies" are empty, that the fountain of charity seems dried up, and that "the believe that they have as good a right to enjoy existing the despise and dispense with Irish Catholic patronage.

Dut pernaps he will tell us that his fat our benevolent societies" are empty, that the his portion is cut on;—a place is de-place in despise and bath breaker; his portion is cut on;—a place is de-place is de-place in the despise and him among the elect—the chosen samples. They have believe that they have as good a right to enjoy existing the despise ont, of course, prevent its believe that they have as good a right to enjoy existing the feeble-patronage.

Patronage.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. The regular weekly meeting of this Association was held at their Hall, 87 M'Gill Street, on Thursday night, 9th December.

Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq., presided; Geo. E. Clerk, Esq., First Vice-President, at his right, and the Director, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, at his left.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, and new members enrolled. The question in order for debate-" Whether Literary Societies or Private Studies, are more conducive to the diffusion of knowledge"-was discussed. Thomas J. Walsh advocated "Literary Societies," and John P. Kelly "Private Studies."

The following question-" Whether the Soldier or the Man of Letters, confers greater benefit on his country"—was fixed for discussion, on Thursday night next, the 23rd Dec.

Notices of motion for admission of members, &c., having been disposed of, the meeting ad-

THOS. J. WALSH, Rec. Sec.

SECRET SOCIETIES .- We learn with regretbut seeing the official encouragement given to Orangeism in Canada, certainly not with the least surprise, that these pests of society are spreading in the Upper Province. The Picton Times says: -

"The fact is that Secret Societies of a religious and political character develop these base passions which manifest themselves in murder and arson; and these Societies are revived by designing men for selfish and personal ends. The only way that Canada will be cleaned of these secret political cabals, is, by every Canadian who loves and respects his country, showing disfavor to all public men who are anxious to revive the curse of Ireland in Canada.

This is what we have been saying for these several years past, and now the evil is upon us. The advice of the Picton Times is excellent, but alas! our Canadian rulers love place and their quarter's salaries far more than they "love and respect their country." Hence their base pandering to Orangeism; hence too, as the inevitable consequence the growth of counter secret societies, which the Picton Times now. when it is too late, so pathetically deplores.

THE "NATURAL VICE" OF SCOTLAND.

"We could point to men who were once Ministers of the Gospel, now teaching third class schools ;playing the violin in the streets for coppers, and bccupying the most menial offices. . . . Men and women, worshipping with you in the same sunctuary, living with you in the same street, meeting you daily in the ordinary intercourse of life, and regarded in the community as highly respectable persons, are drinking away health and happiness and means .--Did delicacy permit, we could detail at length cases which have come under our own observation, and which prove that even within the pale of the Church this fell destroyer is banishing from homes called Christian every vestige of human happiness...... Who, acquainted with what drink is doing in our various Christian congregations, cannot point to many cases equally deplorable? Did ministers and medical men publish to the world the knowledge they have acquired of drink's durings to the homes of the respectable and professedly religious, a revelation would be made, &cIt is a most humiliating fact, that the great body of our people have no idea drunkenness..... The Saturday night's visit to the public-house, and the Sabbath mid-day dram, do not a little to blunt the understanding and deaden the affections, and beget that drowsiness so much at ened, and a faithful superintendance be exercised, and few are the congregations that will be able to congratulate themselves upon the result. There are lost to the Church every year, through this single cause, nearly as many, we have reason to believe, as all our Missionaries on the foreign field are the means of gathering into it......The Rev. Dr. Johnston, of Limekilns, lately declared at a public meeting held in Edinburgh, that of the sixty preachers of the Gospel, along with whom he had commenced his ministry, he could number thirteen who had fallen victims to intemperance........ What are the United Presbyterian Church's £33,000 yearly for extending the Gospel, when she spends, according to the opinion of a late Moderator of her Synod, six times as much upon intoxicating liquors? And what are the thousands contributed by the Free Church to all her religious schemes, while she teo bears her full proportion of the charges for upholding our national intemperance, and gratifying an appetite of which every Christian ought to be ashamed? What are the £35,000 contributed by the Presbyterians of Ireland to the cause of religion, compared with the £500,000 spent yearly upon intoxicating drinks and tobacco? That is to say, for every shilling the Church gives to Christ, she gives fourteen to Bac-

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR-The above passages which I extract from a pamphlet entitled "Our National Vice," by the Rev. W. Reid, of the Scotch Free Kirk, contain assertions strongly calculated to lower the Scottish people in the world's opinion, and to tarnish their hitherto fair reputation, for, at least, an external show of decency. I am sorry to be obliged to believe, by the concurrent testimony of the Scotch press generally in its weekly lamentation over the waning virtues of the people, and in the facts and figures they adduce to bear out their strictures, that Mr. Reid's assertions are but too well founded; that they are not mere exaggerations of occasional or infrequent trippings, but that they are but a few of the results of a very general licentiousness-aye! from the top of the so-

cial ladder down to the bottom rung.
In his book, Mr. Reid scatters to the winds the Rev. Dr. Begg's assumption, that the "National Vices of Scotland abound in a class totally distinct from that which observes the strictest religious ceremonial," and which makes the loudest and most ostentations professions of piety. Dr. Begg is a middle class mouthpiece; and wishes to make "outside barbarians" believe that the laboring ragamuffins who have little leisure and less means of obtaining more dignified and ennobling enjoyments, are not at all "babes of grace," but that they are the only class that is undermining the character of "cannie" Scotland. The Rev. Mr. Reid is too astute, and at the same time, too honest to let the Rev. Dr. pass his brass shilling off to the world as current coin. The middle classes of Scotland possess wealth enough to enable them to recreate in fresh air on any day of the week; while their tables at home are profusely and nicely covered. The working man vegetates on potatoes and salt for six days in the week; and renovating relaxation in the open field-to inhale

neither the patience, nor the inclination, to play the "Pharises before folks." They are little skilled in the science of hypocrisy; and so, in the amusement of drinking, they are open and above board. Hence the character of the Scotch artizans, as Dr. Begg prominently holds it forth, for drunkenness. But, Sir, the Rev. Dr. appears' to be oblivious to the fact, that the humbler classes of his countrymen have long been accustomed-more so perhaps than the corres ponding class of almost any other country in the world-to look, socially speaking, upwards;-to watch what the classes whom they support on their shoulders are doing; and when they observe the beautifully jolly examples going on above them, they are tempted to imitate them as closely as may be agreeable; and truly they too often "better the instruction." The Rev. Mr. Reid appears to be a man of, and for, the people, and is honest enough to place the saddle on the right horse; -to place the burden of vice and sin in such a position that each class in the community may not shirk, but shall alike share it.

"What a contrast," continues the Rev. gentleman, we present to many of the Continental nations!"-Dr. Guthrie informs us that during a seven weeks' tour on the Continent, he saw but three men drunk" -and that was because he was looking for them, as the lady friend of Dr. Johnson sought in his dictionary the definition of certain expressions not to be Pronounced in ears polite. What said the late Mr. Kettle, of Glasgow?—"The consequence was, that during all that time, and passing over many hundreds of miles, we saw only one man, that we could call drunk, and very few that we could suspect of being in any degree under the influence of liquor."

Dr. Begg in trying, wilfully, or unwittingly—he knows best—to grapple with Scottish immorality, and to attach the stigms of Scottish demoralization, through drunkenness, to the working class, asks that the civil magistrate be invested with the power of using his baton physically; that he shall roam about the fields; that he shall rake the country; that a posse of Dogberrys shall be stationed at the crossroads, to "comprehend all the vagrom men" they may find on hill side, or river bank, playing truant from church-particularly if they happen to have horny hands-and compel them, by physical force, to march back to town, and to the Kirk to listen to the word through a Calvinistic car-trumpet. The Dr. will hardly be able to manage his point however, any more than the Dogberrys of Hyde-Park could theirs. The working class of London, in their peculiar notions of recreation, resemble pretty much the same class in Scotland. They will not become religious by compulsion; "'fore God they are both in a tale." 'So now," says Dr. Begg, "moral suasion being a dead failure, now for physical force." The Gospel I find, as preached from our Calvinistic rostrum, has no power to awe our working people from the career of their humor; therefore the men and women of Scotland, that some blackguard poet or other denominates children o' a lairger growth, maun be lugged aff, or the Sawbbaths frac the field to the kirk; and we'll mak them Christians will they nill they."

Yes, Mr. Editor, any way but the right way. I, a Scotch mechanic, of somewhat mature age, have seen the same sort of battle fought when I was of greener growth; when it was proposed to clear the streets of Scotland of every living animal-dog, cat, or rat-during the the hours of Calvinistic worship, by the baton of the terrible policeman. But the pro position never was carried out, to the unmitigated satisfaction of all the youngsters, and of myself among the rest, of the community. Since then it has cost me many days of cogitation to discover the means of rendering the people religious through love rather than fear; and the conclusion I arrived at was, that we ought to do what is in accordance with the law of God when enunciated by lawful authority, emanating from God Himself, not as it is babbled forth by any self-armed Tom, Dick, and Harry, whom the " groundlings" choose to elevate above themselves. The drunkenness of the Scotch people, as well as another vice or frailty they are said to be eminent in, will continue to afford themes for both the satirist and the moralist, until they take heart o' grace and wend their way back to the communion of the Church of their illustrious countrymen—the Wallace and the Bruce. And indeed, Mr. Editor, I am truly glad to read in the newspapers that so many churches are springing up in all directions in Auld Scotland. The people are returning to their senses. Calvinism will, by and by, altogether disappear—the people will shortly be swallowed up in the bosom of the Catholic

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON CATHOLIC ASSO-CIATION.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir-The Catholics of the County of Wellington, having long felt the necessity of being united, deemed it advisable to meet and consult on that subject. On the 5th day of Nov. last a meeting was held at Guelph, at which there was a large and respectable attendance from no less than seven different Municipalities of the county. Michael Cox, Esq., Reeve of Arthur, was unanimosly called to the Chair, and Thomas Jarney, of Puslinch, kindly consented to act as secretary. The Chairman briefly stated the object of

the meeting. It was unanimously resolved—
1st. That the Catholics of the County of Wellington form a society, to be called the "County of Wellington Catholic Association," and that rules be laid down for their future guidance in the selection of candidates for Parliamentary or other honors, and matters connected with the association.

2nd. That the Association are determined to oppose Orangeism in any and every form.

3rd. That we are determined to demand a fair and equitable Separate School Bill. 4th. That we advocate and maintain inviolate the principle of Ecclesiastical and Religious incorpora-

tions, and that we oppose any candidate who will not pledge himself to the foregoing rules. A Committee was then appointed for the town of Guelph, comprising the following Gentlemen: -Ed-ward Carrol, John Fraser, John Harris, Junior Esquires, and Justices of the Peace, and Messrs. Timothy Quinlan, Thomas Heffernan, Jas. Mays, Jas. Trainor, Dennis Coffey, James O Neil, and James Murphy.

