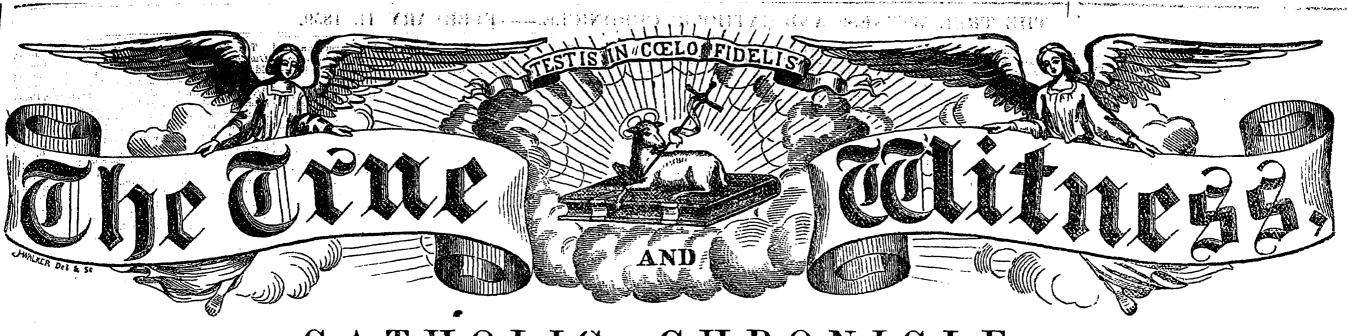
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. IX.

THE TINTORETTO.

(Translated from the Italian by Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey, for the Philudelphia Catholic Herald and Visitor.) CHAPTER V .- THE LESSON ON THE MANDO-LINE.

"Marietta !" said the Tintoretto, who, with his pencil in one hand and his palette in the other, was standing before one of his masterpieces-the picture of Susana in the Bath ; " bring your mandoline and give me a little music to cheer me this morning." At this peremptory order Marietta trembled and turned pale.

"Father," she said hesitatingly, " if you could at all excuse me; for-for-" "What-what!" said the Tintoretto, impa-

tiently.

"I have the portrait of the Countess Grimani to finish," said she hurriedly, but with more confidence, believing she had now found a good excuse.

"This is always the burden of your song-the Countess Grimani and her portrait !" said the artist, turning without looking at his daughter, to resume his painting. "But the Countess Gri-manı is safe in bed at this hour of the morning; so pray for once sing another song, Marietta, without waiting for any more pressing, child."

"I have got a slight cold, and am a little hoarse this morning," said the maiden, almost with tears in her eyes.

" Oh, that's a different matter, Marietta, quite different," and Marietta, breathing again at the reprieve, was turning towards the door to retire, when her father stopped her by saying "At all events, go for your mandoline; you can play, I suppose, though you cannot sing." "I entreat of you, father," said Marietta,

summoning all her courage, "do not ask me for music this morning; I have not time." "And what else have you to do but to please

your father ?" said the 'Tintoretto, the cloud now ! fast gathering on his brow : " what have you to do anywhere else, when my order is that you should stay here? Under pretext that your health is delicate, you are let to go on as you like; you are not required to do anything in the house; in short, you are quite spoiled; and it is high time that all this should come to an end. I say, go and fetch your mandoline. If you cannot sing, at least you can play, Signora-you can

with a sick feeling at her heart which made her bed, though he seemed at the moment, still half my father, pardon !" cheek a shade paler, took down the instrument asleen. But one glance at Father Ambroisio's from the place where it hung, and seating herself on a low stool behind her father, began to prelude. But her thoughts, poor child, were otherwhere-with her brother's picture and her own portrait. In imagination she saw Father Ambrosto come back to disclose all, and by one word destroy all her father's fond hopes for his son, and bring him the sad knowledge, that vain had been his efforts to train him up in the path of virtue and honorable industry, in which genius finds its surest road to undying fame-a road strewn with laurels that cost no tears. In imagination she heard the Countess Grimani reproach her with negligence, and her heart sank within her ; and so listlessly, so feebly did she strike the chords of her instrument, that the merest beginner would have been ashamed of the tuneless, inharmonious notes produced. But how was she startled when she suddenly saw her instrument, upon which the tears she could not restrain had been for some mutes falling fast, flying to the other end of the room : and felt the same hand which had shivered it into pieces take her by the shoulder, push her roughly out of the studio, drag her up to her room, and throw her upon the first seat that presented itself! All this was the work of an instant. Not a word had passed between her and her father. He had done all, had disappeared and double-locked the room door upon her, before she had even seen the storm gathering : nor did the comprehend the extent of her misfortune till she heard the voice of her father crying to ber, "You shall not stir out of that for a week."

ture, my darling good child."

"The dear creature, the darling, good child," reported Jacopo, " is a little, obstinate, impertinent girl, whom I have just locked up in her room, and forbidden to come into my presence for a week." "Locked her up !" exclaimed the old woman, tion."

as if she scarcely believed she had heard aright. "Oh, I suppose I ought not to have dared to do such a thing," replied Jacopo, becoming more room for the next week, I assure you," said Jaand more excited.

The good grandmother stood listening to him with the air of one in a waking dream, then coming up close to him, said, "Jacopo, you will revoke your too harsh sentence; you will pardon my poor child. I ask not what she has done ;she must have done wrong, since you are displeased with her; but you will forgive her; say, will you not ?"

To avoid answering his mother, whose pleadings touched his heart more than he cared to admit, Jacopo Robusti took up the letter to read, and began by looking at the signature.

"It is from King Philip of Spain " exclaimed he, glancing rapidly over the letter. " He speaks of a portrait painted by Dominic, doubtless, tho' he says by my daughter-a mistake, of courseand he invites the painter to his court. He pray call Dominic !" And he began calling him gone ! loudly himself-" Dominic, Dominic ! The poor boy is shut up at his work, and so absorbed in it that he does not even hear me. Dominic, Dominic !"

At this instant the door opened, and the mother Robusti, who was leaving the room, was stopped by the appearance of Father Ambrosio.

CHAPTER VIL-FATHER AMBROSIO AGAIN. "I beg your pardon; I have mistaken the Studio," said the Father, and was about to retire, when he was prevented by Robusti.

" Pray walk in, Father Ambrosio, for if it be Dominic you want, my mother was just going to call him here, as I, too, have something to say to him."

The Canon took the chair placed for him by the Signora, as she left the room to call her grandson, who ere long made his appearance .--His red eyes and swollen features, and the dis-

would think you were angry with the dear crea- begged of her to sing a little to divert me-the | ther restored to her, to his father, to virtue ;- | Europe. I need not allude to the million Frenchyoung lady, out of humor, doubtless, at having herself once more the object of her father's love been up too early, wanted, forsooth, to go to bed again; and I cannot tell you all the idle excuses she invented ; and when at last I forced her to her pencil and work happily, with a fond father

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1859.

" My poor Marietta !" said Dominic.

"Your poor Marietta is locked up in her own copo, coldly.

"Locked up !" cried Dominic, impetuously, and giving way to a burst of natural feeling-"You have been angry with my sister; you have punished her, and she did not tell you that it is doing my work, she supports us all by her portrait painting; for you know, my dear father, father, Marietta is an angel of goodness; and

the King's letter is certainly for her." "My child, my child," said the Tintoretto. with deep emotion: " and I to reproach her! to treat her so harshly, my poor Marietta," and, (Concluded.) darting out of the room, he was followed by all present. But what were their feelings when wishes to have his likeness taken by him. What they came to the young girl's room, and saw that an honor! 1 am transported with joy. Mother, the prison door was already open and the captive

CHAPTER VIII .-- CONCLUSION.

The whole party remained motionless with astonishment on the threshold of the deserted cham-

" My child ; where is my child ?" cried the old grandmother, bursting into tears ; " what has be-

'It is I who ought to ask your pardon," the Tintoretto, raising his daughter, and pressing | Court of the Tuilleries has withdrawn so far its to arouse him, and he advanced towards him with her fondly to his bosom, "pardon for having share from the public capital of news, that be-an almost supplicating air. exclaimed, as he caught a view of the picture at Reception, the Emperor has become mandible which Marietta had been at work, " what color- | and invisible. Our own St. James's is not far ing! what finish! what force! What could have behind the silence of the other Courts, in these produced such a picture ?"

-his pride, his boast. All concealment-that get her mandoline, she actually wept for vexa- hanging over her, encouraging her. He wished her to attempt historical painting ; but, as a wo-

man, she shrunk from the necessary studies, and devoted herself to portraits ; and soon, under the instruction of her father, became an adept both in design and coloring; nay, she made such progress, that her contemporaries ranked her productions with those of Titian. All the nobility of Venice would have their portraits taken by her; and the King of Spain, the Emperor Maxifor me, to toil for me, to make up the time that I | milian, and the Archduke Ferdinand endeavored lose-spare me the shame of saying how-that to draw her to their courts by the most liberal she gets up before day, and not content with offers. But her devoted attachment to her father made her reject all these proposals, and she remained with him till her death, which took how little either you or I have contributed. Yes, place at the age of thirty, in 1590; her natural weakness of constitution having been increased by every toil. She was interred at the convent of Santa Maria dell' Orta, which owed its chief competitors.

(Concluded.)

REV. DR. CAHILL ON THE EUROPEAN CABINETS OF THE OPEN-ING YEAR 1859.

(Prom the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The apparent inactivity yet real energy, the silent yet studied councils, of the various Courts of Europe in the commencement of the present year, is a historical fact, which, under all the circumstances, may be cited as without a parallel come of my child?" and as is usual where there in modern times. Within the last few months is much grief and not much sense, she began to each nation has, as it were, withdrawn its scatterthrow the blame on everybody. She scolded ed power within the centre of its capital; and her son for having been so severe, Dominic for on examining the public documents, which are being idle, and even Father Ambrosio for being the expression of their internal and external posilent. But suddenly Dominic exclaimed : "Fool licies, one finds a total suspension of their past that I am, ungrateful fool, not to remember where | regime : and in the room of the universal hum I should surely find her !" and leading the way to of many kingdoms, busy in their national devehis studio, he approached the door on tiptoe, and Sopmenis, one observes an official check put on all placing his eye to the keyhole, whispered, " She | national exhibitions, and a studied silence obis there !" and the impatient Jacopo rushed in, served through every responsible department of followed by the whole party. At sight of her the Empire. "Our Correspondents" have abfather, Marietta, imagining she had irritated him solutely nothing to communicate from Vienna;play. My bile is up—take care." There was nothing to be said now. Marietta, night had certainly not been passed quietly in ror, and fell upon her knees, crying, "Pardon, barren. Even the enemies of King Bomba cannot discover anything in Naples on which to feed

No. 27.

men ready at this moment to take the word of command like soldiers on parade; and to issue trial to an ingenious-at an end, she could take from Cherbourg with a steam navy such as cannot be exaggerated for skill, hands, and metal .--There is no disguising the matter therefore : the surrounding countries are at this moment regular pitched camps, prepared for action ; and no one can tell when the terrific crisis may arise. England is endeavoring to avoid collision with any as well as she can; she makes a matrimonial alliance with one of the parties ; she humbles herself to a second ; she tries to proputiate a third. But she is placed in dangerous circumstances; and neither her Chinese embarrassmeuts, nor her Indian mutinics will prove so fatal to her if by any inisfortune she happens to be dragged into a quarrel with such a powerful enemies as lie on her coast, and are so far her superiors in naval and military power. How the times are changed with England ! she was once the terror of her immediate neighbors; and now, within a few short years, she is an infant, compared with her giant

At all periods of history there were always amongst the families of nations some peoples, who were oppressed from conquest, others who were chained down in order to subdue revolutionary frenzy, while others who wore the badge of servitude from long political slavery. There never will be a period of the world when some of the case will not be developed ; while their actions will always enlist the sympathies of mankind as they struggle to break their chains, and to recover their lost liberties. In the present families of European nations, the Italian race is the people which meets the description of one of the cases of subjugation stated in the premises; and hence for the last twenty years this race has filled the whole world with their denunciations of the tyranny of Austria, and with their furious appeals for sympathy. And it is this race and this question which keep the encampments of Europe at this moment at the war standard .----Moreover, when Europe next quarrels it will be on the merits of this question; and if the standard of Revolution shall be even for a short time successful, a more bloody war naver deluged the plains of central Europe.

The part of Italy which Austria holds is the Lombardo-Venetian territory, and is the most beautiful part of the world-the garden of Europe. The idea of the Revolutionists is, to sever themselves from Austria and attach themselves to

We must leave her to weep and muse upon the means of averting what she most dreaded, while we follow the Tintoretto.

CHAPTER VI .--- A LETTER WITH A ROYAL SEAL.

Jacopo Robusti had resumed his work. At first he could scarcely hold his pencil. A fathers hand, after chastising his child, could not but shake. By degrees, however, it steadied, and when his mother came in he had almost forgotten | good news." his anger and its cause.

"A courier in a fine livery, and mounted on a my son," said the mother Robusti, placing on the edge of her son's tressle a paper, folded square, to which hung a seal in green wax. Then seeing that her son neither answered her, nor even looked at the letter, she added, " Do you wish me to call Marietta to read it ?"

" Marietta ! Marietta, indeed !" repeated the painter, the name seeming to revive his anger .---"I beg of you, mother, to let me alone about Marietta."

"How crossly you say that, Jacopo; one

face and stern countenance seemed completely

"I have called to see if the picture is ready, Signor Dominic," said the Canon. "It is now the twentieth of August; this picture ought to have been in its place for the Feast of the Assumption, five days ago."

"I assure you, Father-I assure you-" stammered Dominic, in evident embarrassment.

"I assure you, sir, that when promises are made they ought to be kept," said the Canon .---"However, I am come to release you from your engagement, sir. Keep the picture and refund the advance made to you."

"What advance ?" asked Jacopo. "What do you mean ?"

" Only that 1 paid for the picture long since," replied the Canon.

" Dominic, Dominic ! you took payment in advance ?" cried the Tintoretto, with indignaut surprise.

"It was to give to his sister, doubtless," interposed the grandmother, always ready to defend the young people : "It was to give to his sister for household expenses. You do not provide the means, Jacopo, and you know the house must be kept up."

All this time Domine stood with down-cast eyes and made no reply. The Tintoretto, willing to find, in what his mother had suggested, au excuse for him who was the pride of his heart, now said, "I will ask your Reverence to forgive my son for once, in consideration of the letter which he has just received from the King of Spain. I would not ask you, could I for a moand what so much startled me at first, was more not have the heart to offend again ; therefore, for which he sought to provide means. Here, Do- open avowal of all, I will wait for the finishing of

Dominic took the letter handed to him by his father ; but scarcely had he cast his eyes over its beautiful horse, has brought this letter for you, | contents than he exclaimed: "It is not for me, father, it is for my sister, Marietta !"

"You must be mistaken, boy," said Jacopo ; "I suppose it is the portrait of some Spanish grandee, that his majesty has seen ; and your sister daubs, she does not paint. I can get nothing of any kind from her-an indolent, good-fornothing girl, whom I had taught masic, and now she cannot play a note !"

"Is it my sister ?" said Dominic, in utter astonishment.

"It was my brother-" exclaimed Marietta. the same moment.

"It was you, sister, who caught the expression of the Virgin!"

" It was you, brother, who designed the head." "It was you, Marietta, who painted those angels."

"But it was you who sketched them, Dominic."

"Ah. Marietta," said Dominic, taking both the dust ; you have shown me what a mean, conself-sacrificing spirit! One word would have exculpated you, and you did not speak that word .----I hate myself for my heartlessness."

"Do not make me appear better than I am, Dominic," answered Marietta, with a sweet smile, " for when I saw my father so angry with me, I thought the anger impending over my head, circumstances. would have fallen more heavily on yours, and I was silent."

"You are two good children," said Father Ambrosio, whose sternness had completely given way before this exhibition of devoted, sisterly than the result of a pressing family necessity, for your sister's sake, and in consideration of your payment."

"But, Marietta," said the Tintoretto, who father and of an artist, " you are a great painter. My God, I thank thee! I shall now die happy." "She is something better than a great painter," said the old grandmother, with the tears rolling down her checks, "she is a good daughter, a good sister, a good Christian. As to her born and reared as she was, like myself, in the very midst of colors ?"

We need not dwell upon the happy explana-"Yes, your sister. Not half an hour ago, I repaid for ber anxious and incessant toil. A bro- take the field on the first note of war sounded in Austria should ever menace him with hostilities,

their malice, or to gratify their revenge. The premises: and if we had not some news from India or China, 1 feel persuaded the reader will "It was my sister !" exclained Dominic, at admit that the gloom of the grave has hung over the politics of England during the last five months.

For all this there appears a ready explanation in the fact, that the Courts of Europe are all at ease with their subjects. The German States have entered on a better inutual understanding, and hence no more trouble need be apprehended from the North: Poland has been partly bulled, and partly flattered : and the Huogarians have hopes of a brighter future, by a more frank and his sister's hands, "do not exalt me at your own grateful allegiance. France, after her Crimean expense any longer. You have humbled me in campaign, her Algerian legislative framing of co-Ionial law, may be said to be resting herself, and temptible wretch I have been. Oh, how my hence to feel small inclination to enter for some utter selfishness stands out in contrast with your time into boisterous polities. Besides, France need not be mentioned in this case ; all her hopes, fears, and glories, are centered in the heart of one man, expressed through his lip, executed by his will. She may, therefore, be left out : and she may, in all official documents, be called he : and as he seldom talks in public or private, it is was on the point of uttering that word; but 1 no wonder that France is silent in the present achievements, will bend England to the earth in

This explanation looks plausible : but it does not meet the full case. When all the circumstances are fairly known, the reserve, the remarkable reserve of the various Cabinets must be accounted for on other principles. This ment believe, that what you complain of, and affection. "I am persuaded, Dominic, you could explanation might meet the case if there were no encampments in each State. But when we reflect that millions of armed men are congregated within their respective nations, prepared minic-I sent for you that you might read this the picture, and you shall have some additional for fight as in time of war, this fact alters the whole complexion of the case. Their silence towa ds each other under these circumstances is stood gazing at the picture with the pride of a the silence of two hostile camps the night before the battle. Prussia, besides the facilities with which she can within some few hours put every man in the kingdom under arms, has recently made extensive arrangements for expedition and carriage in all her armaments. Russia has every Foundry in her empire at work; and she will being a painter, how could she have avoided it, have tens of thousands of hands ready in the ployed the whole power of the State to gratify opening spring to lay down her multitudinous railroads, as if she intended to make war on all

Europe at no distant period. Austria has five tion that followed. How amply was Marietta hundred thousand men of all arms prepared to and he employs to such his political views. If

Sardinia. This case, therefore, from various circumstances, becomes very complicated .--Sardinia is the friend of England, and Sardinia is the friend of France. England lent two millions sterling to Sardinia some few years ago in her opposition to Austria; and Napoleon has entered into a national alliance with Sardinia.-Moreover, there can be no doubt of the favor which the aunexation with Sardinia has received in Paris and London. People are now beginning to forget what once was so well known by the name of Lord Palmerston's revolution. Nicholas would have never advanced on Constantmople, except he was supported by Palmerston; and I believe it is well known that up to the day of his death he never ceased to denounce the English perfidy which first encouraged and then opposed the Russian policy. In the councils of eternal justice Lord Palmerston is the principal cause of the expenditure of the blood and treasure wasted on the heights of Sebastopol. And, if the Sardinian question should ever become a reality in Europe, Lord Palmerston was the first who laid the train for the terrific explosion which may burst sooner over Europe than people can well calculate. This question of the old revolutionary Premier is likely to last long after bis death : and it will be a legacy of extravagance, folly, and war, which, like all other diplomatic national humiliation. Palmerston patronized Victor Emmanuel because he favored the plunder of the convents, insulted the Pope, imprisoned the Bishops, and curtailed the ancient liberties of the Church; and he wished to have his revenge of Austria, because the Austrian Court denounced hum for his support of Kossuth, the Hungarian rebel; because all the English correspondents were removed from all Germany ; and lastly, because the Austrian Cabinet refused to renew relations with England till Palmerston was dismissed from the English Cabinet; a request which the Queen of England was compelled to grant. Besides all this cause of offence from Austria, Austria, too, was Catholic, and expelled the English Bible Societies, and hence the whole bill of indictment by Palmerston against Austria. The peculiar character, too, of Palmerston was, that he had the evil of changing his own personal quarrels into national disputes; and thus he emprivate malice, or feed his unappeasable sectarian revenge.

Napoleon takes this question as he tound it,

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FEBRUARY 11, 1859. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

he can in one day raise his Italian storm, which will shake the very foundation of Austrian power. The Emperor need not even appear as an ostensible actor in the case : he has only to hold himself indifferent, and eighteen millions of Italians to the Tenant-Right question ? I trust I may not give break the Austrian yoke. This result, too, might be dangerous to France herself under general internal commotion; and hence the whole question of Palmerston's intervention is one full of danger to the peace of Europe. Should France, however, quarrel single-handed with Austria, she certainly has the power of enveloping her Italian possessions in a resistless flame ; and then marching to the gates of Vienna without much opposition. But this event would not be accomplished without violating alliances with Russia, Prussia time their instructor, adviser, and leader. It appears and England, and thus extending the quarrel to to me that the people are reduced to incorporate the neighboring nations. In such an eventuality, the only point guaranteed by France is the security and the integrity of Rome, leaving Naples and the Duchies to maintain their ground, in alfiance of Austria, as best they could, against the surrounding revolution. To those who are unacquainted with the secret workings of this question these statements come on them with surprise; but on a closer examination of the premises, observing the studied reserve of the Cabinets towards each other, and beholding the military encompments screwed up to the war point through Europe, it will become evident that some vital case of paramount importance, some question of menacing urgency, underlies the whole present fabric of European policy.

And it must be remembered that this is not a new case, since the same enterprise was attempted by the late King of Sardinia in 1848, when old Marshal Radetzki crushed the rebels, and humbled Charles Albert to a degree of unendurable humiliation, from which death alone relieved hun. It is attempted to be argued that this is not a case of pure democratic revolution; it is asserted that it is only a transfer of allegiance from one Crown to another; and therefore it is undertaken to give a coloring of order and law to the disorders, plunder, and blood which may occur in its enterprise and final accomplishment. This piece of casuistry will be much better settled after the Revolution than before ; and in the meantime we shall watch the progress of the question.

Jan. 13, 1859.	D.	w.	c.	
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SHARMAN CRAWFORD'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

" The old Irish howl has become faint and attenuated in its modern instances; it lacks its ancient volume of voice and depth of growl; it is as empty as ever, but it is not so loud."- Times, Dec. 27.

My FRIENDS,-such are the terms in which the leading journal of the British Empire answers Ireland's claim for industrial security against the irresponsible power possessed by landlords over tenants' property. These expressions were drawn forth by the comments of the Irish papers on a former article in the Timez. in reply to a letter addressed by me to the editor of that paper, on the land question. The letter has been published or referred to in the most of the Irish newspapers.

It seems to me these words, and the feelings they indicate, should not be passed over without consideration by the Irish people. The Times paper has, confeesedly, a most influential power in forming and leading British opinion. It is a power not to be despised, and an article casting such contempt on the claims of Ireland for justice ought to be a a stimulus to trishmen to apply their own energies in support of their own cause.

In the quotation at the head of this letter, the Times describes the present voice of Ireland as a howl, faint, attenuated, and empty, wanting volume of sound and depth of growl. Will there be no rebound to this taunt from the voice of Ireland ? But, if the voice of Ireland be raised, I would say, let it not be as the howl of a kennel of dogs cringing under the lash of the huntsman, or o ld beasts springing from their secret covert, or of treasonable societies. or of assassins glorying in their deeds of blood, but let it be the voice of men, conscious of the dignity of their nature, who know what justice is, and claim to have it. But, whils I would endeavor to rouse Irishmen to agitate for justice, I would warn them against the evil counsels of those who would entice them into any project for the attainment of their rights by the phantom of throwing off subjection to British dominion, either through the means of any power in themselves, or its coubination with foreign assistance .-Independently of every other consideration, both reason and experience prove the absurdity of any attempt to organize such a combination in Ireland as would be able to contend against the means which Bugland could instantly apply for her subjugation-England who demonstrates the immense extent of her power and resources, by compelling an unwilling submission to her authority over extended dominions removed by thousands of miles from her centre of ac-Therefore, let Irishmen be assured that suction. cessful resistance to British dominion is impracticablo, and that every such attempt will end in an aggravation of those grievances which she at present complains of. Ireland, I contend, has the means of redress, by the powers which the Constitution has given her, she would rightly use them. The people of Ireland have, at this time, a county occupation, rating franchise more extended than any portion of the United Kingdom. Let them have the moral courage to exercise that franchise in the election of faithful and competent representatives. If even three-fouths of the Irish complement of members were so elected, such members, by a course of independent action, regulated by upright principles of public duty, could control the balance of British parties, and would, in a short time, combine with themselves both the interests and sympathies of such a body of British members as would insure a successful issue to every reasouable demand on the part of Ireland. The battle of Ireland must be fought in the House of Commons of England, and good and true men must be returned by the electors of Ireland to fight that battle. But I shall be answered, "we dread landlord vengeance." Why do you dread it? Because you have not the virtue or the moral courage to stand together for the common good of yourselves and coun-try. If the whole body of the tenants of an estate acted determinedly together, no landlord would venture to stand the torrent of public indignation which a wholesale eviction founded on such a cause would create against him. The power of the forty-shilling electors carried Emancipation, casting to the wind the dread of landlord vengeance. The occupation electors of the present day hold the same power in their hands, if they had the patriotism and courage to use it. I would say, then, let the electors of Ireland make immediate preparation for the next general election, and let them recollect the old and most true saying-" United, we stand-divided, we fail." In the mean time, shall there be no growl from Ireland to answer the taunt of the Times? Irishmen may say, "We have no such leader now as the great O'Connell was;"-they may ask, "How can we raise our voice so as to make them heard?" I admit the objection. It is true that the masses have no power themselves to make their voices tell in constitutional that the officers here, who have been changed from

tion and knowledge to gaide them. But I would ask, why may not that want be supplied by those Parliamentary representatives who have been elected by the popular voice, and who have declared adhesion will rise up like one man, led by Sardinia, to offence, by presuming to suggest to the Liberal members for Ireland to take into consideration whether it might not be useful, at this important crisis, to call together their respective constituencies, to communicate their views of Parliamentary duty, and to lead on the people in constitutional agitation for their political rights, with relation to the expected Reform the Head Constable of our town observed him while Bill, as well as to the land question. I have always passing the police harrack whistling "Patrick's Dau." held that it was the duty of the representative, in each successive year of his trust, to enter into communication with his constituents as to his Parlia mentary conduct, as well as his view with regard to coming measures; thus, whilst acting in Parliament as their substitute and servant, becoming at the same the want of the constitutional means for the declaration of grievance, such as would be supplied by the course I have suggested, and which is in conformity with the general practice of the popular representatives of England ; and I would further take leave to suggest, whether it would not be advisable for the Liberal representatives of Ireland to hold a conference of their own body, to consider the course to be taken with regard, more especially, to the Tenant-Right question, and to devise the means of united action in the Imperial Parliament. I would hope that in this way the taunt of the Timer, on the feebleness of the voice of Ireland, might be met, not by a howl or a growl, but by a stern demand for justice, based on the declaration of substantial grievance.

I would wish to take this opportunity of offering a word of advice to landlords, with whom I have myself a common interest. I would ask-Do they wish to secure their own rights? If so, I would say, then establish your tenants' rights by legal enactment; there can be no confidence between any two parties without reciprocal security. Do not retain in your hands the power to do a wrong ; so long us you do so your very best acts will be liable to suspicion, and the assertion of even your acknowledged rights will assume the form of oppression, and produce discontent and probable resistance. It is said you are to confer on the means of security for life and property. The mode is simple : secure your tenants in their rights of industry and property, and make yourselves landlords of freemen, instead of masters of serfs. I know I shall be answered by the allegation that the people of Ireland have an interminable hostility to law and order, as evidenced by their associating in secret societies, past and present, for the subversion of the government. I would ask, if such society exist, what is the attracting impetus? My answer is-That the people do not feel they have the enjoyment of law and order, as regards the most important of all their social relations-the occupation of the soil-and the feeling of alienation and hostility which operates in the first instance against the landlords, is transferred to the government and to the laws which sanction the practical injustice and oppression they complain of. I do not mean to deny that there are landlords who acknowledge the justice of the Tenant-right principle. and duly respect it, and who do not use it to coerce their tenants in the exercise of their political rights. There are others again (1 am afraid the large majority), who acknowledge it in like manner, but make political subjection the price of the boon. Now, I would ask those landlords who sanction the practice on their estates, why do they do so? Is it not because they believe it would be unjust to refuse it ?-I would put it then to such landlords-Why do you refuse the sanction of law to that which justice demanda? I would ask such men to come forward and join in the noble work of doing justice to the people, and thus, while securing their own rights, to establish order and tranquillity, as well as the loyal submission of the people of Ireland to the rule of England, which

never can be firmly sustained unless by such laws and government as will give equal protection to the rights and interests of every class in the community. In conclusion, I would offer to my countrymen that mexim of policy-" Take instruction from your

The Times insults you, but, at the same enemy." time, tells you a useful truth-" Four voice has become faint and attenuated in its modern dimensions." I have endeavored to show the means of giving life, spirit and strength to that voice; but it is not by words alone, but by deeds, that the cause of Ireland can be won. Will Ulster now marshall herself for bat constitutional combat in Tenant-right Associa tions ? Ulster-where Tenant-right, beyond all other parts of Ireland, is the want and prayer of the people-what has Ulster done for the cause? Ulster returns eighteen county members, and of that number one is elected as the champion of Tenant-right. The county of Londonderry has the high honor of that achievement. I would ask does not Ulster deserve the taunt of the Times ? Will the other counties of Ulster now prepare to obliterate the stigma by following the example of Londonderry? I have presumed to submit the foregoing words of advice to my countrymen. I am prepared to expect the censure of some who may join with the Times in comparing me to a "big fly (with an ugly name), thumping and buzzing about, and with my droning noise, creating a nuisance, and driving nervous people half crazy." I willingly forgive the Times for all this. That paper did me the justice of inserting my letter. Their comments did me no harm; and the Times has since done the farther justice of inserting valuable letters from another writer-Cosmopolite -which substantially confirm all my allegations as to the disordered and unjust state of the relationship of landlord and tenant in Ireland. It may be said Ireland does not require my interforence in these matters. I certainly have no credentials to show but I have the belief that, in advocating the tenants cause, I have with me the assenting feelings of the mass of the people of Ireland, and I have what is still more important for my own satisfaction-I have the firm conviction, in my own mind, that I am pleading a just and righteous cause; and, so long as I hold that belief, no amount of obliquy or ridicule shall deter me from persevering in an humble endeavor to advance it.

action ; they must have leaders competent by educa- the embers of potteen still to the sales of the Phonir, have not much confidence in some of their men, three Roman Oatholic polleemen being on duty in the locality where Mr. Gallagher was arrested. They were passed by, and a constable (one of the true Blues, no doubt) was sent for to arrest him, and I class officers, are likely on the look out for promotion and a capital chance they will have if they can only find a Phrenix nest. The only tangible case could be put before the magistrates by this person was, that and in the Yankee Doudle style keeping time to the music with the supposed " Signs of the Phanix." The Rev. Mr. Hughes, our Catholic curste. spoke of the entire affair this day. He denounced from the altar all secret societies, but he censured the government officials who, by their excess of zeal, confounded the innocent with the guilty, and thus brought discredit on the country.

PROENIX CLUBBISTS IN COOTBUILL-THE POLICE.-On Sunday last, Mr. David Patten, County Inspector, accompanied by some constables of police, arrived in Cootchill from the town of Cavan, and assisted by those of the former place, proceeded on the night of that day to make a close search in several public houses in Bridge street, and at about half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday night, Head-Constable Harrison, accompanied by Constable Brennan, Acting-Constable M.Vickers, and five sub-constables, proconded to make a most diligent search in soveral other public houses in Market street. It is sumoured that they were seeking for Phuenix Clubists or Ribbonmen, but they made no arrests, as there are none such in Coatchill; therefore Mr. County Inspector Patten must have been boaxed by some wag who penned an anonymous epistle to him, as he stated that he was acting upon information which he had received. The county of Cavan is perfectly free from all secret societies, save Orangeism. - Dundalk paper. KILLARNEY, JAN. 1 .- Joseph and Daniel Murphy

and Patrick Cronin, who it will be recollected, were arrested here on the 11th December last, charged with being members of the Phoenix Club, and released from Tralee Jail on Christmas Eve, on their own recognisances, were again arrested last evening the Murphys at Aghadae, and Gronin at Barleymourt in the same neighbourhood. The prisoners were lodged at the Police Barracks here, and left this morning by the train, escorted by two policemen, en route, it is said, for Dublin Castle. The removal of these young men adds strength to the rumors affoat here for some days-that they had told all they knew-in fact have peached. Be this as it may believe I am safe in saying, Goulas testimony most be supported, otherwise is harmless.

THE ABRESTS .- The Cork Examiner learns from its Killarney correspondent that the brother of Gould, the informer, who swore informations against the parties arrested in Cork, was sent from Kenmare to Dublin Castle on Friday last. More arrests were expected in Kenmare. Several parties, named as memsers of the Phoenix Club, have left the country.

ANNEXATION AT HOME-Human greatness is all comparative. When Lord Dalhousic returned in triumph from the Empire beyond the Gauges, all nabobdom assembled to do him honour. Leadenhall street exhibited an array of parchment-faced directors, pry and sallow-looking, as if every countenance had been borrowed from a certain department of the British Museum; and Sir J W Hogg waxed eloquent in conveying the thanks of the locomotive mummies to the nobleman who had been the means of adding so vastly to the possessions of the East India Company. Oude, with its territory of four-and-twenty thousand square miles-upwards of fifteen million acres-had just been annexed to the empire and in that glorious achievement the Marquis of Dalhousie had taken a leading part. Honours, of course, were beaped on the head of the gallant warrior who had done so much for the merchant princes, and wonderful was the history of all fetes and feastings which followed in the train. Lord Dalhousie's annexations were not accomulished without a great amount of expense, civil and military - millions of rupees and undreds of lives were lost in the several campaignngs; and those who cannot be made to understand that there are some readings of the Eighth Commandment never contemplated by the Israclitish Lawgiver, might inquire what became of the rights of the original owners? We have said that there are degrees of human greatness. Here, in the North of Ireland, there have, of late days, been several cases of annexation, without the sound of drum or trumpet, or even single shot being fired in token of victory. If Lord Dalhousie is to be lauded for sieges in a kingdom, the territorial sleight-of-hand performed by Mr Couway Richard Dobbs is worthy of a passing word of notice In Monday's paper, we gave the details of one of those events which, we are gratified to say, rarely occur in Ulster. Fond of the policy so long carried out by the defunct East India Company as a tew of the landlords in this part of the country may be, contravention of the rights of farmers are comparatively few. Mr. Dobhs has already gained a name not peculiarly desirable in sound landlordism, because of his conduct towards Mr. Kirk ; and the latest of his annexation performances will place another blot on the brightness of his shield. A family, named Forsythe, held at will a farm in the parish of Ballynure, and, for several generations, the same land had been cultivated by their ancestors. The early progenitors of the Forsythes had, it is said, come to Antrim shortly after the Revolution of '88, when upwards of one million acres of land had been wrested from the rightful owners, and handed over to the followers of William the Third. From that date till the present the family had continued to hold the property, and by their exertions, considerable additions had been made to its value. They were mere tenants at will No charge was made against them as to non-payment of rent, nor did the agent, Mr. Stowart-who stated that he did not think there was such a thing as Tenant Right in Ulster-attempt to bring forward the slightest evidence against the character of the victims of our wretched system of land tenure. All that could be adduced was, simply, that Mr. Dobbs had the power to wrest the right of possession, and with that right all the industrial improvements made by the tenant. The poor people offered to give up the farm to the landlord, without a struggle, if he would let them sell, at its market value, the right of possession ; but that act of justice was denied, and now they are flung out on the highway, to beg or sturve, as the case may be. The righteous indignation of the British people was roused to the highest pitch by the history told of the sacking of the palace of Oude, and the dethroning of its monarch. To the family of the Forsythes, the little farm torn from their possession was to them an empire, and the cottage in which they had been reared, possessed, in the eyes of its owners, all the charms of a palace. Will our brethren of the British Isle be able to spare even a mite of sympathy in favour of these people? In the glens and by the hill sides of Antrim-those romantic wilds which, in former days, sheltered from his formen Robert the Bruco-there are numbers of people of Saxon origin, and who, to this day, retain the peculiar features which mark their race. These men have toiled to bring into high cultivation thousands of broad acres; they have waged war against a previously stubborn and sterile soil; and, while achieving comfortable subsistence for themselves, they have added to the wealth of their chiefs-nay, they have increased the riches of the nation. Surely, then, the Anglo-Irish have a claim on British feeling, at least equal to that so freely given to the swarthy Asiatic. There is still much of the erratic in our laws. The worthy proprietor of Castle Dobbs dare not carry off either tow or calf belonging to Forsythe. That sullied power, called territorial rights, would not permit this Conway Richard even to seize on a single portion of the tenants' farm-yard stock, from the venerable goose to the smallest

chicken; but the law which would call such annexation by very hard names allows him to take possession of all the buildings and improvements, and convert them to his own use .- Northern Whig.

"Cast down, but not destroyed;" without the bounding hope of '43 or the corpse-like pallor of '49; without the powerful organisation of '52 or the despairing apathy of '56; neither defiant or prostrate -Ireland appears to-day, having succeeded in naught save in surrendering nothing, and in exemplyifying the failure of a foreign legislature to satisfy the wants of a Nation. The wily policy which struck the last weapon from her hand-which shattered the party formed to express her sentiments and advocate her claims-has left behind a mere purpose less discontent. This, however, is the inevitable and natural result of the destruction of the organisation of '52, and would soon disappear in view of a new field of action. The people will not return to the position from which they have been beaten, until new probabilities of success arise-until new weapons are in their hands or new shields upon their shoulders. But they have suffered no defeat to incanacitate them from spizing the advantantages and oppor-tunities which the future may unfold. If landlord terrors have beaten them at the hustings, the Ballot may open to them for the first time a real probability of overthrowing their long too powerful foes, and wresting piecemeal the rights for which they contend. And, above all, if the baffled efforts of the past and the deep-seated, though aimless, discontent of the present, have had no other result, they have achieved what should be, with us, one of our most important cares-the assurance of Europe of our distinet and independent national attitude-of our un altered and unalterable aspiration for legislative in-dependence-of our belief that "the future cannot fail to be fortunate to Ireland," because our hopes are based upon justice and love of the country's liberty"-our determination to bide its approach " with firmness, and to ' Resolutely' await the decrees of Providence." - Nation.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY .- The following is an extract from a London letter, published in the Derry Journal. The subject referred to has been a current topic in Dublin for several days past, and an article in the Sunday organ of the late Ministry has given strength to the rumor that some move is on the lapis in the direction indicated :- "I have learned that correspondence has been going on between the Irish office here and officials-and others outside the official circle-on the subject of the Viceroyalty, and from what has reached my car I have no hesitation in saying that the abolition of the office is determined upon. Don't understand me as saying that the Government will originate a Bill with this object in view. They will do nothing of this straightforward nature, but they are aware that a Bill will be brought before the House of Commons by an independent member-not Mr. Roebuck this time-and the members of the Government will give no opposition, either in its incipient or other stages. So far, then, as the Ministry are concerned, the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland will cease to be one of the institutions of the country before the lapse of another year."

Baron Pennefather has sent in his formal resignation to the Government, consequently the venerable Judge did not take his sent at the opening of term on Tuesday. There appears to be no doubt that Mr. Hayes, the Solicitor-General, will be the new Baron. the Court of Queen's Bench, ou Tuesday, Mr. Justice Crampton, in his charge to the grand jury, told them that he would not have many more opportunities of addressing them in his judicial capacity. It is said that in the event of another vacancy on the Bench, the Attomey-General means to hold his present office, and that the judgeship will be offered either to Mr. Brewster or Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, the undoubted leaders of the chancery bar.

Private letters from Rome announce the marriage there of the Marquis and Marchioness of Sligo according to the rites of the Catholic Church. It will perhaps be recollected that the Marquis, who was a Protestant, was married some months ago to Miss Nugent, a Catholic lady within the prohibited degrees of consauguinity, at a Protestant church, the decrees of the Synod of Thurles having forbidden any priest to celebrate a marriage without an engagement for the Catholic education of the children of both sexes, which the Marquis refused to give. We heard at the time with sincore satisfaction that they had proceeded to Rome immediately after this Protestant marriage. This was the best step possible under circumstances so painful, and they are now united with the sanction of the Church. The letters in question state that the impediment to the Catholic nuptials has been most effectually removed in Rome in a manner that will be most gratifying to the Catholic world and ospecially to the Catholics of Mayo, where the noble Marquis's extensive estates are principally situated. His Lordship's grandmother, the late pious Countess of Clanticardo, his aunt, the late Countess of Howth, and the late Lady Strangford, the mother of his first wife, were strict Catholics .- Weekly Register. Mr. Greer, M.P., addressed a large meeting of his constituents, at Coleraine, on Saturday last. In the course of his speech he said :- He was glad to find Mr. Bright coming forward to demand a comprehenive measure of Reform, so that, when carried, the House of Commons would really represent the peo-ple, and not be a second House of Lords, as it had been to a great extent. Without committing himself to the details of the speeches of Mr. Bright, he believed he had laid before the country a scheme or plan which, in its main features, would be necessary to produce a thorough reform of Parliament in this country. Having expressed bimself strongly in fa-vor of the ballot and reform of the electoral divi-Having expressed bimself strongly in fazions, he urged the importance and justice of a measure of tenant-right, and called upon the peo-ple to patition in favor of it, and to re-establish the Ulster tenant-right society. Mr. Hugh Bellis, Lisnatty, proposed the first resolution :-" That a further measure of Parliamentary Reform is absolutely necessary to secure a fair representation of the people, embracing a re-distribution of the constituencies. vote by ballot, and an extension of the electoral franchise." Mr. Samuel Peacock seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. Mr. M'Donnell, Presbyterian minister, moved the next resolution :--." That an association be now formed in connection with the Ulster Tenant Right Society, and that the following committee be appointed for the present year." Here follow the names. The rev. gentleman's speech contained the usual arguments in favor of tenant right. Other matters to which he referred were entirely of local character. Mr. Robert Kerr, of Dartress, seconded the motion, which was adopted amid loud cheers. A correspondent of our Conservative cotemporary, the Daily Express, communicates the pleasing intelligence-" that there are thirty-nine ministers in the Irish Church who cajoy among them the enormous sum of £53,973" of annual income, drawn from the endowments which were originally conferred on the Catholic Church by Catholic benefactors. The correspondent of the Daily Express takes care to inform his readers that twelve Protestant Bishops on the Irish Establishment receive annually £66,000, so that it appears proved beyond the reach of cavil that fifty-one gentlemen of the favored class receive among them an income of £120,000, for which it would be very difficult to learn that the country receives any return. Mr. Spooner writes to the Protestant Magazine that the Maynooth Grant is " not worth five years' purchase," and proposes to "give more than its value to public works in Ireland unconnected with religion or educational purposes." It has not struck Mr. Spooner that all proper public works ought to be carried out in Ireland, as in England, not as a bribe, but as a right; and that if money is wanted the establishment will furnish more than Maynooth. How many years' purchase does ho think that worth ?- Weekly Register.