It was further resolved-That members present from the different Municipalities call meetings [on their return home] to appoint their respective Committees, to aid in carrying out so desirable an object.

It was also resolved—That a statement of the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to the Montreal True Witness, the Canadian Freeman, and Toronto Mirror. A vote of thanks was moved to the Chairman,

and the meeting dispersed. The Committee for Guelph met and appointed John Fraser, Esq., Chairman, and John Harris, Ju-

nior, Secretary. Guelph, 7th Dec., 1858.

GERMAN HONORS TO CANADIAN MEN OF SCIENCE. -We perceive with pleasure, by our foreign exchanges, that the Director of the Geological Survey, Sir Wm. Logan, T. Sterry Hunt, Esq., Chemist to the same, and Professor Caswell, President of the American Association for the advancement of Science at the Montreal meeting, have been elected members of the Imperial Leopold Academy of Germany; and that Dr. Hingston, whose election to the "Leopold" we recorded in the Herald a few months ago, has been similarly honored by the "Pollichia" of Rhenish

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT .- Parliament is once more prorogned by official proclamation to the 19th January, not then to meet for the despatch of busiREMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lachine, J. O'Brien,; 5s; Madoc, W. Donovan, £1; Egansville, Rev. J. A. Straine, 10s; St. John Chrysostome, G. M'Gill, 10s; N. Lancaster, L. O'-Neill, 10s; South Mountain, J Owens, £1; St. Johns P D Quinn, 7s 6d; Sorel, W M'Callian, 5s; New Glasgow, B Goodman, 5s; Guelph, P Spence, 10s; Isle aux Noix, Rev Mr Prevost, 10s; Lotbiniere Rev E Faucher, 10s; Orangeville, C A Rankina, 10s Sherrington, Rev T Berrard, 15s; St Hyacinthe, B. Flynne, 10s; Tracadie, N.B., Rev F Gaurreau, £1 10s; St Ambroise, Rev Mr Boucher, £2 10s; St Urbans, Rev A G Martineau, £2 10s; Inkerman, T T Bishop, 10s; Brockville, Rev H Byrnes, 10s; Bou-cherville, L Lacoste, 15s; Bellamys Mills, J M'Kay, £1; Greenwood, R Lennon, 6s 3d; Cobourg, P Keon 5s ; Island, D M'Millan, 5s ; St Laurent, P. King £1. St Andrews, A M'Queen, 10s; Sherrington, J Hughes, 10s; St Marys, J Sheehan, 5s; Guelph, J Harris, Jr., 10s; Sombra, J Dawson, 10s; Gananoque, P Ryan, 5s; Wellington, D Donovan, 10s; Lindsay, J Knowlson, Gs 3d; Cobourg, W Kennedy, 10s; Dixons Corners, C Driscal, 10s; Norton Creek, W Power, 10s; Danville, J M'Manus, 10s; Ottawa City, N. Curren,

Per Rev Mr. Lalor, Picton-Est. D M'Auloy, £1 14s 41d; D McAuley, 18s 9d; R Beaton, 3s 9d; W Donnelly, 5s; P M'Mahon, 12s 6d; W Curran, 12s 6d; Mrs Toole, 12s 6d; Mrs O M'Mahon, 5s

Per M O'Leary, Quebec-R M'Cabc, £1 5s; J Maloney, 6s 3d; M M'Namara, is 6d; D Coveney, 15s: M Rigney, 15s; L Moore, 15s: St Foy, J French, 17s 6d; Valcartier, J Lannon, 6s 3d.

Per M M'Namara, Kingston-M. Melville, 12s 6d Mrs Comerford, 5s; Mr Hickey, 15s; G McNiel, 6s 3d Odessa, J Conway, 10s; Long Island, T Briceland,

Per J. Doyle, Toronto-M. M'Namara 10s. Per T. Halpin, Sherrington-Self, 12s 6d; E. Bilbow, 12s 6d.

Per J Dorun, Clayton-H X Lalonde, 10s. Per J. Heenan, Thorold-J Conlon, 5s.

Per S R C Delery, Boucherville-Self, 12s Gd; J de Labroquerie, 12s 6d. Per Rev A E Dufresne, Sherbrook-Self, 153

Compton, Rev J E Germain, 5s. Per Rev A Bourret St Jean Port Joli-Rev S Parant, 10s.

Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews-J M'Donald, 10s;

A Chisholm, Gs 3d.

Per M M'Kenny, Cobourg—J Craig, 10s; J Gordon, 10s; F M'Kenny, 10s; D Donnegan, 10s; T Wiseman, 10s.

Per Rev J Gillie, Pembroke-Self, 10s; T Martin. 10s; M Dowsley, 10s.

JESU DULCIS AMOR MEUS. Sweetest Jesus! as though present. I approach Thee! and embrace With sweet love Thy sacred body, Which Thy wounds can ne'er deface.

Oh how naked I behold Thee Wounded, stiff, and spat upon, With naught but Thy shroud to shield Thee In Thy damp tomb, lovely One!

Hail Thou thorn encircled brow ! Crimsoned with that holy flood, At whose sight the heavenly bands. Awed in mute amazement, stood.

Hail my Saviour's wounded side! Hail Thou sweetest aperture ! Beauteous as the blushing rose, Healing more than medicine's cure.

Hail i all hail i ye hands thrice dear, Pierced with harsh relentless nails, Drive not from Thee one who hears, That thy mercy never fulls.

A SURE CURE FOR A FELON. - When the soreness first commences, or even when far advanced, it can be relieved and entirely cured by holding the finger or part afflicted in Perry Davis' Pain Killer for half an hour. It has been thoroughly tested and proves a never failing remedy.

Births,

On the 9th instant, at the cottage, Ste. Marie de Monnoir, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Rolland, of a son. In this city, on the 14th instant, at Richmond Square, St. Antoine Street, Mrs. D. Lanigan, of a son.

Died. At New Orleans, of yellow fever, on the 30th of September, aged 24 years and 8 months, Phillip, eldest son of Mr. James Martin, of this city.—May his soul rest in peace.

In Prescott, on the 21st ultimo, John Archibald, second son of Ronald B. Macdonald, aged five years. On the 9th instant, Isabella Catharine, youngest child of the above, aged 17 months.

To those requiring the very best and cheapest Ready-Made Clothing, we can confidently recommend M. L. D. Gareau's Provincial Clothing House, 271 Notre Dame Street, as the place where they are certain to be satisfied in every respect. The custom work of that establishment is also of the highest or-

der of workmanship. _____ Montreal, 17th Nov., 1858.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

December, 14, 1858.			
Flour, per quintal	\$2,80 to 3	\$3,70	
Oatmeal, per do	2,50	2,60	
Wheat, per minot	. 90	95	
Oats, do	42	44	
Barley, do.,	60	G5	
Barley, do.,	75	80	
Beans, do.,	1,60	1,70	
Buckwheat, do.,	50	55	
Onions, per minot,	67	80	
Potatoes, per bag,		80	
Beef, per lb.,	7	15	
Mutton, per quarter,	1,00	1,15	
Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).	6,50	7,00	
Butter, Fresh, per lb.,	25	26	
" Salt, per lb.,	15	DI	
Eggs, per doz.,	18	20	
Cheese, per lb.,	10	15	
Turkeys, per couple,	1,25	1,50	
Geese, do.,	1,00	1,20	
Fowls, do.,	30	40	
Hay, per 100 bdls.,	6,00	8,00	
Straw, do.,	4,00	5,50	
Ashes—Pots, per cwt	5,70	6,75	
" Pearls, per do.,	6,00	6,50	

WANTED,

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, for the PRESCOTT ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL, to whom a liberal salary will be given, if approved of Application to be made to the Rev. EDMUND P. ROCHE, personally; or if by letter, post-paid. Prescott, 4th December, 1858.

THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION



THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, will be held in the HALL of the ASSOCIATION, 87 M'GILL STREET, on THURSDAY EVENING of each week, at half-past Seven o'clock.

By Order,
THOMAS J. WALSH,

Rec. Secretary.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GETTERANOB! TATTE E

The trial of Montalembert and M. Dounoil editor of the Correspondent commenced on the 24th. The speeches of Berryer and Dalaure, for the accused, are said to have been magnificent beyond description. The former spoke two hours and a-half, and said the prosecution was unjust, unfounded and ill-advised. When he concluded, a tremendous shout of "bravo" burst from the lower end of the court.

The judges deliberated an bour and pronounced the following verdict:-Montalembert to be imprisoned for six months and pay a fine of 3000 francs; Dounoil one month's imprisonment and 1000 francs fine. It is stated that Montalembert will appeal against the verdict.

The result of the trial had called forth bitter articles from the English press, and caused a slight depression in the funds at London and Paris.

It is reported that an Anglo-French fleet will leave on the 19th for the Gulf of Mexico. The French ffeet will have on board a battery of artillery, in order to oppose any enterprise of filli-

busters against Central America. The question of the French occupation stands, according to the hest information I have as yet been able to obtain, pretty much as follows:-The Papal Government, that is to say, the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, or perhaps I should say Cardinal Antonelli and the Pope, would like to get rid of their allies. Persons well able to form a just appreciation of the situation, believe that disturbances would quickly follow the withdrawal of the French troops. Of these there are now about 5,000 in the Papal States, including, of course, those in this city. Were they to leave, the Swiss (of whom there are barely 4,000) would be all the Government could depend upon, and they would not suffice. As to the Roman troops, I am positively assured that no reliance could be placed upon them, and that they would be much more likely to join a revolution than to co-operate in its suppression. The Roman army numbers, I believe, about 10,000 men. All these points considered, it is pretty evident that the French cannot yet be dispensed with without

danger to the existing order of things. Informapreparations making for their accommodation would induce me to think that their numbers are more likely to be increased than diminished. Why this should be I know not, for in their present strength they suffice to keep things quiet. On the other hand, there are persons who think it probable that, at no distant period, they will be reduced are aware that they are working at a fortification or line of enccinte at Civita Vecchia. This, although nominally for Custom-house objects, will serve for an intrenched camp. Some say that, when this is completed, as well as the railway between Rome and Civita, it will be occupied by 3,000 French troops, and that the remainder will evacuate the Papal States. The Austrians by a corresponding movement, will quit Bologna, and retire to Ancona. All this may possibly be mere conjecture, but it has been talked of in well-informed circles here. The railway open from Civita Vecchia, 3,000 Franch there, and the knowledge that they could quickly be reinforced from Toulon or Marseilles, would, I dare say, suffice to keep the Romans in order, barring revolutionary movements in other Italian States, be stipulated that, in case of foreign aid being laughter; but how singular that such again required, it should be furnished by them .-

Cor. of the Times. TRIAL OF COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.-I have just left the court by which M. de Montalembert has been condemned to an imprisonment of six months, and a fine of three thousand francs (£120.) Will my letter reach you in time before you go to press? I doubt it, but, at any rate, I will run the risk, and give you the result of my impressions, whilst they are still fresh in my memory.