THE OHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY The Derry Guardian; an out-and-out champion of the Church Education Society, draws this melancholy sketch of the declining state of the association in the strictly Protestantant diocess of Raphoe. Archdeacon Goold is brother-in-law of Lord Eglintoun, and neither his purse nor his influence has ever been spared towards the sustainment of the Scriptural, as opposed to the National, system of education :--- "We regret to National, system of concernsondent, that the in-terests of the Church Education Society are in a declining state in the diocess of Raphoe, and that there is every probability that Archdeacon Goold will not renew his munificent donation to the society this vear, in consequence of the apparent apathy felt regarding it by the clergy and other inhabitants of Donegal. There is reason to believe that the present. Government, if allowed to remain in office, will effect such a relaxation of the rules of the National system that the Scriptural schools of Ireland will no longer be excluded from participating in the grant from the Imperial Treasury ; but the expectations of the friends of scriptural education have frequently been disappointed already, and this year may witness a further frustration of their hopes. Moreover, funds are urgently needed to maintain the schools in an efficient state until the anticipated aid from the Legislature arrives. It is a deep reproach to our rulers that while Roman Catholic schools in monasteries, nunneries, and chapel yards are receiving assistance from the State, not a single penny of the public money is granted for the support of those schools in which the word of God is read daily by all the pupils, under the superintendence of the parochial

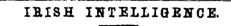
"WHO SHOT MR. NIXON ?"-The Mail has been driven from the silence by which it hoped to cloak its young friend, the accused "assassin of Mr. Nixon." The Mail says it "writes in ignorance of the facts of the case," but yet it " does not believe" that its protege's name was mentioned in any information ! Is the Mail really anxious to learn the facts? Mr. Nixon is in town, and we believe he can satisfy the Mail's misgivings as to the existence of Hegarty, and the mention of the unnamed "young gentleman's" name in the informations as that of the party recognised as we stated. The Mail's reply to our plain, direct, and explicit statements and questions consists of-" calling names !" Here is the answer :- " One of the most atrocious articles which ever disgraced the columns of an Irish newspaper." "The wickedness which distinguished the article."

"Fiendish malignity." ... "Foul language." "Fiendish malignity." ... "Foul language." ... "Still fouler insinuations." ... "Base and cowardly ferocity." ... "This hateful pro-duction." ... "Dastardly fighting from behind a hedge with its poisoned shaft of inuendo." Rather a curious way of disproving assertions. However, we will settle the "inuendo!" Be it known, then, that without any "inuendo," and to save the excuse of official roticence, we in the most direct manner, assert-not-" insinuate"-I. That Bernard Hegarty did swear the information,-II. That he did name the young friend of the Mail editor as the party whom he recognised in the presumed assassin's disguise at the scene of the attempted murder .- III. That that 'young gentleman" is the son of a Donegal landlord. -!V. That the young gentleman is a pupil of the Evening Mail, and not of " Priestly teachings."-V. That Mr. Fitzgerald had the information of Hegarty in his hands.-VI. That Mr. Nixon can tell who the identified presumed assassin is .- VII. That Mr. Wybrants Olphert also can tell who he is. We trust we have made seven very plain assertions, which by next Friday the Mail may easily contradict and refute, if we have said that which is not. Till then we shall take leave to postpone acknowledging the very handsome invitation so magnanimously given us to discharge at our own cost, the duties for which the public pays certain of the Mail's friends several huncred pounds per annum. By next Friday the Meil has it in its power to cover the Nation with confusion, or must itself stand branded as the shelterer and defender of accused assassins-meantime, as the French Journals are already beginning to inquire -" Qui donc a tir sur Mansieur Nixon ?"

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERUR OF MR. ELY. -From information received by the police it was supposed that Delany, the alleged murderer of Mr. Rly, for whose appreheusion a large reward has been offered, would endeavour to get off in the Circassian. Several detectives were on the look-out, and late last night a man was immediately arrested on his coming on board the steamer. On investigation to-day it has transpired that the prisoner is not Delany, but a man named Kelly, a somewhat famous cow stealer, from the count Alter the arrest a revolver pistol was found on his person and a few pounds in money. The suspicions against him were strengthened by his offering, through his friends, a large sum of money to some person in Galway who, it was supposed, could facilitate his escape. Much credit is due to Inspector Cullan and the police generally for the caution and watchfulness which they evinced throughout this affair.

W. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

Crawfordsburn, Jan. 5, 1859.



ARREST OF AN IRISH AMERICAN IN ENNIS-KILLEN.

(From a Correspondent of the Telegraph.)

Enniskillen, Jan. 6, 1859. DEAR SIR,-There having been an arrest in this town on Monday last, the third instant, of a suspected Phonix man, which caused some sensation smongst the friends of the gentleman arrested, but as he turned out to be a loyal subject, the authorities smoothed the affair, and it has got very little circulation yet.-The facts are these:-A Mr. Gallagher, from the neighbourhood, went to America some six years ago, and has lately returned on a visit to his friends here, and having the cut of a real Yankee about him he excited the suspicion of the authorities. However, the young gentleman went about seeing his friends, and, being an American citizen, caring for nobody. But to his great surprise he was arrested on Monday in this town, brought before the magistrates, and, no charge being preferred against him he was liberated, and the only cause of suspicion was his wearing a moustache, and baving the cut of a foreigner. Fortunately for the Government they have a very officient stuff of police and police officers in this part of the country, since they have transformed the still-hunting gentry into police officers. It would appear

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR .- The following mysterious circumstances, which have produced no small amount of excitement in the neighborhood of Glasnevin, took place on Friday last. A fine little girl named Mary Gartland, the daughter of a poor man residing at a short distance from the seventh lock on the Royal Canal, went on Thursday evening to fetch some water, and, not returning, her brothers and sisters became alarmed, and on their going to the canal bank they saw the jug which the little girl had carried with her floating on the water. Information of the circumstance having been conveyed to the police station the next morning police-constable 63 D proceeded with a drag, &c., to search for the body of the child, of whose fate there was very little doubt .--While engaged in the search the constable found the drag resisted by some soft substance. After vigorous efforts he succeeded in bringing to the surface the body of a man, which, on being got on shore, scened by the dross, &c., to be that of a gentleman, and to have been in the water about three weeks, decomposition having gone on extensively. Around the neck of the body a red silk handkerchief was knotted by one of its ends, while to the other end was attached a piece of brass weighing 20ibs. This mass of metal was found afterwards to have belonged to a force pump. Its weight was sufficient to keep the body under water despite of the buoyancy consequent ou decomposition, and the remains would doubtless have remained much longer submerged and undiscovered had it not been for the circumstance of the canal being dragged for the missing child. The body of the deceased appeared to be that of a man about 27 years old and five feet seven inches in height, wearing short dark whiskers and dark hair. The clothes on the body comprised a black cloth frock cost with outside flaps at the hips, but without pockets, the collar and breast bound with black silk and black silk lining. The vest was of dark brown tweed, also bound with black silk. The trousers were of the kind called "shepherd's plaid." The shirt was of fine linen, and round the neck was a black silk scarf. A pair of fashionably made Wellington boots were on the feet. The body was conveyed to St. George's Cemetery, Whitworth-road, where it remains in charge of the police, awaiting the coroner's inquest, which will be held this day.---It is feared that the deceased encountered some parties who had been committing a robbery, and that he met with foul play at their hands. The piece of trass which was used to sink the body is thought to have been part of the plunder. Others are led to believe that it was a case of suicide, inasmuch as the sum of 5a 9jd and a bunch of keys were found in the pockets. The detective police are actively engaged in making inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of the deceased. The body of the little girl Mary Gartland, was taken out of the canal, and was, conveyed to the house of the afflicted parents, where an inquest will be held this day .- Dublin paper.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--FFBRUARY 11, 1859.

The Thurles Board of Guardians have set an example of liberality which bigoted and anti-Catholic boards would do well to imitate. For the last three months there has not been a single Protestant inmate in the Thurles workhouse, yet the Protestant chaplain, the Rev. Phineas Hunt, continues to receive his salary of £20 per annum, although his ministra-tions are not required in the establishment, his office, at any period of his chaplaincy, being at best a sine-Four months ago, one or two Catholic memcure. bers of the board, considering it unfair, in a financial point of view, to retain an officer whom circumstances had rendered completely inoperative in the establishment, brought forward a motion for his dismissal, but which was negatived by a majority of almost the entire Catholic members of the board. The Catholic workhouse chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Wall, the respected Parish Priest of Thurles, receives but £70 a year, which, considering the extent of his labours, is a salary vastly disproportioned to that of the Protestant chaplain, as the following figures will demonstrate. There are 380 inmates in the house, of which 113 are in the fever hospital and infirmary, and all of whom demand the incessant attention and care of their pastor.

INISH PLAN CULTURE. - The following statement is extracted from the Northern Whig :-" The imports of foreign fibre for the past year fell far below requirements, and, at all events, the medium quality of flax, for the growth of which Irish lands are so well adapted, cannot be had out of the boundaries of our country. There are at present, on the average, of idle and partially employed spindles, about onceighth of the whole number, and all the mills totally out of work, and this almost solely caused by the dearth and scarcity of raw material. In course of the past 12 months hand-scutched flax has arisen nearly 50 per cent., and even at the current rates supplies fall short of current requirements. Capitalists ready to invest largely in the erection of pow-er-loom factories for the weaving of linen are kept back from engaging in the enterprise, because, of the state of the markets and the famine rates for flax. In Ulster alone there should be 200,000 acres annually grown ; and, if the other three provinces only produced one-fourth that area, the whole 250,000 acres would be fully absorbed by the wants of local factory owners and the demand for the continental markets. Dark and lowering as are the political affairs of France at the present moment, we feel some hope that, were the clouds a little passed away, the Emperor Napoleon would make a movement in the way of free trade. And, were that great object once accomplished, the linen manufactures of Gaul would be able to take 10,000 tons per annum of that quality of flax which cannot rightly be raised on their own lands. Throwing aside, however, all these anticipa-tions as to France, the case of the 1rish flax-spinning trade is one of vital consequence to the general commerce of Ulster. Every incidental circumstance that effects the linen manufacture gives its peculiar tone, in a greater or less degree, to all other sections of trade, from that of the highest merchant to the humblest shopkeeper."

Saunders's Newsletter has the following paragraph : "After hearing a tedious will case on Saturday, Master Lytton convulsed the gentlemen of the long robe present by requesting their opinion on the following point, on which he had been consulted that morning :-- The governor of a gaol not a hundred miles from Dublin was on Friday arrested and incarcerated in his own gool for a debt of £490, the attorney for the plaintiff demanding and obtaining a certificate from him that he was in custody. Now, in the execution of his duties as governor, could he go beyond the walls of the gool without being lieble for arrest for escaping from prison under the above committal? Counsel seemed quite posed as to the baw of the case, there being no precedent, but would consider it, and adk with his Lordship on it on an early day.

LUCKY ESCAPE FROM MUEDER. - The following statement appears in Naunders's News Letter :- " The brother of a Catholic elergyman was fired at on his way to Newport a short time since. He was riding, when he was suddenly attacked by three armed raffaus--one of the party fired at him, fortunately without effect. A severe struggle ensued ; but, in a .nanner which reflects the highest credit upon him for bravery and presence of mind, he secured two of the ruffinus; the third in the meantime fled. Having proceeded but a short distance they were ract by some country people. The prisoners immediately dropped on their knees and implored mercy, stating that they 'mistook their nun'-the land-agent of a gentleman in the neighborhood. They were immediately allowof to depart, which extraordinary conduct can only be accounted for by the dread from intimidation which exists in the neighborhood. The informations

amendment is necessary, not alone for the security of landlords who wish to improve their estates, but also for the protection of the well-disposed among the peasantry from the demoralising terrorism, under the pressure of which they are coerced into an apparent complicity with crime.

"'2. This impunity, which affords so much encouragement to criminals, is to be ascribed chiefly to the sympathy of the lower classes, extending to jurors, many of whom are drawn from these classes who cannot be expected to act independently in any case which strongly excites popular feeling, namely small shopkceprs, publicans, and others, whose means of living might be destroyed or materially diminished by the withdrawal of custom. It is, therefore, important that there should be a higher standard of juror qualification, and even with jurors of a better class the venue should be changed in trials for agrarian crime, to prevent the possible risk of a failure of justice from local prejudice or intimidation. It is also desirable that in criminal cases the Crown should have the right of requiring a special jury.

"'3. Stipendiary magistrates, who are specially charged with the detection and prosecution of offend, ers, should be invariably men of education, energy and ability; consequently they should be appointed and promoted according to a system founded upon some adequate test of capability and merit. They should be strictly prohibited from engaging in any other occupation, and where practicable they should be bound to reside in the centres of their respective districts. The public interest absolutely requires that those who are at present incompetent through age and infirmity should be compelled to reture, which many of them are now entitled to do, on full pay.

". 4. The commission of the peace should be given by the authorities only to gentlemen whose station and character are such as to command the respect of the people, and who possess a property qualification, such as is required in England, and the local magistrates should have the same authority, privileges, and immunities in everything connected with the discharge of their duties as those enjoyed by the stipendiary magistrates.

"5. As so much depends on the efficiency and fidelity of the constabulary, no constable should be appointed to the force without a certificate of good character from the magistrates in petty sessions for the district where he resides ; and as it is stated that considerable numbers, comprising the best men of the force, have retired from it during the last two or three years owing to the inadequacy of the pay, and as, by the abolition of the revenue police, additional duties have been imposed upon the constabulary, it is but just that their pay should be raised in proportion to the importance and extent of their duties. It is, moreover, unwise not to give a constable extra pay when attending at assizes or quarter sessions, as he is thus indirectly interested in not being concerned in the prosecution of offenders.

6. And inasmuch as Riband conspiracies are generally concocted in low public-houses, more effective restrictions should be placed on the granting of licenses; publicans should be compelled to post up conspicuously on their premises Government proclamations and police notices. The license should be forfeited by any breach of this regulation, and the same penalty should be immediately inflicted upon any publican in whose house Riband lodges or other illegal societies shall be proved to have been in the habit of meeting. As a publican is by the nature of his business exposed to undue influences, he should by law be ineligible to act as Poor Law Guardian, Relieving Officer, Town Commissioner, or Juror .--And whereas, under color of grocers' licenses, not merons public-houses are virtually established, which are subject to little or no control, the law prohibiting the sale of spirits, to be consumed on the premises should be strictly enforced, and these houses should be subject to the same control and supervi-

sion as in the case of public-houses. "'7. The absence of power in grand juries to grant compensation to the family in cases of murder, and to the individual in cases of malicious personal injury, is a very serious defect in the law. is just and expedient to enforce such componsation in the same manner as for malicious injury to property, and grand juries should be empowered to decide on claims for it when rejected at the presentment sessions on merely technical grounds, and to order an immediate levy of all sums awarded as compensation for malicious injury either to the person or property.

"'S. As the law for the punishment of those who harbor and conceal felons is not practically useful, the Lord Lieutenant, upon information given, should have power to issue a proclamation calling on the accused party to surrender and take his trial, or, in

GREAT BRITAIN. .

The British Government has given notice to Hanover of its intention to discontinue the payment of the oppressive and unjust duties levied on ships navigating the Elbe. More than £600,000 out of £1,300,000 have been paid by British vessels .- Weekly Register.

We are enabled to state that the Abbot of St. Bernard has resigned his office, and that the resignation has been accepted. The Abhot, Mary Bernard (for a Cistercian Abbot, once consecrated, rotains for life his dignity, cross, ring, &c.,) has retired to the Cistercian Abbey of Melleray, in France, one of the largest houses of the Order; containing above 120 monks. No new Abbot, it is understood, will be appointed, the Government of St. Bernard being entrusted to a Prior. - Weekly Register-

It will be a source of gratification to all our readers to learn that the Rev. Richard Boyle, whose relations towards his ecclesiastical superiors a few years ago caused sincere grief to all good Catholics, has addressed the Sovereign Pontiff on the subject in a very proper and laudable spirit. Penetrated with sorrow and repentance for the past he besonght the Holy Father of his clemency to bestow pardon upon him, and at the same time entreated to be relieved from the censures he had incurred, declaring himself willing and desirous of accepting any penance which His Holiness should think fit to impose upon him --"It will be easily comprehended," justly observes the Giornale di Roma, "how consoling is this act of caurageous repentance which offers to all good Catholics and especially to the illustrious Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, full reparation, and at the same time relieves them from the painful impressions under which they were suffering " " The common Father of the Faithful," adds our contemporary, " has here found a happy opportunity, of exercising the ele-mency so dear to his heart, the distinguishing characteristic of which brings him nearer and nearer to the Divine Redeemer, of whom he is the representative on earth."- Weekly Register.

The Rev. Arthur Marshall, B.A., late Curato of St. Matthew's Church, Liverpool, has been received into the Church, at the Catholic Institute in that town .--Mr. Marshall was a graduate of Oxford and a studeut of the Wells Theological College. Some correspondence has appeared in the Liverpool papers with reference to this event ; the Rev. Incumbent of St. Matthew's (sorely annoyed at the course adopted by his curate) is very wroth and bitter in his complaint. Mr. Marshall writes as becomes a christian. Shortly before his actual reception, he remarks in one of his published letters :--

" The perplexities and struggles of such a position as that in which I now find myself are necessarily very trying. I have long given myself up to prayer for the guidance of that Spirit which can alone di rect us into paths of peace ; and I believe, and feel, that my prayers have been heard and answered, and that I have at last been blessed with a conviction of the truth.

"Perhaps you will ask why I did not sooner acquaint you with my state of mind. My dear friend, there is nothing on this earth so cruel, so unsympathising, as the conduct of the Church of England towards her own children, when they happen to have Catholic tendencies; and the very last thing a clergyman can do, with safety, is to confess his spiritual troubles to his own bre thren."

A fact most lamentable and most undoubted.-Weekly Register.

PITY & Poor PRINCE .- These things are matters of public notoriety. It is perfectly well known that the Prince cats and drinks and sleeps as other midshipmen cat and drink and sleep; that his outfit has been exactly regulated (though the tradesman who made his chest is ramoured to have gone the royal length of freuen-polishing it) by the outfits of other midshipmen ; and that every distinction, in short (except the too cothusiastic polishing of the chest) has been must strictly and sensibly levelled between the many young officers who are the sons of gentlemen and the one young officer who is the son of the Queen. Under these circulastances, it would seem hardly necessary that Her Majesty should have been obliged to express a wish (as she is understood, however to have expressed a wish) that no public reception of the Prince should take place when the Euryalus happened to touch at any particular port. Every circumstance connected with the manner in which the Queen has sent her son to sea must surely speak for itself, to the same plain and direct purpose, in the case of any official personage, in any part of the world, who possesses one atom of taci or one grain of common sense. Here is the man-ofwar Euryalus, and one of the midshipmen on board bears the Christian name of Alfred. Surviy the clumsiest of mankind may be trusted not to commit the gross blunder of tearing off the wisely assumed incognito of the young officer, and setting him up before his messmates and companions (in flat, defiance of the principle on which his own parents have so considerately and so sensibly acted) as a Prince of the blood Royal, who is not, and never can be one of themselves. Alas I alas ! the clausiest of manki d must and will make a blunder, to the cad of the world, even in the plainest and simplest matters. Exactly as the disastrous tradesman at home french-polished the chest, so the diststrous diplomatic tradesmen abroad frence-polish Midshipman Alfred, the moment they get hold of him, with a Royal reception.-Dickens's Housekold Words. The writer of the articles in the Times upon the dreadful condition of the Homeless Poor in London, giving offence to the Protestant proseltysers by hinting that the want, misery, and disease, which are to be found in the abodes of poverty and sadness a home should first claim attention. He has this week contributed another article on the Homes of the Poor, in which he graphically describes the result of a visit to several of the alleys in the neighbourhood of Smithfield. He says, that the scenes he describes should teach us " to look with more equanimity upon the spiritual destitution of Ashantees, and strive for the day when we shall have as many and as well paid Missionaries among our poor as we have now among the blacks." We would suggest that the Societies which s end some hundreds of thousands annually, in the fruitless endeavour to protestantise Ireland, may find nearer homo ample scope for their philantrophy. Meanwhile, the appeals in the columns of the Times have been uobly responded to. Before Wednesday last £8,000 had been sent in for the relief of the homeless poor, and each subsequent day has further swelled the list of contributions .- Weekly Register. ENGLISH MERCANTILE INTEGRITY. -- The CASE of Davidson and Gordon has been before the Bankrapt Court, which has refused their certificates ; what is more important is the judgment of Mr. Commissioner Gulbourn, that Mr. Chapman, late partner of the great house of Overend and Gurney, "has been an accessory after the fuct to a most gross and wicked fraud. His partners wrote to the Times to complain that, appearing merely as a witness, he "had not the usual facilities of defence which are allowed to the commonest defendant," and that every step was taken "with the concurrence of the whole firm."-The whole transaction and especially, we must add, this last circumstance, is a very melancholy illustration of the characteristic peculiarities of our day, as an oge of fraud rather than of crime.

the statute would be interpreted by the right of constitutional practice, which establishes this principle, that when Ministers of the Crown in a body resign, they shall not return to office till they have gone to the country. The English law is too clear to permit the possible occurrence of such a shuffle as that which the present Canadian Ministers have been permitted to perpetrate. The spirt of the Provincial statute would seem to be, that changes of office by members of one Administration should not carry with them a Parliamentary disqualification, but this is a very different thing from a principle, which, if established as good law, would enable an unpopular Cabinet, with the complicity of the Governor Generai, altogether to ignore the opinion of the country. There are certain organic laws which precede and interpret the provisions of positive statutes. Ministerial responsibility is one of those laws, and as Mr. Chief Justice Draper very properly remarks, that the Legislature could not have contemplated a Ministerial intrigue so artful and suspicious in its nature common sense and an equally common regard to the interests of the people of Canada should, we submit, have led the Courts to have travelled out of the miserable verbiage of the Act of Parliament, and to have building asserted the constitutional right, which aught to be held as dear in the Provinces as it is in England."