Like many others, and, notwithstanding my ticket of admittance, I was there at half-past eight this morning, fully decided to wait until ten o'clock. when the doors were to open. It was a cold bleak morning; but the old Palais de Justice wore an unusual appearance of bustle and activity. Along the corridors, and at every access to the court, one met with a noisy set of young barristers, eager to attend on an occasion when three of the greatest spokesmen of the day were to be heard in defiance of the Parliamentary system, still an object of fond regret among the most enlightened portion of the population. As I stood a silent witness of the scene, it recalled to my memory the recollection of times when a public debate was an event bailed with enthusiasm and anxious expectation by the whole nation. I had attended in my own youthful days at the trial of the Ministers of Charles X. I had witnessed the stormy debates in the Chamber of Deputies, which followed upon the revolution of July. The clubs of 1848, and the sitting of the Constitutional Assembly, had found in me an attentive listener, and here I was going to see Count de Montalembert condemned by an Imperial Court of Justice for an attack upon the Government of a man whose principal adviser he himself was but six or seven years ago. What a strange and chequered course of events crowded into my rememberance in that single moment.

At ten o'clock the doors were opened, and in a few minutes the whole portion of the hall left free for the public was filled by the elite of Parisian society.-About two hundred were jammed into a space that might have afforded room for about sixty. Not the slightest appearance of police in disguise, as had been rumoured; indeed, had that been the case, the public might as well have been excluded at once.— The audience, filled with friends of the Court, with members of the bar, with a few foreigners of distinction, bowed to the Countess as she made her appearance, together with a part of her youthful family.-Immediately behind her I observed the usual correspondent of the Times, and I could myself take now and then a share in the conversation which was going on between her and those about her.

The Court entered the hall at exactly twelve o'clock. The murmur and hum of voices was immediately husbed, and the deepest silence ensued. The proceedings began as usual by the examination of the accused. A sort of sympathetic feeling seemed to creep over the assembly when the Count, in answer to a question of the President, gave out, in an audible voice, his profession: "Formerly a Peer of France, and now a Member of the French Academy." This was followed by an enumeration of the different counts laid to the charge of the presumed delinquents. To English ears, this part of the proceedings ever offers a most striking and offensive contrast to our own practice. There is certainly something that grates upon our feelings of justice, when we see the Chairman of a Bench assume the

The second second

defendant has thus to encounter a twofold attack, which frequently exposes him to all the intricacle, and by-ways of the law; and such was the case of the Count. I could not but observe that he seemed somewhat uneasy under the examination of the President; and if this happened to a man so thoroughly, uccustomed to public debates, what must be the unfortunate predicament of those who come for the first time before the justice of their country?

These preliminaries were followed by the speech of the Procureur-Imperial, in support of the accusations. It was now the turn of M. Berryer, counsel for M. de Montalembert. The old orator plunged deep into the subject, wherein he soon found the warmth and eloquence of his former days. Whoever has heard Berryer recollects him as a perfec type of the real orator. His fine rich tones immediately take hold of the hearer, whilst his commanding attitude and imposing gestures impress respect both on the public and the judge. On this occasion the latter was evidently auxious to show his sense of the speaker's reputation. However, as the defence went on, it so happened that the unlucky President interrupted Berryer, by accusing him of forgetting the respect due to the laws of the country. Now, if the celebrated old barrister is noted for anything, it is for the remarkable felicity with which he retorts to such interuptions. He at once burst out into an impassioned strain of eloquence, and ended by showing that the unfortunate magistrate had himself forgotten the former laws of the land. There ran a sort of electric shock through the audience, which showed itself in a half-suppressed titter, no less quickly quel-led by the stern voice of the President calling to order

You cannot expect me to give the whole of Berryer's pleading, which lasted no less than three hours, without for one instant tiring the attention. Indeed, the thing would be impossible, for no one was allowed to take down even a few straggling notes. Such is the present law of France in regard to political

prosecutions. The principal argument of M. Berryer consisted in showing that the whole actual generation, as well as M. de Mantalembert, had been brought up in the love of liberty, and of that free constitution which France has lately abjured, but which is still remembered with fond affection by many a Frenchman, still regretted by many a noble mind. For sixty years the country had waded through blood and revolutions to obtain that boon; for sixty years to worship freedom was considered a virtue-was inculcated as a very first principle-when lo! in consequence of a period of fatal anarchy, this system was repudiated, this constitution was superseded, through the will of the nation, if you please, by a system simple in its naturea system of absolute power. But what then? To regret the object of an affection which had lasted thirty years—was that a crime? To bend the head to the prevailing ruler, though lamenting the fall of freedom-was that a crime? To admire the play and working of these intitutions in another country, tion that has to-day reached me with respect to on an important occasion like the debate on India— M. Berryer, "I own myself criminal, for under that Parliamentary system I was brought up : under that system I learned to devote my whole energy to the welfare of my country, and to the regret of that system I shall give my latest breath."

The reader may guess the numerous and powerful developments which such a theme gave rise to under the impulse of the moment, and in such hands; but to half the stipulated number of 6,000. You it would take whole columns to quote the passages which are now crowded upon my memory. dience and the tribunal itself seemed particularly taken by a part in which M. Berryer re-called, that if the permanency of the judges on their seats was maintained in 1848, they owed it to M. de Montalem-

bert's strenuous efforts in their favor. The Procureur's reply on the part of the Crown was peculiarly characteristic. He endeavoured to show that the plaintiff had opposed Louis Philippe's government, as well as the present. This really amounted to nonsense, for we are all aware that the Count's best battles were fought in favour of the Church, and that no man is reckoned as hostile to the system itself, because he happens to be in opposition relative to some particular line of constitutional government. How such a blunder could escape such an able man as M. Cordonan is reported to be is really beyond conception. It was equalled, however, by another no less flagrant mistake concerning our public meetings, which he maintained whence contagion might spread to them. Were the revolutionary clubs. The audience immediately the French to quit the Papal territory it would evinced its better knowledge of facts by a stifled gross ignorance should be met with among professional men in France!

It was an easy matter for M. Dufaure, who now succeeded in his turn, to repel such accusations as these. This gentleman was formerly one of Louis Napoleon's ministers under the Republic, and returned to the bar when the empire was established .-He is equal to Berryer in poignancy—his superior in terseness and the sound good sense with which he grasps a subject. There is no difficult matter he cannot manage; "he says what he wills and as he wills it;" such is his reputation in the Courts. On this occasion he dexterously gave out that M. de Montalembert could never have even intended to call the present Government, a Gouvernement d'antichambre, an accusation levelled at him. "Will you tell me," observed the wily barrister; "will you tell me, who have been once the Emperor's minister, that his Government would ever deserve such an appellation? Why, we all know that he consults no one, seeks the advice of no one; that his powerful and solitary thoughts work alone, bring forth their results alone -yes, alone, solitary, powerful, I do repeat it. Could any man in his senses apply to such a system the expression used by the plaintiff in general terms and on different matters ?

To whom they were applied soon became apparent it was to the Univers and its adherents. I was rather startled, I must allow, at this assertion, but M. Dufaure proceeded to show that the whole drift of M. de Montalembert's publication was directed more against that paper than against the Government. In my opinion, this was lowering rather than confirming the Count's position-lowering it to a petty newspaper warfare. The language used by the learned counsel was most bitter in regard to that organ of religious opinion in France; and, as an impartial observer, bound to communicate facts, I am obliged to add that many of his statements were fully confirmed by reality. I must likewise confess that universal sympathy went with the speaker as to the harm which the Univers is supposed to do to religion by its exaggeration and bitter tone of invactive.— This is certainly very remarkable, if we reflect that the great majority of this audience was composed of sound—serious-practical Catholics, among whom were many priests, not the most backward in showing their assent. Allow me to say, that whatever may be our mutual admiration of M. Venillot's splendid talents, you are necessarily ignorant of many facts which are going on here. It is a melancholy thing to see such divisions among Catholics; but after all what would be the use of concealing them longer? They must be known in England: they are already known in France by every one conversant with the affairs of the country. The attack of M. Dufaure, himself a cool-headed, moderate man, is bat one explosion of a growing feeling of pain and distrust, now experienced by many, in regard to the policy followed of late by the Univers. It also shows most strikingly how true was my own statement as to the rumours which M. Veuillot has fortunately thought proper to rejel with indignation. I fully wish that the same arricle had not contained new proofs of his unfounded contempt for those eminent Ustholics whose organ you have so frequently praised in your own columns .- Cor. of Weckly Register.

part of the Public Prosecutor for the Crown. The be naturalised.

Important reductions have taken place in the army. rumor, was current that the Austrian Cabinet had despatched a note to the Court of Sardinia, pro-cesting against the vehement, policy of the Cavour Cabinet

BELGIUM Tale Main vel

Baussels. Nov. 18 .- A special railway company have contracted with the principal iron works of Belgium, for the supply of 40,000 tons of iron. The price accepted is low, but the order will provide work during the whole of next year for a vast number of workmen.

In the Belgian Chambers, the liberal address, in answer to the speech from the throne, has been carried by fifty-three votes against nine of the clerical

The following is the letter of the Times' Bombay

correspondent:-"BOMBAY, Oct. 25 .- For the purpose of swelling the force destined to reduce the rebels of Central India, General Roberts has been placed on the divisional Staff of Bombay, and the division under his command is under orders to join General Michel .-This measure will throw such a force into the districts now occupied by rebels that their rapid reduction may be confidently anticipated, nor can it be said that the concentration thus obtained is unneces-The experience of the last year has shown that SETY. English troops cannot successfully pursue insurgents like those under Tantia Topee, whose treasure and baggage are under the care of cavalry, and who are far less encumbered with impedimenta than Europeans, because their food is of the simplest kind, and essily found at every camp-Such being the fruits of past expeing place. rience, it is obvious that the proper course to be pursued in attempting the final annihilation of the rebels is to head them in several directions by moving numerous columns on every point where the enemy is likely to pass. To effect this a larger force is required than our Generals in Central India have up to this time been able to command, and in this view the junction of the Rajpootana field force, whose presence is no longer required on its old campaigning ground, with the division under General Michel, is most desirable.