Occasional letters are received, entreating that a warning may be given to the public regarding certain new savings' banks in London and the provinces which offer the temptation of high rates of interest and profess to be in possession of subscribed capitals under the Limited Liability Act. "It is, however impossible," says the Times, "even though very de-eided opinions may be entertained with regard to them, to expose any mischief until the occurrence of actual defaults such as are usually not allowed to take place until the last funds have been squandered. All that can be done is to urge every poor person to consult his employer or some established business man before entrusting his savings to any fresh concero, especially if the promises made are particularly attractive."

Burss AND THE MOUSE .- A correspondent sends as (Falkirk Herald), the following anecdote respecting our national poet :-" About forty years ago, whilst travelling from Dumfries to Glasgow, and being seated beside the conchman, I got into conversation with him, when we arrived at Mauchline, on | the character and writings of Burns. I asked if he had any personal kowledge of the poet. He promptly replied, 'Well I knew him, for I was his servant, and wrought with him many a day on the farm of Mossgiel.' This farm lies on the left side of the public road from Manchline to Kilmarnock. As we approached Mossgiel he began to relate some anecdotes of Baras, one of which struck me as not a litthe interesting. 'You have read,' said he, 'the poem of "The Mouse?'' I answered that I had. Then pointing with his whip to a spot about six yards from the roadside, That, said he, 'is the very rig where the mouse was turned up. Barns was holding the plough, and I was driving the horses. When it spring out, I attempted to kill it. "Let it alone cried Burus ; " what harm as it done you ?" He then got into a musiag mood, and I did not get a word from him the whole afternoon. About nine o'clock in the evening, when I was littering the horses, and giving them a little oats and hay, Burns cause into the stable, and read to me the poem of the manage, and then said, "What do you think of the mouse now?" "Very much, indeed," [replied : " I am glad I did not kill it." Un leaving the stable, he said, " Never do a cruel thing to the meanest of God's creatures." In the course of conversation I asked him what was his opinion of the moral character of Barns. In answer to this question Le said, Baras often went astray, and at times was guilty of industing too freely in drink ; " but this ! know, he was , kind master and also that while 11 was in his service he made famile worship morning and evening ; but I cannot tell whether or not he continued to do so after I left him." On reaching Kilmarnock the coachman went down from the box, dialogue-the greater part of which I still distinctly remember."

THE "TIMES" AND ITALY .- The Times is at its old game of writing up revolution. When any againtion springs up in Haly (and among those thery spirits it takes into its pay certain Mazzinist emissaries who write mainly from the Sardinean States, and who, by dint of gross exaggeration of trath and a tolerable sprinkting of barefaced faisthoods, contrive to humbug the people of this country, and make them believe that a popular outbreak is really andin e ie those regions. This profligate journal played this same game some three or four years since, when " Death-m-Tyrants" Miss White was uppermost in Liberal politics, and who, it turned out, had been the correspondent of that print. It is now again at work, and it has this time a double motive for its unserupatous manœuvres, in that all these tirades may serve to embarrass the present Government on the ground of their foreign policy, and to bring luck Lord Palmerston and Mr. Robert Lowe into power. An atrocious letter, as from a private correspondent at Turin, appeared in the Times of last Saturday, which seems to be one of a series from some Mazzinist hand, on the affairs of Italy, and Rome in particular. It is the stuffed with the greatest untruths; but we dare say they will all go down with the greater part of its readers. For instance, the Pope is said to reign through the agency of foreign bayo-nets; it being well known that the Pope himself desires them-or at least a large portion of them-to he removed ; and that the late difference between his Government and that of France has mainly arisen from the fact of the French having reinforced their corps, and of their fortifying Civita Vecchin. Again : it is impudently asserted that the " clergy govern the country to the exclusion of 3,000,000 of lar subjects;" whereas late returns have shown, and it is notorious enough to all who interest themselves about Italy, that, out of nearly 3,000 functionaries, barely one hundred and thirty are clergy, and of these many are in lay orders. The people are said to be overtaxed ; whereas they are the lightest taxed perple in Burope ; and there may be said to be scarcely a pauper, except those who are volunturily so, in the whole States of the Church. The same correspondent proceeds to make a series of the most ludicrous misrepresentations of the state of education ; of the popularity of the present Pope; of the finances, which are really prosperous; and of the moral condition of the people, which is far above the average of other States, and ends by declaring that the people are ripe for rebellion ; for " the priest having to defend the interests of heaven, knows nothing of those on earth ; having no family, the prosperity of his country is of little importance to him; separated from society, he cannot know its true wants; with him the espril de corps overrules the spirit of nationality"- all which lying rho lemontade is stolen from the common-places of the assassin and infidel party in North Italy; but which, now it would seem, the Times adopts as its own. Cardinal Antonelli has the generosity to let this mischievous stuff be published in Rome; we wonder how any decent person can let it lie on his breakfast table in London .-Union.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- Worcester, Jan. 30 .- As the Western Railrond train left this city, yesterday afternoon, it came upon an Irish funeral procession, striking one of the carriages. Two married women were killed, and another had an arm broken.

A woman in Philadelphia, on being struck by her husband, stabbed him in the neck with a knife she happened to have in her hand, inflicting a fatal wound.

MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .- The United States Economist has collected some interesting statistics on the manufacture of hoots and shoes in this country. The quantity required for the consumption of the United States is not far from 75,000,000 pairs per annum. Of these 12,000,000 are made in Massachusetts, at a value of \$40,000,000 per annum and they employ 45,000 men and 32,826 women. Oneball of this employment is in Lynn, which is the largest shop in the United States. The next is in Philadelphia, which makes \$4,000,000 mostly fine work, while that of Lynn is coarse work. The production is great in every city, town and hamlet of the Union, and the whole value is not less than \$80, 000,000 per annum. In Philadelphia there are 457 manufacturers, whose aggregate sales amount to \$4,141,000, and Philadelphia sells perhaps \$10,000,000 worth of Eastern work in addition.

One of the curious facts recently revealed by the publication of custom-house tables is that there was amorted into this country hast year three hundred thousand pounds of opium. Of this amount it is estimated, from reliable data, that no more than onetenth is used for medicinal purposes. The habit of eating opium is known to be surrading rapidly among lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and literary men; and enormous quantities are used by the manufacturers of those poisonous liquids which are dealt out in drinks in the saloons and groggeries that infest every city and village in the country .-Pittsburgh Catholic.

The Popes of Rome have accomplished some very tough and apparently hopeless work in their lay; and this historical fact, we suppose, emboldened the present Papal Chairman to lend his sanction --without due consideration, as we must supposeto an enterprise, apparently Utopian, which has been initiated at Naples. For there is in that charming city a certain Father Indovico, a monk who is highly zealous, and particularly interested in the conversion of Ethiopin-it never having been the good luck of the weak-minded Ludovico to persue those overwhelming ethnologico-theological exercitations manufactured by our divine Southrons, in which it is distinctly proved that, although ' a nigger," whether he be or be not a human being can "get religion," yet that it must be an infector religion, not founded upon the intelligence of the professor, but something of the nitrous-oxyde deeription, inhaled by the sable convert, and making him "feel good," he knows not how or why. This process has, indeed, been found wonderfully effective and we are not, therefore, startled to find our reli-gious contemporary, the North Caroline Presbylerian, asking the masters of that State why, in the name of common sense and the very cheapest economy, they do not stir up a revival because, as the Presbylerian justly observes, the market value of a pious slave is greater than that of an impions one, while a lively " faith 'improves his personal appearance." -- plerophory being followed by pinguiosity, and solemnity by sleekness. But the species of religion admired and cultivated in North Carolica, and especially in Rogersville, Team, where the sweet sould Netherland gave his negro that heavilful b, sting behind the church, which, through these columns, has passed into history, is a species which Father Ludovico does not appear to bacy. He charly has not embraced the American notion, that a black budy who cannot read his Testament, and to whom the hymn-book is a jumble of bieroglyphics -- who has a good opinion of the Deaty, that a nucle better one of his driver -- who wochs out his saturation by spading and digging faster and more steadily than his profine fellows- who grows safely stupid as he grows sweetly saint-like - is as fit for Heaven as the circumstances will admit. On the contrary, the good Ludovico begins with the head, and in togenionely works his way down to the beart. Nor does he duriak from solving the problem under the roost adverse circumstances. He daes not select negrous who have by contact raught a column of civilization, is only wonderful this does not happen oftener,) it and who have been morally, if not physically, blenched. Padce had wice sends for his negro neophytes directly to Africa, and brings them, burned black by equatorial suns, with skins of eiving and blabber lips, and frizzled hair, and the Ebon shin so enlarged upon by Gov. Wile-brings them to Naples. He knows that the heads are reduce mand, but he feels perfectly satisfied that if he can get anything into them, it will have small chance of getting out again. So the Father Lodovico goos cheerfully to work with his black possibilities. He teaches them Italian, Lotin, French and Arabic, adding to the polyglot process instruction in geography, arithmetic, physics, chemistry and clementary geomerry! Having thus trained these animals in secolar accomplichments, he adds to their stock of knowledge" the doctrines of the Catholic Church," and sends them home to Christianize Africa. And very successful is the Father Indovico with his animals, in spite of their facial angles and hide-board or bone-hound brains. At a recent exhibition of the cultivated beasts, everybody was charmed - the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples was delighted, the Prime Minister was in raptures, and "several other distinguished personages" were filled with admiration, as the achievements of Padre Ludovico quite overshadowed Mr. Rarey's equine triumphs, and planged all previous monkey trainers into oblivion and human contempt. And what Father Ludovico is doing for the negroes, the Abbe Olivieri is doing, also at Naples, for the negresses, so that when Africa is Christianized it seems highly probable that it will be done rather after the fachion of Rome than the fashion of Rogersville, Tenn. We know that it is exceedingly wrong, although not quite so unpopular as it was 2 or 3 years ago, to say a word in praise of the Roman Church or in extenuation of its alleged errors. But, whatever may be urged ageinst it, nobody can dispute its boldness and activity and far reaching sagacity. In the enterprise under consideration, we have another added to innumerable previous instances of its faith in human culture; a faith transcending the most recondite speculations of the ethnologist, the daintiest scriptural exegesis of our Doctors of Divinity, and the most stalwart prejudices of the white race; a faith in the human soul, and not a faith in this or that tint of epidermis. To draw the conclusion of the congenital, hereditary and hopeless imbecility of a race, from that portion of it which, for more than a century, has been so busy in helping others that it has had no time to help itself-which has been systematically and perseveringly brutalized-which has been surrounded by the light of haman civilization, and has been continually and cautiously blindfolded, is to blunder in the beginning, middle and end of the whole matter. We hope the Presbyterian Church South, and all other Southern Churches, will duly consider the example offered by the "Babylonian dame," as they were wont to call the "Scarlet Lady." Fas est ab hoste doceri-it is just the thing to be taught by an opponent. We can imagine the surprise, and even consternation, which would ensue if the population of the quarter-houses should be summoned by the overscer-this one to receive a French Grammar, and this Lindley Murray, and the other Malte-Brun. We would not plunge into the middle of things in such a reckless way, but would begin with due simplicity, the primers, and pictures, and good serviceable born-books. "But," interposes our patriarobial friend, Nicotinus Cottonias, esq., who owns one thousand of his fellow-creatures, teach them their letters, and they will all run. away !" Well, if fit to run away, able to run away, and desirous of running why, should they not run. away, O, Nicotinus ?- Tribune,

were sworn before the resident magistrate and also lodged, as our informant believes, in Dublin Castle."

A respectable farmer, one Denis Shea, residing about three miles west of Macroom, has been captured, and is now an inmate of Cork Jail, on suspicion of being a member of a secret society. The authorities, it appears, will not permit any communication between their new prisoner and his friends.

MEETING OF LANDED PROPRIETORS .- Parsuant to a custom in vogue during the more stormy periods of this country's history, the coming meeting of the Parliamentary ression is to be preceded by a regular Irish demonstration, the objects of which will be found embudied in the subjoined documents which have been forwarded for publication in the Mail of this evening. It is almost difficult to believe that the noble and gentle projectors of the movement can enterthin a reasonable hope that the leading provislons of this new Reform Bill can receive the countenance or support of any Government, Tory, Whig, or Radical. Some of the suggestions look, no doubt. very well on paper, but great changes must take place in the social condition of Ireland before the British Legislature could safely venture upon the hazardous scheme to be debated in Dublin on the 27th of the current month :---

(Circular,) " Committee-rooms, 30, Westmoreland-street. Dublin, Jan. 12, 1859

"Sir,-We heg to inform you that a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and others interested in the peace and prosperity of Ireland, will be held at the Roundroom of the Rotunda, in the city of Dublin, on the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, when your attendance is particularly requested, and on which occasion the Marquis of Downshire has kindly consented to take the chair. The object of the meeting is to consider the propriety of forming a permanent association for obtaining such amendments in the law as may appear from time to time necessary for the better pro tection of life and property in this country. This is an object in which it is expected all classes will cordially unite. We enclose a statement of the most important matters which will be submitted for the consideration of the meeting. It is also intended to propose measures for the encouragement of improving tenants and the assistance of the laboring poor. The committee will feel obliged by an early reply. addressed to Mr. J. Overend, at the committee-rooms, stating whether they may expect your attendance. The committee-rooms will be open daily from 10 o'clock a.m., till 5 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of affording information, and issuing cards of admission to the meeting.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servanis,

"GEORGE A. HILL, Honorary "J. L. W. NAPER. Secretaries.

"The provisional committee for convening a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and others interested in the peace and prosperity of Ireland, will submit the following matters for its consideration :-

"'1. Prom the impunity which has for many years attended the most atrocious agrarian crimes in this sountry, and the recent revival of Riband societies. and other illegal combinations, it is manifest that the law needs to be amended and rendered more effective for the protection of life and property. This in the Dublin police.

default, all persons harboring him would be guilty of felony. "'9. While we are anxious to see the laws repress-

ing crime made more effective, we are not unmindful of the necessity of improving the social condition and habits of the humbler classes. The improvement of the dwellings of the laboring population and of the small farmers of Ireland are matters of vital importance, and an association of persons interested in property would feel it their duty as well as interest, to give their best consideration to questions hearing so immediately on the means that may promote the suppression of those secret societies which have hitherto counteracted every effort towards amelioration.

"10. In conclusion, the committee earnestly so licit the co-operation of the landed proprietors in their respective counties, and their attendance at the proposed meeting, so that the matters mentioned may be fully discussed and considered, in order that they may be brought before Government, in full confidence that the Imperial Legislature will see the necessity of strengthening the hands of the executive in the suppression of agrarian crimes.

Downsmine, Chairman. " LOBD GEORGE HILL, Gweedore, county Donegal, "'J. W. LENNON NAPER, Esq, Lough-Hon Secs.' crew, Oldcastle,

DARING ESCAPE FROM A JAIL.-CORK JAN. 13.-Yesterday, an escape was effected from the County of Cork Jail, which for during and ingenuity almost equals any of those recorded of the famous Jack Sheppard. A person named William Johnson, who was awaiting his trial on a charge of sheep-stealing, was sent to a small ward whore untried prisoners were generally confined, for the purpose of cleaning it out, and being locked in alone, he determined on effecting his escape. Having got a couple of sheets from one of the cells, he tied them together, and then fastened an end of one of them to a hand brush about a foot and a quarter long, which he had been using. He next made a pretty long pole, by rudely splicing together the handles of some sweeping brushes with twine, which he had made from oakum, and by means of this he succeeded in inserting the hand brush crosswise, inside the bars of an upper cell window. The sheets being torn, served him as a means of drawing himself up, and he thus succeeded in getting on the wall of the small yard attached to the ward, rom whence he scrambled on the roof Between this and the outer wall of the jail was an insulating passage, over eight feet wide, and the outer wall itself was between thirty and forty feet high, and he must have sprung across this passage, and either lit on the wall, from whence he let himself down by some means, or else have cleared the passage and wall both at a jump. In either case the feat was a most astonishing one, when the breadth of the passage and the height of the wall is considered, but that such was the way in which he got out there seems no doubt, for some of the slates were found displaced on the roof where he had stood, and the marks of his feet were found deeply indented in the bed of clay, which

was close under the jail wall in an adjoining or-chard, and on which he must have alighted after his

THE CHANGE OF OFFICES JUDGERT. - The London Morning Post has an article commenting on the judgment given in favor of the Canadtan Ministry, by the supreme courts of Upper Ganada, in reference to the change of offices of August last. The article closes thus :- "Technically the conclusion of the Judges may be right. But the matter does not rest with the Canadian Courts. There remains an appeal to the Privy Conneil; and if public spirit be not extinct descent. Johnson, who is an able young fellow, of among the people of Canada, that august and imabout twenty-nine years of age, was for some time perial tribunal will be invited to review the decision

UNITED STATES.

The Catholic Church at Tamaqua, Pa., was entered and robbed of some valuable property. This is the second time within a year that the church has been robbed.

Patrick Kelly was found frozen to death in Otis, Mass., after having been missed from his home for nine davs.

Corrie, the accomplice of Marion Cropps, in the perial tribunal will he invited to review the decision murder of a police officer in Baltimore, has been con-of the Provincial Gourts. In this country we believe victed of murder in the first degree.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIE, FOR GROEGE E. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE last accounts from Europe would seem to indicate a momentary suspension of the war panic occasioned by the French Emperor's meaacing language to the Austrian Ambassador, the blustering tone of the King of Sardinia's speech, and the revolutionary attitude of the North of Italy. The Times believes, or affects to believe, that there is title danger of an Italian insurrection : it says : -

"The Milanese in 1859 are pretty much what they have been any time during the last ten years --- very full of murmurs and sneers against the Austrian rule very skilful in putting petty slights on the Austrian authorities, and not careful to confine the social war to the sterner sex; great in deserting open boxes when an Archduke happens to be present, or affecting to be engaged carnestly in conversation when an Austrian lady might claim a recognition of her presence. They know how to wear a hat seditionsly, show aspirations for liberty by the tie of a cravat, or express their views of an Italian future by puffing only Piedmontese cigars. But this is all, and it is nothing more than they did last year, and will probably do for many a year longer. Any appearance of a meditated rebellion does not exist. A placard may be posted up during the night by a man who rans off jumediately, or a patriotic cry may be uttered when there are only Italians to hear it; but that there has been any braving of the Austrian power, any menace of popular rising, any refusal of obedience to the police or the taxgatherer, is the grossest misrepresentation. Whether voluntarily or not, the French and their ally have imposed on the credulity of Europe; but how the Sardinian Monarch, who must remember the events of 1848, can believe in a popular insurrection in Lombardy, passes conception.

A telegram announces the somewhat sudden death of the King of Naples, after a few hours' illness, but the report is not confirmed. In other respects, the news from Europe is of little interest.

The result of the secret examination of the prisoners imprisoned at Belfast is at last before the public, and certainly does not seem to justify the extraordinary measures of the British Government. The "Secret Societies" now appear to be of the most insignificant dimensions, and the conspirators, a parcel of silly beardless boys, who met occasionally in taverns to drink whiskey, and talk treason. That such societies should exist, is to be deplored ; but their existence is but the inevitable consequence of the growth of Orangedisturbed districts in India; but Lord Clyde's criticism. There are marchings and countermarchings, but no progress is made towards the suppression of the insurrection, or the capture of its leaders.

policy of the Brown-Dorion Ministry-the poetic merits of Mr. McGee's lately published collection of Ballads-the Ryerson frauds, and the immunity of which, thanks to the present Ministry, the delinquent is assured-these, with some fifty thousand other tonics all as unconnected with the one question at issue-i. e., the propriety of accepting as final the decision of the Imperial Government on the Seat of Government Question-have formed the subject matter of the long-winded discourses which honorable members have deemed it their duty to inflict upon the community since the opening of the Session. Nor do we see any cure for the evil, or any prospect of checking the fearful incontinence of words with which our legislators are troubled, except in an immediate reduction of their salaries. Six dollars a day per head for members of Parliament, is a monstrous burden upon the finances of the country, whilst the irrelevant twaddle in which they indulge is an insult to the sense of the community.

Though we have not space to report the several peeches delivered during the course of the debate, we cannot but notice that of Mr. McGee. which is allowed on all hands to have been one of the most effective delivered during the debate ; whilst we have no doubt that the Hon. Postmaster-General will long remember the castigation inflicted upon him by the junior member for Montreal, who in a masterly manner exposed the artifices employed by his Ministerial opponent to secure his election by appealing to the Anti-Catholic fanaticism of the people of Upper Canada. As a specimen Mr. McGee read the following placards :---

He (Mr. McGee,) held by more accident in his hunds one of the hon. gentleman's electioneering placards, issued the last time he was a candidate.-The document was headed-" Protestantiam in dan ger ; come to the rescue-vote for Smith !! (Loud Jaughter.) "Mr. Burnham is supported by Father Smilin," a Catholic clergyman in the town of Cobonrg, "who boasts ho can return Mr. Burnham by holding up his right hand." "Remember the civil butcheries of Rome!" This was one of the documents which the Hon. Postmaster General, who is opposed to religious dissensions, had put forth. "It s part of a deep laid scheme to bring Canada under the dominion of the Pope, by means of Separate Schools." (Loud Laughter.) This was the placard and the platform of the hon, gentleman when before the electors

Strangest of all, it is for the men who make these appeals to the Protestantism of Upper Canada, that the support of the Catholics of the Lower Province is claimed, by the friends of present Ministry!

Up to the time of going to press the debate on the address still continued. Mr. Hogan's amendment had been negatived, as also one proposed by M. Archambault.

carefully perused the speeches of the leading and to our children. It has been done in Ireland, and may be done here.—Pilot, August 21, 1856. (The ism. There is nothing of importance from the members of the short-lived administration of last Italics are our own.) summer, in the hopes of discovering wherein its Now this was just what the Brown-Dorion tactics are becoming the subject of much hostile policy consisted; and how it proposed to deal Administration profess to have had in view; and with the great questions of the day, such as the it is therefore entitled, in so far as the Pilot and "School Question," the "Seat of Government its Ministerial patrons are concerned, to the Question," and the "Question of Representation | praise due to these who design well. Mr. by Population." The only conclusion at which Brown it seems picked up the cast-aside garwe can arrive however, is this-that upon these, as upon all other important topics, it had no clearly-defined policy whatever. Mr. George Brown tells us indeed, that, had he been allowed to remain in the enjoyment of his salary, it was his intention to have "grappled" with these questions; our opinion however from the first was, and always has been, that he and his colleagues were determined to shirk them; and in this opinion we are fully confirmed by their own official declarations in the present session of Parliament. Take the "School Question" for instance-(the most difficult, and incomparably the most talking as if it were possible so to modify a important, of those questions with which any Ministry that may be formed, will have to deal)and the declarations of the "Brown-Dorion" administration as to its intentions towards it; and jectionable feature of all those systems from its incompetency to deal with that question, is at which the amendments to our Upper Canadian once apparent. "It was agreed"-so we are now informed-" to take the question up, and after examining the systems in vogue in Belgium, | no such system will we ever give our approba-Ireland, Prussia, &c., to introduce into our common school system such amendments as might seem necessary." In other words, it was agreed | School as in the Church-in education as in relito evade the question; and under the pretence of 'grappling" with it, to postpone, indefinitely, its discussion and settlement, whilst inquiries were ment to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and our grati- its discussion and settlement, whilst inquiries were tude for the interest she has taken in the welfare of being made into the school systems of other countries; systems utterly inapplicable to the circumstances of Upper Canada; and all open to the same objections as those which Catholics urge aginst the system now actually in operation in that section of the Province. For the main objection against that system, amusements; and the farce which reverend bufand one which is conclusive in so far as Catholics | foons in black coats and white chokers annually are concerned, against it, and against the school It is impossible within our limits to give any systems of those countries from which we were thodist Theatre in Great St. James Street, is abstract of the desultory debate, to which the to borrow "such amendments as might seem | worth all the Christmas pieces of Covent Garden discussion of the original motion, and the amend- necessary"-is this ; that it, and they, are com- | or Drury Lane. Not even Joe Grimaldi of coments thereunto proposed has given rise. The mon or mized school systems; and that all such mie memory, in his happiest moments, was more sympathising public. So was it with the "Anrespective advantages of Montreal and Ottawa systems of education are repugnant to, and have droil, or mirth-provoking than are the greasy sen- cient Mariner" of whom Coleridge sang; so

lic Church. Every one in the slightest degree acquainted with the public declarations of the Catholic Church, must know that it is to mixed or common schools-no matter what may be taught therein, or how conducted-that the Catholic Church objects; and that no possible or conceivable modification of a common or mixed system, can mitigate our hostility towards it, or induce us to regard it with an eye of favor .---An essential condition of any and every system of public education to which we will ever give our support, is a provision for " separate," as opposed to "common" or "mixed" schools. In the plenitude of our rights as parents, we declare that we will not-so help us God-that we will not allow our children to be educated, either by Protestants, or with Protestants; that in this matter we are answerable to God, and to Him alone ; and that we will listen to no compromise, and will allow no one, no human authority, no matter how constituted, to dictate to us therein. The Catholic, or professing Catholic, who can

talk of so modifying a "common" or "mixed" system of education, as to make it 'tolerable to Catholics, must be either a simpleton or something worse.

What then must be our opinion of those who twaddle about reforming our actual system by importations from Prussia, Belgium, Ireland or elsewhere-as if it were merely to the details, and not to the fundamental principle, of all common" or " mixed" education, that Catholics object? Either that they are grossly ignorant of the state of the "School Question," as betwixt Catholics and Protestants, and therefore extracts from one of the Ministerial electioneering | intellectually incompetent to legislate thereupon ; or that they are for party purposes prepared to sacrifice our rights as parents, and to make abnegation of their duty as Catholics; and are, therefore, morally unfit for the office of legislators,

and altogether unworthy of our support. Brown-Dorion Administration, we must admit that the scheme of looking for amendments to the Upper Canada School Laws in the School Laws of Ireland, was by no means original on their part; but was borrowed from the policy of their Ministerial predecessors. Though Ministers . and their organs may to-day reproach the "Brown-Dorion" Administration with a design of importing the Irish system into Canada, they themselves some two years ago entertained somewhat similar views on the School Question; and "bons principes !" Why even George Brown in the Pilot of the 21st August, 1856-then as himself was never more brutal in his demunciations now a docile Ministerial hack-we find the folof Popery than are the leading members of the lowing significant hints upon the Separate School system, and its remedy :---

"The administration,"--says the Pilol, under the above mentioned date-"strong enough to abolish this (the Separate) system, and establish one in which every boy could receive a practical education; that would allay or eradicate its vices; and in place of nourishing though collaterally, disunion, distrust, and discord, encourage and cultivate the more Christ-ian feelings of forbearance and respect, would confer THE "BROWN-DORION POLICY."-We have on the people of Canada a blessing invaluable to us, mets of his predecessors in office ; and it is really too bad that the latter should now condemn in him, that which originated with themselves .---With Catholics, however, the case is different ; and we, at least, are justified in looking upon all as alike our enemies, who endeavor to impose upon us, or perpetuate any modification of, a common" or "mixed" system of education. Plain speaking is at all times a salutary practise; but above all upon a question of such transcondant importance as the education of our children, and at a time when men, who from their position ought to know better, will still persist in "common" or "mixed" system of education as to render it acceptable to Catholics. It is for this reason then, that we assert that the most obsystem were to have been borrowed is this- that they are common or mixed systems; that to tion; and that the total separation of Catholic children from Non-Catholic children, in the gion-is, and ever will be, an indispensable coudition of any school system for which we Catholics will ever submit to be taxed.

Montreal Anniversaries ; and in every conceivable variety of nasal intonation denounce the "Man of Sin," and invoke the wrath of heaven upon the head of the " Scarlet Woman of Babylon." It may be, and indeed bas been, objected that there is a sameness, a want of variety in the

amusements given by the Montreal Evangelical troupe; that they vary not from year to year; and that we have always the same old jokes, the same "touching appeals," the same " consolations in the past," and the same "lively hopes" for the future. This complaint is no doubt only too true, and the proceedings of the past week were no exception to the general rule. We may, therefore, be excused if we give but a very cursory glance at them and the prominent actors. The only thing indeed worthy of being put on record is the following, which we find in the Montreal Witness' notice of the aunual Farce played with great applause by the French Canadian Missionary Company. Our cotemporary says :----

"The meeting of the French Canadian Missionary Society has on former years been characterised too much by controversial speeches, which, however true, jarred a little upon the tender feelings of love and compassion for perishing souls which the previous meetings had excited; but this year no discordant note was struck.'

In other words, if there was as much misrepresentation, there was a little less blackguarding than usual; and above all, warned by repeated exposures, the several speakers were careful not to indulge in the dangerous luxury of "the lie with a circumstance." This of course detracted very much from the interest of the proceedings; but upon the whole it was no doubt the most prudent course to adopt, and one to which we expect our evangelical friends will for the futhre adhere.

The finances of our reverend Buffoons do not seem by their own Report to be in a very flourishing condition; but this, seeing that they have no longer the funds of a " Savings Bank" At the some time, and in justice to the late to fall back upon, and that their leading men no longer enjoy their former opportunities for robbing the public, is not to be wondered at .---Their total income was put down at \$10,048; their annual expenditure at \$10,008; and their debt at \$1,600; so that unless something speedily " turns up" in their favor - as Mr. Micawber would say-their " swaddling" operations will for which men are most esteemed on this Contihave to be suspended.

> It seems further that the number of children hy them inveigled into the "Swaddling" establishment at Point Aux-Trembles amounts to 94; that the congregation at the same place numbers 73, exclusive of pupils, of whom 22 culations lately; that is, he has been detected, are communicants. These," adds the Montreal Witness, "with about one hundred pupils make is the only difference that we can detect betwixt the largest French Protestant Congregation in Canada." Altogether it would appear that the Society has about 281 children in its hands undergoing the process of perversion; and that the aggregate congregations average about 500. Considering the amount of money annually expended ; and comparing that amount with the results as evinced by the above statistics-we think | burthen his conscience before the public. The that we are fully justified in applying to the pro- following defence of the "Ryerson Frauds." ceedings of our farcical friends of the French Canadian Missionary Society, the words of the old adage, " Much cry, and little wool." There is, however, an amount of work done by the Society-insinuates its Report-which cannot be expressed in figures, or laid down in terms of dollars and cents. If, in substance it is said. we have but few converts to boast of, we have at least shaken the faith of many simple habitans, in the doctrines of the Catholic Church; if we have made but trifling additions to the frequenters of the conventicle, we have at all events contributed towards swelling the ranks of the infidels, and in so far have done the work of our great master the devil. "Confidence in Rome is shaken"-we are told-" much more extensively than the number of actual converts;" and so our friends have the consolation of knowing that the cause of Protestantism or Denialism is advancing at a far more rapid rate than the increase to the numbers of pupils at Pointe Aux-Trembles, or of devout-worshippers in their meeting-house, would seem to indicate. Upon the whole, however, we have every reason to be satisfied with the Report of the French Canadian Missionary Society, as a convincing proof of how little harm the Socity is doing, and of the general morality of the people of Lower Canada. Protestantism never thrived, never yet made any progress amongst a people whose morals were pure; amongst whom honesty, chastity, and temperance were held in estimation ; whilst on the other hand, an impure, and corrupt nonulation always holds out prospects of easy triumph to the Protestant Missionary. Of the addresses delivered upon the occasion of the Anniversary, and after the reading of the Report, we have left ourselves no room to speak. Suffice it to say that they were characterised by the usual amount of imbecility, unveracity, and twaddle. A Mr. Fraser gave out a capital comic song, beginning, " Avenge O Lord thy slaughtered saints whose bones," &c., with great effect ; and a doxology, as they call it, intoned in the regular "We won't go home till morning" style, concluded the evening's entertainment.

Education for Upper Canada. He is doing penance for his frauds, through the columns of the Toronto press; and the Canadian public is the unfortunate "wedding guest" upon whom he pounces, and whom he compels to listen to his pitiful story.

By his own showing the Reverend Superintendent is an old man, and a much wronged man,-His fraudulent appropriations of the interest accruing upon public monies entrusted to him for defraying the expenses of the Educational Department of his section of the Province, and by him deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada, may, in the eyes of profane persons, ignorant of the privileges of the saints, and strangers to the blessings of evangelical Methodism, appear but little removed from what the world terms swindling; but, as narrated and commented upon by the "Ancient Superintendent" himself, are made to assume the aspect of acts of almost heroic virtue, and storcal self-denial. The " Three per cent." upon deposits of public monies, and which he appropriated to his own use, becomes under his magic touch a holy thing; and the resolution of the Legislature in virtue of which he was compelled to disgorge his long arrears of plunder, seems to us, as we listen to the sophistical pleadings of the outraged official, an act of heartless cruelty, not to say of ruthless sacrilege .---Such is the skill of the old man eloquent, vindicating his peculations against the strictures of the Globe, and its unprincipled editor, Mr. George Brown.

Well, we are not disposed to be very hard upon the reverend delinquent. Judged by the very low standard of morals that obtains in Canada, and compared with his official cotemporaries the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, if no better, does not seem to be worse than other men. In a more than half Yankeefied community such as that of Upper Canada it would be absurd to look amongst its public men for specimens of chivalrous integrity, or high-minded contempt for dishonestly acquired wealth. Here, as in the United States, the " All mighty Dollar" is the God of every man's idolatry, the Baal before whom all must bend the knee. " Smartness," not honesty, is the virtue nent; and all that can be said against our reverend Supe rintendent of Education is, that in matters of dollars and cents he is just as smart as those amongst whom he lives and moves, and has his being. He has been unfortunate in his speand compelled to disgorge his plunder; but this him and his brother officials.

This we say is the best apology that can be urged in behalf of the reverend Chief Superintendent; and to this he would, therefore, have confined himself had he been wise; had he not been as it were possessed with a "cacoethes scribendi," and an irresistible impulse to diswhich we extract from a lengthy communication over the signature E. Ryerson in the Toronto Colonist of the 7th inst., will, we fancy, do him but little good :---This is the whole question. I submit to my reader, that in case a neighbor or company should place in his hands £1,000 or £10,000 with a request that he would pay it out from time to time for certain purposes, he being responsible for the safe keeping as well as the due payment of such money, though receiving no remuneration for his responsibility and trouble, whethr he would not feel himself entitled to any allowance a bank might grant him for the deposit of such money, and whether he would feel himself in duty bound to pay out in behalf of the neighbor or company more money than he received from them; and whether he would not feel that he had equitably and faithfully performed his duty in paying on their bobalf a thousand pounds for every thousand pounds he had received from them. This is not "the whole question;" for the reverend Chief Superintendent forgets, or rather purposely omits, one very important feature thereof, and one which essentially affects the whole question at issue. He was the hired and salaried servant of the public ; paid, and handsomely paid. for his trouble is paying out from time to time the money by them entrusted to him for defraying the expenses of his Department; and his position was therefore in no wise analogous to that of an unsalaried person, undertaking to take charge of, and pay out, a sum of money placed in his hands by a neighbor. The latter would no doubt have a right to exact a commission as a remuneration for his trouble ; but the public servant in receipt of a salary has no right to levy toll upon public monies passing through his hands, because by his salary he has already been amply remunerated for all work by him done. Our Reverend " Ancient" is far more successful in attacking the character of Mr. George Brown than in defending his own; and we can heartily approve of every epithet which he applies to the latter, believing as we do-and upon the strength of the old adage---that when two such personages as the Reverend Mr. Ryerson and Mr. George Brown fall out, honest men have a chance of coming by their own. Indeed, as a specimen of the " Pot and Kettle" style of vituperation, we believe that the following extracts from our Chief Superintendent's letter in the Colonist, cannot be excelled :---

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.-The proceedings in this branch of the Legislature have been of little interest since our last; with this exception, that the Ministerial proposition to carry out the understanding with Quebec, by which the Seat of Government was to be removed to that City at the end of the present year, was negatived by a small majority.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY .- The debate or the Address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, has been prosecuted with much energy during the past week. The amendment proposed by Mr. Sicotte asserts, as the fundamental principle of representative government, the right of the majority to have their views and opinions carried out; and, referring to the vote of the Assembly on the 28 th of July last, declares that the House then "expressed its views and opinions on the subject of the Seat of Government in the ordinary and constitutional exercise of its privilege."

To this amendment, another amendment was subsequently moved by Mr. Hogan, seconded by Mr. Wallbridge, to the following effect :---

"We feel it our duty to express our devoted attach-Her Canadian subjects by selecting the City of Ot-tawa as the future Seat of the Provincial Government ; but we would at the same time, respectively beg leave to submit to your Excellency that the Federal Union of all the North American Colonies having been moved by your Excellency's Constitutional advisers to the Imperial Government, and also to the Governments of the other Colonies which, should such a Union take place, might be desirous of having a voice in the selection of a Seat of Government, it is inexpedient at present to take any steps towards the erection of public buildings at Ottawa."

THE ANNIVERSARIES. - In this country, Christmas Pantomimes, the fantastic tricks of Harlequin, the sprightly Columbine, and the rich drolleries of Clown and Pantaloon are almost unknown. Yet are we not without our winter re-produce on the boards of the Wesleyan Me-

THE LAY OF THE ANCIENT SUPERINTEN-DENT .- There are men who are, as it were, doomed to expiate their manifold offences by public acts of confession of their wrong doings ; and to seek solace for their wounded spirits in bestowing their tediousness upon the ears of an unrespective advantages of Montreal and Ottawa systems of education are repugnant to, and have droll, or mirth-provoking than are the greasy sen- cient Mariner" of whom Coleridge sang; so "I am thankful"-says the writer after enumerat-as the permanent Seat of Government — the been once and for ever condemned by, the Catho- 'sual looking "men of God" who figure at the also is it with our reverend Superintendent of ing his many infirmities—"I am thankful that under

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--FEBRUARY 11, 1859.

the Divine blessing, by virtue of cold water and a joint of meat, plenty of work and good humor, I have still enough of life and courage and strength left to meet you face to face ; to repel your attacks ; to expose your falsehoods; to unravel your sophistry; to detect your forged quotations; to refute your insinua-tions; to exhibit your inconsistencies; to prove your truthlessness; to hold you up to public view in your true light—a pretended friend to truth, yet closing your columns against the exposure of your own un-truths—an abusive assailant of the school system in its weakness, the party manipulator of it in its strength-warmed into public life by the patronage and generosity of a Baldwin, a Hincks, a Morrison, and then their vilifier and slanderer-in succession the calumniator and sycophant of most public men and all parties ; assailing the "civil and religious institutions" of Lower Canada at one time, and " guaranteoing" them inviolate at another-at one time warring to the death against the very principle of separate schools, at another time making "an hono-rable compromise on the question of separate schools" -now filling the land with "eternal hate to Rome," then the "political ally" of the ultra-Romanist cham-pion-now the eulogist of Gavazzi, then the parasite of McGoe-one week the fawning dictator of the Judges, the next week the violent traducer of their motives and character-one year holding the right of the Bible for all, and no education without the Bible, another year treating the right of the Bible in the School as an absurdity, and the cry for it as a " sham !"

The above is first rate, and is satisfactory evidence that the vigor of the writer is as yet no whit abated by age. As against Mr. G. Brown his cause is a good one, and he well knows how to make it appear to the best advantage; but the less the Reverend Superintendent says in defence of his peculations and appropriations of public monies, the better for himself, and the moral interests of the community.

ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS .- The Courrier du Canada calls the attention of its readers to the fact that there will, in all probability. be laid before Parliament, during the present Session, several Bills for providing for the incorporation of religious and charitable societies; and warns Catholic members of Parliament to be on their guard against allowing the introduction into those Bills of any of those insulting and restrictive clauses, which, thanks to our Ministers of good principles-"bons principes"-were embodied in the several Acts of Incorporation passed during the last Session.