"That European troops cannot keep up a vigorous pursuit in this climate has been made painfully evident by the losses which General Michel incurred in his effort to intercept Tantia Topee at Rajghur. With the particulars of the action at that place you have been for some time asquainted, but it has only been known lately at what sacrifices this victory was achieved. General Michel lost 200 Highlanders, dead or hors de combai from sunstroke. and he forced the marches so severely that his baggage fell gradually to the rear, where it was cut off and carried away piecemeal by the insurgents. Military men will, I think, agree that it is better to let the enemy escape than to jeonardize by rash haste the safety of supplies on which the health, nay, the very existence, of European troops depends. Apart from these considerations, however, General Michel must be allowed the credit of having kept up with his enemy as closely as the nature of the localities would permit; and, while he has incurred the severe losses which I have mentioned, he has dealt the enemy two very severe blows, calculated in a great measure to prostrate his strength and impair his effi-

ciency for further efforts. "In the meanwhile it is by no means satisfactory to see the results of the policy pursued by our agents through this portion of Indis. The defection of the garrison of Esaughur at a most critical moment affords a lesson which should not be lost. I know nothing of the future intentions of the Government of India as regards Gwalior, except that it is in-tended to confer upon Scindia the lapsed state of Jhansi. Already the principality of Amiheera has already been added to the possessions of the Maharajah. I leave you to make your own reflections as to these additions of territory; but it certainly strikes me that while we thus aggrandize the Scindia family we should make some arrangement with it by which the Maharajah should be deprived of the large army which he keeps together, an army composed of men whom we evidently cannot trust, and who are useless as instruments for suppressing re-

"With the exception of a slight action between a detachment from Jhansi and some rebels at a place called Garrote, in which 50 of the 3d Europeans and 14th Dragoons attacked a band of 800 men, killed several of them and took two guns, there is nothing further to chronicle respecting Central India.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN POPULATION, AS STATED BY THEMSELVES .- On Saturday last we published an official Manifesto which had been put into circulation through the North-Western Provinces a short time ago, and from this document we are enabled to collect the hopes and expectations presumably entertained by the upper classes of Indian society. If we cannot ascertain what India really would be, we can see very plainly what it was thought that influential natives might wish it to become. The Prince, for it is a Prince who makes the proclamation, describes precisely such a paradise as he knows would prove most alluring, and thus admits us into the secret wishes and traditional "grievances" of the people, whose true sentiments, it is said, we have never yet fathomed. To make the invitation more effective, every class is separately addressed in arguments adapted to its position, so that we learn not only what they might possibly complain of, but what, if they had their own will, they might attempt to re-

The first persons taken in hand are naturally the Zemindars, or great landholders, and they are assured that, upon the re-establishment of a native dynasty, the rent they pay to Government for their estates will be very much reduced, at the same time that their privileges are proportionately increased .-They will no longer be accountable to common people for their misdoings, or summoned into court at the suits of peasants, or maid servants, or slaves. Their estates will no longer be liable to distress for arrears of rent, nor will they be subject to such other judicial indignities. On the contrary, their honor is to be safe, their taxation light, "and every Zemindar will have absolute rule in his own zemindary." The great territorial families being thus conciliated, the Prince comes to the upper merchants of the country, to whom he promises all that lucrative export trade, which, says he, "the infidel and treatherous British have monopolized." As soon as he and his are restored to power again all this monopoly will cease, and native merchants, instead of being confined to small and insignificant transactions, will have all the commerce of the country concentrated in their hands. Probably it occurred even to the framers of this precious manifesto, that trade would most likely follow capital and means, and that something more material than the mere abolition of " monopoly" would be required to guarantee every mer-chant in a thriving business of his own. The Prince, however, is quite prepared on this point. The native traders, he says, "will have the benefit of the Government steam vessels and steam carriages for the conveyance of their merchandise gratis, and merchants having no capital of their own shall be assisted from the public treasury. Having settled the great interests of agriculture and commerce by these arrangements, the proclamation next deals with pub-

(1.1) Paus TRIA! (OF 1) (a tolerably strong propulation from behind in Na -tives," it is declared, "whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, who fall fighting against the English are sure to go to Heaven, and those killed fighting for the English will doubtless go to hell." Finally, and by way of adding present to future terrors; the proclamation announces that if any member of any of the classes enumerated should continue, after this plain exposition of his duty, to adhere to the British Government, "all his estates shall be confiscated and his property plundered, and he himself, with his whole family, shall be imprisoned and ultimately put to death."

Here, then, is the native paradise, that region of happiness, contentment, and amity from which the flaming sword of the British scares away the crushed and terrified Hindoo. It may not be impertinent, however, to ask what place in this reign of bliss is reserved to those two hundred millions who constitute the population of India? When landowners nre made absolute, excused from taxes, and raised above the law; when merchants are provided with capital and transport out of the public money; when placemen are multiplied and paid on a scale of heedless extravagance; and when all cheap goods are excluded from the country for the benefit of more costly manufactures-when all this has been brought to pass, what, we ask, is expected to be the condition of the people-of the Ryot who cannot sue his master, of the husbandman who must find money for the merchant, of the laborer who must pay for protection and sinecures with the sweat of his brow We believe a good many persons retain an indefinite kind of idea that, somehow or other, the mass of Hindoos are sufferers by the introduction of a foreign rule; that many wants existed under a native Government which find no expression under our own; and that, except for the higher prospects of civilization, perhaps the Indian peasant was better off in the days of Aurungzebe than he is now. Such impressions must be rapidly dispelled by the Manifesto before us. Not to mention that we have insured the greatest blessing of all-internal peace, it is plain from the whole purport of this address that, whatever may have been the charges contingent on our Administration, they must necessarily have operated for the benefit of the multitude. If we have circumscribed the privileges of the landowners and reduced them to a level with their own retainers in the eye of the law, those retainers must have been gainers by the proceeding; if we cultivate indigo with British capital, we save the Treasury from subsidizing native merchants; if Manchester and Birmingham have upset the manufactures of Dacca and Benares, it is simply because they have undersold them, or, in other words, that clothes and hardware have been made cheaper than before. Our correspondent, indeed, remarks in the letter which enclosed the proclamation, that, " as a mass," the artisans of India had improved wonderfully in condition, and that if the more excellent class of artificers has found their calling decay, the million has got the benefit of the change. We can hardly see, ourselves, why even this exception need subsist. If shawl-work, or metal-work, of the highest quality, can still be produced

in India, it is not likely to lack purchasers in Europe. There is one more inference which this proclamation, in common with all others of its kind, entitles us to draw. When we see what facts are put for-ward as grievances we are perfectly justified in asassuming that no worse grievances exist. This has been candidly acknowledged by continental critics, who have remarked that never, from first to last, have any pleas been advanced on behalf of the insurgents which could be held to warrant the insurrection. Religious panic might have been a very powerful motive, but it was confessedly an unfounded one, and if this feeling be set aside it is really impossible to discover in any of the manifestoes which have been issued by the rebels so much as an allegation which could justify their outbreak. They have been afraid, or have professed to be so, of our aggression upon their caste institutions by preaching and teaching, and they have charged us, accordingly, with treachery and infidelity. They can point out, as'is done in this proclamation, that many features of Oriental administration have become obliterated, though the abolition can be plainly shown to have been for the public good. But on no occasion have they pleaded oppression, rapacity, injustice, or maladministration as justifying their revolt; and it is therefore a fair deduction that they had no such excuses to allege .- Times.

The following parallel betwixt the Huguenots, or French Protestants, and the Mormons is from the Western Banner, one of the best conducted Catholic periodicals published on this side of the Atlan-

"THE MORMON WAR AND THE FRENCH HUGUENOTS: -The Huguenots held views contrary to the universal opinion of the French nation, as expressed in its statutes, and attempted, within the confines of France, to establish an independent Sovereignty on the basis of their peculiar principles. What else has been charged against the Mormons? On what other grounds was their conquest or expulsion demanded? None certainly. It was because they practiced polygamy while the common consent of the country declared it illegal-it was because they presumed to build up an independent State, with Salt Lake City for its capital, within our limits, in disregard of this common consent-that the General Government declared them rebels and sent a force against them .-The parallel is complete. There is not a flaw in it affecting principle If we are right, so were Louis XIII and Louis XIV. If we are in the wrong, so were they, but not otherwise. We did not say that the French Calvinists " were a peaceful community" for the very good reason that they were not. Taking advantage of the dissensions of parties during the minority of Charles IX. they broke out into open rebellion, overran a considerable part of the kingdom, made themselves masters of many towns, banished Catholic worship from every place they won, massacred the clergy, broke down the tombs of the dead, burned the body of St. Martin at Tours, and plainly acknowledged that they wished to overthrow the fabric of the State and destroy the freedom of the universal religion. They called in foreign aid to effect what their own arms were unable to do: and the succors of men and money received from Queen Elizabeth and the Protestant States of Germany, both before and after the battle of Jernac, where Conde fell, shows with how much reason France had to regard them-not merely as rebels solving a French quarrel by French means-but as traitors trafficking to outside enemies, in the safety and independence of the nation, Even after they had secured freedom of religion and civil privileges, and enjoyed them 87 years, they sought to establish a distinct sovereignty in French Territory, and invited by the persistent hostility the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which followed To talk of the of the Hugunenots as "a peaceful community" is simply absurd. Whatever excuses they had for rebelling before 1598, they had none afterwards; and the attempt to turn Rochelle into the centre of a re-public with a Calvinistic Church "establishment," shows that they were rebels from conviction, as they were bigots in practice. The only comment which we need append to our correspondents reference to their "rights of conscience" is this: While they were fighting for them they denied the "rights of conscience" to all who did not believe with Genevawhen they had won them, they abused the conselic servants and artisans. To the former class is quent privileges, and sought to give a precedent to promised an abundance of rich and highly salaried the secessionists of the South and the Apostles of places, with the adjuncts of honor, title, and cos- Utah. There is a difference between the Huguenots tume, most alluring to Oriental minds; to the latter and the Mormons, but it is not the one which our is held out the assurance of absolutely exclusive correspondent seeks to draw. The former endeavordealing. None but native artificers will be employed ed to force their peculiar notions on the whole by the King, Rujahs, or the rich, so that every cun- French nation—the latter design to confine theirs to ning workman will get plenty of work and plenty their own Territory. The principles which justify the convict has died from punishment is in itself, enough of pay. These are the temptations unfolded before Federal authority in proceeding to bring Utah under to arouse the attention of all offizens interested in foreigners, employed in his States, must themselves be naturalised.