We know not what effect this warning voice from the Courrier du Canada may have upon our legislators. But remembering that the majority of them voted for the worst clauses of Mr. Drummond's Bill of 1856; that those same clauses were, with the knowledge and assent of the Catholic members of the present Ministry embodied in all the Bills passed last Session for the incorporation of religious and charitable Societies ; and that until very lately, no voice, save that of the TRUE WITNESS, was raised to protest against the establishment of such an infamous precedent in our Canadian legislation, and such an outrage upon the rights of individuals, and the interests of religion; remembering we say all these things, we fear greatly that in the Session of 1859, as in all preceding Sessions, we shall still find our liberal Catholics, the friends of "good principles," doing as they have done hitherto; and ever ready to sacrifice the interests and honor of their religion, to the political exi-

all gifts or bequests to Catholic Societies made within six months of the death of the giver or were off their guard; but now that they have been fairly warned, we expect from them an unremitting vigilance with respect to all Acts of Incorporation that may be laid before Parliament.

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS !"-The Montreal Witness having indulged in some not very laudatory remarks of Burns, who entertained, and in his works frequently gave utterance to, strong feelings of contempt for the canting puritanical gentry of his day,-thereby incurring from the evangelical world the reproach of being a profane person and a sinner-is smartly taken to task in its issue of the 5th instant by a writer over the signature Vindex; who contends that, so far from corrupting, Burn's poetry has done much to elevate and refine, the morality of the peasantry of Scotland. " With all that is faulty," says Vindex, " in much of Burn's poetry, his country owes him a deep debt of gratitude. His worst productions are pure compared with the coarse ribald songs that were the common use of the peasantry-aye, and more than the peasantry of Scotland."

This, coming from a Scotchman, is strong and conclusive testimony to the moral condition of the people whose "course ballads" and "ribald songs" were the the infallible exponents of their coarse and ribald modes of thought and action and though of course in the older ballad poetry of Scotland, and its glorious Jacobite ministrelsy a purer and more elevated strain makes itself heard, there is no reason to doubt that Vindex is substantially correct; and that indelicate as is much of the poetry of Burns, still at its worst, it is in a moral point of view, an immense improvement on the popular poetry that obtained amongst almost all classes of Scotch society before his day.

DIVORCE COURTS. -- We see by our Parliamentary papers that Mr. Gowan has given notice of his intention to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Divorce and Matrunonial causes. This will again give our Catholic friends of good principles an opportunity of distinguishing themselves. No doubt, as in the case of the Orange Incorporation Bill, they will find some excellent excuse for supporting Mr. Gowan's intended motion.

On Thursday, the 3rd instant, Law Students attending Professor Bibaud's course of lectures, underwent an examination in the St. Mary's College, before a numerous and we may add high-pleased audience. Amongst the number present were several members of the legal profession, who seemed to take a warm interest in the proceedings. The knowledge evinced by the students of the higher branches of the profession showed that they had not failed to profit by the lectures of their learned Professor. As usual, the " Emerald Isle" had her representatives, and | tend Catholicism. upon this occasion, in the person of Mr. Owen Joseph Devlin, (brother to B. Devlin, Esq., of this city) who, we feel much pleasure in stating. passed through a very strict examination, and in a very creditable manner, for which he was handsomely complimented by Marcus Doherty, Esq., one of his examiners. Mr. Devlin, we are told, is qualifying himself for the Notarial profession in the office of John Helder Isaacson, Esq., Notary.

to their own co-religionists, the right to hold pro- love and gratitude for the great sacrifices made perty for charitable purposes, and declare invalid by them, in coming to a country where the language, habits, &c., of the people are so very different from their own ; the fact of being strangers alone should entitle them to a "Caed Millae testator ! Last Session we know our friends Failthe" from every Irish Catholic. What wicked presumption of a few nominal Catholics of Toronto, to raise such an unnatural outcry; they are no real friends of our holy religion or our good Irish Priests, who are endeavoring to foment a jealousy against the French Clergy. I have the honor of being personally acquainted with many of our French Bishops and Priests; and more zealous and exemplary clergymen or gentlemen can no where be found. The Bishons of Toronto and London need no eulogy; they are well known for their sanctity and many inestimable virtues. Our own good Pastor, the Rev. M. Bissey is a general favorite. I would like to see the Toronto grumblers take a trip to the Goderich Mission, and ask the Irish Catholics to petition against their beloved Pastor, Father Schneider. I really believe the Tipperary boys of Irishtown would break every bone in the carcase of such andacious scoundrels. I would ask are the Irish Catholics of Hamilton dissatisfied with the saintly Father Carayon, or with any of the other French Clergy, who have been stationed there ?---Are the Irish Catholics of St. Thomas jealous of the Rev. M. Frachon, whose zeal and tervor is so well depicted in a letter in the last Freeman ? Are the Irish Catholics, and especially the poor of Dundas, rejoiced at the removal of Father Baidoux to Owen Sound Mission ? I am very certain they deeply regret his departure. might also mention the Revds. Messrs. Bavard. Laussier, Wassareau, and others, who are an honor to our Church, and beloved by their flocks. Let facts speak for themselves; the letter I aluded to in the Toronto Freeman, gave a narrative of the progress of our holy religion in the Rev. M. Frachon's Mission. 1 will give you a few facts respecting the Paris Mission, since the arrival of Father Bissey in July 1857 .---Previous to this time there existed some disagreement amongst the congregation, respecting the building of our new church ; the work was discontinued, after the walls were built about nine feet. Shortly after Father Bissey's arrival the work commenced, and was so far completed by Christmas Day 1857, that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated therein for the first time. With few exceptions, our congregation are very noor : but all contributed very generously, and when the times get better, I hope the interior will be finished. In January 1858, Father Bissey procured the invaluable aid of the Sisters of St. loseph to teach the children of our Separate School. The very great change for the better in the appearance, conduct, &c., of the children since placed under the charge of the good Sisters, is plainly evident, not only to Catholics, but to Protestants also, proving there is no education comparable to a good moral and religious one .---

In March 1858, Father Bissey induced one of the Redemptionist Fathers of Detroit to come here and hold a Mission; during the week that saintly man remained here; the Confessional was crowded morning, noon, and night; so much so, that the Rev. M. Baidoux, of Dundas, was also sent for, and both day and night assisted the good Missionary. I could relate many other good deeds of our French Pastor ; but as fear I have already trespassed too much on the columns of your excellent paper, I will now conclude beseeching all Catholics to become united. We have foes enough to contend with; and require our undivided strength to battle with Orangeism, Brownism, Ryersonism, Proselytism, and other isms. Let us pull together and uphold and de-Faithfully yours, SHAMROCK.

On Monday last I had the happiness of assisting at a few years that they are to be dubbed by a re-solemn High Mass De Requiem offered up at St. spectable Press, as brilliant luminaries in the fir-John's Church, Windsor, N.S., by the very Rev. Canon. Walsh, P.P., for the eternal repose of the late Mrs. J. U. Gregory of Montreal. The Church was gracefully decorated on the occasion, in the centre of which stood a superb catafalque surrounded by a blaze of wax lights and festooned on either sides with wreaths of evergreen palms to denote the victory gained by the deceased over sin and death. The antique Gregorian chant was solemnly intoned in the presence of a full choir, over which Miss Walsh ably presided ; and when the organ pealed fort that soulstirring hymn-"Dies ira" called by Count Monta-lembert "a cry of the most sublime sorrow," and composed by Cardinal Franzipani in 1292, all hearts were touched with sorrow and moved to pity. The Church was densely crowded, and among the many who had come to offer up their pious prayers in be-half of the late Mrs. Gregory, I noticed Duncan Mc-Donald, $E \neq q$, and his highly accomplished hady who is sister to the deceased. The funeral oration was preached by Canon Walsh in his usual able and cloquent style, in which he paid a graceful tribute of respect to the deceased on account of those exalted virtues for which she had always been preeminently distinguished. During the few years she lived here she had endeared herself to us all for her unassuming piety, strict attention to her religious duties, and above all her great charity to the poor. A purer soul never "shuffled off this mortal coil, or winged its flight to heaven." " Peace to her ashes, and may the earth sit lightly on her."-Cor. of the Halifac British Colonist.

Finz .- On Saturday morning, about one o'clock, a fire breke out in the Tannery and Patent Leather Factory of Mr. John Scott, Hochelaga Bay. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been from the oven used for drying the leather, as it was only about an hour before the fire occurred that Mr. Scott went through the premises to see that all was correct. and saw nothing but the fire in the oven. We regret to say that Mr. Scott had no insurance on his stock and tools, and, therefore, will be a loser to the amount of about \$1,000. The property was owned by N. Valois, Esq, but whether there was any insurance in it or not, we could not learn. As the fire was beyond the city limits, only a portion of the fire brigade went to it.-Pilot.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- The Monureal Witness of Saturday morning says that a female child, six years of age, was burned to death in Longucuil last week .--It appears the child had gone to the house of her grandmother, a short distance off, unfortunately the grandmother was not there, and the child, being cold, stood so close to the stove that her clothes took fire. She ran into the street, where several neighbors had their hands burned endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

FIRE AT POINT LEVI .- Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out at Point Levi; and, on account of the vicleace of the north-easterly wind, which then prevailed, the conflagration spread with destructive rapidity. Concerning the origin of the fire different reports have reached us, but it is certain that six or seven dwelling houses have been destroyed; and many others would have fallen a prey to the devouring element had it not been for the exertions of those present. Among the sufferers are Mr. Louis Lemicux, on whose premises the fire originated, Messrs. Jean Poirce and Olivier Begin. Many persons, notwithstanding the severity of the storm, passed over on the ice from Quebec to the scene of destruction .---Quebec Chronicle, Feb. 4.

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUSK RAILWAY .-- Parick Lappin, a farmer of the parish of St. Sylvester, was brought over from South Quebec, on Tuesday, to the Hotel-Dien Hospital in this city, in consequence of serious and probably futul injuries that he received on the Railway the previous evening. In company with his son, who drave another sleigh in front, Lappin was driving across the track at the moment that the approaching down mail train was but an acre off, and his horse becoming unmanageable the engine passed over the naimal cutting him in two, while the sleigh in which Lappin sat, swung round by the collision so as to come between the locomotive and tender. In this position Lappin was struck by the tender, and when picked up his back was found terribly lacerated, several bones being broken near the shoulder Dr. Fremont, who happened to be present, considered the case most decidedly a fatal one, but in the event of his surviving to receive attention, gave the son an order for the man's admission to the Hospital, where he how lies apparently improving.-Ib. INCORPORATION OF THE ORANGE SOCIETY. - The Bradford Chronicle says :- We observe that a notice has been published that it is intended to apply at the next session of Parliament for an Act to Incorporate the " Loyal Orange Institution of British America." There is no doubt the Orange Society is mainly a secret political organization, and as such its advocates cannot be sustained in their demand for incorpora-tion. It is to be hoped that such incorporation will be strenuously resisted by Parliament. There are many simple-minded men in the order who look upon it as the main-stay of Protestantism, and are unable to perceive that they are the mere tools for the eleva-tion into notoriety of such charlatans as Gowan and Ferguson ; but the fact is notorious that the Orange institution --- in its practical results, whatever it may be in theory-has an evil influence in the affairs of the country, promotes bloodthirsty strife, and is generally injurious to the cause of liberty and the well government of the country .- Hamilton Times. "WHITHER IS HE DRIFTING."-Again we ask, whi-ther is George Brown drifting? He has for months abused the Governor General. He has insulted Her Majesty by throwing in her teeth a decision given in an arbitration requested by both Houses of Parliament. Ho has foresworn his Protestant predilections, and leaped into the outstretched arms of McGos. Ho has covered the Judges of the land with obloquy, because they have simply done their duty. Where, then, is this man drifting? Into the Heaven of the political world, or the flades of revolution ?---Naither. His course is decidedly more common and less brilliant. He drifts into the arms of the ridiculous.- Galt Reporter. THE UPPER THE-DOR OF TORONTO .-- What is it !--The Leader of Wednesday says that on the occasion of Burns' festival, a banquet came off at the Rossin House, which was attended by a large number of the upper ten-dom ; and also, that at the same time a ball was given at the St. Lawrence Hall, 'for the less aristocratic admirers of the poet Burns. What is the 'upper ten-dom ?' Who compose the upper ten-dom' in Toronto ? Is the Hon. Mr. Fitzbeggar, whose father sold green groceries, a member of the distinguished circle? Is Mr. Macpuppy, who never had a father that he is aware of, one of the elite of Toronto? Is Adolphus Cheathegallows, Esq., whose mother, rest her soul, was an honest washerwoman; is he an ornament to our Canadian aristocracy? Is Timothy Sneak, Esq., who came from the lord-knows-where, a leader of the fashion? Are the Shanghighs looked upon as the 'upper ten,' and the Workhards classed among the 'plebians?' Will it make no difference in the case, that the former are a drivelling lot of impertinent idiots, while the latter possess all the qualities which are necessary to adorn the most refined society. Are the MacSnobbs to be looked upon as of gentle blood, and the O'Pinches to be looked down upon as unaristocratic ? By what right are the Mac-Suobbs to be set over the O'Pinches?-Where did the MacSnobbs come from? Who was their father, Gananoque may long live to delight his friends with similar treats in future. Please excuse the length of this notice, and Bease excuse the length of this notice, and surrectionist, a hangman? any or all of these, per-base lit is because the Skinflints who left their haps. It is because the Skinflints who left their country for their country's good, by some fortunate speculations, the honesty of which is a tender point in their family history, managed to amage wealth in

spectable Press, as brilliant luminaries in the firmament of 'upper ten-dom?' Chaque a son gout !---Some people were born to be the tondies of toadiesthe lickspittles of vile loafers, the worshippers of a dirty crew of self-important, ignorant upstarts. The upper tendom! Great is the upper ten-dom of Toronto, and great were their parents before them ! Great is the good that they are doing for their country-and greater it will be when they are leav-ing it! The 'upper ton-dom !' What is it? What is the animal fed on? Is it on

5

' Sugar and spice, And all that's nice,

' Rats and snails,

or is it on

And puppy dog tails?' The aristocracy ! Ha, ha! The descendants of the small shopkeepers who burrowed in the slime of muddy Little York! Renowned is the aristocracy of Toronto ! Its members can trace their family back to Adam ! The beauty of their palaces might excite the envy of kings! The retinue of their servants would make a prince stare. The magnificence of their equipage would cause a Nabob to wonder !--The number, breed, and symmetry of their horses would cause a Caliph to tear his beard. Their jewels eclipse the splendor of the richest oriental courts ! Their revenue would ransom a thousand kings !--They always have S8 in cash to pay for a pair of ready-made breeches! (ireat is the aristocracy of Toronto! Trot them out, good Mr. Luder. Trot them out! The 'upper ten-dom! Ha, ha, ha! The less aristocratic! He, he, he!-Grumbler.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER .- It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family .-- Ch. Advocate 10.

Birth.

In this city, on the 6th instant, the wife of Mr. John Moley, of a son.

Married.

In Toronto, on the 2nd instant, by the Very Rev. Mr. Bruyere, D. J. Rees, Esq., merchant, of Montreal, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Hughes, of Toronto. The youthful couple were accompanied to church by a large circle of friends, and the edifice presented quite an animated appearance through the vast concourse of spectators who had assembled therein to witness the eventful proceedings, as well as to offer congratulations to the happy couple,

Died.

In this city, on the 9th instant, Mary Anne Foley, only daughter of the late O.C. Foley, aged four years and five months. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her funeral on this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her mother's residence, No. 301 Laganchetiere Street, to the Catholic Burying Ground.

On the 10th inst., at her son's residence, Chaboillez Street, Mary Hogan, wife of the late Stephen Spellesy, County Clare, freland, aged 57 years. The funeral will take place at two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, 12th inst. May her soul rest in peace. 1.9 Friends and acquainfances are requested to attend the futeral without further notice.

In this city, on the 6th instant, Joseph Savage, Esq., aged 60 years.

At L'Assomption, on the 3rd inst, Ann Moonen, beloved wife of Patrick Flanagan, a native of the parish of Cullan, County Louth, Ireland, after a lingoring illness of three years and nine months. May for soul rest in peace.

On 12th Jan , at St. Louis, Mo., U.S., of asthma and dropsy, James Patrick Nolan, of Nurseryville, Carlow, Ireland, in the 52nd year of his age. A good Irishman and fervent Catholie. Requiresent in

23-Irish papers please copy.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES

	FLO PAS.	
Febru	ary 8th,	1859.
rour, per quintal	\$3.80 10	\$3.90
Datmeal, per do	3,20	3,25
wheat, per minol.	1,40	1,50
Oats, do.,	55	60
Barley, do.,	75	80
Oats, do Barley, do Peas, do.,	85	90
1. mans, 0.0.,	0,00	0,00
Buckwheat, do.,	75	80
Unions, per minot,	C7	80
Fotatoes, per bag,	75	80
} Beef, per 10.,	7	15
Mutton, per quarter,	1,00	1,15
Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).	6,00	6,50
Butter, Fresh, per Ib.,	25	30
" Salt, per lb.,	18	20
) Eggs, per dox.,	30	32
Cheese, per 1b.,	10	15
Turkeys, per couple,	1,20	2,20
Guese, do.,	80	
Ashes-Pots, per cwt	6,10	1,20
" Pearis, per do.,	6,40	6,15
	0,40	6,50

gencies of a party.

But this we hope, and this we have a right to demand,-That no such measures as those alluded to by the Courrier du Canada shall be again allowed to pass without a contest; or, like the Bill for the Incorporation of the Academy of St. Cesaire, shall be again smuggled through the House, as was the case last year. Let Protestants place what restrictions they please upon their Societies; nothing can be more reasonable, and with those restrictions we have nothing to do .--But it is our duty to insist that our Catholic institutions be not modified, or tampered with, to gratify Protestant prejudices, or to meet the wishes of the fanatics of Upper Canada; and we would therefore warn those who pretend to represent Catholis interests, and who owe their seats in Parliament to Catholie votes, that their constituents expect of them the exercise of the greatest vigilance over such measures as may during the present Session be brought before the Legislature for the incorporation of any Catholic, religious, educational, or charitable institutions. From the Ministry or their servile supperters we hope for nothing ; for it is to them that we are indebted for all the insults that have been heaped upon those institutions. But it is to the independent members of the Legislature that we address ourselves,-to those who scorn to wear the livery oither of the "Ins" or of the "Outs," and who are alike indifferent to the blandishments of the dispensers of government patronage, and to the brutal bellowings of the "Clear Grit" rabble. It may be too late to repair the injury done last Session ; but at all events, if there be one or two independent members in Parliament, and if these will but do their duty, no measure imposing dishonoring restrictions upon our religious societies will again be men. France has ever given an asylum to our allowed to pass without a lively discussion, which shall have the effect of exposing to the world in their true colors, the hypocritical friends of order and good principles-" les bons principes." Let us at all events have the satisfaction of publishing, and holding up to execration, the names of those miserable wretches who calling themselves Catholics vote for the incorporation of the sworn enemies of their race and creed; but who refuse the French Clergy are equally entitled to our

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION .- We learn from the Courrier du Canada that on Friday last, the 4th inst., His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa received into the Community of the Sisters of Charity at Quebec, Miss Mary Anne Flynn-in an old friend, and college chum, of the worthy religion Sister Stanislaus; and gave the reli- Pastor, Rev. James R. Rossiter, I knew full gious habit to Dlle. Henriette Michaud-in religion, Sister Ste, Mary Magdalen.

'The Journal de Quebec informs us of the death of the Rev. M. Fortier, parish priest of St. Michael, county of Bellechasse, on Thursday evening, 3d inst. The reverend gentleman had served the parish for nearly thirty years, and his death will be long lamented by those who knew bim.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Paris, C.W., Feb. 7th, 1859.

DEAR SIR-As a Catholic and Irishman, I deeply regret to see that a Toronto Ministerial paper countenances the scandalous conduct of some few individuals of Toronto, who are endeavoring to sow discord amongst the Catholics of Upper Canada, by raising an outcry against our French Bishops and Priests. No person, pretending to be a Catholic, should be guilty of such infamous conduct. What ridiculous nonsense and folly for any Irish Catholic to find fault with Bishops and Priests, for being natives of La Belle France, the country of all others, next to the Emerald Isle, that should be dearest to Irishpersecuted countrymen, and the French have always, with open arms, received Irishmen as brethren and friends. I consider him unworthy of the name of an Irish Catholic who could be guilty of such base ingratitude, as to malign our French Clergy ; who have left their own beautiful sunny land, relatives and kindred, to undergo the rigors and hardships of a Canadian mission for the spiritual benefit of Irish Catholics. I love and revere our good Irish Ciergy; but I think

To the Editor of the True Witness. Gananoque, 8th, 1859.

DEAR SIR-As the sole English organ of Catholicity in this Province, your readers should be always posted up in whatever occurs throughout Canada, redounding to the honor and advancement of our holy religion ; under this conviction I presume to address you the following lincs apropos of a sacred Concert held in the Catholic Church in this town on the evening of the 7th inst., the object of which was to raise funds for the purchase of an organ for that church. Being well that he would spare no pains to carry out his laudable purpose. But I must confess that I did not expect to see his efforts so signally crowned with success, as on that evening, in the out-ofthe-way town of Gananoque.

The nett proceeds of the Concert, after deducting incidental expenses, amounted to something over 100 dollars; the larger portion of which was contributed by the Protestant inhabitants of the locality-a fact which speaks volumes as to the good feeling which exists among all classes of the community. I must not forget to mention also, for the satisfaction of your readers, that several amoteurs from Kingston voluntarily proffered their services towards getting up the Concert; and, with a zeal worthy of all praise, they vied with each other in their efforts to insure success to the undertaking. I hope I shall not incur the censure of the others, by naming some members of the Choir who distinguished themselves -viz., Miss Sophia Lenea, Kingston, who sang some beautiful sacred morceaux; Mr. Dean, Druggist, of Kingston, who performed on the German flute; and Mr. Wm. Cunningham, late Organist of the Kingston Cathedral, who presided at the Melodeon, and, in my humble opinion, surpassed all his former efforts.

The entertainment having lasted for more than two hours, the assembly dispersed to their respective homes, evidently well pleased, as was your humble servant, with the performance throughout; and all hoping that the worthy Priest of

Please excuse believe me, Dear Sir, Yours truly,

VIATOR.

WANTED, FOR the Gatholic Separate School, at TRENTON, C.W., a MALE TEACHER, holding a 2nd Class

Certificate. Salary, £70 per annum. Apply (propaid) to the Rev. H. Brettargh. Trenton, Feb. 91b, 1859.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. ST. LEWIS WARD. FOR CITY COUNCILLOR: R. BELLEMARE, ESQ.



SPECIAL MEETING of the Sr. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th February, 1859, at half-past SEVEN o'clock, to Debate the question-" Was the Poetical Genius of Moore Superior to that of Burns."

By Order, RICHARD M'SHANE, Rec. Sec Feb. 3, 1859.

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES.

PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to

QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON,

and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned. Rates and information will be furnished on appli-

cation. All letters must be pre-paid.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Hontreal. January 1859.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE FEBRUARY 11, 1859.

FORBIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE ITA-LIAN QUESTION .- The Times feels certain that result of the appeal has amply been most decisive. This notion of proposing himself as the champion of Italian independence is one of the greatest of his failures. It is increasing the suspicion with which the Imperial policy is regarded.

The Times' Paris correspondent says that :---" The Emperor is reported to have said yesterday to a member of the Diplomatic Body that he had read with much interest and satisfaction the speech of the King of Sardinia on the opening of the Chambers. It is thought here that Prince Napoleon's presence at Genoa and Turin promised. will be accompanied by popular demonstrations of an unmistak-able character. People were looking for a note or article in the Monitenr to-day i on what may be termed the war crisis. Nothing has appeared, but we are told that we are to lose nothing by delay. We hope, if it be of a pacific turo, that it will have less of the ambiguity of the Delphic oracle than the last paragraph. In the meantime orders have been sent round to the various newspapers, either to cease blowing the war trumpet for the present, or to lower the war

notes as much as possible. "The Pays has an article in reply to the Presse, in which it reproaches the latter journal for exciting the Government to commence a war which, if it were even necessary, would be a calamity. 'To provoke a war,' it says, ' is to assume a moral responsibility which becomes enormous when it extends to the voluntary rupture of treaties-when the object is to declare war either through ambition or as a system without any necessity corresponding with the interests of a nation.' The Pays accuses the Presse of having played this part for the last two months. Neither the incident which occurred on the 1st January nor the explanations to which it gave place, both in the Moniteur and in the Vienna papers, have stopped the Presse in the course which has produced the disastrous effect visible in the Stock Exchange lists. 'The Presse distinctly advises the French Government to 'violate treaties,' and to declare war against Austria in order to eman-cipate Italy. The Presse does not take the trouble to consider whether all Europe would not rise against the aggressor. The Pays remarks that, if the Presse be right in its optimism, there is nothing to prevent it, after the Austrians have been driven across the Adige, from occupying itself with the emancipation of Hungary ; it might then declare war against Russia to emancipate Poland, against Germany to put an end to the unjust demands it makes on Denmark, and then on England to FREE Ireland. The Pays, in conclusion, reminds the Presse that it has written an article cautioning the Government against imposing a slight tax on the inhabitants of the suburbs of Paris, while it does not hesitate to expose 36,000,005 of Frenchmon to the enormous charges a European war would impose on them.

" The Courrier de Paris also has an essay, headed . Peace and War,' in which it demonstrates that in case of an insurrection in Italy, it to observe a strict neutrality. It remarks :---

". England, enfectied by the war in India, will, of necessity, remain isolated on the question which, in her eyes, is merely an incident regret- tertained here." table on account of the public peace. Russia; from assisting Austria, whom she has not pardoned for having deserted her cause during the war in the East. Prussia has adopted a policy of isolation which guarantees her immobility. The secondary States have no interest in a war so limited, and will follow the inspirations of Prussia. As to France, she is totally disengaged from any insurrection which may shake the force of Austria in Lombardy, and, as long as the insurrectional or military events on the other side of the Alps shall not affect her frontiers, or her internal years, or her flag, she will respect the laws of peace towards Austria as well as towards Piedmont. That duty will not prevent her from making preparation against contingencies, and these preparations will be in proportion to our great military force, but we repeat, neither the Government nor the country will transgress the bounds of that duty. These preparations, which the state of the north of Italy already justifies, have served as a protext for the inventors of news to announce a campaign. Can it be imagined that our country is so engaged with regard to Piedmont that if the Government of Turm commenced hostilities without having measured mation relative to the state of affairs in Lombardy its force we should be fatally obliged to tollow and to take up arms m order that her imprudence should triumph? This supposition is too ridiculous to be treated seriously. Is it possible to admit that the Imperial Government, which did so much to hasten the peace of 1856, can suddenly rush into a war absolutely foreign to our national interests--that France, where so many families also fulse. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is new victims without urgent reasons to foreign the point of quitting his post " for a time." The pocannon, and that our finances, so roughly tried, should defray the expenses of a new war. To sum un : France, in case a contest should arise on the other side of the Alps, ought to remain neuter, because she cannot descend from the character of peacemaker, of which she is so legitimately glorious, to promote a new war. But this neutrality ought to be an armed neutrality, victories ought to be now ready to rule all the contingencies of a war so near her frontiers, and to vigorously chastise any party who should forget that France is firmly resolved to remain at peace.' " The Patrie says :---

any circumstances, an advanced post.'

"The Patrie then supposes that an insurrection should break out in Milan. It admits that Austria would have a right to suppress it, and France would not prevent it; but diplomacy tegrity of the empire people declare that they are mould not remain idle under such circumstances, ready and willing to make sacrifices. would not remain idle under such circumstances, and Europe would not permit that Italy should become solely an Austrian question. For these reasons the Patric declares that the panic at the Bourse is not justified because peace is not com-

"The Constitutionnel contains an article on the present state of affairs under the signature of the Political Director Renee. The article refers to serious difficulties which have arisen between France and Austria, concerning the Danube and Servia. The article goes on to say: The speech of the King of Sardinia could not be more moderate. The marriage of the Prince Napoleon with a Princess of Savoy will cement the alliance between the two nations. Italy is Petersburg make known a very grave incident which agitated, but war is only possible in the event of the violation of the treaties taking place or being threatened."

ITALY.

The speech of the King of Sardinia, at the opening of the Chambers, delivered on the 9th ult., concludes in the following significant terms :-

not entirely serene; notwithstanding this, you will apply yourselves with your usual alacrity to your Parliamentary labors.

"Encouraged by the experience of the past, we are prepared resolutely to encounter the eventualities of the future.

"That future will be a happy one, our policy reposing on justice, on love of liberty, and of our country.

"Our country, small in territory, has acquired cre-dit in the councils of Europe, because it is great through the idea it represents and the sympathies it inspires. This position is not exempt from perils, since, while we respect treaties, we are not insensible to the cry of suffering which reaches us from so many parts of Italy.

Strong by our concord, confiding in our good right, we await, prudent and decided, the decrees of Divine Providence."

The following letter has been received from Milan, dated the 9th ult. :-

" The words addressed by the Emperor to the Baron von Hubner have created an excitement throughout the country. Already is the French flag seen flying on the banks of the Ticino. Whatever may be the result, these ideas and these hopes trouble the present, and render the future prospects of our country gloomy. From the counge to the castle discontent prevails. Those who are most devoted to Auztria are afflicted as well as irritated to see the country so ill governed, and the nation is excited to its heart's core. The Archduke is not sparing of his reproaches against the man who have prevented him from performing all the good he wished to render .-The departure of the Archduchess for Trieste has caused a most unfevorable impression. It is feared that the Archduke will follow her and and abandon Lomburly, as the Archduke Reguier, did in 1848, devoting this city, without regret, to martial law, and subsequently to revolution. The dislike entertained for Count Gyulai increases. He is reported to have said, 'I know how to keep Milan quiet; I will hang a man at the corner of every street.' You are aware would be the duty of the great Powers of Europe) that it was he who commanded at Milan in 1845, the most terrific period in the history of this city. this occasion, when war is expected, it would not be wise to attempt a revolution, which would be fatal to the country, and this is the universal opinion en-

The Pope has hitherto received good treatment absorbed by her internal reforms, will abstain from Napoleon III., but who so blind as not to perperor? If he has preserved order in Rome and kept down those turbulent spirits whom Lord Palmorston's mischlevous policy had evoked, Rome has abundantly repaid the favor, by the prestige which the Pope's name has thrown around the new Empire In truth, the good understanding between His Holiness and the Emperor has been cheerfully accepted as an evidence of just and pacific views, and thus contributed greatly to the consolidation of the Empire, by much modifying, if not entirely subduing, those European prejudices which its revival had aroused. Any encouragement by Louis Napoleon of Sardinian aggression upon Lombardy, no matter from what motive, would in an hour change all this, and the Empire having ceased to typify peace and become the symbol of aggressive war, would vanish with even greater rapidity than it rose. Against Austria, Sardinia single-handed would be as Zit to Magog. The fussy little kingdom would, to use an expressive Uarlyieism, be squelched out in a month by its colossal exponent, and if France actually takes the field in support of a Sardinian buccancering expedition into Lombardy, it speaks little for the Emperor Napoleon's common sense, and his desire to transmit the Empire which he has founded to his son - Weekly Register.

society as it is to civilization. Italy is the law fewer than 10,000 men were sent by railroad from this city on Saturday, the 8th inst., and by Wednes-collections in history and by the admiration. of the world. Italy is for France, on her frontier of the Alps, what Belgium is on the frontier of the days, what belgium is on the frontier of the days what belgium is on the frontier of the days what belgium is on the frontier of the days and the fourtier of the days what belgium is on the frontier of the days before regiments of the line, which came from Galicia the Emperor's speech was made with a view of the north, and the Germanic Confederation on the day before yesterday, will remain here in garrison, the Emperor's speech was made with a view of the north, and the Germanne Confederation on as will two other regiments which are now on their learning how the great powers would receive the the frontier of the east—that is, a State which as will two other regiments which are now on their project of a French interference in Italy. The ought never to be hostile or menacing, or where has been so thoroughly roused by the hectoring of any of the great rival Powers should find, under Sardinia and by the domineering of France that it is well pleased with the spirit displayed by the Empe-

ror. The public grumbled ween it saw large sums of money expended on new-fashioned saddles, helmets, sword-belts, and lappalien (fiddle-faddle); but now that the question is one of maintaining the in-

The King of Naples has granted a full pardon to sixty-one political convicts, and has commuted the sentence of many others, including Poerio (whose case was so much urged by Mr. Gladstone) and Set-tembrini. It can hardly be doubled, from the King's character, that this would have taken place before but for the outrageous proceedings of Lord Palmerston. Aunoyance to the Neapolitan Government is, with many who call themselves liberal, an object far more important than the interests of those whom they profess to sympathise. - Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

A Paris letter in the Gazette de Lyons says,-"You have alleged that the Russian Government has too much to do at home to take an active part in the war in Italy. Your statement was, perhaps, better founded than you imagined. Letters from St. has occurred in connexion with the emancipation of the peasants. The committee of the Government of St. Petersburg, after having terminated its labours, has drawn up a respectful address to the Emperor, praying him, after regulating the condition of the peasants, to occupy himself with a reform of all other classes in Russia, and to convoke the States-General of Russia. This unexpected demand has produced a considerable impression at the Court of St. Petersburg, and will explain why the Nord and other Russian journals attack that committee with violence. The wish expressed by the committee of St. Petersburg will, letters state, be reproduced by the committees of other provinces. This is a significant symptom of the state of public opinion in Russia."

INDIA.

We take the following from the Calcutta Englishman of the 8th of December :--

"The principal event which we have to record by the present mail is the surrender of the Nawab of Banda, who was one of the leading rebel chiefs, and had hitherto successfully escaped all pursuit. The other rebel chief, Tantia Topee, is still at large, and bafiles all efforts of the forces which have repeatedly endeavoured to cut off his retreat, though several times it appeared that he could not avoid falling into our hands. From the official intelligence furnished to the press, it will be observed that the operations of the several moveable columns, spread over a large tract of country, consisting chiefly of in the dispersion of the rebels without any decisive blow being struck, and that, in fact, there has been a great deal of marching and countermarching, crossing rivers and recrossing, and various other movements, the object of which is as unintelligible as the results of them are unsatisfactory "

OHINA.

The following letter from our Spanish corresponfont will be read at this time with much interest :-The letters received at Madrid from the Spanish missionaries in China are most interesting. Through the kindness of those who receive them, they are given to the Spanish journalists for publication, but will probably not reach your readers through that channel. I will therefore venture to give a few extracts from one which has appeared in the Regeneracion : it is from Father Justo Aquilar. It is written in reply to a letter from an old professor, who has sent to him for information concerning the mission in which Father Aquilar is engaged, and contains many particulars regarding China in general, with which your readers are already acquainted through your increasingly instructive journal. I shall therefore omit The division of China into 18 provinces, gothose. veraed by so many captains-general; its towns of several orders-in all 1,757; its innumerable villages, and its immense population of 380,000,000, are clearly laid down. The writer is of opinion that China is not so fertile a country as Europeans have supposed it to be, and that the excess of its population is chiefto the Chinese heing so nuch concentred within themselves, and not leaving their country to settle in other lands. The rapacity of the whole population has no equal; they only understand two things-eating and making money. Their first saintation is, Have you eaten? the second, How much money have you gained to-day? China may be said to have no laws, so utterly is all law disregarded. -The Chinese has no religion proper : to him all religions are good except Christianity. "And what has become of Christianity m China since St. Fran-cis Navier, its apostle? What is its destiny? Alas! most sad ; and why ? Because faith demands intelligence, and humble and teachable dispositions ; and the Chinese being the most proud people in the world, it is of itself the least prepared to receive the religion of the Divine Crucified. Our Saviour Jesus Christ ordained his Apostles to preach the Gospel to all nations; He did not except the Chinese; and if experience has demonstrated how difficult it is to get them to embrace Christianity, it has proved also that their conversion is not impossible. The number of Christians is at this day above 300,000." The writer describes the state of the empire, as showing it to be on the brink of ruin :--"A young Emperor, weak, violent, governed by his passion for gaming ; some mandarias, ambitious, incapable of governing, without the least devotion to their country or the public good ; troops without discipline, chiefs without valor or authority, a miserable and money-loving population, of depraved morals, nothing among them but unfaithfulness in trading, trickery, brigandage, and treasons; persisting in their flithy habits, -over whom the government of the country, if there can be said to be laws at all, has no influence. The fear once inspired by the Emperor and the mandarins has now no power over them, and they are showing their discontent by rising The Imperial soldiers pillage and scourge dynasty. the countries they traverse; and the rebels, who are called the Long-haired, from allowing their hair to grow in the antique fashion, do the same. The inhabitants are in continual warfare among themselves, commerce is paralysed, and everything announces the dissolution of this ancient empire." The missionary goes on soon to speak of the scene of his own labors, which is the province of Fokien, which I should not have omitted to say Father Justo deformidable nearness is signalised by the river bringing down innumerable dead bodies, some without heads, some without legs or without arms, all frightfully mutilated. "Even to-day," he says, " the two legs of a woman were found in a held near our house, washed there by the flood of this week. Fokien is the fifteenth in the empire in point of extent; it is situated between the 22nd and 27th degree of north latitude, by 120 east long., bounded on the north by the province of Che-Kiang, on the east by the Chinese sea and the strait of Formosa, on the south by the same sea, on the west by the province of Kuang-si. It contains seventy-seven towns, and a population of shoud be. With such knowledge he is of course from eighteen to twenty millions. Its capital is this town of Fochenfa (whence the letter is dated). The that under the nursing shadow of her free institubodies of troops produced a very unpleasant impresclimate is benign. Its land gives two rice harvests sion on the Italians, who probably begin to see that in a year, corn and barley, the sugar-cane, and all

Chung-Ugan is the centre where the merchants unite to preserve this article, and there sell it into the other provinces. The English come there also to buy this precious article, and sell it very dear to the rest of the world." At Emuy, which is one of the five ports that were open to European commerce, there are only forty Christians, whose first missionary was Futher Angelns Bofurull, who fixed there in 1852. On leaving Emmy in the west, we come to the Christians of Chiang-Ches, who are directed by Father Bofurull and Father Fraucisco Zea. We then come to the town of Chuan-Cheu, in whose district there is not a single Christian. At six days' distance Christians, deprived of missionaries since the death of the indigenous father. It is from this town of Focheufu, a distance of three days' march, that we must go to carry spiritual success. There we have 3,099 Christians in four hundred and cleven families. Going on still three days we come to the district of Limken, with 1,200 Christians, confided to the zeal of Father Manuel Rosada. Advancing two days farther we reach the territory of Fogan, whose district contains the great part of the Christians of Fokien. The whole mission comprehends from 22,000, to 24,000 souls, served by eleven European Priests, including two Bishops, and Father Nicolas Guixa (who arrived the day before yesterday), and five indigenous Priests. The mission has been alternately perse-cuted, and left tranquil. The last persecution was in 1837. In 1846 M de Lagrenee obtained the Imperial edict, since which we have enjoyed complete peace. We celebrate our feles with great solemnity. The Gentiles do not molest a single Christian, we are here just as we should be at Manilla." Each dissionary has his house, where he observes the most rigorous rule of order. He has a church greater or less. "Eightfof our churches might be compared to

midale-sized churches of Spain. At Tochen we have a magnificent bell, which weighs 1,748 pounds, whose clear and silver sounds announce to the Christians the hour of the Angelus; they awaken the pagans in the morning, warn them of the hour of noon, and indicate to them the moment when the sun sets. They are heard on a Sunday before the Mass. This bell was a present from the pious Donn Maria Varela, now Sister Mary of the Oracion." The Holy Father gives a touching description of the mauner of living of the missionaries, and of their strict obedience to their superior. He says, as in all other places, there are Christians of all sorts. In general the men are tepid, and the women fervent. The number of pagans converted in the year is scarcely 200. He speaks encouragingly of the work carried on by the Society of the Holy Infancy, and of the schools for the poor little females rescued from death by its exertions The unnatural mothers bring them frequently now to the church doors to sell them instead of throwing them out in the streets to the pigs. This year 181 infants have been gathered, and 600 baptised at the point of death.

Though I have abridged this most interesting letter, as much as possible so as to give you, at least, ome of its touching details, I fear it may still be too long for your space. But I do wish to show your readers, that while the politics of this noble Spain have, perhaps, been dimming their eyes the last twenty-five years or so, and leading them to think the Catholic religion in this country was declining in its effects upon the faithful people, and while the Protestants of England may have been triumphing in what they considered the fall of Popery, and paying agents to visit the benighted Spannard, and convert him to a faith which has its foundation in falsehood, this same country has been quietly going on her way in the path of truth, and not only preserving herself within it, but has sent out a succession of holy men, educated in her home of Oatholicity, to brave the forceness of persecution, and reap a rich harvest, and who have from within the secret recesses of the most innecessible Uninese empire, paid into the treasury of the Church souls by the handred for every Spaniard whose laxity of religious principles may have caused his loss to Christianity in the mother country.

I have unified to insert what Father Justo says of the opium trade : suffice it to inform you that he attributes to this permicious drug the abominable degradation of the people. In this town alone there are five English houses which traffic in the trade. One of these houses sells two handred chests per month, one alone being worth £150 steeling. The Father adds, "Why should China seek other wars that this? It alone will conduct the nation to suicido."

ROME AND LONDON. (From the London Tablet.)

especially on the frontiers of Kiang-si. The town of | tion; his "yea," "yea," and his "nay," " nay ;" and. as Protestants, of course without anything in the least like mental reservation. He knows, too, that under the blessed dispensation to which Anna Boleyn and the chaste Henry the Eighth lent their influence -not to speak of that model of feminine delicacy Queen Elizabeth-Bnglish society has grown up perfect in the virtue of parity; so that terms which express the segative of this virtue have become almost obsolete in our language. Many other good quali-ties, equally admirable and true, his Royal Highness knows to exist and flourish in this model kingdom. And if we for a moment are inclined to tremble for the possible consequences of his trip to Rome, we from Emuy we meet in different places 700 or 800 are re-assured when we consider what a complete contrast to this glorious social condition of his nstive land, the City of the Scarlet Lady will present.

For possibly the first feature that will offer itself to his observation will be a Joint-stock Bank, established professedly for the encouragement of tradesmen and small capitalists, and trumpetted with such apparent honesty that tradesmen, half-pay officers, and the widows of balf-pay officers, and men and women, widower or spinster, who have made, or have had made for them, enough to secure their waning years from want, will flock in hundreds to invest their little all, as depositors or shareholders, in this noble, patriotic undertaking. But the Scarlet Lady laughs n her sleeve as she sees them one by one pay in their savings at the Bank counter, while red-legged Cardinals and corpulent Bishops, and cowled Monke are praying in the Bank parlor that the swindle may succeed, "Supposing," to use the language of a contemporary, "the (Prince's) incognito to be maintained as close and thick as the cloud in which Alneas was carried to the very presence of Dido and her court," he would, no doubt, beholding all this, thank God that he was a British Prince, and that such doings had no place in his Mamma's dominions.