The search the temptations untoided before Rederal authority in proceeding to bring to arouse the attention of the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the same Louis XIV, acted on bring prison discipline, and to call out the comments of the benefit of the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the same Louis XIV, acted on bring prison discipline, and to call out the comments of the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the same Louis XIV, acted on bring prison discipline, and to call out the comments of the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the same Louis XIV, acted on bring prison discipline, and to call out the comments of the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the same Louis XIV, acted on bring prison discipline, and to call out the comments of the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the same Louis XIV, acted on bring prison discipline, and to call out the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the same Louis XIV, acted on bring prison discipline, and to call out the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the same Louis XIV, acted on bring prison discipline, and to call out the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the same Louis XIV, acted on bring prison discipline, and to call out the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the same Louis XIV, acted on bring prison discipline, and to call out the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the same Louis XIV, acted on bring prison discipline, and the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the cycs of Indians to enlist the cycs of Indians to enlist them against our rule, its control, are the

prove of our present policy in reference to the Latter Day Saints, without approving of Louis' action is regard to the Huguenots Prepared Of Advanced ed eaglion des

M. DE MONTALEMBERT'S OPINIONS ON ENGLAND. From the London Times Unlike M. Le Maistre, who loved the institutions but hated the nation M. de Montalembert professes himself as much attached to the latter as to the former, and, as for knowledge, he is as well acquainted with our institutions as most Englishmen, with this additional advantage,—that he is better able to compare them with those of other countries, and can regard them from without as well as from within. Every feeling, every wish of such a writer, is favourable to a country which he not only regards with great, perhaps even with too partial admiration, but also looks upon as the only hope for the advancement of real liberty and progressive civilization. And yet our critic views our present situation with great disquietude. It is not that we are hopelessly committed to the Protestant heresy, for he admits that our liberality and toleration are exceedingly favourable to the mission of Catholic teachers. Nor does he apprehend danger to us from internal discord. He considers that power in this country is substantially in the hands of the middle classes, that there is no real conflict between aristocracy and democracy, and that the nobility are only too ready to serve a power the resolutions of which, when once arrived at, they never dream of disputing. So far from regretting the decline of party spirit, he views in its extinction the best proof of substantial progress, and sees no reason why matters should not go on in a course of steady improvement without this turbulent and exciting agency. The danger which he apprehends for us is not internal, and is not Asiatic! it is to be found, he believes, in the present condition of Europe. In 1815 England possessed the sympathy and good wishes of every nation on the Continent except France. Now it is no longer so. We have become more liberal and the Powers of Enrope more retrograde, so that the gulf between us is wide, and widens every day. Our army has, he says, most unjustly but incontestably lost its prestige, and besides all these causes there is a "moral repulsion" between us and the great Powers of Rurope. There is, besides, envy at our prosperity and liberty. He thinks we trust too much to our past glory, to our bravery, our liberty, and our naval superiority. Mere physical strength and courage, he believes, are gradually losing their advantage by the progress of science as applied to war. Our naval superiority may be rivalled, as it has often been rivalled before, and the result of that rivalry may not always be as prosperous to us as in the days of La Hogue and Trafalgar. Ancient glory is a source of miscalculation rather than strength, and liberty, like beauty or riches, is a good which requires to be defended, and cannot always defend itself. On the whole, M. de Montalembert thinks that we overestimate our resources, and that we may easily be drawn by our pride and confidence in ourselves into some war from which we may come forth conquered, or at least greatly humbled.

THE "GORILLA."-A most remarkable addition,

says a London paper, is about to be made to the objects of interest at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham,

consisting of a perfect and complete preserved speci-

men of a Gorilla. We may as well reply at once to the question, of "What is a Gorilla?" by stating that it is an animal that resembles more nearly than any known creature the members of the human family; and there is this extraordinary fact relative to it, that it has been accurately described upon several occasions before it was seen, or was ever known to exist with perfect certainty. Some ten years since, a traveller in the interior of Western Africa saw a native tribe engaged in worshipping what appeared to be a human skull set upon a pole. The curiosity of the traveller was excited, and with considerable trouble he obtained possession of the idol, and forwarded it to Professor Owen for his opinions respecting the nature of the animal of which it had once formed part. Professor Owen decided that the creature did not belong to any of the species of the chimpanzee, or indeed to any of the monkey tribe; that it was altogether unrepresented by any specimen of natural history known to the scientific world; and the learned Professor embodied his views on the subject in a very interesting paper, which he read before the Zoological Society. length, after extraordinary exertions, an animal was captured, and packed in a cask of spirits of wine, duly arrived in this country, a few week since, spect with the description of it by Professor Owen .-The Gorilla is a native of Western Africa, and is known to exist, it is said, in very large numbers, m the Gaboon districts, where they are among the most formidable of the wild animals of the forest. The present specimen, which has been most carefully skinned and preserved by Mr. Bartlett, the taxidermist to the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Professor Owen, is rather more than five feet in height; It is a male, known to be young by the state of its teeth, and the condition of the sutures of the skull. The fore legs or arms are of great length and of prodigious strength, greatly surpassing that of any human arm; the hind legs are comparatively short, and are well adapted for tree climbing. In features, the animal is very much like a negro, and the orbits over the eyes are considerably projected. The teeth are formed almost precisely as in man, and unlike the monkey, chimpanzee, or ourang-outeng, they are of great strength, and in the skull which was first sent over to this country, the canines were nearly as large and as strong as those of a lion .-The hair on the upper part of the head of the Gorilla. is a reddish brown; upon the cheeks, the smooth hair is of a greyish hue; the back is covered with dun or mouse-colored hair; the hair upon the arm, from the hand to the elbow, is black, and it grows upwards from the hand towards the elbow. The chest is nearly bare. There were thirteen wounds in the body of the animal, and two bullets were extracted from it, one from a wound which had been healed over. The Gorilla had to all appearance died of starvation; his body was in a most emaciated condition and his tongue was covered with a thin white coating, as though caused by excessive fever. It is thought that the wound inflicted upon him prevented his being able to procure the necessary supplies of food. These animals are gregarious; and it is stated by the natives that they frequently appear in considerable force, sack the villages, carry away young children, and devour them; and, further, they have a very ngly custom of attacking men, and wrenching off the head of those whom they attack. If one of these creatures is fired at, or attacked, the whole tribe come down to the rescue, and escape from the combined assault is impossible. How far these statements may be correct, there is at present no means of knowing; but it is very certain, from the for-mation of the teeth, and the great strength of the animal, that the Gorilla is not a vegetarian in his habits, and that he would have no scruple in devouring any flesh that might chance to come in his way. Mr Bartlett has represented the animal as seated upon the trunk of a tree. It will remain a few days at the palace, by permission of the trustees of the British Museum, whose property it is, and where it is :::) destined ultimately to be placed. Professor, Owen will deliver to the Zoological Society a lecture upon this most interesting specimen.

DEATH FROM PUNISHMENT AT AUBURN PRISOR. The telegraph brought as news, yesterday, that a colored man named Samuel Moore, had died immediately after being taken out of the Shower Bath on the day before. The verdict of the Coroner's inquest is now before us, together with the evidence, as published in the Aubilia American: The bare fact that a

. การการปก

-DECEMBER 17, 1858.

The all our prisons may be their lives should be as should be an those of the innocent. No punishment should be employed which is liable to cause death inder any circumstances. The testimony in the case show that on the afternoon of Thursday, Moore, who worked in the jail shop, became insolent and noisy, worked in the jail shop, became insolent and noisy, spolling his work and refusing to do as he was shown. The foreman of the shop reported him to the keeper. Mr. Baker ordered Moore to go with him to the wing for punishment.) Moore refused, and then Baker Mr. Baker ordered above to go with him to the wing (for punishment.). Moore refused, and then Baker told him to go or stay as he liked—a speech which should certainly never have been made to a prisoner should certainly in a loose, unsteady discipline. Further insolence on the part of Moore followed, as a ther insolence on the part of Moore followed, as a matter of course. He procured a knife, left his work, and excited fears that he would stab the foremaa.—All this was passed for the time. Moore quieted down and spent the night in his cell as usual. At 10 does not the stable on Thursday morning Mr. Gullet the matter of the stable on Thursday morning Mr. Gullet the matter of the stable of the down and sphursday morning Mr. Gulick, the princioclock on Indisant motating air. Guilek, the principal keeper, and Baker went to his cell and induced him to give up the knife. He was then let out of the him to give up the kinks. He was then let out of the sell, after which he got away from the keepers and ran out into the yard, where he was finally arrested and taken to the shower-bath for punishment. The showering does not seem to have been unusually seshowering though he screamed, and swore, and begged vere, though he screamed, and swore, and begged during the process. When taken out he staggered, and the keepers becoming alarmed at his appearance and the keepers occoming marmed at his appearance he was wrapped up in blankets and taken to the hos-pital, where he died within five minutes. The ver-diet of the Coroner's jury exonorates all parties from blame. Undoubtedly that verdict is justifiable if the use of the shower itself can be justified. It is employed in all prisons, but we are not aware that any ployed in an prisone, out we are not aware that any death has herctofore resulted. But it is a terribly severe punishment, one which requires all the nerve of the most hardened convict to endure, even for a few moments, and there are very few instances in which it does not reduce its subject to submission.— This single death should be enough to lead either to greater care in its use or to some substitute less dan-

DEATH-BED ADVICE OF THE HON, SIMON SMIRK.

[Policy of the Man who had no Enemies.]

Simon Smirk was on his death-bed. His son Samucl was standing by his side, and while holding his father's hand, his father spoke to him as follows: Sammy, I am dying—at the age of fifty-five; I wish you to pay particular attention to my dying

Father, I will. 'And I wish you to follow my advice after I am

'I will, Father.'

gerous. - Buffalo Advertiser.

Sammy, the neighbors and all my friends tell me I havn't an enemy in the world, and I believe I havn't. I want you to understand why I havn't. It is all owing to policy, Sam; policy and nothing shorter. When I was of your age, my boy, I was as poor as an old broken down village horse, turned out to die. Age has at last broken me down, but I ain't poor, thank policy! Follow my example and you will become a far richer man than your father, Sammy, and die without an enemy, as I die.'

Samuel Smirk wept as in duty bound. But grief and his handkerchief checked his utterance, and so he said nothing.

'It has always been my policy, resumed the dying Smirk, to avoid offence to any one. No matter what people said or did to me-or any one else-right or wrong-I have always endeavored to forbear and submit; to be calm and cautious on all occasions, and to avoid the exhibition of any sign of resentment. By long experience in this course, I have found that persevering to agree with everybody, seemingly, and to flatter everbody skillfully, is a sure guide to universal popularity.'

But have you never had any difficulty with any

'Not since I was twenty-one,' said the dying man, gasping for breath. 'Reach me a little water and wet my lips. They are too parched for me to speak plain. There—there,' he added as his son obeyed him; that will do, and you shall be initiated into my invariable, invariable policy. Be deferential, Sam, deferential, and control your temper, and flatter whenever you gets chance: have a bow and a smile and a shake of the hand for everybody-mark! for everybody, and then you will get along.'

'But I must I be friendly to villians, must I? 'Friendly! Humph! Be friendly to nobody, only seem so. Villians! they compose two-thirds of the community, and are the most influential. As for the third, though it is well enough to keep their good opinion, they are only subordinate agents in the building up of a man. But don't get affronted with em. Oh, no, Sam, never do that. Never kick a dog onless you are sure that he hasn't any owner, then

kick away, if you like? 'That's right,' said the elder Smirk, 'I like that. Smile again, Sam, smile again. By smiling I have gained many a friend. But be careful that you don't amile at the wrong time. A smile is a powerful weapon, but it must be used with judgment. Do you know Sam, why I was always such a favorite with

'No, said Samuel, looking curiously at his father's ugly face. What can have been the reason?'
'I'll tell you. I confess, Sam, I am not handsome,

nor never was, so that wasn't the reason. Sam nodded bis decisive belief.

'I was always careful, in the first place, to feel my way with the women; took care to understand their characters, their sentiments, their particular vanities and hobbies; keeping my own ideas in the back ground, till I could coincide with theirs. I always took care never to speak disrespectfully of the sex. l never, in the presence of a woman, called a woman " woman,' or a 'female.' I had but one nameladies-for all the feminine gender.'

llow did you do when they differed and asked your opinion.'

'I would agree with one, and at the same time wink at the other slyly, as much as to say, It's all humbug, what I'm saying.' If a woman was ugly I'd praise her intellect. If she didn't know anything, I'd praise her virtue. In this way I seldom missed my mark; for it is ver selodur that you find a wo-man who is ugly, immoral and a fool into the bargaia. In fact it is hard to find anybody who hasn't some one good point, or who isn't susceptible to flattery in some way or other; and a man must be an ass, who, if determined to make his flattery acceptable, can't seize hold of some merit, in mind, heart, form or face of the person he wishes to please, and feigning to admire it, makes that person friendly.' Must I be liberal or stingy?'

Ob, be liberal—be liberal by all means, said the dying man with a ghastly smile, that is—in sentiment. Whenever a generous deed is done, exalt it to the to the skies.—Always praise generous people. Clap your hands, for philanthropy and then put them in your pockets and keep them there.

Suppose a beggar should ask alms of me, or I am called upon to subscribe to some charitable object? 'If any person begs, say certainly my poor woman, or my man, or my poor child, and then quickly feel in your pockets. You will find no money, of course, but you must say with a sigh and a tear in your eye, if you can scare up one, I am really ashamed to say it, but unfortunately I haven't got a cent about me. If you don't get a God bless you for that, I'm mistaken, never found it to fail.'

But a subscription? out a subscription?

Read the paper, praise the object, but say that you have just subscribed more than you can afford for another object of a similar nature. If the applicant believes the subscribble sant subscribble sant subscribble sant subscribble sant subscribble sant subscribble sant subscribble subscribble sant subscribble cant believes by this that you are in the charitable line he will let you off whereas if you refused out and out, without an explanation, he might abuse you behind you back. Thave made myself a great repu-tation for benevolence, merely for refusing to sub-scribe in this way! This is a queer world, Sam!

Here the elder Smirk was seized with a fit of coughing, which nearly took him off. 'I fear, father, that talking so much will be fatal

No, no, resumed his father, 'I'm determined not

"A most admirable remedy."—Boston Journal.
"Sure remedy for throat affections."—Transcript.
"Efficacious and pleasant."—Traveller.

NOTRE DAME STREET. 271

'Without what?' exclaimed his son in amazement. THE COLD, COLD WINTER, IS COMING.

'Without religion. Hire a pew by all mens. Talk religion occasionally-you can soon get the hang of it. Profess-and practice when you're obliged to. MONEY SAVED! But at eny rate *Profess*; it helps a fellow along in business. I get some of my most profitable custum-

that.' 'But if you belong to a church you will have to defend its doctrines; and religious controversies

ers and best friends by professing religion. Pew

rent is no objection at all when you come to think of

create enmity, don't they.

'Sometimes. But when I found myself getting into trouble about my religion I was always careful to yield a point or two, smile in a christian-like kind of way, and then back out of the scrape. That's the

way to do it, Sammy, that's the way to do it.' 'It is the best I suppose, to be some kind of a poli-

tician?' inquired his son. 'By all means, but take care and always be on the strongest side. You can, although rabid as a mad dog in your own views, when nobody but your own side is present, affect to be very liberal in your sentiments, when you talk with them of an opposite political creed. Mankind love a liberal man; and if you flatter your foes you disarm them.'

'There's a goon deal in that,' said Sam, musingly reflecting on the many existing instances of truth. 'That there is,' responded the sick man, his lips as pale as ashes. 'Double dealing, done well, will fix the flints of anybody. When I lived at Seabury—a hoggish set there, Sam I was a great gun. I was a general favorite, owing to my management-and I had money. They were going to build a Town House. There were two parties, each having a different site. They sent committees to ask my opinion. As the parties were about equal in number and in influence, I hesitated at first which one of them I should favor?

'How did you overcome the difficulty?' 'I told the committees that if they would call a meeting of both parties, I would give them my opi-nien. The meeting was called and I went. Smirk! Smirk! Smirk! they all cried. I arose, and, after complimenting the rowdies generally, the town, its and Paris. character, and so forth, disclaimed my right, either to the distinguished honor conferred upon me, or to deliver my opinion on the subject. I was a native of Seabury I said, and no meddler. I would not ex press my preference, any opinion. I had confidence that the intelligence of the Scaburrians would enable them to choose for themselves, and with great modesty I bowed and withdrew, in the midst of cheers from both parties.'

'That was well done, father, said Sam admiringly, and was that the reason you were elected to the Legislature?'

' Yes,' said the senior Smirk, faintly. 'I made a hit. My noble mindeduess became proverbial. I was compared to Cincinnatus and General Washington, put up for Representative and elected by both parties. Do as I did Sam, do as I did, and you'll prosper. Oh! 'God bless you, my dear father. matter?'

'I'm going, Sam! I shall be off in a minute!— Call in the minister and the other bores, quick! but zemember policy, Sam, policy, polic-

And with the unfinished word, which had been his guiding star through life, upon his lips, the Hon. Simon Smirk expired.

Intelligence of his death was telegraphed all over the Union, and a great many editorial obituaries were written over him ending with,
None knew thee but to love thee,

Nor named thee but to praise.

From the Clergy.

Rev. J. G. Stearns writes: I consider it the best remedy I ever knew for Dyspepsia.

The late Rev. Dr. Granger repeatedly expressed his belief that he owed his life to the timely use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. During his recent visit to the Missions in Burmah, he had a severe attack of the FOR THE ASTHMA," on my wife. She had suffered for CHOLERA, and was immediately relieved by its use. Webster, Editor of the Kev. writes: "I have used your Pain Killer for many years, in my family, with much satisfaction."

Rev. J. Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission, India, writes: "My wife is using your celebrated Pain Killer for a rhenmatic affection from which she has suffered for years, and with better effect than any other of the various remedies she has tried; I am using it for dyspepsia and kipney complaints, with good success." Sold by medicine dealers.

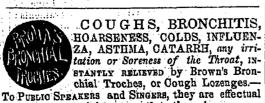
Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & amplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. From the Principal of the Fredonia (New York) Sc-

minary.
FREDONIA, July 17. DR. SETH W. FOWLE. Dear Sir: From my youth have been subject to lung complaints. In February last I took cold, a cough set in, I expectorated freely, but the mucous raised from the lungs indicated a discase deeply seated. Two or three physicians kindly sent me their medicines, which have been very efficient in curing coughs, but they failed to reach my case. In the latter part of April I left home, intending to travel a while, and, if possible, escape by that means from present danger. When I reached Buffalo my cough was considerably aggravated. A friend there advised me try the Balsam of Wild Cherry, but I told him I had swallowed medicine enough. The next day my friend urged me again to try "Doctor Wistar," and at 3 P. M., I was villing to try any thing, for I coughed constantly. I procured a bottle, drank of it, continued taking it from that bottle one week, and when the Balsam was gone my cough and pains were gone, and I have not coughed since.

Respectfully yours, F. A. REDDINGTON. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrap

For sale, in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans Sarage, & Co. 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.



in clearing and giving strength to the voice. "If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."-

CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. Indispensable to public speakers."—Zion's Herald. " An excellent article."—NATIONAL ERA, WASHING-

"Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with."—Curistian Herald, Cincin-

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

5 5 5 5 5

A GRAND DISPLAY!

PREPARE TO MEET'IT!

GOLD MINES ECLIPSED!

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS SHOULD bear in mind that GAREAU'S Wholesale

and Retail CLOTHING, of every size, is now ge, a-rally acknowledged the CHEAPEST and MOST COMFORTABLE offered for Sale in Montreal.

**F GAREAU does not require the disgusting selfpuffing contained in the long and trashy slop-shop advertisements, to persuade intending Buyers to visit the PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE; for hundreds of customers on every side bear witness that the great principle of that celebrated establishment is to afford the utmost satisfaction to all persons, without exception.

Now is the time to obtain the GREATEST BARGAINS ever known in Canada; and the Immense Stock of CHEAP CLOTHING now on hand, from which purchasers can choose, exceeds in value the sum of

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Parties have the privilege of returning articles within twelve hours after Sale, if not suitable, at the PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1858.

AN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES. WILL be OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER, at No. 16, CRAIG STREET, Montreal; in which a Complete Course of Education in the ENGLISH and FRENCH Languages will be given by Mr. and Mrs. II. CLARKE, and M'lle. LACOMBRE, from London

MUSIC, DRAWING, ITALIAN, and other accomplishments, by competent Masters.

A few Pupils can be received as Boarders, on reasonable terms.

References are permitted to the Rev. Canon V.

Pilon and the Rev. P. LeBlanc, at the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and the Rev. P. LeBlanc, at the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and to L.V. Property of the Bishop's Pa
lose and the Bishop's Pa-L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal.

MR. VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,

ADVOCATE. No. 59 Little St. James Street.

JONAS WHITCOME'S

ASTHMA, CATARRH, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, &c.

PREPARED from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely Ashmatic character, has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. Within the past two years this remedy has been used in thousands of cases, with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, an infant may take it with perfect safety.

[Letter from a Methodist Clergyman.] WARDSBORO', Vt., May 12, 1857.

Mr. BURNETT-I take great pleasure in briefly stating the wonderful effects of "WHITCOMB'S REMEDY years more than my pen can describe with the Spasmodic form of that terrible disease. I consulted nu- | BELLS merous physicians of the highest celebrity to very BELLS. little or no purpose. As often as ten or twelve times in a year, she was brought to the very gates of death -requiring two or three watchers sometimes, for several days and nights in succession. At times, for hours, it would seem as if every breath must be the We were obliged to open doors and windows in mid-winter, and resort to every expedient that affection could devise to keep her alive. At one time she was so far gone, that her physician could not count the pulse. At length I heard of your "Remedy"—it acted like a charm; it enabled her to sleep quietly in a few minutes, and nearly broke up the disease. I keep it constantly on hand-and though it has not cured her, it has done wonders in the way of relief. I have never known it fail in more than one or two instances of affording immediate relief .-I am a Methodist clergyman, stationed here. I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting her case, and you are at liberty to make any use of the forcgoing facts that will benefit the afflicted .-- Yours KIMBALL HADLEY.

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy is Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., 27 Central Street, Boston, and Sold by all Druggists. One Dollar per

13 For Sale in Montreal, at Wholesale, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at Medical Hall, Great St. James Street.

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 educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages.

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfvearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

CONVENT OF ST. MARGARET, (Under the Direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross,)

ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY, C.W.

THIS INSTITUTION, situated in a healthy and agreeable locality, is now OPEN for the admission of BOARDERS and DAY-SCHOLARS. and ornamental branch suitable for young Ladies.

EVENING CLASSES.

THE PROFESSORS of the MONTREAL ACADE-MY have OPENED their EVENING CLASSES in their Rooms, BONAVENTURE HALL. Those desirous of availing themselves of their Course of Instruction, can enter on moderate Terms. M. C. Heally will attend the Commercial and Ma-

thematical departments. Pierce FitzGerald will attend the Classical depart-

Hours of attendance from SEVEN to NINE P.M. Terms payable in advance.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS By the Subscribers,

SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS MEDALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC-TURES, &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, PRINTS, &c. 15,00 Blank Books, ruled for Ladgers, Journals,

Day, Cash, and Letter Books.