There is nothing so useful at times as an incognite, and therefore we will leave our Prince in his cloud, and like a good Fairy fortify his Protestantism-already anchored to the British Grown-by showing him a few more of the iniquities of Rome. From that Bank parlour, at whose infamous schemings his innocent and generous heart turned and and sick, he rushes in his envelope, in the hope of finding relief in the churches of the Eternal City. We tread on delicate ground, gentle reader ; but take heart! We have the Reformation and the Bible at our back, and with Ann Boleyn and the Virgin Queen to expound it for us, we have nothing to fear from Rome. Let us then accompany our Prince into the Scarlet Lady's churches. He starts from "St. Alban, Wood-street, and St. Olave, Silver-street"-our readers will of course observe that we anglicise these Popish names -and passing through Allhallows, Barking; Allhal-lows, Bread-street; St. Alphage, and St. Andrew Undershafft; St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrope, with St. Anne, Blackfriars; St. Augustin, with St. Faith-the Virgin under St. Paul'a; St. Benet, Sherehog, and more than fifty other churches with wretched Ponish names-the first that all these orts blick meters Popish names—he finds that all these establishments, representing a population which gives about eight hundred souls to each, consume upwards of twentyfive thousand pounds sterling annually, while, so apathetic are the people, that not one-fifth of them are to be found in the said Churches even when the attendance is largest.

The Prince sighs. "Ah !" he exclaims, " would that these poor Papists were Protestants! The churches in the City of Rome woeld then be as well attended as those in the City of London"

But we must quicken our pace; for the Prince has but six months, it is said, to see Rome ; and as it is to be honed he has been sent there in order to render any leaning towards Popery impossible by bringing him face to face with the crimes which cry to lieaven for vengeince on the Searlet Lady, we will, as good subjects, briefly recapitulate these crimes, keeping his floyal Highness, meanwhile, in his cloud.

Look, then, young Prince, upon these forms which issue from ten thousand houses, not as you have been led to expect booded as familiars of the Inquisition, but tricked out in the most attractive colours, painted and bedizened for the corruption of the Roman youth, and so abounding that, under the age of twenty, there are eighty thousand of them. Turn your eyes from that deformity, and look elsewhere. Take off the house tops, or as you are invisible, steal in at the doors when they are open, and look out from your cloud at what is passing. Here is a mother who has the lives of her children insured in a benefit society, and if any of them die the club will my for their burial, and give her, besides, what will amount to five pounds of English money. One of her children is ill, and she is mixing for him some doctor's stuff. Mark her; and mark the effect of the dose she administers on her patient and child. dies, and one after another the grave closes on his brothers and sisters. God only knows in how many homes this horrible crime is enacted. Steal now into another domicile. A man and his wife are quarrelling, or a bankrupt merchant is desponding; ir a boy or girl is crossed in love; or the way of life has in some other manner gone contrary to the will of the liver. And what is now the resource of this poor, unhappy Papist and Idolater? Look, gentle Prince, at that blood-stained razor, or that vial labelled "Poison," or that neckerchief which has performed a last melancholy service to the wearer l Look, and oh! think of that happy land you have left, where, under the new covenant of Luther, and Henry, and Elizabeth, these horcors never happen. And, not to make your Royal Highness dizzy and sick with dwelling on scenes so shocking, let us, since you have-alas, how unadvisedly 1-been sent to Rome for experience, pass the hideous panorama of sin and despair before you as rapidly as possible. We will not ask you to look at the practice so common in Rome of the Roman youth cutting the throats of their sweethearts, or of those whom they wish to stand in that relation to them, unless consent is given to their worst proposals; nor will we ask you to contemplate the constantly recurring crime of child murder in cases of illegitimacy, in which the criminal is held guilt's s by sympathising jurymen. We place be-fore you the less shocking but deep-scated crimes of bubble companies; of swindling benefit societies; of plundered savings' banks; of prisons into which the unfortunate and the guilty are indiscriminately cast and preyed upon; of heathenism flourishing under the shadow of the walls of Christian temples ; of laws that tempt man and wife to break the most solemn and obligatory vows, and of poverty such as in no ther quarter of the world can be matched for features of destitution and depravity at which the heart sinks and bleeds.

". It would be the same with respect to Italy if the question ever arose. France cannot but take an interest in a conflict which affects so many interests she has a mission to protect .---Italy is the Papacy which France has ever respected, and whose independence is as useful to they have been reckoning without their host. No | sorts of vegetables. Its principal production is tea,

AUSTRIA.

VIEFNA, JAN. 10 .--- I have received anthentic inforfrom persons who quitted Milan on Friday lust. The report which is in circulation here, that there has been a sanguinary conflict between the Austrian troops and the inhabitants of Brescia, is false. The report that General Baron Lederer was stabbed a few days ago is false. The statement of the Huvas correspondence that there were disturbances at Milan on the last day of the old year, and that Austrian in many provinces given up to the most bloody and soldiers had joined in the cry of "Viva Pltalia " is cruel war, in order to dethrone the reigning Tartar are still in mourning for the dead, would cast still at Milan, but it is generally said that he is on litical agitation is, however, energetically maintained, and every morning the police has to efface from the walls of the houses such sentences as the following -" Morte at Tedeschi" (Death to the Germans) " Viva Verdi," which words are supposed to mean " Vion Vittorio Émanuele Re d'Italia" (Long life to Victor Emmanuel King of Italy). The attacks on the smokers of Austrian cigars are more frequent scribes as not yet being in a state of revolt, but that than ever, but the police are rarely able to lay hands | the rebels are however on the frontier, and that their on the offenders. As soon as a patriot has demolishbecause the nution whose armies accomplished ed a "weed" he takes to his heels, and is generally 60 years since such a prodigious succession of officers of such an unperceived and unperceived and unperceived and and a succession of effects of such an unprovoked and unexpected attack. Pursuit is almost always useless, the Italiads being light of foot and skilful in retreat. The troops are exceedingly excited, and it is probable that grievous excesses would be committed if very strict discipline were not maintained. Should there be a conflictwhich God forefend !-- it is not likely that quarter will be either asked or granted. Not long since the Sardinian Government stationed troops at Gravellone, opposite Pavis, and a few days ago Austrian troops advanced to the Sardinian frontier. According to telegraphic advices, the arrival of such large

The Prince of Wales is on his way to Rome, and

the British public finds itself much discomforted lest the faith or morals of its future monarch b: come contaminated through what he may see in that wicked ity. Its discontent is not indeed loudly expressed. flere and there a fanatic writer, who has broken loose from the control of reason, babily questions the pronriety of the Queen's sending her son into the very vortex of all that is evil in political, social, or Spiritual economy. And why not? If your free Briton cannot call Majesty to account, where is his freedom? Shall be not do what he likes? Does he not pay his way? Is not the Prince and the Grown, too, supported by the taxes to which he contributes, let him be gentle or simple, peer or tallow chandler? How, then, can it be argued that the Queen has any right over her children, their bodies or souls, or over her own either, if the Constitutional principle and the rights of Englishmen are pushed far enough -Fortunately for our cars the moment is not favorable for a fanatical oatbreak. We have enough to do only to watch the course of events. And what with fever and diptheria at home, and the clouds that are gathering over the political horizon abroad, this is no time for a Darham letter or for the Guy Faux follies to which the leading journal so well knows how to instigate the educated as well as the uneducated rabble of this country. But suciety is Plat ease on the score of the Prince's visit. And as the Jewish prototypes of this phasisaical generation once exclaimed, " Gau anything good come out of Nazareth?" so their followers cry out, "What good can be expected from sending the Prince to Rome?"

It is the old story. Heresy like crime shrinks from the light. The British public, if it could, would exercise over the Prince and the Monurch the tyranne which English fathers and mothers are daily exercising over their children if they hear that Johnny has been seen at the Catholic Chapel, or that Emily has been reading a Popish book. No more pucker money, nor indulgence, nor kind words or looks for either, until these practices are renounced. Nay the door and the wide world for both if they are not given up immediately. There are fanatics in Enghand who would at this moment he assailing the throne with their inscient candor, and flashing the Act of Settlement and her Coronation Oath in the Queen's eyes, if they did not feel that, the public, not being just now in the vein for bigatry-sometimes it is not - they would be put down with a shout of indignation. Thus, fortunately, we are at liberty to look calmly at the possible consequences of the Royal visit, and to speculate on the impressions which may be made upon the Prince's mind both from what he may see there and what he may miss, and what conclusions useful to him as the future Monarch of a great empire he may draw from both. And as the basis for this speculation we will presume, relying upon all that has transpired touching the judicions education through which our young Princes have been and are being passed, that his Royal lighness is as thoroughly acquainted with the va-rious phases of English life as it is desirable he aware that England is a very pattern to nations ;tions, all that is noble, victuous, and generous in human nature, waxes vigorous, graceful, and fruitful,

But his Royal Highness has been long enough in his cloud. He need not go to Rome to view these horors. He may say to his native land

Mutato nomine, De te fabula narratur.

In Rome he will look in vain for all this; nay, he will find the reverse of it. Not much commerce; but an increasing and an honest commerce-à thing almost extinct in England. Imaginary evils there are ; - dim shadowings of tyranny, without name, or date, or place; like a story which is going the round of the papers just now, of an iniquity said to have been done by some Priest in Naples-the Priest not named ; the victim not named ; no time stated ; and the whole affair bearing internal evidence of a got-up drama, spiced for British fanatics, Who, as all the world keows, will swallow anything. But a distinct grievance, fit to stand by the least of a dozen Eng-I sh social evils that we could name at a breath, he will not find. Possibly if his Royal Highness has an inclination to be that emptiest of vacuities, a fine gentleman-an improbable result of his reported training-he may, like many English snobs, return with a complaint that "one is so bored with the Leggars." And this, we take it-next to the religious ceremonial which those who will not understand, cannot appreciate-will be the greatest social evil, he will find in the Eternal City should he, unhappily, That citizen meets citizen in open, honest negotia- regard it even from a false point of view. But how

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--- FEBRUARY 11, 1859.

different from England even so ? and, to a just and unbiassed mind, how immeasurably superior?

Fanatics may lie, and infidels sneer. The one may gibber about Antichrist, and the other represent the condition of Rome, as the leading journal did in a pompous article on Wednesday, as "one huge mass of rigid antiquarianism." But let the Times search its own columns for a description of Times search its own columns for a description of London morality, commercial dishonesty, social erime, and misery, and infamy. Let it peruse its own articles on the homeless poor, and their miserable shifts. Let it compare with the Emissaries of Rome whom English law has prosecuted for joining in matrimony those who have been living in sin, that Protestant parson who, by its own account, suffored two poor wretches to live in adultery rather than "'bate a single penny" of the marriage fees .-Let it compare with the Protestant distributors of tracts whom it denounces, those Catholic brotherboods whose hearts receive their charitable pulsation from the Great Roman Centre, and who bring to every door that is open to them a substantial and unconditional relief, without distinction of creed.-Let it, finally, reflect how many thousands of a Reformed generation know no other use of the holy name of God than to curse with it, and are totally ignorant of the mission-of their Redcemer. And then if it compares all these features with the contrasts which the people of Rome present, it will, if candor on such a point is possible to heretics, join us in hoping that our future Monarch, in his six months' residence in Rome, might receive the grace to appreciate the difference between the social rule of Christ and Antichrist.

THE LOST AMERICAN RACE .- Dr. De Haas of Virginia, whose discovery of an inscription in one of the ancient mounds of the West, excited considerable attention in the archaeological world a year or two ago, gave, on the evening of the 18th inst., in the rooms of the Historical Society, the first of a series of lectures on the antiquities of America, as throwing light on the ancient inhabitants of this He estimates that there are 100,000 continent. tumuli within the United States. Their shape is very varied, and they are smaller and more numerous in the North than in the South. Their situation indieates that they were built by an agricultural people ; indeed they are generally most numerous in those portions of the Mississippi Valley which are now most numerously settled. In the lake region of Wisconsin there are some which are in the form of animals. Most of these mounds are places of sepulchre, and with the skeletons are sometimes found brass implements, and even pieces of cloth. Some mounds in the South and West have been and are being built by the Indians, but they are different from the ancient mounds in every respect. The ancient tumuli are never found on the first terrace of the rivers, which Dr. De Hans supposes to prove that they were built before the rivers had cut their present channels. He divides them into mounds of sepulchre, of sacrifice, of worship, of observation and of defence, beside miscellaneous. The mounds of sepulchre rarely contain more than two skeletons, and are square or ellipsoid. The mound at Grave Greek, Marshall County, Va., is unique. It is 70 feet high by 800 in circumference, and covered with forest trees. It was opened in 1833, and in the centre were found a male and a female skeleton, in a small chamber constructed of wood and stone, with a passage out toward the north-cast. On one of the skeletons were four copper bracelets; and a Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Ly suall stone pebble, containing the inscription which oman, Place de Armes. had excited so much attention, was tying near by .--He drew a comparison between the tumuli raised by all the ancient inhabitants of the Eastern Contiaont and those of this; he finds nearly every variety upon this continent which we knew were built up. n the other. The mounds of sacrifice are raised platforms. Dr. De Haas exhibited a large number of articles which he had found in altar mounds. In some of these charred skeletons are found, which suggest human burnt offerings; one such skeleton had its skull fractured so much as to produce death. The guard mounds rarely contain any remains; their position indicates their character. Mounds of observation command most of the Valley of the Mississippi, and probably served for a fire telegraph. The temple mounds stand within inclosures, and contain no remains. Mounds have been thrown up by the Indians for defence, and for refuge in inundation. So, also, the Indians pile up heaps of stones over their dead. Occasionally circles of stone are found about the back of the mounds, reminding us of the Druidical circles. They are most frequent in Yucatan. There appear to have been four methods of interment by this ancient race :- First, in a cham-

STABOR #5. HOOPS .- It seems that the adoption of hooped skirts by the ladies, is proving very disas-trous to the companies engaged in the manufacture of starch. A starch factory recently put into operation in Buffalo (says the Express) with a capital of \$80,000, has suspended operations, or is doing comparatively nothing, and we learn that another extenaive establishment at Oswego, which has hitherto paid its per cent. dividends, is also running at a very small rate, and such is said to be the case with similar establishments throughout the country.

To CURE CONSUMPTION .- Hall's Journal of Helath, for February, has an admirable arricle showing up some of the new cures for consumption. The article concludes with the sensible remark, that the best things to take in any and all cases of consumption are exercise, substantial food, and out-door air in large but due proportions; and that without these no case of consumptive disease has ever been successfully treated by any man, living or dead.

A piece of copperas, dissolved in warm water, is a sure remedy for frosted limbs, &c., sonk the fingers or feet, or rub well on the nose or face.

P. K.

PHILADELPHIA, JONE 13, 1857.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son-Gents.-For more than a year I was afflicted with a troublesome cough, attended with a yellowish frothy expectoration, and great emaciation followed. Whether it was a liver or lung cough I knew not, but there was an incessant tickling sensation in my ch st. Calling one day at the office of the United States Journal, of this city, one of the proprietors strongly recommended me to try your Pain Killer. I sent and got the article, and was helped *immediately*, and an now well. This was last March I withhold my address as my family and myself are averse to notoriety. That what I have written is solenin truth, is well known to the proprietors of the Journal. I write under the influence of grateful feeling .-- Yours truly, AMICUS.

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

LOST VOICE RECOVERED.

NEW BEDFORD, August 10. Mr. S. W. FOWLR .- Having seen many certificates published in relation to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I take this opportunity of offering a word in its favor, which you are also at liberty to publish .--A few months since, my wife's lungs became so much affected by a sudden cold, that she lest her voice, and suffered severely from pains in the breast. Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard your Balsam strongly recommended by those who had used it, I purchased a bottlo of your agent in this place. She took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle, she had completely recovered her voice, the pains subsided and her health was soon fully restored.

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ber in the centre of a mound, stretched from east to west, with copper ornaments accompanying the	or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat	will include a complete Classical and Commercial	BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most	ful; children from five to eight years to apponent
body; second, by folding the body in a small stone	be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious	Education. Particular attention will be given to the		As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions
coffin; third, by incremation, the ashes being placed	attack may be effectually warded off.	French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to	RELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-	Lake rhough to operate on the howels twice a day
in carthenware urns, and fourth, by general sepul-	BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,	the Pupils.		Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases
chro, which was probably done only after the gene-	TF Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.		BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address	
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chose to examine themNew York Tribune.	Clears and gives strength to the voice of SINGERS.	Use of Library during stay, \$2.		For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this
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LEGAL CIRCUMLOCUTION OH, LAWI-What a	BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.	ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.		when going to bed.
round-about way lawyors have of drawing up deeds		July 21st, 1858.	UPWARDS of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES on	For Neglit Hand you will set the hair starts on the
and documents. It is almost enough to keep a ner-	TT From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used	1	Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels	i Dari ADDIV the Diployer freely and you will see it
vous person from "going to law at all." The fol-	the Troches five years.] -" I have never changed my	JONAS WHITCOMB'S	Thies, and Novels, by Standard Anthors to which	improvement in a fam dama
lowing is a sample. Suppose a man wished to give	mind respecting them from the first, except to think	REMEDY FOL	YOURGARD ADDITIONS ARE MAKING AT A FLYNN'S	For Salt Dhoum much is multim up officer and in
another an orange Instead of making a simple	yot better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put ' Troches' into my		CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER and	ent.
declaration, and saying, 'I give you that orange,	carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I	ASTHMA, CATARRII, ROSE COLD,	REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 105 M'GILL STREET,	For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in
'he must set forth his act and deed in this way : 'I	do not besitate to say that in so far as I have had an	HAY FEVER, &c.	Four Doors from Corner of Great St. James Street.	to your heart's content; it will give you such real
do hereby give you, all and singular, my estate and	opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-		HOURS OF ATTENDANCE From 9 to 11, A.M.; and	confort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
merced, right, the the ordinal the data decide and	eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lo-	PREPARED from a German recipe, obtained by the	10002004 and from 6 to 8, 1000	ventor.
in that orange, with all its rind, skin, pulp, juice	zenge School."	late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known	N.BSubscribers, whose terms of subscription have expired, are requested to return the books in	For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid
and pips, and all right and advantages therein, with		to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all	their possession to the Library, without further notice	bozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
full power to cut, suck, bitc, or otherwise eat the		other appliances of medical skill had been abandon-	Monte possession to the Liorary, without further notice	face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some
same orange, or give the same away, with or with- out its skin, rind, juice, pulp and pips, anything here-	[From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.]	ed by him in despuir. In no case of purely Ashma- tic character, has it failed to give immediate relief.	Montreal, September 16, 1858.	are ou an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply
tofore or hereinafter, or in any other, deed or deeds,	"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for	and it has effected many permanent cures. Within	1 m mai - An 1 m m mai mai mana mana kan mana ana ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang	the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
instruments of what kind or nature to the contrary	their purpose, and recommend their use to Public	the past two years this remedy has been used in	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S	For Nore Legs : this is a common disease, more so
anywise or potwithstanding."	Speakers."	thousands of cases, with astonishing and uniform	1	than is generally supposed; the skin turus purple,
any wise of poer mistacting.	BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.	success. It contains no poisonous or injurious pro-	MARBLE FACTORY,	covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment
	From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the	perties whatever, an infant may take it with perfec	BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-	the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,
SALT FOR HORSES' FEET Common salt absorbs	Rufger's Female Institute, New York.]-" I have been		RACE.)	but you must keep on with the Ointment until the
moisture from the atmosphere, hence it has been in	afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and	[Letter from a Methodist Clergyman.]	(ACCE.)	skin gets its natural color,
some instances applied with great success for keep- ing the hard-bound hoofs of horses moist. The hoofs	found no relief until I found your Troches."		Loging Parathering	This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
of some horses become dry and oftentimes crack,	1	WARDSBORO', Vt., May 12, 1857. Mr. BCRARTT-I take great pleasure in briefly stat-		immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is hoir to.
thereby rendering them lame, if the animals are driven	BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.	ing the wonderful effects of "Whitcome's REMEDY		Price, 2s 6d per Box.
on hard roads. By bathing the hoof and fetlock	For children laboring from Cough, Whooping	FOR THE ASTHMA," ON MY wife. She had suffered for		Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
joint with a salt brine three times a day, lameness	Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on	years more than my pen can describe with the Spas-		ren Street, Rozbury Mass.
from the above cause will be avoided. It is a com-	account of their soothing and demulcent properties.	modic form of that terrible disease. I consulted nu-		For Sale by every Druggist in the United States
mon practice with some blacksmiths to rasp crack-	Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumu-	merous, physicians of the highest celebrity to very		and British Provinces.
ed hoofs in order to render them more tough, but	lation of phlegm.	little or no purpose. As often as ten or twelve times		Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
salt brine is far superior to rasping for effecting this	Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.	in a year, she was brought to the very gates of death		readers of the THUE WITNESS with the testimony of
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