500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper.

50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils. 100 Do Slate Pencils.

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

Sept. 16.

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 cents. one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

We have also, on hand, a good assortment of cures Pocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen Holders, &c., &c.

D. &. J. SADLIER & Co.,

Rrancis Xavi Co. Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Sts., Montreal.

SADLIER & CO.'S SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW BOOKS.

ROME, ITS RULER AND ITS INSTITUTIONS .-By John Francis Magnire, M.P. Royal 12mo., 480 pages, \$1 25.

16th, 17th, 18th Vols. Popular Library. LIFE AND LABORS OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL; A New, Complete, and Careful Biography. By H. Bedford, Esq.
ALICE SHERWIN; A Historical Tale of The Days

lace; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, F. Doucet, and THE RACCOLTA; A Collection of Indulgenced Prayers. By Ambrose St. John, of the Oratory.

PATRICK DOYLE.

AGENT BROWNSON'S REVIEW!

"THE METROPOLITAN!

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

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. B .- Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

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

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

CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLIONS. UPWARDS of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES on Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Tales, and Novels, by Standard Authors, to which Constant Additions are making at J. FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER and REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 105 M'GILL STREET. Four Doors from Corner of Great St. James Street.

from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 8, P.M.

N.B.—Subscribers, whose terms of subscription have expired, are requested to return the books in their possession to the Library, without further notice Montreal, September 16, 1858.

Hours of Attendance.-From 9 to 11, A.M.; and

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP- and a sensation was felt as of a heavy weight resting TISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the abovementioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workman- ed up that he might breathe more easily! and at 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 The Course of Education embraces every useful just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Hanufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL,....\$500,000.

FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE

Office-No. 11, Lemoine Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies.

The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Mer chandize contained therein.

to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent.



EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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.

simples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils.

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-

ars and blotches among the bair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

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

most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sale

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, ten spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,

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

immediate relief; you will apply it on a linearing when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Cintment freely, and you will see the

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

than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States nd British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER.

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

Sistens of St. Joseph,

Hamilton, C. W.

TESTIMONY OF A PRIEST.

Rev. T. CRAGNON, Assistant Vicar of the Parish of St. Cyprien, Naperville, C. E., states as follows :-He had for many years been the victim of that most distressing of maladies, DYSPEPSY. The digestive organs seemed to have lost all power of performing their proper duties and his whole sys-

tem was thrown into such disorder as to make life a burden and almost disable him from performing the services of his holy offices. After each meal a distressed turn was sure to follow; the food seemed to be impeded in its progress

upon the breast. His nights were passed in agony, oftentimes not being able to lie upon his bed, but having to be bolstertimes having to get up and walk his room for hours before he could find rest.

We will close with his own words:-"I was induced to try KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY. and after the use of two bottles was entirely cured and give you this certificate with a good grace."

Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor

Montreal, October 8, 1858.

38 cents. one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the and running ulcers.

mor in the eyes.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives

improvement in a few days.

For Sall Rheum, rub it well in as often se 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.

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

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

readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

scrofula and other humors.

Brockville-P. Furlong. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Cobourg-M. M'Kenny. Cavanville-J. Knowlson. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daly.

Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dewittville—J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood.

Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-Rev. R. Keleher. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-M. M'Namara. London-Rev. E. Bayard.

Lochiel—O. Quigley. Loborough—T. Daley. Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle—W. Harty. Merrickville—M. Kelly. Millbrooke—P. Maguire. Niagara-Rev. Mr. Wardy Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx.

Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-T. M'Cabe. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelliown-J. Campion.

Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn.

St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael-A. M'Donald. St. Remi-H. M'Gill. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax.

Thorold-John Heenan. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto--P. Doyle. Templeton-J. Hagan West Osgoode-M. M'Mvoy. Windsor-C. A. M'Intyre. York Grand River-A. Lamond.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

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

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



BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cuetomers, 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.

13- 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.

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 agreea-ble 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 principles 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 Insti-

TERMS PER ANNUM. Board and Turtion, including the French per quarter, in advance,.....

Day Scholars,.....

Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the 6 00 2 50 Institute,)
Washing, (for Boarders, when done in the 5 00 0 50 Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at 0 75 5 00 8 00 3 00 10 00

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.

There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils remaining during the Vacation.

Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular 5s. each changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, &c., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon Box, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Parents residing at a distance will deposit sufficient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils will be received at any time of the year. For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His

perior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

GREAT ATTRACTION !!! GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, M'GILL STREET. 87



DONNELLY & O'BRIEN,

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have now on hand, and are prepared to offer for Sale, their . Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing and Outfitting,

Being the Largest, Cheapest, and Best ever offered for Sale in this City.

Their immense Stock of Heavy Winter Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Water-proof Coats, Scotch Plaids, White, Regatta, and Scotch Wool Shirts, and Drawers, Collars, Umbrel-las, Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., having been

Carefully Selected in the English Markets, And their Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, consisting of Talmas, Sack and Surtout Over-Coats, Dress, Frock, Morning, Sack, Shooting and Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Caps, &c.—Also, a Large Assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING, of every style and quality suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons, having been carefully manufactured under their own inspection, buyers, before making their purchases elsewhere, will find it much to their advantage to give them a call.

The order Department being under the management of experienced Cutters, Customers can rely on having their orders promptly and carefully executed. The Liberal Patronage which they have received since their commencement in Business, encourages them in the belief that their Goods have given unqualified satisfaction. Montreal, Oct. 9, 1858.

> SENECAL & RYAN, ADVOCATES,

No. 23, St. Vincent Street, Montreal. D. H. SENECAL,

> B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE,

No. 7, Little St. James Street,

M. DOHERTY. ADVUCATE,

No. 59. Little St. James Street. Montreal

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY,

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

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

ments with punctuality.

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

EFN.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.
Montreal, June 21, 1853.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED ΔT

SADLIERS' CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE.

CHRISTIANITY in CHINA, TARTARY, and THI-BET. By M. L'Abbe Hue; 2 Vols., 12mo., Cloth, \$2; Half Mor., \$2,50.
THE COMPLETE WORKS and LIFE of GERALD

Volumes New Ready, containing the following Tales: -Vol. 1. The Collegians. A Tale of Garryowen.

" 2. Card Drawing. A Tale of Clare.

The Half Sir. " Manater.
Suil Dhuy. " Tinnerers Suil Dhuv. "Tipperary.
" 3. The Rivals. A Tale of Wicklow; and Tracy's Ambition. " 4. Holland Tide, The Aylmers of Bally-Aylmer, The Hand and Word, and Barber of Ban-

5. Tales of the Jury Room. Containing-Sigismund the Story-Teller at Fault, the Knight without Reproach, &c. &c. " 6. The Duke of Monmouth. A Tale of the English Insurrection. 7. The Poetical Works and Tragedy of Gyszipus.

8. Invasion. A Tale of the Conquest. " 9. Life of Gerald Griffin. By his Brother. " 10. Tales of Five Senses, and Nights at Sea. Each Volume contains between four and five hundred pages, handsomely bound in Cloth, price only

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Griffins Works.-They are interspersed with & Co. All others are spurious. scores of the deepest pathos, and the most genuine and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing humor-at one moment we are convulsed with langhter, at the next affected to tears. We heartily recommend Gerald Griffins Works to the attention of the American public, and predict for them an im-

the Collegious when it was first published, with a pleasure we have never forgotten and which we have found increased at every repeated perusal. Ireland has produced many geniuses, but rarely one, upon the whole superior to Gerald Griffin."—Brownson's

"We have now before us four volumes, the commencement of a complete edition of Gerald Griffin's works, embracing the 'Collegians' and the first series of his 'Munster Tales.' The nationality of these tales, and the genius of the author in depicting the mingled levity and pathos of Irish character, have rendered them exceedingly popular. The style in which the series is produced is highly creditable to the enterprise of the American publishers, and we are free to say that the volumes are worthy of being placed in our libraries, public or private, alongside of Irving, Cooper, or Scott."—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

You'h. Translated from the French of Abbe La Grange, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Faber A Life of the Rt. Rev. Edward Maginn, Co-Adjutor Bishop of Derry; with Selections from his Correspondence. By

T. D. M'Gee,
The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary. By
the Count de Montalembert. Translated
from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. New
and Revised, Edition,
Souvenirs of Travel in Europe. By Ma-

The Prophecies of St. Columbkille, Bearcan, Malachy, Alton, &c., &c.; with Literal Translations and Notes. By Ni-

My Trip to France. By Rev. J. P. Denelan Alice Riordan; or the Blind Man's Daugh-Cardinal Wiseman. (New Edition.) 12 mo., cloth.....

The Subscribers have on hand some beautiful DEN, &c., &c., which will be sold at reduced prices.

Montreal, Sept. 16.

DR. MORSE'S

INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD-that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a me-dicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pill's manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the Drawn chiefly from the Works of St. Alphonsus Lioots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant that opens and uncloss the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way .-The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every 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 all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure

and clear. The reason why people are 50 distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the S2; Half Mor., \$2,50.

E COMPLETE WORKS and LIFE of GERALD GRIFFIN. To be completed in 10 Vols.—Four Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White

A. J. WHITE, & GO., Sole Proprietors, 50 Leonard Street, New York. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all deal-

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

3 9

Mile SJUST RECEIVED AT 1 the trail SADLIERS CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE: Rome, its Ruler, and its Institutions. By John Francis Maguire, M.P. Royal 12mo. 480 pages,.....\$1,25 16th, 17th, 18th Vols. Popular Library.

Life and Labors of St. Vincent De Paul; a new, complete, and careful Biography. By

H. Bedford; Esq.
Alice Sherwin; A Historical Tale of the Days
of Sir Thomas Moore. 12mo. TALES AND ROMANCES

Of Hendrik Conscience, the Celebrated Belgian Novelist. Just Published in 6 Vols. demi 8vo., embellished with neat Frontispiece, and Vignette Title Pages

-cloth, 75c. each:

I. The Curse of the Village; the Happiness of being Rich; and Blind Rosa. II. The Lion of Flanders; or, the Battle of the Golden Spurs.

III. Count Hugo of Craenhove; Wooden Clara; and the Village Inn Keeper.

IV. Veva; or, the War of the Peasants; and the Conscript. The Miser; Ricketicketack; and the Poor

Gentleman. The Demon of Gold. The Convert; or, Leaves from my experience. Mary. By Father Faber,
The Creator and Creature. By do.,...
Growth in Holiness. By do.,...
The Blessed Sacrament. By do.,... All for Jesus. By do.,
The Flower Basket; A Tale. By Canon in the United States. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, History of the Life and Pontificate of Pius VI.

Do. " " 1 vol. ...
Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry. By William Carleton. 1 vol., royal 18mo., 645 pages, 75 cents, comprising the following Tales:—The Poor Scholar; A Peasant Girl's Love; Talbot and Gaynor, the Irish Pipers; Frank Finegan, the Foster Brother; Tubber Derg; or, the Red Well; Barney Brady's Goose; Tom Gressley, the Irish Senachie; A Legend of the Brown Goat; The White Horse of the Peppers; and Mic-key M'Rory, the Irish Fiddler.

Valentine M'Clutchy, the Irish Agent. By William Carleton. 12mo., 408 pages, half bound, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

Corner Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Streets. Montreal, July 8, 1858.

Just Received from Paris:

Missale Romanum, small folio, embossed marble edge,..... \$6,00 gilt edges, 9,00 44 fine morocco, 12,00 Do. Brevarium Romanum, 4 vols., 18mo., gilt, .. 6,00 u 11 " printed in

Rituale Romanum, roan, plain,.... extra morocco..... Ritus et Preces ad Missam Celebrandum R. pl.

THE MISSION BOOK;

A Manual of Instructions and Prayers Adapted to Pre- Douay Testament, 12mo., serve the Fruits of the Mission.

guori. Published under the direction of the FATHERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MOST HOLY REDEEMER.

IT will be seen, by the following Contents, that the MISSION BOOK contains all the necessary Devotions and Instructions for Catholics. It is a most useful

CONTENTS: Days of Abstinence-Of Absolution-Acts of Faith

Hope, and Charity-Acts of Spiritual Communion-

Acts of Regret for one unworthy to Receive-Acts Proper to suggest to the Sick and Dying-Acts of Firm Purpose of Amendment-Acts on Devotion to the Angels-Angel Psalter-Prayer to one's Angel Guardian; The Angelus; Aspirations for the Sick; Of the Sacrament of Baptism; Method of Saying Beads; Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament; On Devotion to the Blessed Virgin; The Little Catechism; Duties of Children; Warning to Children; Daily Prayers for Children; Commandments of God; Commandments of the Church; Communion explained in the Catechism; Of the Holy Communion; On preparation for Communion; Prayers before and after Commu-nion; Prayer of St. Ignatius after Communica; Of Spiritual Communisn; Of Confession; What is necessary to Confess; Manner of making Confession; How often we ought to make Confession; Devotions preparatory to Confession; Prayer after Confession General Confession; Confirmation explained; Con fileor: Contrition explained; Act of Contri-tion; How to pass the day in a holy man-ner; Mass for the Dead; Meditation on Death; Death of the Sinner; Delay by Conversion Disciple of Jesus-Instructions for the Dying-Various temptations of the Dying—Last Sighs of the Dying—Dying recommendation of a Parting Soul—Of the duties of particular States of Life-Examination on those Duties-Spiritual Reading - Meditation on the End of Man-Importance of Securing our End-Meditation on the Eternity of Punishment-Explanation of the Holy Eucharist-On Devotion to the Blessed Eucharist — Evening Devotions—Daily Examination of Conscience—Instruction on the Examination of Conscience - Examination of Conscience for General Confession; Faith of the Catholic: Faith alone not Sufficient; Familiar Lessons of Piety fer Spiritual Reading; Days of Fasting; Duties of a Father of a Family; Festivals of Obligation; Gloria in Excelsis; Perfection of God; Love of God: Of Good Works; Grace and Sacraments; Hail Mary; Meditation on Hell; Sacraments of Holy Orders; Of the Holy Trinity; A Complete Collection of Hymns; Incarnation and Death of Christ On Indulgence; Indulgence for the Acts of Faith, Hope, and Charity; Indulgence for the Way of the Cross; Indulgence for saying the Rosary, and Attached to the Scapular; Devotion to St. Joseph; Devout Prayers in honor of St. Joseph; Of the Gene ral and Particular Judgment; Meditation on the Last Judgment; Judgment of God; Viaticum, or Last Communion, with Prayers before and after; Litany of Blessed Virgin Mary; Litany of the Saints; Litany for a Good Death; Lord's Prayer; Sacrament of Matrimony; Instructions on Matrimony; Impediments of Marriage; Banns of Marriage; Cereers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet nificat; Mass explained; Instruction for Devotion at Mass: Prayers for Mass; Mass for the Dead; mense popularity."—Sunday Desputch.

in the land. Parties desiring the agency will ad- at Mass; Prayers for Mass; Mass for the Dead;
"We welcome this new and complete edition of dress as above for terms.

Prayers before and after Meals; Instruction for Mense. Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Su- the works of Gerald Griffin, now in the course of Price 25 cents per hox, five boxes will be sent on tal Prayer or Meditation; Meditation for every day publication by the Messrs. Saddier & Co We read receipt of \$1, postage paid 3. A february in the week; Memorare of St. Bernard in prose and

verse (translated); Misery of Sin; On Morning De. verse (translated); Misery of Sin; On Morning Devotion; Morning Prayers; Nuptial Blessing; Sacrament of Holy Orders; Duties of Parents and Heads of Families; An Admonition to Parents; Sacrament of Penance; Instructions on Penance; Effects of this Sacrament; Satisfaction on Works of Penance; Penance imposed in Confession; How to Fray; The Ordinary Christian Prayers; Seven Penitential Psalms; Purgatory; Prayer for the Souls in Purgatory; Doctrine of Redemption; Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Method of saying the Rosary; Another short and easy method of saying the Rosary; On Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament; Seven Sacra-Another short and easy method of saying the Rosary. On Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament; Seven Sacraments explained; Sacrifice of the Mass explained; On Devotion to the Saints; Salve Regina; On Satisfaction; Instructions on the Scapular; Prayers before and after a Sermon; Duties of Servants; Manufacture of the Sick and Dring: Instructions for the Sick for and after a sermon; Duties of Servants; Manual for the Sick and Dying; Instructions for the Sick; Instructions for those who attend the Sick; Motives and Acts for the Sick and dying; Daily Prayers for the Sick; Pious Aspirations for the Sick and Dying; Sin, what and how divided; Stations of the Cross; Sin, what and how divided; Stations of the Cross; Standard Comp. Serious of Comp. Serious Sin, what and now divided; Stations of the Cross; Steps of Our Saviour's Passion; Steps of Our Saviour's Childhood; Sufferings of this Life; Prayers in time of Temptation; Of the Holy Trinity; Sacrament of Extreme Unction explained, with Prayers before and after; Of Devotions at Vespers; Visits to the Players of Sacrament. Visits to the Players Visits in the Players of Sacrament. the Blessed Sacrament; Visits to the Blessed Virgin Mary; Way of the Cross; On Rearing the Word of God; Prayer before Work; Advice to Catholic Young Men; Advice to Catholic Young Women.

" clasps, 2,25
beveled, 2,00
" clasp, 2,55 Large Edition. morocco extra,..... 2,25 clasp,..... 2,75 " beveled,..... 2,15 D. & J. SADLIER & Co. Montreal, July 8, 1858.

SADLIER & CO.'S

CATALOGUE OF POPULAR CATHOLIC WORKS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,

Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York, AND FOR SALE BY THEM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We would most respectfully invite the attention of the Catholic Community to the following list of our Publications. On examination it will be found that our Books are very popular and saleable; that they are well
printed and bound: and that
they are cheaper than any books published in this

country. The Books of the other Catholic Publishers kept constantly on hand, and sold at their lowest prices.

Any of the following Books will be sent by post on receipt of the price.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

Catholic Family Bible; with Dr. Challoner's Notes and F effections. Imperial 4to, superfine paper, 25 fine engravings, from \$11 to \$22 Do. do. fine edition, with 17 engravings of the edition of the first state of th

ings, from \$6 to \$16

To both of those editions is added Frurd's Errata o, the Protestant Bible. do. small 4to., from \$2 25 to \$6

Douay Bible, 8vo., from \$1 to \$3 \$1 to \$3

PRAYER BOOKS.

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

The Golden manual; being a guide to Catholic Devotion, Public and Private, 1041 pages, at prices from 75 cents to \$25. This is, without exception, the most complete Prayer Book ever published. Manual, and at least one copy of it should be found in every Catholic family.

The Way to Heaven (a companion to the Golden Manual), a select Manual for daily use. 18mo. 750 pages, at prices from 50 cents to \$20 The Guardian of the Soul, to which is prefixed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass, 18mo., 600 pages, from

The Key of Heaven, greatly enlarged and improved, from from
The Path to Paradise, 32mo., at prices varying
25 cents to \$6 The Path to Paradise, 48mo., do., from 20 cents to \$3 The Gate of Heaven, with Prayers.

Mass illustrated, with 40 plates, at from 25 cents to \$4

Pecket Manual, from 13 cents to 50 cents
The Complete Missal, in Latin and English, from Journe du Chretien (a fine French Prayer Book) 630

Petit Paroissien (a Pocket French Prayer Book), from 13 cents to 50 cents

CATHOLIC TALES.

Fabiola, by Cardinal Wiseman. Cloth, 75 cents; cloth gilt, \$1
Catholic Legends. Cloth, 50 cents; gilt, 0
The Witch of Milton Hill, 50 cents; gilt, 0
The Blakes and Flanagans, by Mrs. Sadlier, 75 \$1 124 cents; gilt,

Tales and Legends from History, 63 cents; gilt, 0 87!

Callists, by Dr. Newman, 75 cents; gilt, 1 13

Ravellings from the Web of Life,

Well! Well! by M. A. Wallace, 0 75

Well! Well by M. A. Wallace, 0 75 New Lights, by Mrs. Sadlier, 0 75 Orphan of Moscow, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, 0 50 Castle of Roussillon, Do. do., Benjamin, Do. do., 0 50 Tales of the Boyhood of Great Painters, 2 vols., 0 75 The Miner's Daughter, by Miss Caddell, The Young Savoyard,
Lost Genovessa, by Miss Caddell,
One Hundred and Forty Tales, by Cannon Schmidt, The Knout, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, The Mission of Death, by M. E. Walnorth, Tales of the Festivals, Blanch Leslie and other Tales, 0 50 Sick Calls, from the Diary of a Priest, The Poor Scholar, by William Carlton, Tubber Derg, and other Tales, Do.

Art Maguire, Valentine M'Clutchy, bound, 50 cents; cloth, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Do.

Do.

0 38

0 75

Half-

Butler's Lives of the Saints, 4 vols., with 29 engrav ings, from \$9 to pro Butler's Lives of the Saints, (Cheap Edition,) 4 \$5

De Ligney's Life of Christ and His Apostles; translated from the French, with 13 engravings, by Mrs.
Sadlier, from \$4 to \$12
Orsin's Life of the Blessed Virgin, with the History of the Devotion to Her-to which is added Meditations on the Litany, by Abbe Barthe; trans-

lated by Mrs. Sadher, 4to, with 16 engravings, from \$5 to \$22 rom to the second secon

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

The Life of Christ; or, Jesus Revealed to 2 - 6

MacGeoghegan's History of Ireland.....

STATUES FOR CHURCHES. Statues of ST. PATRICK, the ELESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOSEPH, CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GAR-

-ALSO-A large Oil Painting of the CRUCIFIXION.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.